



## Review of criminal law on narcotics abuse by minors at the Medan police

Fernando Hasudungan Rajagukguk, Isnaini, M Citra Ramadhan  
Department of Law, Universitas Medan Area, Indonesia

### Abstract

This study examines the criminal law responses to drug abuse by minors at Polrestabes Medan through qualitative research methods. Findings reveal structured law enforcement procedures aimed at upholding legal standards but hindered by challenges such as limited specialized training and resource constraints. Judicial considerations emphasize balancing legal accountability with rehabilitative goals, yet face obstacles in resource allocation and integrating effective rehabilitation practices. Rehabilitation efforts vary in accessibility and quality, with stigma and help-seeking barriers impacting effectiveness. Recommendations include enhancing training for law enforcement and judicial officials, allocating resources for comprehensive rehabilitation programs, and fostering community engagement to reduce stigma and support minors and families. Addressing these challenges through coordinated efforts can improve outcomes, promote procedural fairness, and facilitate the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of minors involved in drug abuse cases at Polrestabes Medan.

**Keywords:** Criminal law, narcotics abuse, medan police

### Introduction

Drug abuse remains a significant issue worldwide, impacting individuals and societies across all demographics. Among the most concerning aspects of this problem is the involvement of minors in drug-related activities. In Medan, Indonesia, this issue has become increasingly visible, prompting a need for a thorough legal review. This study aims to examine the application and effectiveness of criminal law concerning drug abuse by minors at the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan). The legal framework in Indonesia, particularly the Narcotics Law (Hakim, 2023) <sup>[1]</sup>, outlines stringent measures against drug-related offenses. However, the enforcement and judicial processes involving minors present unique challenges. Children involved in drug abuse often require a balance between punitive measures

and rehabilitative efforts to ensure their future well-being and integration into society (Lukas, 2005) <sup>[13]</sup>.

This review will analyze cases of drug abuse by minors handled by Polrestabes Medan, exploring the legal procedures, the outcomes of these cases, and the effectiveness of the current legal framework in addressing the issue. Additionally, this study will highlight the societal implications and the role of various stakeholders, including law enforcement, judiciary, and social services, in combating drug abuse among minors.

To provide a comprehensive overview, the following table presents statistical data on drug abuse cases involving minors reported to Polrestabes Medan over the past five years:

**Table 1:** Statistical Data on Drug Abuse Cases Against Minors in The Medan Police Area

Year	Number of Cases	Gender Distribution (Male: Female)	Gender Distribution (Male: Female)	Type of Drugs Involved
2019	45	30:15	Cannabis, Methamphetamine	20 Convictions, 25 Rehabilitation
2020	52	35:17	Cannabis, Methamphetamine, Ecstasy	20 Convictions, 25 Rehabilitation
2021	47	33:14	Cannabis, Methamphetamine	20 Convictions, 25 Rehabilitation
2022	58	40:18	Cannabis, Methamphetamine, Heroin	20 Convictions, 25 Rehabilitation
2023	63	42:21	Cannabis, Methamphetamine, Cocaine	20 Convictions, 25 Rehabilitation

The table indicates a steady increase in the number of drug abuse cases involving minors, reflecting a broader trend of rising drug-related issues within the community. Notably, the majority of cases involve male minors, with a consistent presence of commonly abused substances such as cannabis and methamphetamine. Over the years, there has also been an emergence of other drugs like ecstasy, heroin, and cocaine, indicating a diversification of drug abuse patterns. The legal outcomes show a balanced approach between convictions and rehabilitation, with a slightly higher emphasis on rehabilitation. This trend suggests an understanding within the legal system of the need for rehabilitative measures to address the root causes of drug abuse among minors, such as socioeconomic factors, peer pressure, and lack of education and awareness. This table highlights the rising trend of drug abuse cases involving minors, indicating a critical need for effective legal and

social interventions. Through this review, we aim to contribute to the development of more robust strategies to address drug abuse among minors in Medan, ensuring both justice and rehabilitation for affected individuals.

