



Perpetrator Abuse NarcoticsOngan Goal 1 Based On Perspective Sociology Law

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics is drug or material Which beneficial in field treatment, health services and scientific development, but on the other hand it can give rise to dependence Which very harm if used without there is control, strict and thorough supervision... As in the previous case researchers found in South Labuhabatu district, North Sumatra province, namely decision number: 792 K/PID.SUS/2017. In this case a defendant who named Misniar Wati Harahap alias Wati is a narcotics criminalWhere should judge consider verdict Which given to defendant.And should judge aggravate punishment Which given to convict. Type study in This legal research is normative or doctrinal legal research. In Judgment Number 792 K/PID.SUS/2017, the author agrees with the Decision of the Panel of Judges whichjudge that defendant violate Chapter 111 paragraph (1), 114 paragraph (1), 127 Paragraph (1) lettera Law. R.I. No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, because the elements of This article was proven as a fact before the Court, so It is correct that the Amar/Contents of the Judges' Decision stated that MISNIAR WATI HARAHAP alias WATI has been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing criminal offense "Narcotics Abuse Category I" for myself and the author concluded that the legal considerations of the panel of judges in handing down the decisionThis is not in accordance with the applicable provisions based on all the facts as well as the evidence revealed within trial.

INTRODUCTION

Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances or what is more often shortened to COCAINE. Already No foreign Again in era This. Drugs Already No matter Which foreign for public ears, as well as cases of COCAINE abuse Alone. Cases of COCAINE abuse are no surprise to anyone public. In society, especially among the younger generation, it still exists the myth that what can happen to others will not happen to him, including in problem abuse COCAINE. No A little youth Which COCAINE abusers, especially those in the trial stage, feel Certain that they No will experience effect negative like Which experienced by person other. For understand problem about abuse COCAINE, specifically in review aspect psychic and social need perhaps outlined about understanding abuse COCAINE, process abuse COCAINE, reason COCAINE abuse, especially in personal factors and early detection efforts against abuse and dependence on COCAINE. Definition of terms COCAINE abuse is the regular use of a drug (substance) that is not for medicinal purposes or those used without following the proper dosing rules. Matter this is a pattern of use that is destructive, carried out at the very least during One month so that give rise to disturbance in work, study, and association.

Developing effort prevention And recovery against COCAINE abuse, the government in collaboration with various parties has provided facilities rehabilitation For user COCAINE in various area. Drug addiction rehabilitation efforts aim to help COCAINE abusers return to the highest level of functioning possible. Drug addiction rehabilitation activities are carried out in various forms of activities, including residential programs, both long-term residential and short-term residential. In order to achieve success and sustainability of the programmed rehabilitation efforts, it is necessary to understand the underlying reasons why COCAINE abusers seek residency in drug addiction rehabilitation institutions. Among the efforts that can be made is analyzing the perceptions of COCAINE abusers regarding drug addiction rehabilitation. Understanding the perceptions that cause COCAINE users to participate as residents of drug addiction rehabilitation homes can be done through the Health Belief Model (HBM) application approach .

METHOD

Writer use type study juridical normative in writing This. Normative research is research based on legal materials (*library based*) in which focuses on reading and studying primary and legal materials secondary. In this research the author uses a data source in the form of regulations Laws - Invitations, Journals, scientific works which are reviewed based on the theory in accordance with circumstances. In writing This there is characteristic descriptive And applied. As knowledge Which descriptive, Law has goals, justice values, legal concepts and rules. Meanwhile, science Application is establishing standard legal procedures and regulations Which its nature is permanent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law enforcement can be interpreted as "The activity of handing over the relationship between values and values that are described in solid and embodied rules and attitudes act as a series of final stage value translations to create, maintain and maintain peace association life

Furthermore according to Jimmy Asshiddiqie enforcement law is a process did itefforts to enforce or function real legal norms as guidelines for behavior in traffic or legal relationships in life society and state. The meaning of law enforcement can be viewed in two ways perspective, namely viewed from the point of view of the subject and object.

