

The Role of the Tulang Bawang Police Drug Investigation Unit in Implementing the Rehabilitation Program for Drug Abuse Based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics

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Abstract

The role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit (Sat Res Narkoba) is very strategic in handling narcotics problems in its jurisdiction. Not only enforcing the law against perpetrators, Sat Res Narkoba also plays an important role in implementing rehabilitation programs for drug abusers. The formulation of the problem in this study is how is the role of Sat Res Narkoba Polres Tulang Bawang in implementing rehabilitation programs based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, and what are the inhibiting factors. This study uses a normative and empirical legal approach, with primary and secondary data obtained through literature studies and field research, and analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study indicate that the role of Sat Res Narkoba is very important in implementing rehabilitation, but its success requires cross-sector synergy, including rehabilitation institutions, families, and communities. Inhibiting factors include unclear regulations, limited budget and facilities, and low understanding of the law and negative stigma against drug abusers. It is recommended that the Narcotics Research Unit take strategic steps in implementing rehabilitation programs, and that local governments together with related agencies strengthen synergy through communication forums, counseling, and family empowerment.

Keywords: Role; Drug Investigation Unit; Rehabilitation; Drug Abusers



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INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or synthetics that can affect the central nervous system. Drug abuse has developed into one of the most complex issues, not only affecting public health, but also damaging social, cultural, and economic stability in various countries. The problem of narcotics in Indonesia is becoming increasingly serious, considering the high rate of abuse that has an impact on individual health, increasing crime, and disrupting public security and order. Drug abuse not only affects the individual user, but also has serious implications for the family and community environment. In the family environment, this behavior is often the main source of conflict that damages relationships between family members, reduces the quality of life, and triggers various social problems. In addition, the negative impacts can extend to the family's economic aspects, such as increasing financial burdens due to rehabilitation costs or legal problems. At the community level, drug abuse contributes to increasing crime rates, disrupting public order, and burdening the health service system and law enforcement.¹ Drug abuse in Indonesia in 2023 reached 1.95% of 3.6 million people. This figure reflects how serious the threat of drugs is to the lives of Indonesian society. This phenomenon not only affects individual users, but also creates a domino effect that is detrimental to families and the wider community. In the family environment, drug abuse often triggers conflict, family dysfunction, and economic difficulties. At the community

¹ Nugroho Prasetyo. 2022. *Implementation of Rehabilitative Law in Narcotics Cases in Indonesia*, Journal of Law and Criminology, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 87.

level, this contributes to increasing crime rates, weakening social cohesion, and increasing the burden on the health system and law enforcement. This condition underscores the importance of collaboration between the government, community institutions, and the education sector to address this threat holistically and sustainably.²

The number of drug abuse in Lampung Province, especially in Tulang Bawang Regency, continues to show a worrying trend. In 2023, more than 150 cases of drug abuse were successfully uncovered in this region, which is more concerning because most of these cases involve the productive age group, namely individuals aged 18-35 years, who should be the driving force of economic and social development. The high number of cases among the younger generation indicates the need for a strategic approach that includes increasing education about the dangers of drugs, providing rehabilitation facilities, and strengthening law enforcement. In addition, the active involvement of the community, educational institutions, and religious organizations is needed to support the prevention of drug abuse in a sustainable manner.³ Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explicitly regulates rehabilitation policies for drug abusers as a form of treatment that prioritizes a humanistic approach. Although this policy shows a step forward in handling the drug problem, its implementation in the field still faces various significant challenges. Among them are the negative stigma of society that often hinders the process of social reintegration for former abusers, the limited number and quality of rehabilitation facilities. To overcome these obstacles, synergy is needed between the government, non-governmental organizations, and local communities to create a more inclusive, effective, and sustainable rehabilitation system.⁴ Indonesia has a comprehensive legal framework to address these issues by emphasizing a rehabilitative approach for drug abusers as an effort to restore individuals and reduce social impacts. However, the implementation of this law still faces a number of challenges. One of them is the tendency of law enforcement officers who often prioritize a repressive approach, such as criminalization, over rehabilitation. Other factors that contribute to this are the lack of understanding by the community and some officers of the urgency of a humanistic approach, limited rehabilitation facilities and infrastructure, and the existence of social and political pressures that sometimes hinder the policy reform process.⁵

