

IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION FOR INMATES NARCOTICS ABUSERS IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

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Abstract. One of the serious problems faced by the State of Indonesia is the abuse of narcotics which has a negative impact on the community, nation and state, where the Government of Indonesia has passed Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which regulates the rehabilitation of narcotics abusers as an effort to reduce the demand for illegal narcotics. However, the reality is that there are still cases of narcotics abusers who have completed rehabilitation in Correctional Institutions but have returned to abusing narcotics. This research is normative research, with a legislative approach and a case approach. The results of the research show that the provisions on the rehabilitation of prisoners who abuse narcotics are regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Facilities, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Rehabilitation Services Narcotics for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Residents. The implementation of rehabilitation for inmates who abuse narcotics at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison is carried out with the stages of administrative selection, screening, assessment, urine tests, basic physical examinations, induction programs, core program implementation, and is carried out in the form of medical rehabilitation, religious and spiritual rehabilitation, competency rehabilitation, and rehabilitation related to legal understanding and awareness.

Keywords: *implementation, rehabilitation, prisoners, abusers, narcotics*

Introduction

In general, the term narcotics is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence (Ratna, 2022). According to Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics can be classified into three groups, namely narcotics class I, narcotics class II, and narcotics class III, in accordance with their purpose and purpose considering the negative impact that can be caused if narcotics are used not in accordance with applicable provisions. Narcotics that are used not in accordance with their intended purpose or not in accordance with the applicable provisions are referred to as narcotics abuse is the use of narcotics without a license or in violation of legal provisions, where narcotics are used not in accordance with their intended purpose, namely for medical and scientific purposes so as to violate the applicable legal provisions, moreover, narcotics abuse is carried out without supervision from a doctor so that it can cause negative impact on the perpetrator which can damage their physical and mental health due to the use of narcotics that are not in accordance with medical provisions (Satyanagara and Khotimah, 2023). The negative impact of narcotics abuse depends on the type of narcotic used by the perpetrator, the individual characteristics of the user, and the conditions of the daily environment. The rise of narcotics abuse in

people's lives has very bad consequences for society itself, for example an increase in crime rates, the spread of infectious diseases through syringes used in narcotics abuse, and causing abnormal situations in people's lives, where it has a detrimental impact not only on individuals, but also society, and threatens the future of the nation (Amin, 2020).

To overcome the problem of narcotics abuse, the Government of Indonesia has passed Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, one of the substances of which contains rehabilitation efforts for narcotics abusers as stipulated in Article 54, that every narcotics addict and victim of narcotics abuse is required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation to recover their physical and mental condition due to narcotic abuse doing. If a person is proven to be a victim of narcotics abuse, then he must undergo medical rehabilitation or social rehabilitation (Subantara et al., 2020). In addition, the implementation of rehabilitation for inmates who abuse narcotics is one of the mandates regulated in Article 60 paragraph (2) letter b of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, that rehabilitation is a type of treatment provided to inmates in prisons with the aim of restoring inmates so that they can return to being good human beings and not repeat their actions, where rehabilitation carried out for addicts or drug abusers in prisons consists of several stages, including medical, non-medical rehabilitation and other advanced coaching (Maysarah, 2020). However, even though there are provisions that regulate the rehabilitation of narcotics abusers, the reality is that there are still many cases of narcotics abusers who have undergone rehabilitation, but have returned to abuse narcotics. For example, the case that ensnared an Indonesian artist named Ammar Zoni, where in 2017 he was sentenced by a panel of judges to undergo rehabilitation, but in 2023, Ammar Zoni was again arrested for being involved in a methamphetamine-type narcotics transaction (Annisa, 2023), then in 2024, Ammar Zoni was again involved in a narcotics case by buying and controlling class one narcotics without rights (Pratama, 2024).