Viewed from the subject's point of view, law enforcement can be carried out by the subject broad and can also be interpreted as an effort to enforce the law by the subject in a limited or narrow sense. In a broad sense, the law enforcement process involving all legal subjects in every legal relationship. Anyone who carrying out normative rules or doing something or not doing something By basing himself on the norms of applicable legal rules, he means implementing or enforcing legal rules. In the narrow sense, in terms of the subject That, enforcement law That only interpreted as effort apparatus enforcement law certain For ensure And ensure that a rulethe law works as it should. In ensuring the enforcement of the law, if necessary, apparatus enforcer law That permitted For use Power forced .

The understanding of law enforcement can also be viewed from the perspective of its object, namely from legal aspect. In this case, the meaning also includes a broad meaning and narrow. In a broad sense, law enforcement also includes the values of justice Which contained in inside the rules read formal nor values justice Whichlive in society. However, in a narrow sense, law enforcement is just that concerns the enforcement of formal and written regulations only. Because of that, translation words „*law enforcement*‘ to in Language Indonesia in use the words " *law enforcement*" in a broad sense and can also be used the term '*regulation enforcement*' is used in a narrow sense. The distinction between the formality of written legal rules with the scope of justice values This content even appears in English itself with developed term „*the rules of law*‘ versus „ *the rules of just law*‘ or in term „*the rules of law and note of man*‘ versus term „*the rules by law*‘ Which means „*the rules ofman by law*‘ . In the term „*the rules of law*“ contained meaning of government bylaw, but not in its formal meaning, but also includes values the value of justice contained in it. Therefore, the term " *the rule*" is usedof *juice t law*‘. In term „*the rules of law and note of man*‘ intended Foremphasized that in essence the government of a modern legal state done by law, not by people. The opposite term is '*the rule by law*‘ which is intended as government by people who use the law just as tool power mere.

According to Lawrence Friedman said that whether enforcement is successful or not Law depends on: Legal Substance, Legal Structure/Legal Institutions and Culture Law. By detailed can explained as following :

a. Legal Substance .

Theory is referred to as Substantial system that determines whether or not the law can be implemented. Substance also means the product produced by people in the system laws that include decisions they issue, new rules that they arrange. Substance also includes living law, right? only the rules that exist in the law books.

As a country that Still adhere to system Installments Law System or system Europe Continental (although some statutory regulations also adhere to Common Law System or Anglo Sexon) it is said that law is regulations that written while unwritten rules are not stated law. System This influence system law in Indonesia. Wrong One its influence is exists principle Legality in Criminal Code. In Chapter 1 Criminal Code determined "No There is a deed criminal Which can in law If No There isthe rules governing it." So whether or not an action can be imposed legal sanctions if the act has received deep regulation regulation legislation;

b. Legal Structure/Legal Institutions: In Lawrence Meir Friedman's theory, this is

The case is called a Structural system that determines whether the law is valid or not implemented well. Legal structure based on Law Number 8 of 1981 includes; starting from the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Courts and Implementing Agencies Criminal (Prison). The authority of law enforcement agencies is guaranteed by law invite. So that in carrying out their duties and responsibilities regardless the influence of government power and other influences.

There is an adage which states "*fiat justitia et pereat mundus*" (even though this world is collapsing the law must enforced). Law No can walk or upright when No There is apparatus credible, competent and independent law enforcers. How good a statutory regulation if it is not supported by enforcement officials good law then justice is just wishful thinking. Weak mentality of the authorities law enforcement causes law enforcement to not work properly it should. Many factors influence the weak mentality of enforcement officers law among them weak understanding religion, economy, process recruitment which is not transparent and so on. So it can be emphasized that factors Law enforcement plays an important role in enforcing the law. If regulations are good, but the quality of law enforcement will be low problem. Likewise, if the regulations are poor, the quality of enforcement is poor law Good, possibility emergence problem Still open;

c. Legal Culture : According to Lawrence M Friedman, legal culture is an attitude humans towards laws and legal systems-beliefs, values, thoughts, and hope. Legal culture is an atmosphere of social thought and social power that determines how the law is used, avoided, or misused. Culture law tightly connection with awareness law public. The more tallpublic legal awareness will create a good legal culture andcan change pattern think public about law during This. Bysimply, the level of community compliance with the law is one indicator functioning law.

