



Impact of Cooperation BNN RI with UNODC in Drug Eradication Narcotics 2017– 2023

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v11i8.5979>

Abstract

Combating drug trafficking has become an urgent global challenge, threatening not only public health, but also social, economic and political stability in many countries. In this context, international cooperation, particularly between Indonesia's National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), is crucial. In 2013, the number of drug cases revealed in Indonesia increased significantly, signaling an escalation of the problem that requires serious handling. Although narcotic drug cases increased, psychotropic drug cases decreased. However, the handling of hazardous materials is also in the spotlight with an increase in cases revealed. BNN's collaboration with UNODC in 2017 marked an important step in Indonesia's drug eradication efforts, covering various aspects from law enforcement to rehabilitation. An in-depth case study is needed to evaluate the success and complexity of the challenges in this cooperation. It is hoped that this research can provide a better understanding of the impact of the role of international cooperation between BNN and UNODC in drug eradication efforts in Indonesia, which has important implications in reducing drug trafficking and its negative impacts.

Keywords: *Impact; Cooperation; BNN; UNODC; Narcotics*

Introduction

Combating drug trafficking has become an increasingly urgent challenge around the world. It not only threatens public health, but also destroys social, economic and political stability in many countries. To tackle this increasingly complex problem, international cooperation is a must. Countries around the world have sought to improve coordination and collaboration in the eradication of cross-border narcotics. In Indonesia, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) plays a key role in drug eradication efforts. However, given that drug trafficking knows no borders, international cooperation is an essential strategy. In this context, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), a United Nations agency focusing on drug and organized crime issues, has become an important partner for BNN.

In 2013, there were 32,470 drug cases, an increase of 5,909 cases (22.25 percent) from the previous year. The number of drug suspects secured reached 40,057 people, an increase of 7,165 people (21.78 percent) compared to the previous year. Specifically, narcotic drug cases recorded 19,362 cases, an

increase of 9.38 percent or 1,660 cases from the previous year. Meanwhile, psychotropic drug cases dropped to 1,485 cases, a decrease of 7.48 percent or 120 cases compared to the previous year (Rahayu & Radja, 2013). In terms of hazardous substances, there were 11,623 cases revealed, showing a significant increase of 60.23 percent or 4,369 cases from the previous year. As for the number of suspects secured, 26,099 people were narcotics suspects, showing an increase of 11.42 percent or 2,674 people from the previous year. Psychotropic suspects during this year reached 1,723 people, a decrease of 10.63 percent or 205 people compared to the previous year. The number of dangerous suspects reached 12,235 people, a significant increase of 62.29 percent or 2,390 people from the previous year (Rahayu & Radja, 2013).

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In an effort to stem the issue of narcotics, the Indonesian government established an agency called the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) which specifically has the task and function to handle and eradicate various kinds of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics into Indonesia. However, as time goes by, an institution needs to establish a cooperative relationship with other institutions. In this case, BNN collaborates with an international institution, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which is expected to have a positive impact on both parties and certainly help maximize BNN's performance in combating narcotics abuse in Indonesia. Cooperation between BNN Indonesia and UNODC In February 2017, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) established cooperation with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Indonesia. This cooperation was marked by the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNODC and BNN to strengthen joint efforts in the eradication of narcotics and related crimes in Indonesia. This cooperation covers various aspects of drug eradication, from law enforcement, policy development, prevention, to rehabilitation.

An in-depth case study of this cooperation is important to better understand the extent of the successes achieved and the complexity of the challenges faced by BNN in collaborating with UNODC. The success of international cooperation in drug eradication has direct implications for efforts to reduce drug trafficking and its devastating effects. The high mobility of drug trafficking across national borders has demanded stronger cross-border collaboration efforts. The cooperation between BNN and UNODC is a clear representation of Indonesia's commitment to this global challenge. International cooperation in drug eradication is not a simple matter and requires hard work and long-term commitment from all parties involved. Changes in drug trafficking trends, technology, and dynamically evolving global policies demand increasingly effective and adaptive cooperation.

Tahun	Total Kasus
2017	990
2018	1039
2019	951
2020	833
2021	766
2022	879

Source: (BNN RI, 2023)

In the data we can see that from year to year the cases that enter the BNN fluctuate, so this makes the role of BNN's cooperation with UNODC in preventing drug abuse cases even more crucial in maintaining and reducing drug abuse.

