



Journal of Frontiers in Multidisciplinary Research

Applying Restorative Justice to Drug-Addicted Suspects or Victims of Drug Abuse at the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police

Imron Rosidi ^{1*}, Rodliyah ², Syamsul Hidayat ³

^{1, 2, 3} University of Mataram, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author: **Imron Rosidi**

Article Info

E-ISSN: 3050-9726

P-ISSN: 3050-9718

Volume: 06

Issue: 02

July – December 2025

Received: 07-05-2025

Accepted: 05-06-2025

Published: 10-07-2025

Page No: 119-126

Abstract

This study seeks to examine the application of restorative justice by the Narcotics Investigation Unit of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police towards suspects who are drug addicts or victims of drug abuse, along with the procedures and underlying considerations used. The research was conducted by empirical and normative legal methods. The findings indicate that the application of restorative justice is based on Indonesian National Police Regulation (Perpol) Number 8 of 2001. Ultimate considerations include the suspect's health condition to enable immediate access to medical or social rehabilitation, the overcapacity in correctional institutions, and the evidence found is only sufficient for a single day's use. Moreover, restorative justice is merely applied when the suspect is not involved in a drug trafficking network, has never been sentenced to court, and is not a recidivist. Through this approach, investigators intend to provide legal protection and recovery for addicts or victims by prioritizing rehabilitation over criminal punishment. This mechanism is also expected to raise public awareness of more humane legal measures in addressing drug abuse.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54660/.JFMR.2025.6.2.119-126>

Keywords: Restorative Justice, Drug Abuse, Rehabilitation

1. Introduction

Abuse drugs, in particular firm has put as form crimes that bring impact negative for good victim self-physical, psychological, economic, family and also disturbing life socially classified as actions despicable that requires effort countermeasures in the form of prevention and action. Drugs Already become enemy together for all over Indonesian citizens even become enemy together for citizens outside Indonesia. This Because impact negative effects caused by the influence drugs, so that expected all countries in the world agree for fighting or war to drugs. Indonesia becomes target potential For circulation drugs Because with amount very large population, many doors entry that can exploited by distributors / importers drugs from outside Indonesia and from in a good country through land and sea, Indonesia moment This No Again become transit areas even Already become manufacturer drugs type ecstasy matter This with proven factory producer pill ecstasy in Tangerang in 2003 which can produce / produce 3000 pills ecstasy in time half an hour/ three tens minutes and also drugs types of Shabu produced by the factory home ^[1] Indonesian Keep going make an effort oppose smuggling dark drugs.

The West Nusa Tenggara region is one of the drug-prone areas in Indonesia according to the 2023 Demand Reduction data ^[2]. The vulnerable areas are:

1. Mataram City in the Dasan Agung and Karang Taliwang sub-districts is in the danger category
2. West Lombok Regency, Batulayar sub-district, danger category
3. Central Lombok Regency, Beleka village/sub-district is in danger category

¹ "Ecstasy Production Can Produce 3,000 Ecstasy Pills in Half an Hour/Thirty Minutes," Antara News, nd

² Indonesia Drug Report (National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, nd), 97.

4. North Lombok Regency, Gili Indah Village/Sub-district, Danger Category

In handling drug-prone areas, law enforcers and related agencies, in this case the Police and BNN (national narcotics agency), carry out preventive measures by increasing socialization activities on the dangers of drugs in all areas of West Nusa Tenggara, both urban and rural, carrying out rehabilitation for users and the involvement/active role of families and communities in monitoring families and circulation in the community to report to law enforcement for perpetrators of drug dealers or dealers. Illegal distribution of narcotics is any activity or series of activities carried out without rights or against the law which is determined as a narcotics crime ^[3]. The illicit drug trafficking business is driven by the promise of large, lucrative profits in a short time, and the potential for enjoyment for users. With Indonesia's large population, drug dealers consider Indonesia a potential market for expanding the drug trafficking business. This requires concern, vigilance, and seriousness from all elements of society to collectively take preventative measures to prevent the situation from worsening. One factor that accelerates and facilitates illicit drug trafficking is the development and advancement of technology, making it easier to order and deliver the drugs needed by drug users, especially teenagers seeking their identity. This is influenced by interactions within the community and schools, including among students, artists, officials, workers/employees, and even law enforcement officials. Therefore, law enforcement officials are required to have better skills in mastering and utilizing rapidly developing technological advances to handle, prevent, and resolve the problem of illicit drug trafficking, which can endanger the stability of the Indonesian state. The public has high hopes that law enforcement and the government can immediately resolve this problem so that the generation of the Indonesian nation can be free from the influence of illicit drug trafficking with commitment and have integrity or be consistent and honest and tested. from the extremely bad negative impacts resulting from the use of these drugs so that drug cases are classified as extraordinary cases or crimes (extraordinary crimes) which are of concern to all countries in the world. This is because drugs can damage the nation's future generations by destroying the nation's moral and cultural values which will affect the morals and mentality of the younger generation as the nation's future generations in the future. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, article 4 letter b, emphasizes that the narcotics law aims to prevent, protect and save the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse ^[4]. Through this article, parents and the Indonesian people have high hopes that the nation's generation can achieve their dreams by being free from/avoiding drug abuse or addiction. The reality in society is that many young generations, the successors of the nation and also groups of children who are still underage, cannot be protected, as if they are unstoppable, attacking citizens who are the targets of their victims from all groups. Not a few are involved in the illegal drug trafficking and not a few law enforcers have been dishonorably discharged from their jobs. Therefore, for members of society who have entered the category of addicts or victims of drug abuse, their health needs to be restored through medical and social rehabilitation as stated in Article 55 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, where parents or guardians of