Enforcer Law. Enforcer law is group role model in society, which should have certain appropriate abilities with community aspirations. They must be able to communicate and get understanding from group target, in side capable operate or perform roles that are acceptable to them. There are three element factors important factors that influence the performance of law enforcement officers in carrying out his duties, that is

- 1) Law enforcement institutions along with various facilities and infrastructure supporter And mechanism Work the institution;
- 2) Culture Work Which related with the apparatus, including aboutwelfare the apparatus, And
- 3) Regulatory instruments that support both institutional performance and which regulates legal material that is used as work standards, both legal the material nor law the event.

a. Facilities and Facility Factors. Without certain facilities or facilities, then no maybe law enforcement will run smoothly. Facilities or facilities These include, among other things, educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, sufficient finances, and so on. Facilities or facilities have a very important role in law enforcement. Without these facilities or facilities, it would not be possiblelaw enforcers harmonize their proper roles with their proper roles actual.

b. Community Factors. Law enforcement comes from society, and has a purpose to achieve peace in society. Therefore, look at it from the side certain circumstances, then the community can influence the enforcement of the law. Indonesian society has a great tendency to interpret law and even identify it with officers (in this case enforcerslaw as a person). One of the consequences is that the law is good and bad always linked with pattern behavior enforcer law.

c. Cultural Factors. Culture/legal system basically includes values values that underlie applicable laws, values that are conceptions abstract regarding what is considered good so it is adopted and what is considered bad so avoided. Partner mark Which role in law, is:

1. Mark order And mark peace.
2. Mark physical/material And mark spiritual/moral.
3. Mark permanence/conservatism And mark novelty/innovation.

1. Narcotics

Narcotics are a type of substance that when used (put into the body) will bring influence to body si user. Influence the form calm, stimulate, And give rise to fantasy, remove flavor Sick Andlull. Types of narcotics in the marijuana group include marijuana, often also called cimeng, gelek, grass, ganga, pot or yarnie. The shape is like a flower dry. Often used with method sucked after mixed with cigarette. Narcoticsare substances or medicines that come from plants or non-plants provides a feeling of happiness, calm and relaxation for drug users. Narcotics are useful and efficacious substances, which are needed for the benefit of mankind especially the medical angle. The definition of narcotics according to Soedjono is

ordinary substances cause certain effects for those who use it put it into the body. Drug use does not only affect the user addiction or dependency but can also result in death. It's fast The development of narcotics in Indonesia is influenced by the lack of intensive attitudes of drug addicts enforcer law in countermeasures Drugs .

The opium group includes heroin (putaw), morphine, and codeine. Heroin the shape like powder salt fine colored white. Heroin This often used by crushing it then placing it on aluminum foil then part the bottom is burned, the smoke is inhaled through rolls of money (called *ngedrugs*) or other means injected to vessels blood.

2. Psychotropics

Psychotropics are drugs or substances that are not classified as narcotics but can be misused resulting in a condition of dependence on the drug or substance. In Invite - Invite Number 5 Year 1997 about Psychotropics, mentioned that Psychotropics are substances or drugs, both natural and synthetic, which are not narcotics psychoactive properties through selective influence on the central nervous system causing change typical on activity mentally And behavior. Psychotropics This classified become.

Based on Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Psychotropics Law, that Psychotropics Those that have the potential to cause dependency syndrome are divided into 4 (four) group:

1. Psychotropics Group I

Psychotropics that can only be used for science and not used in therapy, and has a very strong potential for causing syndrome dependence;

2. Psychotropics Group II

Psychotropics that have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and/or For objective knowledge knowledge as well as have potential strong result syndrome dependence; About Psychotropics.