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), around 40 to 60 percent of former narcotics abusers who undergo rehabilitation will experience relapse, which is a condition in which individuals who used to use narcotics to experience addictive symptoms again. Relapse is a situation in which narcotics abusers return after trying to stop using narcotics (Sumadi et al., 2024). Relapse indicates that individuals who have undergone a rehabilitation process through the treatment process, but in certain situations, the narcotics abuser gets stimulated to return to using narcotics (Amry, 2022). Rehabilitation efforts for narcotics abusers carried out in prisons are challenges faced because prisons are often abused and become a place of misappropriation by perpetrators of narcotics crimes to carry out illegal transactions and circulation of narcotics by involving prison officers. This is a problem because the illegal circulation of narcotics in prisons is not in line with the efforts to coach and rehabilitate narcotics abusers carried out by prison officers, where inmates who are serving sentences in prisons can still use narcotics (Bangun, 2021). Based on the description mentioned above, it is important to examine how the provisions governing the rehabilitation of narcotics abusive inmates who are serving sentences in prisons according to the provisions of laws and regulations in Indonesia, and how to implement rehabilitation for narcotics abusers in the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison and the obstacles they face, so that the results of this study can be suggestions and input to stakeholders, especially to the prison as an institution that carries out rehabilitation for prisoners who abuse narcotics.

Materials and Methods

This research is normative legal research, which is research conducted by examining written laws and regulations or other legal materials through literature research or document studies (Waluyo, 2008). The approach method used in this research is a legislative approach by examining the material and content of laws and regulations, as well as studying the ontological foundation, philosophical foundation, and logical ratio related to the problem being studied. This research is also supported by a case approach by examining cases related to the problems being researched (Marzuki, 2013). The legal materials in this study are primary legal materials, namely binding legal materials such as laws, secondary legal materials, namely materials that provide explanations of primary legal materials such as literature, and tertiary legal materials, which are materials that provide explanations of primary and secondary legal materials such as legal dictionaries (Soekanto and Mamudji, 2003). The technique of collecting legal materials is through literature research by citing literature related to research problems (Ishaq, 2017). The technique of analyzing legal materials is qualitative analysis, which is to systematically examine the legal materials of research results to obtain clarity on the problems being researched (Ashshofa, 2004).

Results and Discussion

Theoretical review of narcotics crime, inmates and rehabilitation of narcotics abusers

The term criminal act is a translation of *strafbaarfeit* in Dutch criminal law introduced by the Government of Indonesia in special criminal laws such as the law on corruption, the narcotics law. The istilah of criminal acts shows the understanding of the movements of a person's physical behavior, also including not doing, but by not doing it, he has committed a criminal act. Criminal acts are acts that are prohibited by the rule of law and threatened with criminal penalties, either active means doing something prohibited by law, or passive, which is not doing something required by law (Amin, 2019). Then the term narcotics, the etymological *sercara*, comes from the Greek word, namely *narke*, which means to be drugged or not feeling anything. In this context, it can be interpreted as a drug that relieves pain and causes addiction (Hasibuan, 2017). According to Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and may give rise to dependence, which is distinguished into the classes as annexed to this law. Narcotics crimes are illegal activities that violate narcotics laws which include the production, trade, storage, distribution, delivery and use of narcotics. Narcotics crimes in general can be divided into several categories, namely (Makarao, 2003): (a) Narcotics abuse, includes the illegal use or use of narcotics or exceeding the recommended dose; (b) Narcotics trafficking, refers to the distribution of narcotics involving networks both at the national and international levels; (c) Buying and selling narcotics, these activities are usually driven by commercial motivation or to fulfill personal satisfaction; (d) Narcotics production, is an effort to produce narcotics, both domestically and abroad.

Furthermore, the term prisoner is an inseparable term from the development of the legal and correctional system that applies in Indonesia as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which has undergone a significant change from a

repressive approach to a more humane and rehabilitation-oriented approach to prisoners by emphasizing the importance of rehabilitation and social re-integration as the main goal of the Correctional. Inmates are seen as individuals who have the potential to change and contribute positively to society after serving their sentence (Putri and Kusristanti 2021). The term rehabilitation, according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, provides an explanation that rehabilitation is the process of restoring to a previous position or state or repairing a defective limb and so on to individuals so that they become useful human beings and have a place in society. Normatively, rehabilitation is one of the efforts made by the Government of Indonesia against drug addicts or abusers as stipulated in Article 54 Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Narcotics addicts or abusers can be subject to rehabilitation consisting of, first, medical rehabilitation (Detoxification) is a treatment and healing process that aims to free addicts from drug dependence in a structured and comprehensive way by undergoing a complete health examination, both physical and mental, by trained and experienced doctors. Second, social rehabilitation is a process that has the main goal of restoring and redeveloping the abilities of a person who has a disorder or dysfunction in his or her social aspect (Hairul and Anisah, 2024).