Theory

Liberal Institutional Theory is an approach in international relations that emphasizes the importance of international institutions in shaping and regulating the behavior of states. It is a variant of the more general theory of liberalism, but focuses more on the role of international institutions in the international system. Liberalists tend to have an optimistic view of human nature, believing that human reason can be relied upon in the context of international affairs. They recognize that individuals tend to be self-interested, but believe that individuals also have an interest in engaging in collaborative social action, both at the domestic and international levels.

After World War II, the liberalism school of thought was divided into four main categories, including sociological liberalism, interdependence liberalism, institutional liberalism, and republican liberalism. The theory of institutional liberalism, developed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, attempts to promote cooperation between states and enhance security stability through the management of international institutions. Keohane divides institutions into two types: formal and informal. Formal institutions, such as the UN, WTO, and EU, are established by states and play a role in overseeing activities and responding to issues faced by member states. Meanwhile, informal institutions refer to a set of agreed regimes or rules. Institutional liberalism considers that institutions can reduce the effects of uncertainty and chaos of international anarchy described by realists such as Mearsheimer. The existence of institutions helps reduce fear between countries and provides a platform for negotiation. The European Union is considered a successful example, with a number of forums that provide extensive experience in negotiation and compromise, including the Council of Ministers, European Commission, and European Parliament. Institutional liberalism theory provides the theoretical framework for this research, focusing on providing a framework for understanding how international cooperation, particularly through international institutions such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), can influence drug eradication efforts.

Concept

Human Security

Human Security, introduced by Mahbub Ul Haq in 1994, is a concept in International Relations that emphasizes the protection of individuals from threats that hinder their lives and development. UNDP provides two definitions of Human Security: first, security from chronic threats such as hunger and disease; second, protection from unavoidable disruptions in daily life. The concept aims to protect all human beings from threats that can hinder life and support survival. Human Security encompasses seven branches, including economic, food, health, environmental, individual, community and political security, ensuring comprehensive protection for citizens. The emergence of this concept after the Cold War highlighted global issues such as political crime, barriers to societal development, and transnational threats.

There are several key components of human security that are usually discussed:

1. Economic Security: Access to stable employment and sufficient income to meet basic needs.
2. Food Security: Availability of and access to sufficient and nutritious food.
3. Health Security: Protection from disease and access to adequate health services.
4. Environmental Security: Protection from environmental degradation and natural disasters.
5. Personal Security: Protection from physical violence and non-physical violence.
6. Community Safety: Protection from tension and conflict within the community.
7. Political Security: The right to political freedom and protection from political repression.

It has evolved from the concept of National Security to Collective Security, which involves not only safeguarding state sovereignty but also the protection of citizens. Human Security can be interpreted narrowly or broadly, focusing on the threat of political crime or freedom from fear and want. In the context of drug eradication, Human Security is used to look at the impact of drugs on the general public, emphasizing the protection of individuals and community groups from the threats generated by drug trafficking.

Methodology

In taking qualitative research, there are two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is information obtained directly by researchers through methods such as interviews, field observations, the use of questionnaires, and the like. Meanwhile, secondary data is information that is not obtained directly by researchers, but is obtained from outside sources such as newspapers, books, magazines, journals, and video recordings from third parties. In this study, researchers will use secondary data obtained from various sources, including books, journals, printed newspapers, online newspapers, and news videos accessed via the internet. The researcher will rely on information that already exists in the literature and mass media as secondary data sources to support and provide context to the research being conducted. Using the approach is expected to be a guideline in analyzing the impact of BNN's cooperation with UNODC in combating narcotics.

The Context of International Cooperation in Drug Eradication: An Analysis Through the Theory of Institutional Liberalism

International cooperation in drug eradication is becoming increasingly important given the complexity of the challenges faced by various countries. In the midst of joint efforts to tackle drug trafficking, the cooperation between the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a strategic step in addressing this issue holistically. Before exploring a more in-depth analysis of the cooperation between the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in drug eradication, it is important to look at the diverse views of experts and relevant research. In the views of experts and relevant research, the concept of institutional liberalism plays a key role in understanding the dynamics of international drug cooperation. By taking this perspective into account, further analysis can provide deeper insights into the challenges, opportunities, and recommendations for strengthening cooperation in drug eradication globally.

Combating drug trafficking is one of the biggest challenges in the world, threatening not only public health but also social, economic and political stability. In this context, cross-border cooperation is essential, and BNN Indonesia together with UNODC have collaborated to strengthen drug eradication efforts. Institutional liberalism theory emphasizes the importance of establishing strong international rules and institutions to manage conflicts between states and encourage cross-border cooperation in handling global problems such as drugs. However, Fearon also warns that the implementation of international cooperation is often hampered by differences in national interests, bureaucratic obstacles, and the inability of international institutions to resolve conflicts effectively (Burchill & Linklater, 2021).