underage addicts are required to report to community health centers, hospitals and/or medical and social rehabilitation institutions appointed by the government. receive treatment. The public is concerned when reports of legal proceedings are filed, as stipulated in Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, which states that any abuser is subject to criminal sanctions with the threat of punishment depending on the class of drug used.

Drug abuse crimes cannot be viewed from a single cause/caused by a single factor but also from the economic conditions of the perpetrators. Currently, drug circulation in the West Nusa Tenggara region has reached an alarming stage as per the 2023 demand reduction data that West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces included in the drug-prone area in the book Indonesia Drug Report 2024 volume 6 2024 page 97. There are five districts/cities that are included in the drug danger category, namely Mataram City, Dasan Agung and Karang Taliwang sub-districts, West Lombok Regency which is included in the danger category is Batu Layar sub-district, Central Lombok Regency, Beleka sub-district and North Lombok Regency with the Gili Indah sub-district prone area. This is very frightening for parents towards their children with organized crime, driven by illegal syndicates that are used as a business area that promises wealth. To increase the circulation of illegal drug businesses, syndicates are increasingly developing their distribution networks by seeking and increasing the number of users and addicts to become victims or drug addicts. Drug victims or addicts will experience physical and psychological damage, making victims think that they are free from problems, eliminating feelings of worry, making them lazy to develop to achieve achievements only to get satisfaction and happiness for a moment without thinking about the long-term effects that can cause memory loss, liver damage, mental disorders that ultimately suffer from various diseases. One example of a developed country that is also not free from the influence of drugs is the city of Philadelphia located in the United States which is called a zombie city because many of its citizens are affected by drugs which results in the lives of victims who cannot carry out normal activities, resulting in unconsciousness for quite a long time. The impact of this problem greatly affects the conducive situation of the region with an increase in uncontrolled crime/street crime, high unemployment rates that cause victims of drug users to live on the streets. with many drug victims bringing a profitable impact for drug dealers. Indonesia is a fairly large drug market and many parties argue that Indonesia is also a black market for drug trafficking (black market) for drug trafficking run by local and international drug syndicate networks. This is supported by the ease of entry of drugs into Indonesia which is very open, can be from various sides with a large number of locations without any supervision either through water/sea or land and recruitment to become couriers is very easy and cheap so that this makes many people become addicts and victims of drug abuse from the drug business carried out in Indonesia, the dealers or drug lords gain very large profits.

Drugs are drugs, artificial substances or those derived from plants that can reduce consciousness, hallucinations and addiction to several types of drugs such as: morphine is a type of drug containing narcotics that functions to relieve prolonged pain, heroin / putau is a type of drug that can

³ Law, Pub. L.No. 35, 6 1 (2009).

⁴ Law, Pub. L.No. 35, b 4 (2009).

relieve pain, reduce consciousness, and addiction in the form of fine white powder like flour, opium : is the sap of narcotic raw materials that are usually used by smoking, drinking in pill form, marijuana / marijuana, cocaine derived from plants is used in crystal form by heating to produce smoke and then inhaled and others that can damage health and even death. The problem that exists in the illicit circulation of drugs is a frightening figure for families today.