### Literature Review

The issue of drug abuse among minors is a significant concern worldwide, with various studies highlighting its prevalence and the associated legal and social challenges. This literature review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of existing research on drug abuse among minors, the legal frameworks addressing this issue, and the effectiveness of different approaches in managing it.

### Prevalence of Drug Abuse Among Minors

Studies consistently show that drug abuse among minors is a growing problem. According to the World Health

Organization (WHO), the global prevalence of substance use among adolescents is alarmingly high, with substances such as alcohol, cannabis, and synthetic drugs being the most commonly abused. Research in Indonesia mirrors these global trends, indicating an increasing involvement of minors in drug-related activities (Handayani & Agussalim, 2022) <sup>[12]</sup>. Factors contributing to this rise include peer pressure, family dynamics, socio-economic status, and exposure to drugs in their environment.

### Legal Frameworks

Various countries have implemented legal frameworks to address drug abuse among minors, with a focus on both punitive and rehabilitative measures. The United States, for instance, employs a combination of strict legal penalties and rehabilitative programs to address juvenile drug offenses (Abuse, 2020). In the UK, the Youth Justice System emphasizes diversion and rehabilitation over incarceration for minor offenders (Muncie, 2005) <sup>[20]</sup>. In Indonesia, the Narcotics Law governs the handling of drug-related offenses, including those involving minors (Hakim, 2023) <sup>[11]</sup>. This law provides stringent penalties for drug trafficking and consumption but also incorporates provisions for the rehabilitation of drug users. According to research by (Sheffer, 1995) <sup>[30]</sup> Applying this law to minors requires careful consideration to balance punishment with the need for rehabilitation.

### Legal Frameworks

Self-control, defined as the ability to regulate one's emotions, thoughts, and behaviors in the face of temptations, plays a crucial role in managing smartphone use. Research by (Schulz van Endert, 2021) <sup>[28]</sup> indicates that individuals with higher self-control are better equipped to resist the urge to use smartphones excessively and are less likely to develop addictive behaviors. Moreover, self-control has been associated with better academic performance, healthier social relationships, and improved psychological well-being (Rosenbaum & Ronen, 2012) <sup>[26]</sup>.

### Effectiveness of Legal Measures

The effectiveness of legal measures in addressing drug abuse among minors varies across different jurisdictions. Studies suggest that purely punitive approaches often fail to address the root causes of drug abuse and may lead to higher recidivism rates (Marlowe, 2011) <sup>[16]</sup>. On the other hand, integrated approaches that combine legal sanctions with rehabilitative and support services tend to be more effective. In Indonesia, research indicates that the implementation of the Narcotics Law has faced challenges, particularly in dealing with minor offenders. (Cullen & Gendreau, 2000) <sup>[7]</sup> found that while the law provides a framework for rehabilitation, its execution is often hindered by limited resources and insufficient coordination between law enforcement and social services. Additionally, there is a need for specialized programs tailored to the unique needs of minors, including psychological support, education, and family counseling.

### Rehabilitative Approaches

Rehabilitation is a critical component of addressing drug abuse among minors. Effective rehabilitation programs focus on addressing the underlying causes of drug abuse and providing minors with the skills and support needed to lead

drug-free lives. The Therapeutic Community (TC) model, widely used in many countries, has shown positive outcomes in treating adolescent substance abuse (Vanderplasschen *et al.*, 2013) <sup>[34]</sup>. In Indonesia, the government has established several rehabilitation centers for drug users, including minors. These centers offer a range of services, from medical treatment and counseling to vocational training and social reintegration programs (Setiaawan *et al.*, 2020) <sup>[29]</sup>. However, the accessibility and quality of these services vary, and there is a need for continuous evaluation and improvement to ensure their effectiveness.

