

Social Rehabilitation and Its Effectiveness in Narcotics Institutions for Integrated Citizens in Indonesia

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Abstract

To create a better society, it is necessary to have rehabilitation that can be carried out for former narcotics users in Indonesia. This study aims to see how social rehabilitation provides a second chance for prisoners in prison in narcotics prisons. Through this research, the effectiveness of rehabilitation will be investigated. This research will use a qualitative approach with data sources obtained from previous research and studies that are still relevant. The study results found that social rehabilitation has a high enough effectiveness for narcotics addicts to get out of the grip of narcotics. This effectiveness is caused by prisons that use the Therapeutic Community method. In this method, there are four stages in the form of detox, induction, primary to the last stage in the form of re-entry.

Keywords

correctional institution;
prisoners; rehabilitation;
narcotics



I. Introduction

According to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), narcotics are things that can cause a person's physical, psychological, or psychological dependence conditions starting from thoughts, feelings, and behavior according to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) (Zulyadi, 2020). According to Arief Hakim, narcotics are chemical substances that can change a person's psychological state, including feelings, thoughts, moods, and behavior, whether consumed by eating, drinking, inhaling, injecting, intravenously, and the like (Connor et al., 2021).

According to Sholihah, narcotics are substances/substances/drugs which, if they enter the human body, can affect the body, especially the brain/central nervous system, which can cause health problems, both physical, psychological, and social functions due to habits and addictions (Kosensko et al., 2020). It can be concluded that narcotics are substances or drugs that can change a person's feelings, thoughts, and moods because these substances work by affecting the central nervous system. Narcotics as a whole is not something negative (Farmawati, 2019). The medical team needs narcotics for the treatment process. But often, narcotics are used not following procedures, which can lead to narcotics abuse (Madden, 2019).

Drug abuse can have many impacts on society. Impacts based on consequential factors for narcotics abusers are economic, physical, psychological, psychological, spiritual, and social losses (Wasserman et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the circulation of narcotics can no longer be controlled, and many narcotics enter Indonesia easily even though Indonesia has a rigorous selection process for goods from outside entering Indonesia. This is a big concern for this nation (Senjaya et al., 2022).

The targets of narcotics trafficking in Indonesia are teenagers who are in the process of growing. Narcotics are around them in various forms such as food and drink, without knowing it. Those who abuse food or drinks containing narcotics and experience

physical or psychological dependence on narcotics are narcotics addicts (Laksana, 2021). At first, teenagers will be introduced to narcotics through friends or strangers who meet them. Once they understand narcotics, at first, they will refuse. However, because their curiosity is so great, they will get closer to narcotics and enter the dark circle (Tam et al., 2018).

Indonesia's efforts to tackle narcotics abuse focus not only on law enforcement but also on implementing rehabilitation for abuse. In connection with the increasing prevalence of narcotics addicts among children and adolescents, rehabilitation can play an important role in minimizing this occurrence (Saefudin, 2020). The National Narcotics Agency and the Indonesian National Police have provided relatively good performance in handling narcotics. Together, they conducted Operation Catch Hands to various places in several regions in Indonesia and succeeded in capturing many cases. However, narcotics cases in Indonesia are endless (Mu'aqaffi et al., 2021). The next stage is to rehabilitate prisoners who have been caught in narcotics cases and have been sentenced to criminal penalties by the prosecutor. Current conditions show that addicts who have been rehabilitated experience a relapse, which is happening in Indonesia and several countries abroad. Therefore, the role of correctional institutions is significant at this stage (Mustafa et al., 2020).

Most of the inmates from prisons in Indonesia are narcotics users. The Directorate General of Corrections has a particular Penitentiary for inmates with narcotics cases. Correctional institutions in Indonesia provide various ways to improve prisoners caught in narcotics cases, including by opening rehabilitation services for narcotic prisoners (Sosiawan, 2021). In the correctional system, rehabilitation is one of the processes in fostering prisoners in prisons. Coaching in correctional institutions is an effort to foster prisoners constructively so that prisoners can rise and develop into better people. It contains the meaning of treating someone with the status of a prisoner to be built on rising to become a good person. Several methods are used in the prisoner rehabilitation process, including medical and social rehabilitation (Hilert & Haskins, 2022). In general, there are 2 (two) methods that are most actively applied in implementing drug rehabilitation. The first is the Therapeutic Community (TC) method, and the second is the Narcotics Anonymous method. Most correctional institutions in Indonesia use the therapeutic community (TC) social rehabilitation method (Haviv & Hasisi, 2019).

