

ABSTRACT

Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics is the main legal foundation for combating and controlling narcotics-related crimes in Indonesia. This study was motivated by the rising number of narcotics abuse cases and the ineffective implementation of the law in deterring offenders and rehabilitating users who should be treated as victims rather than criminals. The main problems addressed in this research are how the law is implemented in handling narcotics crimes and what obstacles and solutions exist in its application.

The aim of this study is to analyze and evaluate the implementation of the Narcotics Law and identify the barriers and recommendations for improvement. The research uses both normative juridical and empirical juridical approaches, with data collected through literature studies and field interviews with law enforcement agencies.

The findings show that the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 is still far from optimal. Many narcotics users are still prosecuted criminally without going through rehabilitation, which contradicts the law's spirit. Law enforcement tends to be repressive and does not prioritize restorative justice. The main obstacles include lack of understanding among officers, insufficient rehabilitation facilities, and poor inter-agency coordination.

The study concludes that a more humane and preventive approach is necessary, prioritizing rehabilitation over punishment. The author recommends prioritizing rehabilitation for users, improving support facilities, and updating policies to ensure more effective and fair implementation of the Narcotics Law.

Keywords: Implementation, Narcotics, Law, Rehabilitation, Law Enforcement.