The rehabilitative approach in handling drug abuse aims to reduce the negative impacts caused by restoring the physical, psychological, and social conditions of users. This approach is expected to not only provide users with the opportunity to return to society productively, but also reduce the recidivism rate. However, the implementation of rehabilitative policies in Indonesia is still far from optimal. Several major obstacles include limited adequate rehabilitation facilities, negative stigma in society that often ostracizes former users, and low understanding of law enforcement officers, including the Drug Investigation Unit (Sat Res Narkoba), regarding the concept of rehabilitation as an alternative to punishment. As a result, many abusers are ultimately subject to criminal sanctions without getting the rehabilitation access they should. To overcome this challenge, close synergy is needed between the government, society, non-governmental organizations, and law enforcement officers, especially the Drug Investigation Unit, in order to create a holistic, education-based, and sustainable approach in handling drug problems.⁶ The role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit (Sat Res Narkoba) is very strategic in efforts to handle narcotics

² National Narcotics Agency. 2023. *BNN Annual Report 2023*, National Narcotics Agency, Jakarta, p. 45.

³ BNNP Lampung. 2023. *Data on Handling of Narcotics Cases in Lampung Province*, BNNP Lampung, Bandar Lampung, p. 12.

⁴ Muhammad Nurhidayat. 2021. *Implementation of Drug Abuser Rehabilitation in Indonesia*, Journal of Law and Criminology, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 178.

⁵ Taufik Hidayat. 2023. *The Impact of Drug Abuse on Families*, Journal of Social and Health, Vol. 12, No. 3, p. 134.

⁶ Sigit Utomo. 2023. *Obstacles to Rehabilitation of Narcotics Users in Indonesia*, Journal of Law Enforcement, Vol. 10, No. 1, p. 25.

problems in its area. As the spearhead of law enforcement, the Narcotics Investigation Unit not only has the task of arresting and processing perpetrators of narcotics crimes, but also plays an important role in implementing rehabilitation programs for drug abusers. This responsibility reflects the spirit of *restorative justice*, which aims to provide opportunities for drug abusers to recover. In an effort to carry out this role optimally, the Narcotics Investigation Unit is faced with various challenges such as limited adequate rehabilitation facilities, lack of public understanding of the humanistic approach, and pressure to provide a deterrent effect through criminalization. Increased training for officers, provision of rehabilitation facilities at the local level. In addition, it is important for the Narcotics Investigation Unit to educate the public about the benefits of a rehabilitative approach to reduce the negative stigma against drug abusers. With this comprehensive approach, it is hoped that the Narcotics Investigation Unit will be able to support the creation of a balance between firm law enforcement and humanistic recovery efforts.

The novelty of this study lies in the focus of the study in the jurisdiction of the Tulang Bawang Police. This study not only discusses the normative aspects of Article 127, but also highlights in depth the factors that support and hinder the implementation of rehabilitation programs at the local level. With this approach, the study provides a more specific and contextual picture of the role of the Narcotics Investigation Unit as a key actor in implementing a humanistic approach through rehabilitation programs. The study provides a new dimension by examining the role of local actors in detail, including the practical challenges faced in efforts to balance law enforcement with the implementation of rehabilitation. This study is expected to provide a real contribution, not only as an academic reference, but also as a guide for policy makers and law enforcement officers in formulating strategies to deal with narcotics problems. The research conducted by Abdul Hidayat specifically reviews various weaknesses in the implementation of the policy, including the lack of coordination between related institutions, limited rehabilitation facilities available in various regions. The findings of this study provide an overview of the rehabilitation policy's long way from optimal implementation, especially in efforts to create a humanistic approach for drug abusers. Although it provides a comprehensive view at the national level, this study has not specifically discussed the role of local actors, such as the Drug Investigation Unit at the regional level, in the implementation of the rehabilitation policy.⁷