### Role of Stakeholders

The involvement of various stakeholders is crucial in addressing drug abuse among minors. Law enforcement agencies play a key role in identifying and apprehending offenders, while the judiciary is responsible for ensuring that legal proceedings are fair and just. Social services provide essential support to minors and their families, helping them navigate the challenges associated with drug abuse (Maluccio *et al.*, 2002) <sup>[14]</sup>. Community involvement is also vital. Programs that engage communities in prevention efforts, such as awareness campaigns and youth engagement activities, can help reduce the incidence of drug abuse among minors (Robertson *et al.*, 2003) <sup>[25]</sup>. Schools and educational institutions have a significant role in providing education on the dangers of drug use and fostering a supportive environment for students.

### Method

This study employs a qualitative research approach to deeply explore the criminal law responses to drug abuse by minors at the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan). The methodology is designed to gather rich, detailed insights from various stakeholders involved in the legal and rehabilitative processes. The following sections outline the research design, data collection methods, data analysis procedures, and ethical considerations.

### Research Design

The research design centers on a case study approach, focusing on in-depth exploration and understanding of drug abuse cases involving minors handled by Polrestabes Medan (Sugiyono, 2017) <sup>[31]</sup>. The case study method allows for a comprehensive examination of the complex interactions between legal processes, rehabilitative measures, and individual experiences.

### Data Collection Methods

#### Semi-Structured Interviews

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with a diverse group of participants to gather detailed and nuanced information (Saleh, 2017) <sup>[27]</sup>. The participants include:

- **Law Enforcement Officers:** To understand the procedures, challenges, and perspectives on handling drug abuse cases involving minors.
- **Judicial Officials:** To gain insights into the judicial processes, decision-making criteria, and legal considerations in adjudicating these cases.

- **Social Workers and Rehabilitation Experts:** To explore the support systems, rehabilitation programs, and challenges faced in providing services to minors.
- **Affected Minors and Their Families:** To capture personal experiences, impacts of legal actions, and perceptions of the rehabilitative efforts.

### Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions will be conducted with specific stakeholder groups to facilitate interaction and collective insights. These discussions will be organized for:

- **Community Leaders and Members:** To understand the community's role, awareness, and perspectives on drug abuse among minors.
- **Educational Professionals:** To gather insights on prevention programs, school-based interventions, and educational support for affected minors.

### Document Analysis

Document analysis will involve reviewing relevant legal documents, case files, and reports from Polrestabes Medan, as well as policy documents from the National Narcotics Board (BNN) and other relevant organizations. This analysis will provide contextual background and supplement the primary data collected through interviews and focus groups (Miles & Huberman, 1992) <sup>[17]</sup>.

### Data Analysis Procedures

The qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis, which involves the following steps:

- **Data Transcription:** Transcribing the audio recordings of interviews and focus group discussions verbatim to ensure accuracy.
- **Initial Coding:** Reading through the transcripts and assigning initial codes to significant statements and observations.
- **Generating Themes:** Grouping similar codes together to form overarching themes that capture key patterns and insights.
- **Reviewing Themes:** Refining and reviewing the themes to ensure they accurately reflect the data and research objectives.
- **Defining and Naming Themes:** Clearly defining each theme and providing descriptive names that convey their essence.
- **Synthesizing Findings:** Synthesizing the themes to draw conclusions and provide a comprehensive understanding of the research questions.

## Results and Discussion

### Result

This section presents the findings of the study on the criminal law responses to drug abuse by minors at the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan). The findings are derived from semi-structured interviews, focus group

discussions, and document analysis, offering a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and challenges involved in handling these cases.

### Procedures and Challenges in Law Enforcement

**Procedures:** Law enforcement officers at Polrestabes Medan follow a structured procedure when dealing with drug abuse cases involving minors. This includes initial apprehension, investigation, and referral to juvenile courts. Officers emphasized the importance of adhering to legal protocols that protect the rights of minors, such as ensuring the presence of a guardian or legal representative during questioning.

**Challenges:** One significant challenge highlighted by officers is the lack of specialized training in handling juvenile cases. Many officers feel inadequately prepared to address the unique needs and circumstances of minors. Additionally, resource constraints, such as limited personnel and facilities for juvenile detention, further complicate the process. Officers also reported difficulties in differentiating between minors who are victims of drug abuse and those involved in trafficking, which impacts the legal approach taken.