Through the various explanations above, the researcher then intends to examine how effective it is in carrying out social rehabilitation for inmates in narcotics prisons in Indonesia.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Social Rehabilitation

Law no. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare is regulated social rehabilitation as the implementation of social welfare, while the definition of social rehabilitation according to Law no. 11 of 2009 is intended to restore and develop the ability of someone who experiences social dysfunction so that they can carry out their social functions properly (Strömbäck et al., 2020). The social rehabilitation in question can be carried out in a persuasive, motivational, coercive manner, both in the family, community, and social institutions (Senghaas et al., 2019).

Social rehabilitation is an effort to restore or improve a person's condition and social functioning. The definition of social rehabilitation, according to Supiadi, is "all efforts aimed at reintegrating a person into community life by helping him adjust to the demands

of family, community, and work in line with reducing any social and economic burdens that may hinder the rehabilitation process (Buetow et al., 2019).

In contrast to Supiadi, according to Nitimihardja, social rehabilitation is an effort that aims to integrate someone who experiences social problems into the life of the community where he is. This integration can be done through efforts to increase self-adjustment, both in the family, community, and workers (Kaushik & Walsh, 2019).

According to Badiklit Kesos, the social rehabilitation process that each institution should carry out includes (1) the Initial Approach Stage; (2) Stage of Disclosure and Understanding of the problem (Assessment); (3) Service program planning stage; (4) Service implementation stage; and (5) the post-social rehabilitation service stage (Spruit et al., 2020).

2.2 Narcotics

According to Soerdjono Dirjosisworo, the definition of narcotics is a substance that can cause specific effects for those who use them by inserting them into the body. The influence can be in the form of anesthesia, loss of pain, excitement, hallucinations, or the emergence of delusions (Sussex, 2022). These properties are known and found in the medical world and aim to be used for treatment and human interests in surgery, pain relief, and others (Pisanti & Bifulco, 2019).

Narcotics are classified into three groups, namely:

- a) Class I narcotics are the most dangerous narcotics. Very high addictive power. This group is used for research and science. Examples include marijuana, heroin, cocaine, morphine, and opium (Ahmed et al., 2020).
- b) Class II narcotics are narcotics that have strong addictive power but are helpful for treatment and research. Examples: pethidine, benzethidine, and betamethadol (Lancia et al., 2020).
- c) Class III narcotics are narcotics that have mild addictive power but are helpful for treatment and research. Example: codeine and its derivatives (Butnariu et al., 2022).

III. Research Method

This research will be carried out using a descriptive qualitative approach. This is done so that this research can describe how social phenomena exist in society well. The data in this study were obtained from various previous studies and studies that still have relevance to this research. After the research data has been collected, the data will be analyzed so that the results of this research can be found.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Methods and Stages of Rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Penitentiary

Prison Narcotics Correctional Institution is devoted to guiding prisoners convicted of narcotics. The number of inmates at the time of the research was 686 inmates. The primary coaching program implemented in narcotics prisons focuses more on narcotics rehabilitation. The National Narcotics Agency has collaborated with several special narcotics prisons to provide rehabilitation to prisoners in prison.

Rehabilitation is restoring the reputation of an individual who was previously disabled due to the negative influence of narcotics. Gani said that rehabilitation for narcotics addicts is a treatment process for addicts to be free from dependence. Meanwhile, Somar stated that drug rehabilitation is a process that affects the recovery and healing of

drug addicts. Based on this, it can be concluded that rehabilitation is the right to restore the body and soul, physically and psychologically, of drug addicts so that they can become excellent and valuable individuals for the community.

a) Methods of Rehabilitation in Narcotics Correctional Institutions

In Narcotics Prison, various rehabilitation methods are carried out, including medical and social rehabilitation. Many methods can be used to implement social rehabilitation or drug rehabilitation in Indonesia. However, the most dominantly applied, especially in correctional institutions, is the Therapeutic Community (TC) method. Not only in prisons, many other institutions or agencies also apply this method, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs. TC is included in long-term rehabilitation because the implementation time is approximately 6 (six) months.

b) Stages of Rehabilitation in Narcotics Correctional Institution

The rehabilitation program carried out in the Correctional Institution is a social rehabilitation program. Social rehabilitation is a series of mental, social, and social recovery process activities so that addicts can carry out their social functions in returning to social life. The key to social rehabilitation is to start as soon as possible and do it gradually (continuously). We need a program manager and several counselors who can deal with drug dependence problems and recover physically and mentally from drug users (residents) in their social life. The goal is that the rehabilitated residents can recover and be free from the influence of drugs and live a good social life. In prisons, social rehabilitation programs generally use the therapeutic community (TC) method.