Provisions on rehabilitation of prisobers of narcotics abuse in correctional institutions

According to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the criminal system for perpetrators of narcotics crimes adheres to a double track system, namely the application of criminal sanctions and sanctions of actions simultaneously in dealing with perpetrators of narcotics abuse (Andito et al., 2024). Rehabilitation and prison sentences can complement each other in the narcotics criminal law system, where rehabilitation is more effective for addicts and meets certain criteria, namely not a dealer, non-recidivist, and positive for drug use, while prison sentences are still needed for perpetrators involved in narcotics trafficking or other serious criminal acts (Syaiful, 2024). In this regard, the rehabilitation of narcotics abusive inmates is regulated in various laws and regulations in Indonesia that can serve as a legal basis in the implementation of effective rehabilitation and support social reintegration efforts for inmates after serving their sentences in prisons, where the coaching of narcotics abusive inmates does not only focus on the punitive aspect of retribution, but also on the recovery of physical, mental and social conditions so that the inmates can return to play a positive role in the life of the community after undergoing coaching in the prison. The provisions of laws and regulations that can be the legal basis in the implementation of rehabilitation for prisoners who abuse narcotics can be described as follows.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights

According to Article 3 paragraph (2), that everyone has the right to recognition, guarantee, protection and fair legal treatment and to receive legal certainty and equal treatment before the law. This means that everyone, including prisoners in prisons, has the right to recognition, guarantee, protection, and fair legal treatment and to receive legal certainty and equal treatment before the law. Thus, prisoners who abuse narcotics

must also be treated humanely, without discrimination, and their basic rights must be respected during the period of training.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

According to Article 4 letter d, the law on narcotics aims to ensure the regulation of medical and social rehabilitation efforts for drug abusers and addicts. Then Article 54 states that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Furthermore, Article 103 letters a and b basically states that the judge can decide or stipulate to order a narcotics addict to undergo treatment and/or treatment through rehabilitation if the narcotics addict is proven guilty or does not commit a narcotics crime.

Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens, amended by Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012

According to Article 5, every prisoner and correctional student has the right to spiritual and physical care. Then, Article 7 paragraph (1) states that every inmate and correctional student has the right to physical care. Furthermore, Article 14 states that every inmate and correctional student has the right to receive proper health services. In each prison, a polyclinic and its facilities are provided and at least one doctor and one other health worker are provided. Furthermore, Article 15 states that health services are carried out by prison doctors.

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Citizens

According to Article 2, narcotics rehabilitation for prisoners and correctional inmates is intended for narcotics addicts, narcotics abusers, and victims of narcotics abuse. Then Article 3 states that narcotics rehabilitation for prisoners and correctional inmates aims to: (a) providing services and guarantees of protection for the rights of prisoners and correctional inmates; (b) to restore and maintain the health conditions of prisoners and correctional inmates that include biological, psychological and social aspects of dependence on narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive substances; (c) improving the productivity and quality of life of prisoners and correctional inmates; (d) preparing correctional inmates to be able to carry out their social functions in the community. According to Article 4 paragraph (2), that narcotics rehabilitation for prisoners and correctional inmates is held in Detention Centers, LPAS, Prisons, LPKA, Bapas and Pengayoman Hospitals that have met special criteria. Then Article 5 states that narcotics rehabilitation for prisoners and correctional inmates is carried out through the stages of screening, rehabilitation assessment, and the provision of narcotics rehabilitation services. Furthermore, Article 8 states that the provision of narcotics rehabilitation services consists of medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation services.

Implementation of Rehabilitation for Narcotics Abusive Inmates at Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution

The implementation of rehabilitation for inmates of narcotics abuse at the Class II A Narcotics Prison in Jakarta is part of a strategic step to minimize narcotics abuse in prisons through integrated treatment that not only focuses on the medical aspect, but also social and spiritual coaching with a holistic approach covering physical and mental aspects in the hope of helping inmates with drug addiction to recover and reduce the risk of recurrence and spread Narcotic-related illnesses due to inmates abusing narcotics require special treatment and coaching with structured and planned methods. In this regard, in general, the capacity of the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison has decreased over the past three years, where in 2022 it was recorded at 3,113 people, in 2023 it decreased to 2,991 people, and in 2024 it decreased to 2,652 people. However, the number of inmates of the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison has exceeded the ideal capacity of 1,084 people so that there is an excess capacity of more than 250 percent, so that with these conditions it is hoped that the quality of coaching and services for inmates can be improved to reduce the negative impact due to excess capacity.