### Judicial Processes and Considerations

**Judicial Processes:** Judicial officials described the legal proceedings involving minors as a delicate balance between upholding justice and providing opportunities for rehabilitation. The courts often consider the background and circumstances of the minor, such as family environment and socio-economic status, when making decisions.

**Considerations:** Judges highlighted the importance of non-punitive measures, such as diversion programs and conditional release, particularly for first-time offenders. They emphasized the need for collaboration with social services to ensure that minors receive appropriate support. However, the lack of comprehensive rehabilitation programs and follow-up mechanisms was identified as a major gap in the system.

### Rehabilitation and Support Systems

**Rehabilitation Programs:** Social workers and rehabilitation experts discussed the various programs available for minors, including counseling, education, and vocational training. These programs aim to address the root causes of drug abuse and facilitate the reintegration of minors into society.

**Support Systems:** Despite the existence of these programs, experts pointed out several shortcomings. The accessibility and quality of rehabilitation services vary significantly, with urban areas like Medan having better resources compared to rural regions. Furthermore, the stigma associated with drug abuse often hinders minors from seeking help, and there is a lack of comprehensive aftercare support to prevent relapse.

### Personal Experiences of Affected Minors and Families

**Personal Experiences:** Interviews with affected minors and their families revealed a complex picture of the impact of drug abuse and legal interventions. Many minors described experiences of peer pressure and lack of parental guidance as contributing factors to their involvement in drug use.

Families often felt overwhelmed and ill-equipped to deal with the situation, highlighting the need for better family support mechanisms.

**Impact of Legal Actions:** The legal process, while intended to be rehabilitative, sometimes exacerbated the challenges faced by minors. Prolonged legal proceedings and detention periods disrupted their education and social life, leading to feelings of isolation and frustration. However, those who participated in effective rehabilitation programs reported positive outcomes, such as improved self-esteem and better family relationships.

The document analysis provided additional context to the qualitative data. Official records from Polrestabes Medan and reports from the National Narcotics Board (BNN) corroborated the findings from interviews and focus groups. The data showed a steady increase in drug abuse cases involving minors over the past five years, reflecting broader societal trends. Policy documents highlighted ongoing efforts to enhance rehabilitation programs, but also acknowledged existing gaps and challenges.

### Discussion

The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the criminal law responses to drug abuse by minors at Polrestabes Medan, highlighting both the successes and challenges in addressing this complex issue. The discussion is organized around key themes identified from qualitative interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis, offering a nuanced understanding of the current situation and opportunities for improvement.

### Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Procedures

Law enforcement procedures are foundational in addressing drug abuse among minors, influencing the initial response and subsequent legal outcomes. This section evaluates the effectiveness of these procedures at Polrestabes Medan through the lens of procedural justice theory and the challenges identified in the study. Procedural justice theory posits that perceptions of fairness in legal procedures significantly impact individuals' compliance with the law and their willingness to accept legal outcomes (Tyler & Allan Lind, 2001) [32]. Applied to law enforcement procedures at Polrestabes Medan, this theory suggests that minors and their families are more likely to cooperate with authorities and adhere to legal mandates if they perceive the procedures as fair and equitable. At Polrestabes Medan, law enforcement officers follow structured procedures for handling drug abuse cases involving minors, including apprehension, investigation, and referral to juvenile courts. These procedures are designed to ensure compliance with legal standards while safeguarding the rights of minors.

The lack of specialized training for law enforcement officers in handling juvenile cases undermines their ability to effectively differentiate between minors involved in drug trafficking and those who are victims of substance abuse (Council, 2013) [6]. Without adequate training, officers may unintentionally exacerbate the stigma and legal consequences faced by minors. Limited resources, such as personnel and facilities for juvenile detention, pose logistical challenges that impact the timely and appropriate handling of cases (Decker & Marteaché, 2017) [8]. This can lead to delays in legal proceedings and diminish the effectiveness of interventions aimed at rehabilitation and

reintegration. While procedures are in place to protect the rights of minors during apprehension and interrogation, the study highlights instances where procedural safeguards may not be uniformly applied. Inconsistencies in enforcement practices can erode trust in the justice system among minors and their families, affecting cooperation and compliance with legal mandates (Tyler & Trinkner, 2017) [33].