3. Psychotropics Group III

Psychotropics that have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and/or For objective knowledge knowledge as well as have potential currently result syndrome dependence;

4. Psychotropics Group IV

Psychotropics have medicinal properties and are widely used in therapy and/or For objective knowledge knowledge as well as have potential light result syndrome dependence.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 13/Men Kes/Per/IV/1985 which Psychotropics are drugs that can: (a) cause dependence, (b) reducing brain activity or stimulating the central nervous system, (c) causing abnormalities behavior is accompanied by the emergence of hallucinations, illusions, disturbances in the way of thinking and changes realm of feelings. The use of psychotropic drugs must be prescribed by a doctor, because if If misused, its use can damage human organs both physically and mentally his

psychology. The dangers of using psychotropics are: motor agitation (hyperactivity, cannot be silent), a sense of joy that's strange, trust self-inflated, talkative, suspiciousness, visual hallucinations, heart palpitations, increased blood pressure, sweating excessive but chills, nausea and vomiting. If use is stopped, you can result in: depression (gloomy, sad, suicidal), fatigue, lethargy, sleep disturbances, and nightmare disorders. The effect of using large doses causes a feeling drifting, irrational behavior, convulsions and vomiting. Effects of long term use can damage brain cells.

2. Substance Addictive

An addictive substance is a substance that causes delusions and causes stimulation on user. Which including to in substance addictive among them ; liquor (alcohol). Meanwhile, there is another group of addictive substances, namely ecstasy. This drug has an effect towards him nerve center similar with narcotics And alcohol. *Ecstasy* can cause addiction and dependence because of this substance own 4 characteristic main ie : a. Desire user Which No bearable use adddose according to body tolerance, up to overdose or poisoning, b. the user's wishes Which not bearable so that with road whatever will taken For get it (c) dependence psychic, And (d) dependence in a way physique.

Enforcement Law To Perpetrator Abuse COCAINE

1. Regulation About COCAINE

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics states that "Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants, either synthetic or semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling, reducing to eliminating pain, and can cause dependency, which is differentiated into groups as attached in Constitution This".

Furthermore, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 05 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics states that "Psychotropics are substances or drugs whether natural or Synthetic is not a narcotic that has psychoactive properties that cause typical changes on mental activity and behavior. Addictive substances are non-narcotic substances or Psychotropics which have addictive properties, cause psychological and physical addiction change typical on activity mentally And behavior".¹⁴

Besides Invite - Invite Number 35 Year 2009, there is a number of regulation other Which arrange about narcotics, including:

1. Regulation Government Number 25 Year 2011 about Implementation Must Report Addict Narcotics.
2. Regulation Government Number 40 Year 2013 about Implementation Law Invite Number 35 Year 2009 about Narcotics.
3. Regulation President Number 23 Year 2010 about Body Narcotics National.
4. Regulation Minister Health Republic Indonesia Number 2415/Menkes/Per/XII/2011 About Rehabilitation Medical Addict, Abuser And Victim Abuse Narcotics.

5. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2020 concerning Maintenance Institution Recipient Must Report.
6. Regulation Minister Health Number 44 Year 2019 about Change Classification Narcotics.
7. Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning Providing Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Residents Built Correctional.
8. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2017 concerning National Standards for Social Rehabilitation for Addicts and Abuse Victims Narcotics, Psychotropics, And Substance Addictive Other.
9. Supreme Court Circular Number 4 of 2010 concerning Placement Abuse, Victim Abuse And Addict Narcotics.
10. Regulation Together Chairman Court Great Republic Indonesia Minister Law And Right Asasi Man Republic Indonesia, Minister Health Republic of Indonesia, Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Attorney General of the Republic Indonesia, Head Police Country Republic Indonesia Head Body
11. Republic of National Narcotics Number: 01/Pb/Ma/III/2014 Number: 03 Year 2014 Number : 11 years old 2014 Number : 03 Year 2014 Number : Per- 005/A/Ja/03/2014 Number: 1 of 2014 Number: Perber/01/III/2014/BNN About Handling Addict Narcotics And Victim Abuse Narcotics To In Institution Rehabilitation.
12. Regulation Head BNN No. 1 Year 2009 about Condition And Tata Method Appointment And Dismissal Investigator Body Narcotics National
13. Regulation Head BNN No. 6 Year 2010 about Formation Receptacle Role As well as Public.