Stages of Rehabilitation at Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison

The rehabilitation of inmates who abuse narcotics in the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison consists of several stages and structured approaches to assist inmates with narcotics abuse in the process of recovery and social reintegration, which can be described as follows: (1) Administrative selection: The process begins with administrative selection, where inmate data is taken from the Correctional Data System with the aim of identifying inmates who are eligible for a rehabilitation program; (2) Screening: After administrative selection, screening is carried out using tools such as Assist V3.1 with the aim of assessing the level of dependency and rehabilitation needs of inmates; (3) Assessment: consists of an initial assessment by conducting a thorough assessment of the physical and mental condition of the inmate, and Informed Consent of the Client to obtain consent from the inmate to participate in the rehabilitation program, ensuring they understand the process to be undergone; (4) Urine tests: Inmates undergo urine tests performed by analysts, laboratory officers, or clinicians to detect the presence of narcotic substances in their bodies; (5) Basic physical examination: After the urine test, a basic physical examination is performed by the doctor to assess the general health of the inmate and determine the necessary medical interventions; (6) The Induction Program, consists of: Preparation for program implementation: preparing all necessary aspects before the program starts; Program socialization: providing information to inmates about the goals and benefits of rehabilitation programs; Health screening: conducting a thorough health screening before starting the program; Mastery of walking papers: providing important documents that explain rights and obligations during rehabilitation; Individual counseling and KIE (Communication, Information, and Education): providing psychological support and information about the rehabilitation process; Group counseling: holding counseling sessions in groups to support each other between inmates; Case Conference: holding meetings to discuss the individual's progress and rehabilitation plan; (7) Implementation of core programs divided by age group of members: Young member (Join the family; Introduction of the TC (therapeutic community) program; Religious programs; Tools of the house; Group therapy; Daily schedule); Middle member (Individual and group therapy; Group therapy; Tools of the house; Spiritual activities; Counseling; Family support group; Seminar; Daily schedule); Old members (Individual therapy; Spiritual activities; Seminars; Individual and group counseling; Support network activities); Post-rehabilitation preparations; After the core

program is completed, the post-rehabilitation preparation stage is carried out: Introduction of vocational programs: providing job skills to inmates so that they are ready to contribute to society after release; Relapse prevention seminar: holding seminars to equip inmates with strategies to prevent relapse; Spiritual activities: encourage spiritual activities as part of mental recovery; Group therapy: continue support through group therapy; FSG and SNA: Facilitate support from family and social networks to help transition back into society.

Forms of Rehabilitation in Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison

The implementation of rehabilitation at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison with a period of six months includes various activities designed to support the recovery process of inmates with narcotics abuse as a whole, namely static groups, morning meetings, seminars, page groups, mix confrontations, encounter groups, sport and recreation, religious sessions, and other activities that aim to build awareness, social skills, as well as the physical and mental health of inmates and not only focus on on treatment and therapy, but also on mental, social, and spiritual coaching, so that inmates can return to function productively and avoid relapse after release. The form of rehabilitation at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison for narcotics addicts follows the framework set by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which is as follows.