The case study of the Nigerian drug trafficking network in Indonesia in the 2015-2017 period is the main highlight in an effort to understand the dynamics and challenges faced in tackling transnational drug trafficking, which is quoted from the journal by Yonathan Addo Putra Pradana with the title

"Indonesia-Nigeria Cooperation in Handling the Nigerian Drug Trafficking Network in Indonesia. Period 2015-2017". An in-depth analysis of this case not only reveals the complex *modus operandi* of international drug syndicates, but also highlights the important role of cooperation between Indonesia and Nigeria in tackling troubling drug trafficking. In this context, an evaluation of the implementation of bilateral cooperation, challenges faced, and recommendations for next steps are key aspects in strengthening efforts to eradicate transnational drug trafficking (Addo & Pradana, 2020).

Based on analysis, international drug syndicates, including from Nigeria, have complex *modus operandi* such as Shot Gun Method and Relay Method. Although cooperation between Indonesia and Nigeria has been carried out, further evaluation is needed to determine its effectiveness in reducing drug flows into Indonesia, given challenges such as the lack of surveillance at rat harbor points. The implementation of the MoU also needs to be evaluated to determine its success in uncovering drug cases. Recommendations include increased surveillance at rat harbors, more intensive information exchange, and increased cross-agency cooperation in both countries. Thus, careful evaluation and further steps are needed to improve the effectiveness of cooperation in tackling drug trafficking between Indonesia and Nigeria.

The researcher considers this theory to be relevant in the context of cooperation between BNN Indonesia and UNODC, as it highlights the importance of establishing international institutions that facilitate cross-border cooperation in handling global problems such as drugs. However, the author also believes that factors such as cultural differences, laws, and national interests must be carefully considered in the implementation of this cooperation.

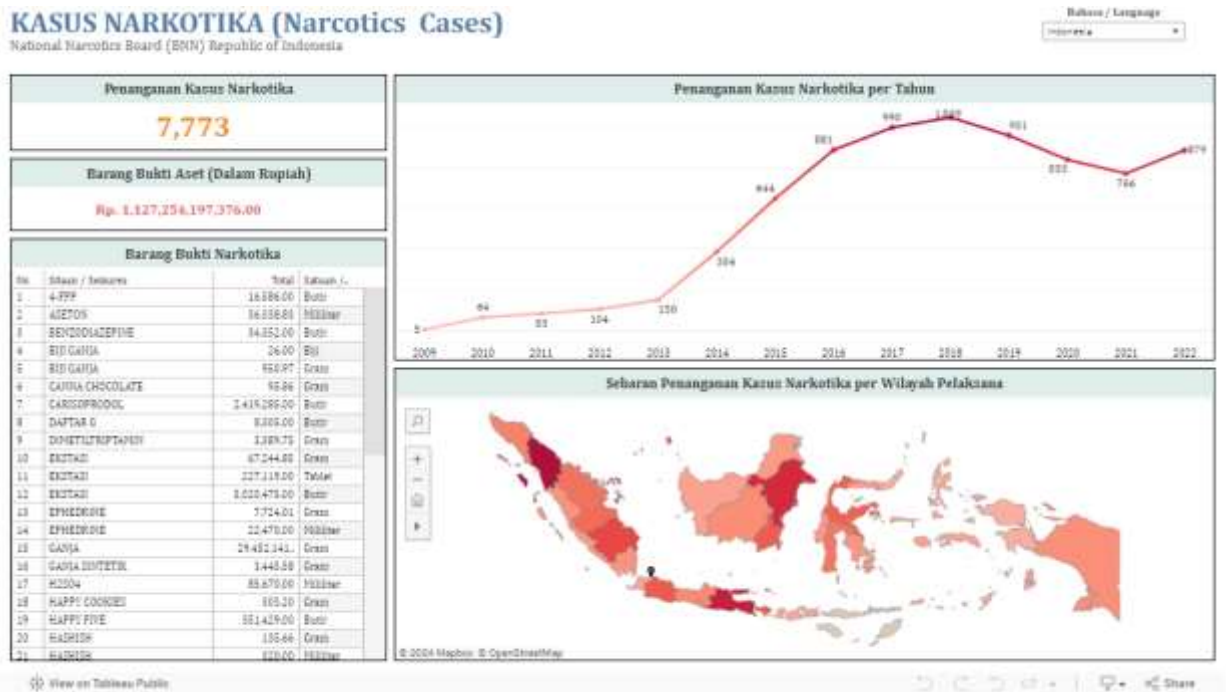
The Role of BNN and UNODC in Drug Eradication Cooperation