Whereas in group regulation about Psychotropics includes:

1. Constitution Number 5 years 1997 about Psychotropics.
2. Regulation Government Number 44 Year 2010 about Precursor.
3. Regulation Minister Health Number 10 Year 2013 about Import And Export Narcotics, Psychotropics, And Precursor Pharmacy.
4. Regulation Minister Health Number 26 Year 2018 about Service Licensing Try Integrated in a way Electronic Sector Health.
5. Regulation Minister Health Number 11 Year 2020 about Publishing Licensing Try Integrated in a way Electronic Sector Health.
6. Regulation Minister Health No. 26 Year 2014 about Plan Need Annual Narcotics, Psychotropics And Precursor.

Invite - Invite Narcotics mention in a way detailed about follow criminal forabuser Narcotics with provision in a number of chapter in lower This :

Chapter 111 Which reads:

- (1) Any person who without rights or against the law plants, maintains, possessing, storing, controlling, or providing Category I Narcotics in the form of plants, shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a minimum fine Rp. 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) And most Lots Rp. 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).
- (2) In terms of the act of planting, nurturing, owning, storing, controlling, or providing Category I Narcotics in the form of plants as follows intended in verse (1) weighs more than 1 (One) kilogram or exceed 5 (five) tree trunk, the perpetrator will be punished with life imprisonment or a criminal offense prison most short 5 (five) year And most long 20 (two twenty) year AndThe maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) is increased by 1/3 (one third).

Chapter 112 Which reads:

- (1) Every person who without right or against the law owns, keeps, possession of, or supply of, non-plant Class I narcotics is punishable with criminal prison most short 4 (four) year And most long 12 (two twelve) year And criminal fine most A little Rp. 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) And most widely Rp. 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).
- (2) In terms of the act of owning, storing, controlling or providing Narcotics Group I No plant as intended on paragraph (1) the weight exceeds 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator will be punished with life imprisonment life or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (two). twenty) years and the maximum fine as intended in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one third).

Considered using terminology that is too generic And wide (plant, look after, own, keep, control, or provide) so that often used enforcer law compared to chapter other articles, even though these other articles are more appropriate to use in the context of the case Which faced for example

Chapter 127 Which reads:

- (1) Every Blame Use:
 - a. Narcotics Group I for self Alone convicted with criminal prison most long 4 (four) year;
 - b. Narcotics Group II for self Alone convicted with criminal prison most long 2 (two) year; And
 - c. Narcotics Group III for self Alone convicted with criminal prison most long 1 (One) year.
- (2) In deciding cases as intended in paragraph (1), the judge is obliged to paying attention to the provisions as intended in Article 54, Article 55, And Chapter 103.

- (3) In the case of misuse as intended in paragraph (1), you can proven or proven as victim abuse Narcotics, Abusers are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and rehabilitation social.

Sociology Law In Effort Prevention Abuse COCAINE

Efforts to prevent drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, Community participation is expected, especially community leaders who must appear as the main actor in mobilizing society, community leaders must appear as the main actor in mobilizing society. These community leaders expected can give influence positive to continuity program To prevent drug abuse, they must also embrace all elements society starting from parents, children, teenagers, schools to social organizations community so that the program is fully implemented by all members public. So that these community leaders appear as the main actors in the effort prevention abuse drugs This, expected they can do matter following:

1. Understand problem abuse drugs, effort prevention And countermeasures in public.
2. Observing How condition And situation environment public around.
3. Raising the potential of the community who can later help with implementation prevention, eradicator abuse And circulation dark drugs, especially parents, school teenagers, social organizations and activity groups public in environment around.
4. Providing correct direction, tirelessly encouraging and controlling the community movement so that it does not go outside the established boundariestogether.

Effort rally And move public, can do things following :

1. Face to face and talk openly. This is the waythe simplest but also the most effective way to mobilize community in this program. By meeting face to face, people will be far away understand more about what community leaders want to conveythe; regarding what programs or solutions can be implemented. This more effective than just through leaflets or banners plastered around region the.
2. Hold meetings to develop work programs. This must be done without If there is a competent work program then all ideas and solutions have been implemented delivered will not work and the results will not be visible at all.

Making this work program must be in accordance with the available budget, don't until the agreed budget swells because of things that don't exist relationship with program Which There is. Because That, need exists supervision Which intensively to avoid irregularities and misuse in the preparation program Work This.