In attachment 1 of the Republic of Indonesia Law number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, it is classified into several groups, namely narcotics group I consisting of 62 groups including raw opium, namely the frozen sap obtained from the fruit of the papaver plant and ripe opium consisting of opium, namely the result obtained from raw opium through a series of processing, especially by dissolving and heating, coca plants, plants from all the genus erythroxiylon including the fruit and seeds, marijuana, all parts of the marijuana plant. narcotics group II consisting of 86 groups including morphine is a non-synthetic narcotic derived from opium can be used/utilized for medical treatment if used according to a doctor's prescription and this group also has the potential to cause addiction or dependency and class III narcotics consist of 14 groups including: salts of narcotics in groups I and II types of narcotics that have a fairly mild impact or risk and are widely used for treatment. from the types and classifications and effects/impacts caused by this class of drugs, many people do not understand it so that competent agencies/institutions are expected to be able to carry out socialization activities to all levels of society as often and optimally as possible from rural to urban areas, to the world of education/schools from elementary school level to universities as well as to the world of work and business then from the explanation above the responsibility for the future survival of the nation's children lies on the shoulders of all of us starting from the smallest scope, namely concern from the family, neighbors, society, and also in schools/the world of education in this case: the school environment, campus, workplace and others. to be able to together reject and commit / do it responsibly and protect the children of the Indonesian nation will achieve / realize a brilliant future by not abusing narcotics. some of the bad impacts for victims of drug abuse are: can disrupt mental health, depression, anxiety, to the economy, namely the costs that victims must pay to buy which can also cause new problems in society including criminal cases / crimes such as theft, embezzlement and does not rule out the possibility of taking human lives / lives, legal problems and even on a larger scale / scope can destroy a country by damaging the generation of a nation. not a few even lead to death and other mental disorders.

Drug eradication efforts are indeed very difficult to do, requiring a strong commitment from all levels of society, especially for law enforcement officers, all parties must care about the sustainability of the nation and the state to prepare the younger generations of the nation's successors who are moral, have good mentality, have noble character who have good attitudes, thoughts, and will, in the context of drug abuse crimes, it is clear that the perpetrators do not solely come from poor people or those who are economically weak and marginalized because in fact many from the upper middle economic class with a high educational background and a stable/rich economy/finance also become victims of drug

abuse for various different personal reasons such as artists, officials, law enforcement officers and people who are categorized as rich are involved, either as users, dealers or even those categorized as dealers or distributors.

This in itself refutes the assumption that crime does not always stem from poverty. Drug crimes are committed by a variety of people from various social groups ^[5]. Their encounter with drugs is at the lifestyle level, a free and glamorous lifestyle and sufficient purchasing power make it a very promising market share for drug trafficking crimes ^[6]. Also, victims of drug abuse from the upper economic class are not free from invitations or persuasion from friends, the desire to try, stress due to workload. So the most important thing to protect the family from the influence of victims of drug abuse is the role of the family, religious education, morality as well as the Government and all levels of society together to fight drugs with a commitment to one goal of fighting the illicit trafficking of drugs because this togetherness has the potential to fortify generation of the nation from victims and drug addicts the important thing from the background of this problem is the increasing number/number of cases or drug crime cases in the West Nusa Tenggara region in 2023 and 2024 which has an impact on the background of this problem is the increasing number/number of cases or drug crime cases in the West Nusa Tenggara region in 2023 and 2024 which has an impact on the increasing number of cases of victims of drug addicts or drug abuse. From the background of the problem, the author identifies the problem as follows:

1. There is concern among the public about reporting their family members who are addicts or victims of drug abuse to hospitals, community health centers or medical or social rehabilitation institutions on the grounds that they will be subject to criminal sanctions.
2. There is a settlement of criminal cases against addicts or victims of drug abuse at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate through Restorative Justice, where one of the requirements is that the victim must be involved, while in drug crimes there are no other victims because the perpetrator of the crime is also a victim (victimless crime).
3. The need to resolve the problem of drug addicts or victims of drug abuse at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate
4. How to resolve cases of drug addicts or abusers through Restorative Justice where there is no dialogue/communication with the victim as a requirement in restorative justice
5. The increasing number of drug crime cases and general crimes is a result of/impact of the increase in drug crimes which disrupt the security and order situation in society.
6. The increasing number of victims of drug addiction or abuse
7. Drug addiction and abuse victims are not limited to adults but also include minors, students, civil servants, police officers, laborers, and even the unemployed and housewives.
8. Drug cases are not only occurring in urban areas but have also entered rural areas in West Nusa Tenggara, which is a concern for parents.

From the identification of the problem, the author formulated in one problem formulation as follows: why Restorative Justice needs to be carried out in handling suspects who are

⁵ Yasonna Hamonangan Laoly, *Deadly Snare: Economic Welfare Perspectives on Drug Abuse*, 1st Edition, with Indonesia (Alvabet, 2019).

⁶ Laoly, *Deadly Snare*.

addicts or victims of drug abuse and what are the procedures for resolving the case for suspects or victims in the form of Restorative Justice at the Narcotics Research Directorate of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police and the efforts that must be made after resolving the crime using Restorative Justice.

2. Research method

In compiling this thesis, the method research that will be done is Types of normative and empirical legal research. Research law normative is study law that studies about law as rule or norms and research empirical is study with obtain data through interview and application rule law in practice in society.