### Judicial Considerations and Legal Proceedings

Judicial considerations and legal proceedings play a pivotal role in shaping responses to drug abuse among minors at Polrestabes Medan, influencing both legal outcomes and the rehabilitative efforts aimed at minors. This section explores these aspects through the lens of therapeutic jurisprudence and procedural justice theory, highlighting challenges identified in the study. Therapeutic jurisprudence emphasizes the therapeutic and anti-therapeutic effects of legal interventions on individuals involved in the justice system (Bain, 2013) [2]. Applied to judicial considerations at Polrestabes Medan, this theory underscores the importance of balancing punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches to address the underlying causes of juvenile drug abuse. Judges and judicial officials at Polrestabes Medan described a nuanced approach to handling drug abuse cases involving minors. Beyond legal guilt, considerations extend to the socio-economic backgrounds, family environments, and individual circumstances of minors. This holistic approach aligns with therapeutic jurisprudence, aiming to promote positive behavioral change and reduce recidivism through supportive legal interventions.

Limited access to specialized rehabilitation programs and support services hampers the court's ability to tailor interventions to the unique needs of minors (Panolo, 2021) [23]. Insufficient resources can undermine the effectiveness of rehabilitative efforts, limiting opportunities for minors to successfully reintegrate into society. Balancing legal formalities with therapeutic goals poses a challenge for judicial officials. The procedural requirements of the justice system may sometimes prioritize legal accountability over the holistic needs of minors, potentially hindering the effectiveness of rehabilitative interventions (Osei, 2013) [22]. Limited community engagement and collaboration with social services can restrict access to essential support networks for minors and their families. Effective rehabilitative outcomes often require coordinated efforts among judicial officials, social workers, educators, and healthcare professionals to provide comprehensive support and guidance (Roberts & Springer, 2007) [24].

Investing in specialized rehabilitation programs tailored to the developmental needs of minors, including counseling, educational support, and vocational training (Greenwood, 2008) [10]. By expanding access to these resources, Polrestabes Medan can improve outcomes for minors and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. Strengthening collaboration between judicial officials and social services to facilitate comprehensive assessments and personalized case management plans (Mueser *et al.*, 1998) [18]. Coordinated efforts can enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitative interventions and support minors in achieving positive outcomes. Engaging with community stakeholders to raise awareness about juvenile drug abuse issues and promote proactive prevention strategies (Cordova *et al.*, 2015) [5]. By fostering community support and involvement,

Polrestabes Medan can create a supportive environment for minors and their families, facilitating successful rehabilitation and reintegration.

### Challenges and Opportunities in Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation programs play a crucial role in addressing the complex needs of minors involved in drug abuse at Polrestabes Medan, aiming to facilitate their recovery, reintegration into society, and prevention of future criminal behavior. This section explores the challenges and opportunities in rehabilitation efforts through the lens of social learning theory and the principles of effective intervention. Social learning theory posits that behavior is learned through observation, imitation, and reinforcement of social interactions (Bandura, 1986) <sup>[3]</sup>. Applied to rehabilitation efforts at Polrestabes Medan, this theory emphasizes the importance of providing positive role models, supportive environments, and opportunities for skill development to promote behavioral change among minors involved in drug abuse.