The research conducted by Mutiara Dwi Sari entitled Analysis of the Implementation of Article 127 of the Narcotics Law in the Scope of Indonesian Law Enforcement focuses on a theoretical study of the rehabilitative approach. Mutiara Dwi Sari's research provides an in-depth analysis of the concept of rehabilitation as an alternative to punishment for drug abusers, highlighting the legal and philosophical basis of this approach. In addition, this study compares the implementation of Article 127 in various regions in Indonesia, thus providing a broad perspective on how this policy is implemented differently depending on the local context. Although it makes an important contribution to understanding the implementation of rehabilitative policies, this research tends to be limited to policy analysis and theory, without specifically exploring the role of local actors or practical challenges in its implementation at the regional level.⁸ Research conducted by Endro Rahayu Susanto highlights how rehabilitation policies are implemented through a restorative approach that emphasizes recovery for drug abusers, both in terms of physical, psychological, and social aspects. In his study, Susanto describes the mechanism for implementing *restorative justice*, including the

⁷ Abdul Hidayat. 2020. *Effectiveness of Drug Abuser Rehabilitation Policy Based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics*, National Law Journal, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 45-62.

⁸ Mutiara Dwi Sari. 2018. *Analysis of the Implementation of Article 127 of the Narcotics Law in the Scope of Indonesian Law Enforcement*, Journal of Law and Policy, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 120-135.

role of law enforcement officers, families, and communities in supporting the recovery of drug abusers. This study provides important insights into the effectiveness of this approach in urban environments with complex social dynamics. However, this study is limited to the context of metropolitan areas, so it has not discussed the challenges or approaches that are relevant in rural areas or small towns that have different characteristics.⁹

Discussion

The Role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Research Unit in Implementing the Rehabilitation Program for Drug Abusers Based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics stipulates that drug abusers who meet certain criteria are entitled to rehabilitation. This provision is an important legal basis for efforts to take a humanist approach to dealing with drug problems in Indonesia. In this context, the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satres Narkoba) plays a strategic role, both as a law enforcer and a rehabilitation facilitator for drug abusers. In 2024, the total number of drug abuse cases handled by the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit reached 130 cases. Of that number, 121 cases were successfully resolved through legal mechanisms with P-21 status, namely the case files have been declared complete by the prosecutor's office and are ready to be submitted to court. Meanwhile, 9 cases others are resolved through the *Restorative Justice* (RJ) mechanism. The RJ approach is used as an alternative effort to resolve cases by considering the humanitarian aspect, especially for drug abusers who meet the rehabilitation criteria based on an integrated assessment. These data show the high level of success in resolving cases by the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit, with a resolution rate reaching 100% of the total cases handled. However, the high number of resolutions through P-21 compared to RJ indicates that the majority of cases still prioritize the penal approach over the rehabilitative approach. This analysis provides a strong basis for recommending the improvement of rehabilitation mechanisms and the implementation of *restorative justice* as an alternative solution in handling drug abuse cases. This step is not only aimed at supporting the reduction of the increasingly heavy burden on correctional institutions due to the high number of prisoners, but also to realize a more humanistic legal approach. This approach is in line with the spirit of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which explicitly prioritizes rehabilitation for drug abusers as a form of protection and restoration of human rights. By integrating this mechanism more broadly and effectively, it is hoped that a law enforcement system will be created that is not only oriented towards punishment, but also towards efforts to restore individuals and better social reintegration.

The results of the interview with Jhoni Apriwansyah as Head of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit showed that the implementation process of the rehabilitation program began with an integrated assessment. This assessment aims to determine whether someone arrested for drug abuse is entitled to participate in the rehabilitation program or must undergo legal proceedings. In this case, the Narcotics Unit collaborates with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and a team of experts from medical institutions. The importance of this collaborative approach is to ensure that drug abusers can receive treatment that is appropriate to their condition. However, a major challenge faced is the negative stigma of society towards drug abusers. This stigma often makes individuals reluctant to seek help, even though they have the opportunity to be rehabilitated. In addition, the limited

⁹ Endro Rahayu Susanto. 2021. *Restorative Justice Approach in Handling Drug Abusers: Case Study in South Jakarta*, Indonesian Journal of Criminology, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 225-240.

rehabilitation facilities in the Tulang Bawang area are a major obstacle in implementing the program. The number of adequate rehabilitation places is still very limited, especially for rural areas that are far from health service centers. The results of the interview with Arnansyah Kuntoro as Head of Unit I of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit stated the importance of coordination between law enforcement institutions, rehabilitation institutions, and families of drug abusers. Successful rehabilitation does not only depend on the medical process but also on social support from the family and community. Families often feel ashamed or afraid to support the rehabilitation process of their family members who are involved in narcotics. Therefore, public education is one of the important priorities for the Narcotics Unit. In addition, rehabilitation programs have a strategic role in reducing recidivism rates.