3. Discussion

1. The Urgency of Restorative Justice for Suspected Drug Addicts or Victims of Drug Abuse

Why Restorative Justice needs to be carried out in handling suspected addicts or victims of drug abuse, from the results of research conducted by the author there are several factors, namely:

1. Health factors where drug addicts and abusers are people who are experiencing health problems/ illnesses, both physical and psychological, so that health recovery is needed through treatment through social rehabilitation, with the recovery carried out covering physical, mental and social aspects with the aim of returning addict victims to society so that they become productive individuals/people and eliminating the stigma as individuals who use drugs and rehabilitation. In this social rehabilitation process, support is expected from all parties starting from family, school, work environment. And medical rehabilitation is a treatment process to free addicts from drug dependence with the hope of recovering/normalizing and being able to carry out normal activities in society. Consideration of correctional institutions that are already over capacity so that it is possible that addicts or drug users are not better in prison than in rehabilitation centers both in terms of health services and spiritual and mental guidance for victims of drug addiction or abuse.
2. In 2023, there were five districts/cities in the West Nusa Tenggara region that were categorized as dangerous for drug trafficking, namely: Mataram City (Dasan Agung and Karang Taliwang sub-districts), West Lombok Regency (Batu Layar sub-district), Central Lombok Regency (Beleka Village) and North Lombok Regency (Gili Indah Village).

Drugs are not only circulating in urban areas but have also spread to villages.⁷ Specifically for the West Nusa Tenggara region, the current condition of drug circulation has five regencies/cities that are categorized as dangerous and from the case data available at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate from 2023 to 2024 there has been an increase in the number of drug addicts who have spread from various age groups, from various professions, genders, / nationalities, from educational backgrounds and various types of drugs that have been circulated from urban to rural areas.

Data from the results of the research conducted by the author

in March 2025 at the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police and regional ranks found that the number of drug crime cases in 2023 was 716 cases with the number of suspects 899 people consisting of 826 men and 73 women (8.83)% with the amount of evidence as much as 13,071.91 grams of crystal methamphetamine and 32,377.74 grams of marijuana. Of the total goods evidence seized and the amount perpetrator writer find the perpetrator's data as following:

1. Based on age / age: less from 15 years as many as 3 people, age over 30 years old as many as 515 people and ages between 16 years until with 29 years as many as 381 people.
2. Based on profession : 1 civil servant, 1 police officer, 183 private sector employees, 253 self-employed, 116 farmers, 74 laborers and others, 27 students, 68 university students and from unemployed / housewife or Mother House ladder as many as 174 people
3. Based on nationality, in 2023 there will be 1 (one) foreign citizen
4. Based on elementary school education, there were 59 people, junior high school 82 people, high school 750 people and college graduates as many as 8 people.

For data on perpetrators of drug crimes in 2024, there were 858 cases with 1,149 suspects consisting of 1,078 men and 71 women (6.58)% with evidence of 41,483.06 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 46,110.12 grams of marijuana and 6,272 ecstasy pills with the perpetrator data as follows:

1. based on age: less than 15 years as many as 4 people, over 30 years as many as 660 people and between 16 years and 29 years as many as 485 people.
2. Based on profession: 9 civil servants, 4 police officers, 294 private sector employees, 280 self-employed, 165 farmers, 53 laborers and others, 26 students, 77 university students and 241 unemployed/housewives
3. .Based on nationality, in 2023 there will be 2 (two) foreign nationals
4. Based on elementary school education, there were 54 people, junior high school 76 people, high school 1016 people and university graduates 3 people.

From the comparative data on drug cases/crimes in 2023 and 2024, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. For the number of cases, there was an increase/rise in the number of 142 cases or 16.55%.
2. The number of suspects has increased by 250 people or 21.75%.
3. For the amount of evidence in the form of crystal methamphetamine, there was an increase in the confiscated evidence of 28,411.15 grams and the amount of evidence in the form of marijuana increased by 13,732.38 grams.

From the case data above, law enforcers have taken important steps to save the nation's children from being victims of illegal drug trafficking and abuse through:

1. Firm action against all perpetrators of drug trafficking crimes
2. Actions to resolve cases for addicts or victims of drug abuse through Restorative Justice to restore the physical and psychological health of victims.

⁷ Unair Website, nd, <http://unair.ac.id>.

3. For law enforcement officers and related agencies to increase outreach and guidance activities regarding the impacts/dangers of drug abuse.

The West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate has taken steps to handle cases/cases against victims of drug addiction or abuse through restorative justice/case resolution outside the criminal justice system or non-litigation by considering the requirements in the law to restore the victim's health both physically and psychologically through medical and social rehabilitation measures. In accordance with the data the author found that the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate and its ranks in 2023 have taken steps to resolve cases through restorative justice for 3 (three) cases with 3 (three) suspects, in 2024 as many as 35 cases with 44 suspects and in 2025 until May with a total of 3 (three) cases and 3 (three) suspects. From these data, thus restorative justice emphasizes the need to recognize the impact of criminal acts in the form of injustice experienced by victims. So, simply put, restorative justice can provide formal justice to victims. In addition, the principle of justice that restores the original state also seeks to restore the victim's sense of security, the victim's losses, personal dignity, especially fostering feelings of victims who feel they have received protection and justice in the justice process for the events that have happened to them^[8].