Social rehabilitation

Social rehabilitation aims to guide inmates to develop positive social attitudes and prevent the repetition of crimes after they are released. This program adopts a familial communication approach, where prison officers play an active role in helping inmates express the problems they face and support the process of behavior change. There are two main forms of social rehabilitation programs in prisons, namely: (1) Therapeutic community (TC): is a social rehabilitation method that forms a family community of inmates who have the same problems and goals, namely helping each other to overcome narcotics dependence and making behavioral changes from negative to positive; (2) The criminon program, which means no crime, is specifically designed to prevent inmates from recommitting crimes upon release. The main objectives of the criminon program include: Improving the prisoner's ability to deal with guilt and negative emotions; Helping inmates overcome barriers in learning; Providing knowledge to achieve happiness for oneself and others; Provide a foundation of knowledge to achieve stability and happiness in life. The Criminon program at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison consists of four main modules: Communication course: This first program lasts for ten days and focuses on intensive training to improve communication, confrontation, and self-control skills, so that participants can better interact and get away from drugs; Learning skills for life course: This second program was carried out for 3-5 days, where participants were given a guidebook to improve reading skills, understand information, and master new knowledge needed in the learning process; Way to happiness course: In the third stage, which lasted for five days, participants were taught positive values from various religions to achieve happiness and increase self-esteem. The course also includes daily reports to reflect on experiences; Recognizing and overcoming anti-social behaviour course: This fourth program lasts for five days and aims to help participants recognize and overcome anti-social behavior. Participants were asked to make a report about their feelings during the training.

The TC (Therapy Community) program at the Class II A Narcotics Prison in Jakarta is adapted from drug rehabilitation centers in Indonesia, which refers to the guidelines of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Even so, not all activities in the TC program can be carried out purely in prisons due to the difference in conditions and functions between prisons and rehabilitation centers. Some of the TC program activities that have been carried out at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison include: Static group: group activities that focus on discussion and sharing experiences between participants; Morning meeting: morning meetings to develop activity plans and build morale; Morning briefing: explanation of daily activities and supervision; Seminars: educational sessions to increase knowledge about the dangers of narcotics and how to avoid them; Page group: group activities aimed at providing emotional support; Mix confrontation: open discussions involving interaction between inmates to provide input; Encounter group: group meetings that focus on personal experiences and social interactions; Sport and recreation: physical activity to improve health and fitness; Religious session: religious activities to provide spiritual support.

Medical rehabilitation

Medical rehabilitation at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison is carried out through health services in clinics with inpatient rooms and the provision of medicines, and supported by medical professionals such as doctors and psychiatrists. This prison also collaborates with the National Police Hospital to improve the quality of health services for inmates. However, special treatment for inmates who abuse narcotics can only be provided with the help of paramedics from the local health center, and health services in this prison are carried out based on medical requests from inmates or officers. These health services include detoxification, rehabilitation, and treatment for recovery from narcotics addiction, as well as abuse prevention through education and counseling programs. Thus, medical rehabilitation at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison plays an important role in supporting the recovery process of inmates so that they are ready to return to society in a healthy and productive condition. The Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison also collaborates with the Indonesian Addiction Counselor Association Foundation to provide addiction counseling services to inmates who are undergoing drug rehabilitation. The collaboration carried out by the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison aims to strengthen the rehabilitation program by providing psychological and spiritual support needed by inmates. Through this counseling, it is hoped that WBP can better understand the addiction problems they face and get strategies to overcome and prevent recurrence in the future. With this collaboration, the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison is committed to improving the quality of rehabilitation and assisting inmates in their comprehensive recovery process.

Religious or spiritual rehabilitation

The implementation of religious rehabilitation in the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison is one of the important aspects in the process of fostering correctional inmates which aims to form character, increase piety, and strengthen their mental and moral life during their sentence, through lectures every night after the Isha prayer, except Saturday. The Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison also provides various other religious activities, such as routine recitation, Qur'an learning, marawis, and celebrations of

religious holidays which are attended by inmates in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs. These activities not only increase faith and piety, but also as a means of mental coaching to overcome stress while in prison. To increase participation and motivation in religious activities, the prison continues to strive to take a more personal and communicative approach, as well as involve religious leaders and spiritual guides who are able to provide inspiration and enthusiasm to the inmates and combined with social rehabilitation programs and skills training so that spiritual development can go hand in hand with overall self-development.