BNN Indonesia has a major role in handling drug issues at the national level, while UNODC is a United Nations agency that focuses on drug and organized crime issues globally. Through their cooperation, various aspects of drug eradication, from law enforcement to rehabilitation, can be addressed comprehensively. Institutional liberalism theory highlights the importance of the role of international institutions in creating common rules and norms that govern cooperation between states. In this context, the roles of BNN and UNODC as actors collaborating in drug eradication efforts reflect the implementation of the principles of institutional liberalism. However, Slaughter also emphasizes the need to pay attention to the dynamics of power and interests within these international institutions (Kelsen, 2019).

The cooperation between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) demonstrates a shared commitment to countering drug trafficking in Indonesia, marking a collaborative effort to address serious threats to society and national security. In a case study conducted by Syifa Ul-ummah Ramadhani with the title "Cooperation between the National Narcotics Agency and the United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime in Handling Drug Trafficking in Indonesia" focused on Indonesia in West Java and East Java (Ul-ummah Ramadhani, 2022).

A thorough analysis shows the commitment of the Indonesian government in addressing drug issues, especially through the establishment of BNN and cooperation with UNODC. Anti-drug intervention programs, such as in West Java and East Java, have had a positive impact, especially in parenting, child behavior, and anti-drug resilience. This has become a regular part of BNN's agenda, particularly in the area of prevention. Trainings such as *treatnet family* also aim to increase the capacity of BNN and NGOs in providing treatment services for drug abusers. Despite obstacles in implementation, the importance of international collaboration and implementation of evidence-based programs in addressing the drug challenge in Indonesia cannot be denied. It is important to strengthen institutional capacity and cooperation mechanisms to overcome barriers that may arise, such as differences in approaches, priorities, and capacities between the two institutions.

Impact of BNN and UNODC Cooperation



Source: (BNN RI, 2023)

Fluctuations in the number of drug cases from 2012 to 2018 reflect the complexity of the challenges faced in handling drug problems. Although there was a decrease in the number of cases in certain years, the challenges in handling drug abuse remain. In the context of institutional liberalism, this shows that although there is international cooperation, further efforts are still needed to strengthen institutions and cooperation mechanisms. According to (Mearsheimer, 2021) institutional liberalism theory tends to ignore the reality of competing national interests among countries, which can affect the implementation of international cooperation.

In a study published by the Journal of Drug Issues in 2020, researchers concluded that fluctuations in the number of drug cases in Indonesia show the complexity of drug eradication efforts. Although there is cooperation between BNN and UNODC, the challenges of tackling drugs are also influenced by political, social, and economic factors at the national and international levels. This confirms that tackling drugs not only requires strong international cooperation, but also needs to pay attention to political, social, and economic factors at the national and international levels.

Implications of BNN's Cooperation with UNODC: Challenges and Opportunities

The signing of a memorandum of understanding between BNN and UNODC in February 2017 marked a joint commitment to strengthening drug eradication efforts. However, challenges such as differing national interests and bureaucratic obstacles may hinder the implementation of this cooperation. International cooperation in drug eradication is an example of efforts to create international institutions that regulate the behavior of states in order to achieve common interests (Keohane, 2020).

In the context of Indonesia's cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) related to drug cases, the institutional liberalism perspective highlights the importance of international institutions in creating rules, facilitating cross-border cooperation, and strengthening national capacities in addressing global challenges (Kinanthi et al., 2023). Indonesia runs cooperation with UNODC, which includes community empowerment and recovery programs for victims of drug

trafficking, as part of a holistic approach to suppress drug trafficking. The program aims not only to reduce physical trafficking, but also to address the social and economic root causes that are the main drivers of drug trafficking. With cross-sectoral support and cooperation from UNODC, Indonesia hopes to strengthen its law enforcement system, raise public awareness about the dangers of drugs, and provide a way out for individuals caught up in drug trafficking rings. Based on the author's point of view, challenges such as differences in national policies and priorities, as well as bureaucratic obstacles, need to be addressed carefully to ensure the effectiveness of such cooperation.

Evaluation of the Success of BNN and UNODC Cooperation

While this cooperation is a positive step, evaluation of its success needs to be conducted regularly. Efforts are needed to improve coordination between BNN and UNODC and to utilize technology and innovation to increase effectiveness in drug eradication. The success of international cooperation is not only determined by the concrete results achieved, but also by the process of establishing international norms and institutions that encourage more effective cooperation in the future (Finnemore, 2019).