Implementation restorative justice to suspect addict or victims of abuse drugs become approach very relevant and urgent laws implemented in system justice criminal law in Indonesia, especially in areas facing emergency drugs such as West Nusa Tenggara. Approach This leave from understanding that No all perpetrator action criminal narcotics is perpetrator criminal true. Most of from they is users who experience dependence physical and psychological, which is basically is a victim of situation social, environmental, or even pressure psychological certain.

In terms of this, action criminalization that has been carried out during This become current main settlement case precisely often No finish problem in a way substantive, even make things worse condition perpetrators and add burden system correctional facilities that have been overcapacity.

Restorative justice provides more alternatives humane and just with put forward principle recovery to perpetrators and protection society. In the context of victims of abuse drugs, approach This realized through rehabilitation medical and social, as has arranged in Article 54 of the Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Rehabilitation becomes form a solution that is not only touch aspect law, but also aspects health, social, and psychological perpetrators. Approach this is also in line with Spirit law as means For give benefit and justice substantive, not just tool punishment.

In addition, restorative justice also presents efficiency in enforcement law. The process of investigation, prosecution, and sentencing to users drugs need source great power, good time, cost, and power. With finish case through non-litigation mechanisms this, the apparatus enforcer law can focus energy they are on disclosure network circulation real drugs become root from crime narcotics. The implementation of RJ also has an impact direct to subtraction residents

institution correctional facilities that have been This Lots filled by prisoners case drugs, some big from circles user. also important to note that restorative justice does not implemented in a way carelessly, but rather still put forward condition formal and material certain, such as amount goods limited evidence For usage One day, no existence involvement in network circulation drugs, as well as perpetrator No is recidivist. This is ensure that implementation of fixed RJ in framework accountability law and not misused For protect perpetrator the real criminal. On the other hand, the implementation of RJ also opens up room participation society, family and figures local in accompany the recovery process, so that woke up system support strong social for victims of abuse drugs.

In context West Nusa Tenggara Province, which is categorized by the National Narcotics Agency as area vulnerable drugs, the application of restorative justice becomes instrument strategic. Directorate Detective The NTB Regional Police Narcotics Unit has do various effort in handle cases abuse drugs with approach this, including against Foreign Citizens, as form commitment to inclusive justice. Approach This reflect effort investigator For operate law No only based on text normative, but also through perspective justice social and humanitarian.

The application of restorative justice to suspect addict or victims of abuse drugs No only is policy progressive law, but also a form from enforcement law based values justice, benefit and protection right basic humans. In the long term long, approach This No only save individual from circle narcotics, but also become foundation in create a more diverse society healthy, conscious law, and empowered in face threat drugs in a way collective.

2. Resolution Of Criminal Acts Responding To Addicts Or Victims Of Drug Abuse At The Directorate Of Drug Research, West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police

The steps taken by the Chief of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police in order to overcome Drug Crimes in the West Nusa Tenggara Region at this time are by ordering all Polres/ta ranks of the Regional Police to take firm action, make arrests of perpetrators of drug crimes and appeal to all parents to supervise their children, especially in using the internet due to the large number of drug orders online, in this case parents must be more attentive. with several arrests made by Polres/ta ranks, it is hoped that it can suppress drug distribution in the West Nusa Tenggara region and save thousands of residents from the dangers of drugs.

The Regional Police Chief, through a press conference on October 23, 2024, at the Bhara Daksa field of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police, expressed his concern over the rampant drug trafficking in the West Nusa Tenggara region. From the number of drug crime cases that tended to increase from 2023 to 2024, both suppliers/dealers, dealers, including the number of addicts and abusers, the author obtained from research results through interviews with the Head of the Development and Operations Division of the Drug Investigation Directorate, Mr. Rudi Kurniawa as follows: case criminal act drugs year 2023 as many as 716 cases with 899 suspects consisting of 833 men and 66 women with evidence of 13,071.91 kg of crystal methamphetamine and 32,377.74 kg of marijuana.

⁸ Hafrida and Usman, Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice System, First edition (Deepublish, 2024), 20.

1. based on age data year 2023, age not enough from 15 year as many as 3 people, age between 16 and with 19 years as many as 38 people, ages between 20 to with 24 years as many as 144 people, aged between 25 to with 29 years as many as 199 people and ages over 30 years old as many as 515 people.