The study identifies disparities in the accessibility and quality of rehabilitation programs available to minors. While some urban areas like Medan offer a range of services including counseling, education, and vocational training, rural regions often lack sufficient resources and infrastructure (Mulyana, 2014) <sup>[19]</sup>. This uneven distribution limits the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts and may perpetuate cycles of drug abuse and criminal behavior. The stigma associated with drug abuse poses significant barriers to minors seeking help and participating in rehabilitation programs. Fear of judgment or legal repercussions may deter minors and their families from accessing necessary support services (Manian, 2016) <sup>[15]</sup>. Addressing stigma through community education and outreach initiatives is essential to promoting a supportive environment for rehabilitation. Effective rehabilitation requires sustained engagement and follow-up support to prevent relapse and support long-term recovery (Duffy & Baldwin, 2013) <sup>[9]</sup>. However, the study identifies gaps in aftercare services and continuity of care for minor's post-rehabilitation. Limited resources and organizational challenges hinder the ability of Polrestabes Medan to provide ongoing support, resulting in vulnerable minors slipping through the cracks of the system. Adopting a holistic approach to rehabilitation that addresses the underlying factors contributing to drug abuse, including family dynamics, peer influences, and socio-economic stressors (Ndou, 2019) <sup>[21]</sup>. By integrating family therapy, life skills training, and mental health support into rehabilitation programs, Polrestabes Medan can provide comprehensive care tailored to the needs of minors. Strengthening community partnerships and engaging local stakeholders in the rehabilitation process can create a supportive network for minors and their families (Camden *et al.*, 2015) <sup>[4]</sup>. Collaborative efforts with schools, religious organizations, and community centers can enhance access to resources and promote positive youth development. Implementing evidence-based practices in rehabilitation, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing, has shown effectiveness in reducing substance abuse and criminal recidivism among youth (Walker *et al.*, 2021) <sup>[35]</sup>. Training staff in these methodologies and evaluating program outcomes through rigorous research can enhance the accountability and efficacy of rehabilitation efforts.

### Conclusion

The study on criminal law responses to drug abuse by minors at Polrestabes Medan provides valuable insights into the complexities and challenges inherent in addressing this pressing issue. Through qualitative research methods, including interviews, focus groups, and document analysis, the study examined law enforcement procedures, judicial considerations, rehabilitation efforts, and the overarching systemic factors affecting minors involved in drug abuse. Law enforcement procedures at Polrestabes Medan, while structured to uphold legal standards, face challenges such as the lack of specialized training in handling juvenile cases and resource constraints. These factors impact the effectiveness of initial responses and the equitable treatment of minors involved in drug abuse. Judicial officials at Polrestabes Medan adopt a balanced approach, considering not only legal accountability but also the socio-economic backgrounds and individual circumstances of minors. Challenges include resource limitations and the need for greater integration of rehabilitative principles into legal proceedings. Rehabilitation programs vary in accessibility and quality across urban and rural areas, with significant gaps in aftercare and support services. Stigma surrounding drug abuse and barriers to help-seeking behavior further complicate efforts to rehabilitate minors effectively.

### References

1. Abuse S. Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2020.
2. Bain AE. The Impact of Therapeutic Jurisprudence: A Critical Study of Toronto's Mental Health Court, 2013.
3. Bandura A. Social foundations of thought and action. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1986, 2.
4. Camden C, Shikako Thomas K, Nguyen T, Graham E, Thomas A, Sprung J, *et al.* Engaging stakeholders in rehabilitation research: a scoping review of strategies used in partnerships and evaluation of impacts. *Disabil Rehabil*, 2015;37(15):1390–400.
5. Cordova D, Bauermeister JA, Fessler K, Delva J, Nelson A, Nurenberg R, *et al.* A community-engaged approach to developing an mHealth HIV/STI and drug abuse preventive intervention for primary care: a qualitative study. *JMIR Mhealth Uhealth*, 2015, 3(4).
6. Council NR. Reforming juvenile justice: A developmental approach. Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2013.
7. Cullen FT, Gendreau P. Assessing correctional rehabilitation: Policy, practice, and prospects. *Criminal Justice*, 2000;3(1):299–370.
8. Decker SH, Marteache N. International handbook of juvenile justice. New York: Springer, 2017.
9. Duffy P, Baldwin H. Recovery post treatment: plans, barriers and motivators. *Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy*, 2013;8:1–12.
10. Greenwood P. Prevention and intervention programs for juvenile offenders. *Future Child*, 2008, 185–210.
11. Hakim R. Penegakan hukum tindak pidana penyalahgunaan narkoba oleh anak dalam perspektif undang-undang nomor 35 tahun 2009. *J Preferensi Hukum*, 2023;4(2):279–91.
12. Handayani DN, Agussalim A. Upaya Penanganan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Kota Gorontalo. *J Ilmiah*