3. Para figure public This Also must involved, Good figure religion, figure socialnor figure youth Which There is in the public. This important Because The existence of this community figure itself has had a big influenceto life public. When para figure This Which speak,

so public will more easy trust And run it because factor proximity between figure And its people This Alone.

4. There must be notification regarding the dangers of drug abuse and warning about this because this problem is not just a problem government just But Also public.

In preventing COCAINE in the community there is also a need for an approach - approach Which nature social of them ¹⁷ :

- Religious Approach, being a person who obeys the rules of each religion For stay away influence COCAINE very important done For forming a person who is not easily tempted by the lure of pleasure worldly. Because in essence, no religion wants it its adherents For do things Which can damage himself.
- Psychological Approach, with this approach the people closest to you can give heart-to-heart advice according to his personality character each. Step persuasive This can done For embed awareness from within their hearts. And if for people who have already fall into a trap in abuse COCAINE approach This can see background behind somebody Which has fell into This, whether he type extrovert (open), introvert (closed), or sensitive. By looking at the background Finally, you can get to know each other's personalities and can be invited to join them return to the right path according to each personality. Person nearest can motivate people who have fallen into recovery in a way independent or follow program rehabilitation.
- Social Approach, with this approach both those who have not or have those who use COCAINE need to be made aware that they are important and important for someone, whether it is for family, friends, or the environment. Instill in them that they are very important His presence in the family and community can form *Assertiveness* and *Self Regulation* within himself. This approach also requires help public For can embrace And accept person That in in community social.

3. Rehabilitation As Effort Handling Abuse COCAINE

Efforts to deal with COCAINE abuse are very necessary as well as all elements in society. The government alone cannot be the only one our place to simply hand over cases of COCAINE violations what happens. It is important for the community to build programs in their environment in an appropriate manner Good with professional And full responsibility. Use reach objective Which expected walk with Good required empowerment public.

In article 54 Act No 35 Year 2009 mentioned that Narcotics users And Victims of narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Another rule that strengthens it is the Supreme Court (MA) through circular letter No.4 in 2010 and government regulation No.25 of 2011 which states that addicts narcotics required For do network activity rehabilitation.

Wrong One place rehabilitation abuse COCAINE ie Hall Rehabilitation SocialVictim Abuse COCAINE (BRSKPN). BRSKPN is Units Technical Executor Rehabilitation Social Victim Abuse Narcotics, Psychotropics, And Addictive Substances Other in environment Directorate General Rehabilitation Social , hereinafter referred to as UPT for Victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic Abuse, And Substance Addictive Others is at in lower And responsible answer to Director General Rehabilitation Social. Based on Ministerial Regulations Social No 16 of 2018, task from BRSKPN is carry out rehabilitation social to victim abuse of narcotics, psychotropics, and substance addictive other. And organize function as: a). preparation of program plans, evaluation and reporting; b). implementation of registration And assessment victim of abuse narcotics, psychotropic, And other addictive substances; c). implementation of social advocacy; d). implementation rehabilitation social victim abuse of narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances other; e) implementation resocialization, distribution and further guidance; f) implementation of termination, monitoring, And evaluation victim abuse narcotics, psychotropics, and substances addictiveother; g) mapping and information victim narcotics abuse, psychotropic, and addictive substances other; and h) implementation affairs arrange business.

CONCLUSION

COCAINE is A substance Which can cause dependence, hallucinations, fantasies and stimulation of the user. COCAINE is actually Medicines are for medical use and their circulation is monitored, but there are quite a few in some circles who misuse it for daily activities where it has impact term long when used in a way Keep going - continuously. Para userCOCAINE without medical guidance or dosage can lead to dependence as well as addicted Which result bad for his body.

COCAINE abuse has occurred in various groups ranging from students,student, laborer, worker office, official tall Country. Although in Invite No.35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics has regulated the categorization of drug abuse and the sanctions, However Still There is just Which violate.

In efforts to overcome and prevent COCAINE abuse, it must be do it from the immediate environment and the role of society which is very important for formation of human morals. Among the approaches that must be taken for prevention abuse COCAINE between other; approach religion, psychological, And social.

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