From the perpetrators action criminal the originate from diverse profession namely : 3 civil servants, 1 police officer, private sector as many as 183 people, self-employed as many as 253 people, farmers as many as 166 people, laborers as many as 74 people, students as many as 27 people, students as many as 68 people and unemployed / domestic workers as many as 174 people. Based on qualification suspect as distribution narcotics as many as 512 people, consisting of of 473 men and 39 women, qualifications as consumption as many as 345 people consisting of of 318 men and 27 women and 1 person involved in qualification production.

2. Case data 2024 case criminal act drugs year 202 4 as much as 858 cases with 1,149 suspects consisting of of 1,078 men and 71 women with goods proof 41,483.06 kg of narcotics type crystal methamphetamine and 46,110.12 kg of marijuana.
3. based on age data year 202 4, age not enough from 15 year as many as 4 people, age between 16 and with 19 years as many as 62 people, aged between 20 to with 24 years as many as 178 people, aged between 25 to with 29 years as many as 245 people and ages over 30 years old as many as 660 people.

From the perpetrators action criminal the originate from diverse profession namely: 9 civil servants, 4 police officers, private sector as many as 294 people, self-employed as many as 280 people, farmers as many as 165 people, laborers as many as 53 people, students as many as 26 people, students as many as 77 people and unemployed / domestic workers as many as 241 people.

Based on qualification suspect as distribution narcotics as many as 653 people, consisting of of 618 men and 35 women, qualifications as consumption as many as 480 people consisting of of 447 men and 33 women and 1 person involved in qualification production.

From the data on drug crimes from 2023 to 2024 above, there was an increase, namely:

1. Of the total number of drug crime cases, there was an increase of 142 cases or 16.55%.
2. there was an increase/increase in the number of perpetrators of criminal acts by 250 suspects or 21.75% with an increase in female suspects by 5 people or 7.04%
3. The increase in the amount of evidence confiscated from methamphetamine was 28,411.15 kg and the amount of evidence of marijuana increased by 13,732.74 kg.
4. There was an increase in the number of perpetrators/suspects from the age group/age under 15 years by 1 person, from the age group of 16 to 19 years by 24 people, from the age group of 20 to 24 years by 34 people, from the age group of 25 years to 29 years by 46 people and for those aged 30 years and over by 145 people
5. From the professional group, there was an increase in the number of suspects, namely: for the civil servant profession there was an increase of 1 person, the police profession increased by 3 people, from the private profession there were 111 people, from the farming

profession there were 49 people, from the student profession there were 9 people and from the unemployed/housewives there were 67 people.

Data on the number of drug crime cases and the number of crimes resolved through Restorative Justice, as well as the investigators who handled them and the reasons for resolving them according to the investigators through restorative justice at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate are as follows:

- 1) Data From Subdit 1 in 2023 there were 50 cases, with 50 suspects and the number of cases resolved in the form of restorative justice was 2 cases, in 2024 there were 31 cases, 42 suspects and 3 cases resolved through restorative justice and in 2025 until June there were 21 cases with 33 suspects and no cases resolved through restorative justice so that the total number of drug crimes handled in subdit 1 is as follows: Total = 102 cases, 113 suspects and resolved through Restorative Justice = 5 cases
- 2) Data Subdit 2 in 2023 as many as 50 cases, with 83 suspects and the number of cases resolved in the form of restorative justice as many as 2 cases, in 2024 as many as 53 cases, 82 suspects and settlement through restorative justice as many as 8 cases and in 2025 until June as many as 25 cases with 41 suspects and no restorative justice settlement so that the total number of drug crimes handled in subdit 2 is as follows: Total = 128 cases, 206 suspects and resolved through Restorative Justice = 10 cases
- 3) Data From Subdit 3 in 2023 there were 31 cases, with 50 suspects and the number of cases resolved in the form of restorative justice was 2 cases, in 2024 there were 31 cases, 42 suspects and 3 cases resolved through restorative justice and in 2025 until June there were 21 cases with 33 suspects and 5 cases resolved through restorative justice so that the total number of drug crimes handled in subdit 1 is as follows: Total = 83 cases, 125 suspects and resolved through Restorative Justice = 10 cases
- 4) The total number of drug crimes handled by the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate from 2023 to June 2025 was 313 cases with 444 suspects and 25 cases were resolved through restorative justice.

The investigators who handled the case and the reasons for resolving it according to the investigators through restorative justice at the Narcotics Research Directorate of the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police are as follows: Aiptu Kt Bratatapa (subdit 1), IPTU Gd Arnawa (subdit 2) and Briptu Yoga (subdit 3) with the reasons/considerations for stopping the handling of drug crimes against addicts or victims of drug abuse as follows:

- 1) The results of the case title decision were that during the arrest of the alleged perpetrator, evidence of narcotics with a use of 1 (one) day was found, categorized as narcotics and psychotropics in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- 2) No evidence of drug crimes was found, but the urine test results showed positive for drugs.
- 3) not involved in drug crime networks, dealers and/or drug lords
- 4) an assessment has been carried out by an integrated assessment team consisting of prosecutors, medical

investigators and psychologists

- 5) The perpetrator is willing to cooperate with the National Police investigators to conduct further investigations.