Analyzing the cooperation between Indonesia and Nigeria in tackling the Nigerian drug trafficking network in Indonesia for the 2015-2017 period, from the perspective of institutional liberalism, opens up space to evaluate the success of this cooperation in more depth. (Addo & Pradana, 2020) In looking at the evaluation of the success of cooperation between Indonesia and Nigeria in dealing with drug trafficking from the perspective of institutional liberalism, it should be noted that this cooperation emphasizes the importance of the role of international institutions such as UNODC in mediating global issues such as drugs. In addition, the success of this cooperation is reflected in the effectiveness of the MoU implementation, which includes information exchange, case disclosure, and joint efforts in eradicating drug trafficking.

However, the evaluation should also consider compliance with MoU commitments, adequate resource allocation, and UNODC's role in supporting implementation. In addition, it is also important to evaluate the long-term impact on raising awareness of the dangers of drugs, the effectiveness of victim rehabilitation, and the sustainability of efforts to eradicate drug trafficking. Thus, this cooperation is a positive step in facing global challenges such as drugs through collaboration across countries and international institutions, but it still requires evaluation and improvement to achieve more optimal results. Researchers consider that the evaluation needs to pay attention to aspects such as the establishment of trust, the effectiveness of the coordination mechanism, and the real impact achieved in combating narcotics.

Efforts to Improve the Effectiveness of BNN and UNODC Cooperation: Recommendations

Concrete efforts are needed to improve the effectiveness of cooperation, including through evaluating programs that have been implemented and strengthening coordination between BNN and UNODC. In addition, the use of technology and innovation is also key in efforts to increase the effectiveness of drug eradication. The effectiveness of international cooperation can be improved by strengthening existing institutions and cooperation mechanisms, and by taking into account the national interests and preferences of each country (Moravcsik, 2019). Cooperation between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in tackling drug trafficking in Indonesia has been a key focus in efforts to address the country's serious drug problem. In the face of this challenge, evaluating the success of such cooperation from the perspective of institutional liberalism is important to identify measures that can improve the effectiveness of this collaboration (Ul-umamah Ramadhani, 2022).

In addressing the drug problem in Indonesia, the collaboration between BNN and UNODC has made a significant contribution. Through the implementation of collaborative programs such as the anti-

drug family resilience program module training and treatment family, positive impacts have been felt by the community, especially in increasing family resilience to drug abuse. Although there are obstacles in the implementation of the program, such as differences of opinion and interests between parties, the importance of this collaboration in addressing the drug problem cannot be doubted. Within the framework of institutional liberalism, recommendations to improve the effectiveness of this cooperation include enhancing dialogue and communication between parties, strengthening a more structured cooperation framework, and increasing community participation in prevention and rehabilitation programs. In this way, the cooperation can continue to grow and have a greater impact in effectively tackling the drug problem. Researchers consider that this strategy can help strengthen trust and confidence between member states, as well as increase responsiveness to changing trends and challenges in drug treatment.

Conclusion

The cooperation between BNN Indonesia and UNODC is a positive step in Indonesia's drug eradication efforts. Although there are challenges in implementing the cooperation, it reflects the complexity of building effective international institutions in addressing the drug problem. By strengthening institutions and cooperation mechanisms, as well as overcoming existing obstacles, it is hoped that this cooperation can have a more significant impact on combating drugs globally. International cooperation in drug eradication is an essential step in facing complex global challenges. Indonesia's National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have established a strategic collaboration to strengthen efforts to tackle drug trafficking. Through the perspective of institutional liberalism theory, this collaboration can be understood as an effort to establish international institutions that facilitate shared rules and norms to manage conflicts and encourage cooperation across countries.

A case analysis of the Nigerian drug trafficking network in Indonesia in the 2015-2017 period highlights the complex modus operandi of international drug syndicates and the importance of bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Nigeria. An evaluation of the implementation of this cooperation shows the need for increased surveillance, more intensive information exchange, and strengthened cross-agency cooperation to improve the effectiveness of efforts to combat drug trafficking. The perspectives of experts, such as Dr. James D. Fearon, Dr. Anne-Marie Slaughter, Professor John J. Mearsheimer, Professor Robert O. Keohane, Professor Martha Finnemore, and Dr. Andrew Moravcsik, provide additional insights into the complexities of international cooperative relationships in the context of drug eradication, as well as the importance of strengthening institutions and cooperation mechanisms to overcome barriers. By taking into account their views, it is hoped that more effective and adaptive measures can be taken to sustain international cooperation in drug eradication.

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