Based on internal data from the Narcotics Unit, most drug users who undergo proper rehabilitation tend not to return to their abuse patterns after completing the program. This shows that the rehabilitation approach not only has an impact on individual recovery but also on reducing the burden on correctional institutions which are often overcapacity. In its implementation, there are other obstacles that are highlighted, namely the lack of human resources who have special expertise in the field of rehabilitation. Although there has been training for officers, the need for experts such as professional counselors and therapists is still far from sufficient. This is a major challenge for areas with high rates of drug abuse such as Tulang Bawang. The future strategy planned by the Narcotics Unit includes strengthening cross-sector coordination and increasing human resource capacity. Advanced training programs for officers and improving rehabilitation facilities at the regional level are priority agendas. The importance of policy advocacy to local governments to expand access to rehabilitation services. Based on the research results, it is known that the role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satres Narkoba) in the implementation of rehabilitation is very strategic and significant. This role not only involves the legal process, but also encourages rehabilitation as an alternative recovery for drug abusers. In this context, Satres Narkoba plays an instrumental role, namely as an implementer of legal policies that provide a basis for implementing rehabilitation in accordance with Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Based on the role theory proposed by Soerjono Soekanto, a role can be interpreted as the behavior expected of an individual or institution according to the status or function they hold in society. Soerjono Soekanto emphasized that the success of role implementation is highly dependent on social interactions involving various related parties, including family, rehabilitation institutions, and the community. This synergy reflects a social role, namely a role that is carried out through cooperation and contribution from various parties to achieve a common goal, namely the recovery of drug abusers.¹⁰ In its implementation, the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit has demonstrated consistency in facilitating the rehabilitation process through integrated assessments, despite facing challenges such as social stigma, limited facilities, and lack of experts. Referring to role theory, these challenges can be overcome through more intensive collective efforts, including policy advocacy to improve regulatory support and rehabilitation service capacity. In addition, the educational role of law enforcement and related institutions needs to be strengthened to change the public's perception of drug abusers as individuals who need help, not just punishment. This long-term strategy will not only strengthen the implementation of rehabilitation, but also create a conducive environment to reduce drug abuse and recidivism rates. Thus, the role of the

¹⁰ Soerjono Soekanto. 2002. *Sociology: An Introduction*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, p. 65.

Narcotics Unit is not only instrumental, but also transformative, in line with the humanist and preventive values mandated by law.

Inhibiting Factors in the Role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Research Unit in Implementing the Rehabilitation Program for Drug Abusers Based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Criminal law enforcement is not only limited to the formal application of rules, but also includes synergistic efforts from various elements that support each other. The success of law enforcement, as explained in legal theory, requires harmony between the legal system itself, the quality and professionalism of law enforcement officers, and the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. In addition, the level of public awareness of the law and cultural values that develop in the surrounding environment also play an important role in supporting or hindering the effectiveness of law enforcement. Therefore, a holistic approach that includes all of these elements is needed to achieve justice and order in society. In practice, the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit faces a number of challenges in implementing rehabilitation programs for drug abusers. These challenges include regulatory aspects that are still not detailed and sometimes overlapping, limited facilities and adequate budgets to support rehabilitation services, and a lack of special training for law enforcement officers regarding the importance of a rehabilitative approach. In addition, low public awareness of the benefits of rehabilitation and the negative stigma against drug abusers hinder support from families and communities. Cultural factors that emphasize punishment rather than recovery are also obstacles to the effective implementation of this program. All of these factors require attention and strategic solutions to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of rehabilitation programs as mandated by Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Based on the results of research and interviews, there are several main factors that are challenges in carrying out this task.