From the development of drug crimes, the Directorate of Drug Research in breaking the chain of suppliers and distributors in controlling drug distribution takes the following steps:

- 1) cross-sector collaboration in drug eradication efforts carried out by the police, especially the Directorate of Drug Investigation together with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), youth organizations, and the general public to obtain as much information as possible in carrying out methods such as undercover buys and controlled delivery are routinely carried out to dismantle drug networks in the NTB region regarding the illicit trafficking of drugs with the aim of narrowing the movements of perpetrators of drug crimes, both as dealers and as suppliers.
- 2) Taking an approach through supply reduction (breaking the chain) of drug suppliers/dealers starting from producers to the distribution network, demand reduction, namely by breaking the chain of users and harm reduction, namely steps taken to reduce the negative impacts of victims of drug abuse through restoring the health of victims.

After Restorative Justice steps are carried out on victims who are drug users or addicts, investigators continue to monitor by carrying out mandatory reporting with varying times depending on the victim's condition and also by coordinating with the party carrying out Rehabilitation to find out the changes/developments of the victim towards something better. The development of the Victim who has been Rehabilitated (steps taken so that the victim can be free from drug abuse).

Thus, it is hoped that the future survival of the nation's children rests on the shoulders of all of us, starting from the smallest scope, namely the concern of the Family, neighbors, Community, and also in schools/the world of Education in this case: the school environment, campus, workplace and others. To be able to together reject and commit/do with responsibility and protect the Children of the Indonesian Nation will achieve/realize a brilliant future by not abusing Narcotics.

We all know that the dangers/impacts of drug abuse are very large, but the number of users is still very large.

In addition to the negative impacts for users, it also affects the families and neighborhoods of the victims themselves. Some of the negative impacts for victims of drug abuse are: it can disrupt mental health, depression, anxiety, to the economy, namely the costs that victims must pay to buy which can also cause new problems in society, including criminal cases/crimes such as theft, embezzlement and it is not impossible that it can even take human lives, legal problems and even on a larger scale/scope can destroy a country by damaging the generation of a nation. Not a few even lead to death and other mental disorders.

The author also conducted monitoring of drug users in May 2025 at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics

Research Directorate who would receive rehabilitation because at the time of the arrest no evidence of drugs was found and they were not involved in the drug distribution network. Data acquisition and interviews with drug users who received rehabilitation at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate were as follows:

- 1) An interview with Ms. WLN, 24 years old, Muslim, private sector worker, domiciled in East Lombok explained that the perpetrator used Shabu as an escape to get rid of the problems in his life (broken home), but the perpetrator admitted that this did not solve the problems he was experiencing.

From the evidence found by investigators at the time of the initial arrest, the type of crystal methamphetamine drug weighed less than 1 gram, and after interrogation, the perpetrator was not involved in a distribution network and was the first perpetrator to do so, so from the results of the case title based on these considerations, the case was resolved through Restorative justice with the requirement to report to investigators at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate twice a week, namely every Tuesday and Friday.

- 2) Ms. ITA, 30 years old, housewife, domiciled in East Lombok, explained that it was true that the perpetrator had been using crystal methamphetamine for about two months. The perpetrator used it because he was persuaded by his own friend in the Sumbawa area to use it and until now the perpetrator admitted that he was not dependent or addicted to the illegal substance and admitted that he regretted it and would not repeat the act again ^[9].

Based on the results of the case title, investigators resolved it through Restorative Justice and plans to carry out rehabilitation and impose mandatory reporting.

With these resolution steps, the public hopes that there will be serious action in stopping and eradicating drug distribution, breaking the chain of drug supplies from producers to the distribution network (Supply Reduction Theory) and breaking the chain of users (Demand Reduction Theory) with the aim of ensuring the sustainability of the lives of the nation's next generation who are free from drugs.

Firm action measures, giving heavy sanctions/punishments to perpetrators are not enough in eradicating drug crimes, this is because the perpetrators are tempted by the huge profits, the work is so easy with such great opportunities causing the perpetrators to continue to take advantage of these opportunities to develop their networks and seek as many victims as possible through a distribution network that has entered various regions and is supported by the convenience of facilities with current technological advances. Narcotics trafficking crimes or syndicates where these crimes promise quite tempting profits ^[10].

For this reason, it is necessary to look at the factors that drive criminals to commit crimes in a particular place. Perpetrators will be motivated to commit crimes.

crime when they see a high chance of success, while the chance of being caught is smaller. If an area is heavily guarded, they will consider committing crimes elsewhere.