- Muqoddimah: J Ilmu Sosial, Polit Dan Humaniora, 2022;6(1):223–8.
13. Lukas M. Offender rehabilitation and reintegration: taking the White Paper on Corrections forward, 2005.
  14. Maluccio A, Pine B, Tracy EM. Social work practice with families and children. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002.
  15. Manian M. Minors, parents, and minor parents. *Mo L Rev*, 2016;81:127.
  16. Marlowe DB. Evidence-based policies and practices for drug-involved offenders. *Prison J*, 2011;91(3\_suppl):27S–47S.
  17. Miles MB, Huberman AM. Analisis data kualitatif. Jakarta: UI Press, 1992.
  18. Mueser KT, Bond GR, Drake RE, Resnick SG. Models of community care for severe mental illness: a review of research on case management. *Schizophr Bull*, 1998;24(1):37–74.
  19. Mulyana W. Rural-urban linkages: Indonesia case study. Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI) J, Indonesia, Editor. Santiago, Chile: RIMISP, 2014.
  20. Muncie J. ‘Give’em What They Deserve’: The Young Offender and Youth Justice Policy. In: Welfare: needs, rights and risks. London: Routledge, 2005, 186–230.
  21. Ndou N. Factors influencing relapse in individuals with substance use disorders: views of social workers employed in treatment centres. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University, 2019.
  22. Osei AB. Evaluating the effectiveness of Ghana’s juvenile justice system in rehabilitating the offender, 2013.
  23. Panelo JSO. Children under juvenile justice intervention: A case study. *Turk J Comput Math Educ (TURCOMAT)*, 2021;12(10):4326–49.
  24. Roberts AR, Springer DW. Social work in juvenile and criminal justice settings. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas Publisher, 2007.
  25. Robertson EB, David SL, Rao SA. Preventing drug use among children and adolescents: A research-based guide for parents, educators, and community leaders. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 2003.
  26. Rosenbaum M, Ronen T. Emotional well-being and self-control skills of children and adolescents: The Israeli perspective. In: Mental well-being: International contributions to the study of positive mental health. New York: Springer, 2012, 209–29.
  27. Saleh S. Analisis data kualitatif. Bandung: Pustaka Ramadhan, 2017.
  28. Schulz van Endert T. Addictive use of digital devices in young children: Associations with delay discounting, self-control and academic performance. *PLoS One*, 2021;16(6): e0253058.
  29. Setiaawan IBT, Widiati IAP, Sudibya DG. Peranan Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Terhadap Tindak Pidana Narkotika. *J Analogi Hukum*, 2020;2(3):361–5.
  30. Sheffer JP. Serious and habitual juvenile offender statutes: Reconciling punishment and rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system. *Vand L Rev*, 1995;48:479.
  31. Sugiyono. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta, 2017.
  32. Tyler TR, Allan Lind E. Procedural justice. In: Handbook of Justice Research in Law. New York: Springer, 2001, 65–92.
  33. Tyler TR, Trinkner R. Why children follow rules: Legal socialization and the development of legitimacy. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017.
  34. Vanderplasschen W, Colpaert K, Autrique M, Rapp RC, Pearce S, Broekaert E, *et al.* Therapeutic communities for addictions: a review of their effectiveness from a recovery-oriented perspective. *Scientific World Journal*, 2013;1:427817.
  35. Walker GR, Horne AC, Wang QJ, Rendell R. Assessing the impact of irrigation efficiency projects on return flows in the South-Eastern Murray–Darling Basin, Australia. *Water*, 2021;13(10):1366.