- a. *Legal Factors (Substance of the Law)*. The results of the interview with Jhoni Apriwansyah as Head of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit showed that there are inconsistencies or overlaps between the applicable laws and regulations. For example, Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics regulates rehabilitation for drug abusers, but in its implementation there are often differences in interpretation between investigators, prosecutors, and judges. This creates legal uncertainty that has the potential to hinder rehabilitation as a top priority. In addition, there are no implementing regulations that are detailed enough to support the technical implementation of rehabilitation in the field.
- b. *Law Enforcement Factors*. The results of an interview with Arnansyah Kuntoro as Head of Unit I of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit stated that there are still limitations in terms of professionalism and capacity of law enforcement in handling drug abusers. Although the Narcotics Unit has conducted various trainings, the lack of understanding of the rehabilitative approach and the lack of integrity of some officers are obstacles. In some cases, there are law enforcers who prioritize repressive actions over the rehabilitative approach mandated by law.
- c. *Facilities and Infrastructure Factors*. The results of the interview with Jhoni Apriwansyah as Head of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit showed that the rehabilitation facilities available in the Tulang Bawang area are very limited, both in terms of quantity and quality. This is exacerbated by the lack of budget allocated to support rehabilitation programs, such as transportation to take abusers to rehabilitation institutions or supporting technology for monitoring. The absence of supporting tools also makes the initial assessment process less than optimal.

- d. *Society Factors*. Community factors also have a major influence on law enforcement related to the rehabilitation of drug abusers. The negative stigma against drug abusers makes the community tend to reject the rehabilitative approach. The results of an interview with Arnansyah Kuntoro as Head of Unit I of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit stated that many families are reluctant to support their family members to undergo rehabilitation because they are afraid of social pressure. The low level of public legal awareness is also an obstacle, because many still view drug abusers as pure criminals who deserve to be imprisoned.
- e. *Cultural Factors (Culture)*. Cultural values that develop in society sometimes conflict with formal legal principles. The culture of blaming the victim, which often appears in drug cases, hinders rehabilitation efforts. The results of an interview with Jhoni Apriwansyah as Head of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Unit showed that a humanist approach is difficult to accept in a society that still considers severe punishment as the only solution to overcome drug abuse.

Based on the law enforcement theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, the success of a legal system cannot be separated from the synergy of five main elements, namely the law itself, law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, society, and culture. Legal elements include clarity and consistency of rules that must be able to accommodate social dynamics, while law enforcement officers are required to have integrity, professionalism, and the ability to apply the rules fairly. Supporting facilities, such as technology, budget, and infrastructure, play an important role in supporting the operation of the legal system. On the other hand, the level of public awareness and compliance with the law is an indicator of the success of the implementation of the rules, which is further influenced by culture, including the values and norms that live in society. With the interconnectedness of these five elements, the success of the legal system can only be achieved if each element works harmoniously and complements each other.¹¹ Implementation of rehabilitation in Tulang Bawang Police, all these elements contribute to its success or failure. To overcome these inhibiting factors, strategic steps are needed, such as:

- a. *Regulatory Improvements*. The preparation of more detailed implementing regulations and harmonization between regulations are strategic steps in overcoming obstacles to policy implementation, especially in the context of complex law enforcement. Implementing regulations that are designed in detail allow for more consistent interpretation and application of the law, thereby minimizing the potential for multiple interpretations in the field. In addition, harmonization between regulations is needed to eliminate overlapping policies and ensure alignment between the various existing legal instruments. This step not only strengthens legal certainty but also increases efficiency and effectiveness in implementing regulations, supporting the main objective of the policy to create justice and order.
- b. *Increasing the Capacity of the Apparatus*. Special training for law enforcers on the importance of rehabilitation is a strategic effort to improve the understanding and competence of officers in handling drug abuse cases in a more humane and effective manner. Through this training, law enforcers can explore the concept of rehabilitation as an integral part of law enforcement that focuses not only on the aspect of punishment but also recovery. Training materials can include the legal basis for rehabilitation, as regulated in Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as practical approaches in implementing restorative justice. With this training, it is hoped that law

¹¹Soerjono Soekanto. 2006. *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, p. 35.

enforcers will be able to integrate the principle of rehabilitation into the law enforcement process, increase sensitivity to the needs of drug abusers, and contribute to efforts to reduce recidivism rates and overcapacity of correctional institutions.