Rehabilitation at the job training center

Rehabilitation at the Job Training Center aims to foster the independence of correctional inmates by providing useful skills after they leave the correctional institution which is designed in two main areas, namely: (1) Production activities that produce products and skills training for inmates. Through production activities, Correctional Facility Residents not only learns technical skills, but also gains hands-on experience in the process of making products that can become business capital or jobs after being free; (2) Skills training is focused on developing practical competencies relevant to the needs of the job market, such as welding techniques, computer embroidery, convection, manual screen printing, and other skills that can improve their employment opportunities and economic independence. The implementation of this program is an integral part of integrated rehabilitation carried out in correctional institutions, including the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison which combines medical, social, religious, and work skills aspects. The independence training program is supported by official certification so that the results of the training are formally recognized and can be an important capital for correctional inmates in finding a job or opening a business after the prison term is over. In addition, this training also aims to reduce the risk of recidivism by providing better and productive alternatives to life. In its implementation, the Job Training Center collaborates with various parties, including government agencies, private institutions, and community organizations, to ensure that training materials are in accordance with the standards and needs of the world of work. This approach also pays attention to the interests and talents of correctional inmates so that coaching is more effective and has a positive impact in the long term. Thus, rehabilitation through the Job Training Center not only focuses on developing technical skills, but also builds an attitude of independence, discipline, and responsibility that is urgently needed in community life.

Legal guidance rehabilitation

Legal guidance rehabilitation activities at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison aim to provide inmates with an understanding of their rights and obligations so that they can become law-abiding individuals, independent, and beneficial to their families, communities, and the state. This activity is carried out through legal counseling as a means to increase the awareness of prisoners as law-abiding citizens. Through this program, inmates are equipped with knowledge of the applicable legal rules, the legal consequences of criminal acts, and their rights while serving their penitentiary period. The approach used is communicative and participatory, involving discussions, lectures, and simulations of relevant cases, so that inmates can apply legal understanding in their daily lives. Legal guidance officers play an active role in helping inmates identify the

legal problems they face and provide solutions based on applicable laws and regulations. Legal counseling is carried out directly through lectures, demonstrations, or legal simulations. The material presented includes legal basics that are relevant to the life of society and the state. This activity was carried out by the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison in collaboration with the East Jakarta Metro Police, especially the Drug Unit with a focus on the dangers of drugs and how to deal with them. This activity can have a positive impact on inmates, where several inmates who were respondents revealed that the implementation of rehabilitation at the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison helped them reduce bad habits, adopt a healthy lifestyle, and increase their enthusiasm to return to society and live a normal life, as well as feel more able to stay away from narcotics and anti-social behavior.

Conclusion

Based on the description of the discussion, conclusions can be drawn, First, provisions on rehabilitation of inmates who abuse narcotics in Correctional Institutions are regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights as part of human rights, namely the right to recognition, guarantee, protection, and fair legal treatment, then regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which requires drug addicts and abusers to undergo medical and social rehabilitation, and is further regulated in Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens, amended by Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012, which regulates the rights of inmates to receive physical care and health services, and is technically regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Citizens containing Provisions on the provision of narcotics rehabilitation services consist of medical, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation services. Second, the implementation of rehabilitation for Narcotics Abuser Inmates in Class II A Jakarta Correctional Institution is carried out with stages starting from administrative selection, screening, assessment, urine tests, basic physical examinations, induction programs, and the implementation of core programs, where the forms of rehabilitation in Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison consist of social rehabilitation aimed at guiding inmates to develop positive social attitudes and prevent the recurrence of crimes After they are released, medical rehabilitation includes detoxification, rehabilitation, and treatment for recovery from narcotics addiction, as well as the prevention of abuse through education and counseling programs, religious and spiritual rehabilitation to form character, increase piety, and strengthen their mental and moral life during their sentence, rehabilitation at the Job Training Center aims to foster the independence of correctional inmates by providing them with the necessary skills useful after they are released from prison, and rehabilitation of legal guidance to provide inmates with an understanding of their rights and obligations so that they can become law-abiding, independent, and beneficial individuals to their families, communities, and the state. Suggestions that can be given: (1) Hopefully the Ministry of Law can increase the physical capacity of prisons to overcome the problem of overcapacity, so that rehabilitation services can be provided in a better and quality manner; (2) Hopefully the Ministry of Law can increase the number and quality of human resources of correctional officers in the Jakarta Class II A Narcotics Prison so that they can carry out coaching, supervision, and rehabilitation

tasks more effectively and professionally; (3) The Directorate General of Corrections should hold a legal education program for correctional inmates so that they better understand the applicable rules and the importance of participating in rehabilitation programs.

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Conflict of interest

The authors confirm that there is no conflict of interest involve with any parties in this research study.

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