⁹ Anonymous, "Drug addicts and abusers at the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Research Directorate," May 2025.

¹⁰ Kusno Adi, *Diversion of child narcotics crimes* (Setara Press, 2014), 82.

Therefore, a continuous police presence in drug-free zones should be able to reduce drug offenses, but it will not be effective if the police presence is only outside the zone^[11]. Criminals/criminal perpetrators prefer to live in disorderly communities, characterized by disorderly residents, violations of moral rules, backward cultures, and unstable areas of social disorganization^[12]. A safe place to carry out drug business activities is where social interaction in the area/region is low, the location is disguised by business activities, and there is no development of community groups in the area. This is a consideration for perpetrators to freely organize the crimes they will commit, as there is no attention/intervention from the surrounding environment.

4. Closing

1. Conclusion

In handling case suspect addict or victims of abuse drugs, Directorate Detective The West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics have implemented Restorative Justice measures against victims of suspected drug addicts or abusers with evidence of data on the number of cases and the number of suspects from 2023 to June 2025 as many as 315 cases, 444 suspects and settlement through Restorative Justice as many as 25 cases. These restorative settlement measures are carried out with the aim of helping drug victims to recover quickly from drug dependence and return to normal activities in the community. In suppressing the rate of increase in the number of victims of drug addicts and abusers, the West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate has taken pre-emptive measures, namely early preventive measures before drug problems or crimes occur. This action is carried out through socialization/counseling activities for school children, students, employees, entrepreneurs, farmers, employees and others. By collaborating with religious leaders, youth leaders, traditional leaders to jointly protect the entire community from being involved either as addicts, dealers or as producers. Repressive efforts are generally regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police concerning the authority of the Police including Repressive Actions, namely Efforts in law enforcement with the aim of maintaining security and order in the midst of society. The procedure for resolving cases against suspected addicts or victims of drug abuse, Polri investigators are guided by applicable regulations as the legal basis, namely: Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the handling of criminal acts based on restorative justice with the conditions stated in Article 4, namely not causing rejection from the community, not having an impact on social conflict, not being a repeat offender of criminal acts based on a subsequent court decision, then the perpetrator submits a written application letter to the Regional Police Chief or Police Chief by completing the results of a special case title and issuing a letter of order to stop the investigation by providing a copy to the prosecutor's office if the SPDP (Notification Letter for the Commencement of Investigation) has been issued.

2. Suggestions

Of several problems and solutions in case addict or victims of abuse drugs, suppress amount improvement case, author

provide suggestions including that the Police, BNN, and figures community, religious figures, youth figures and figures customs, all public together do supervision in their respective areas and activate back to security post the environment For narrowing, breaking the chain of drug supplies from producers to the distribution network and breaking the chain of users and distributors. So that the Police can increase guard doors enter the West Nusa Tenggara Region well through land, water and airports, improve patrol in vulnerable areas drugs with consider time and place as well as appropriate target / effective and efficient.

3. References

1. Adi K. Diversion of child drug crimes. Makassar: Setara Press; 2014.
2. Antara News. Ecstasy production can produce 3,000 ecstasy pills in half an hour/thirty minutes [Internet]. [place unknown]: Antara News; [date unknown] [cited 2025 Jul 30]. Available from: [no URL provided].
3. Hafrida, Usman. Restorative justice in the criminal justice system. 1st ed. Yogyakarta: Deepublish; 2024.
4. National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia drug report. Jakarta: National Narcotics Agency; [date unknown].
5. Laoly YH. Deadly snare: an economic welfare perspective on drug abuse. 1st ed. Jakarta: Alvabet; 2019.
6. Sulastiana. Uncovering the ecology of drug crime. 1st ed. Jakarta: Rayyana Komunikasindo; 2021.
7. Universitas Airlangga. Unair website [Internet]. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga; [date unknown] [cited 2025 Jul 30]. Available from: <http://unair.ac.id>.
8. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (ID).
9. Joint Regulation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Minister of Law and Human Rights, Minister of Social Affairs, Attorney General, Chief of Police, Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 01/PB/MA/III/2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number 11 of 2014, Number 03 of 2014, Number Per 005/A/JA/03/2016, Number Perber/01/III/2014/BNN concerning handling of narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse in rehabilitation institutions. Jakarta: Government of Indonesia; 2014.
10. National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Circular letter SE/8/VII/2018 concerning the implementation of restorative justice in resolving criminal cases. Jakarta: National Police; 2018.
11. National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning handling of criminal acts based on restorative justice. Jakarta: National Police; 2021.

¹¹ Sulastiana, Revealing the Ecology of Narcotics Crime, 1st Edition (Rayyana Komunikasindo, 2021), 208.

¹² Sulastiana, Revealing the Ecology of Narcotics Crime, 209.