- c. **Facility Improvement.** Providing adequate budget and facilities is an important element in supporting the success of rehabilitation programs for drug abusers. With sufficient budget allocation, related institutions can provide rehabilitation facilities that meet standards, including comprehensive medical, psychological, and social services. These facilities include decent rehabilitation places, medical equipment, skills training programs, and the technological support needed for monitoring and evaluation. In addition, adequate budget allows for increased capacity of experts, such as counselors, psychologists, and medical personnel, who are greatly needed in the rehabilitation process. This step not only improves the quality of services but also increases the accessibility of rehabilitation programs, especially in remote areas, thus supporting the main objective of the law to provide a humanistic approach in handling drug abuse.
- d. **Public Education.** Campaigns to raise public awareness of the benefits of rehabilitation have a strategic role in reducing the stigma against drug abusers and encouraging active community participation in supporting rehabilitation programs. This campaign can be carried out through various media, such as television, radio, social media, and direct activities in the community, by conveying accurate and persuasive information about the importance of rehabilitation as a humane and effective solution compared to imprisonment. In addition, this campaign can involve counseling by medical personnel, law enforcement, and former drug abusers who have successfully undergone rehabilitation to provide inspiration and education. Through these efforts, the community is expected to understand that rehabilitation not only helps individuals recover physically and mentally but also contributes to reducing crime rates and creating a safer and healthier environment.
- e. **Cultural Change.** Efforts to change the social stigma against drug abusers through a community-based approach play an important role in supporting the success of rehabilitation programs. This approach involves empowering local communities to create an inclusive and supportive environment for drug abusers who are trying to recover. Through programs such as support groups, skills training, and social activities involving former drug abusers, communities can be a means to rebuild the self-confidence and self-esteem of individuals undergoing rehabilitation. In addition, educating the community about drug abuse as a health problem, not just a crime, can reduce negative stigma. Thus, communities can become agents of change that help individuals reintegrate into society, break the cycle of abuse, and create solidarity to prevent future drug abuse.

Efforts to overcome various inhibiting factors, the implementation of Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics can run more effectively, supporting rehabilitation as the main approach in handling drug abusers. This is in line with the objectives of criminal law which not only enforce the rules, but also are oriented towards creating justice and order in society. Resolving obstacles such as lack of harmonization of regulations, low public awareness, limited budget, and minimal training for law enforcement officers will strengthen the foundation of the implementation of the rehabilitation program. With this step, the law does not only function as an instrument of punishment, but also as a means of protection and empowerment, which ultimately can provide a positive impact on individuals, families, and society as a whole. Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that the implementation of the rehabilitation program for drug abusers by the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics

Investigation Unit based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics faces various obstacles. Legal factors in the form of unclear regulations, limited facilities and budgets, and lack of understanding and professionalism of law enforcement officers are the main challenges. In addition, low public legal awareness and negative stigma towards drug abusers hinder family and community support. Cultural values that tend to punish abusers are also obstacles that need to be overcome. Therefore, clearer regulations, increased capacity of law enforcement, provision of adequate facilities, and community education are needed to support an effective and sustainable rehabilitative approach.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion, it can be concluded that:

1. The role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit in implementing a rehabilitation program for drug abusers based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is very important, but its success requires synergy from various parties. Not only law enforcement, but also rehabilitation institutions, families, and the community need to contribute to ensuring the sustainability of this program. This collaborative effort is in line with the mandate of Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 which prioritizes a humanist approach in dealing with drug abuse.
2. Inhibiting factors of the role of the Tulang Bawang Police Narcotics Investigation Unit in implementing rehabilitation programs for drug abusers based on Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely legal factors in the form of unclear regulations, limited facilities and budgets, and lack of understanding and professionalism of law enforcement officers are the main challenges. In addition, low public legal awareness and negative stigma against drug abusers hinder family and community support. Cultural values that tend to punish abusers are also obstacles that need to be overcome.

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