There are generally 4 (four) stages of the TC program in prisons, including:

a) Detox

The detox stage is a necessary initial stage in a rehabilitation program. This stage aims for crisis intervention which means assisting as soon as possible to prospective residents so that their psychological and social problems can be recovered.

b) Induction

The induction stage is where the counselor begins to approach and observe residents through counseling to know the resident's background, attitudes, and how residents participate in TC activities. This stage is carried out for approximately 1 (one) month, starting from the first day the resident enters.

c) Primary

The primary stage focuses on the psychological and social development of the resident. At this stage, they begin to carry out many activities to develop residents themselves, both psychologically and socially. Starting from the open house, morning meeting, seminar, wrap up, general meeting, weekend meeting, static group, conflict resolution group, peer assessment group evaluation, family support group, religious activities, vocational, and games. Of course, the existing activities are accompanied by rules to continue to run in a conducive manner.

d) Re-entry

The re-entry stage is the final stage or, more precisely as an advanced stage of the primary. Because at this stage, ongoing activities continue to be better because this stage aims to facilitate residents so that their psychological and social lives improve and they don't repeat their mistakes. Many alumni or ex-residents have stopped using drugs, and some have even become counselors to help with TC activities.

4.2 The Effectiveness of Rehabilitation of Convicts in Drug Cases

Several special narcotics prisons in Indonesia have implemented rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation is a process that narcotics abusers go through for full recovery to live independently, normatively, and productively in society. The rehabilitation program carried out also played an influential role in the coaching program. The following are some prisons that have undergone a narcotics rehabilitation program for their inmates:

- a) Rehabilitation of Convicts in Drug Cases at the Cipinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution.

The prisoner rehabilitation program at the Jakarta Narcotics Prison is running effectively, and the rehabilitation participants feel this way. In the rehabilitation process, it is necessary to be supported by every element, starting from the Head of Village as a supervisor or person in charge, program managers to counselors who are qualified in the field of rehabilitation, facilities or facilities, and a rehabilitation fund budget, these three things must be fulfilled in the rehabilitation process so that the rehabilitation process runs effectively and have a positive impact on prisoners, officers, and the community.

- b) Rehabilitation of Convicts in Drug Cases at the Class IIA Bangli Narcotics Correctional Institution.

The medical and social rehabilitation program for prisoners at the Class IIA Bangli Prison has been running since 2016. This rehabilitation program uses the Therapeutic Community (TC) method. Initially, this activity lasted for approximately 3 (three) months, to be precise, the first time it started from April 25, 2016, until June 27, 2016. This activity is still ongoing until now. Even at the beginning of 2020, the Bangli Narcotics Prison has designated a rehabilitation center for drug addicts in Bangli Regency.

This has received support from various parties, and it can be seen at the opening ceremony of the rehabilitation center for drug addicts held at the Bangli Narcotics Prison, attended by the Head of the Bali Province BNN, Bangli Police Chief, Bangli Headquarters, Bangli Karutan, Bangli District Health Head, Bangli District Social Head, Director of Bangli Hospital, Chair of IDI Bangli Regency, and representatives from related foundations throughout the province of Bali. This proves that the social rehabilitation at the Class IIA Bangli Narcotics Prison was successful. Based on the facts above, it can be concluded that the social rehabilitation in prisons throughout Indonesia is effective and efficient. Correctional officers have succeeded in carrying out their duties in fostering and guiding prisoners in narcotics cases.

4.3 The Effectiveness of Drug Rehabilitation in Narcotics Prisons in General

The Narcotics Prison in this study has carried out a prisoner rehabilitation program since 2015 until now. The rehabilitation program is carried out using the Therapeutic Community (TC) method, where inmates as residents receive rehabilitation from counselors to recover, behave well, and stay away from drugs. Initially, this program consisted of 60 residents. This rehabilitation activity collaborates with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) so that the counselor consists of the prison and the BNN.

Just like TC in general, the rehabilitation process is carried out in the form of open houses, morning meetings, seminars, wrap-ups, general meetings, weekend meetings, static groups, conflict resolution groups, peer assessment group evaluations, family support groups, religious activities, vocational, pot making interest, iron welding, and knowledge of fisheries. The human resources or working groups consist of the Head of Police, the

supervisor or person in charge, program managers, health workers, psychologists, administrative staff, and counselors from BNNP.

This activity is beneficial because residents are regulated from waking up to going back to sleep. Hence, residents become disciplined to start getting used to carrying out existing activities and forgetting their negative thoughts about taking drugs. Residents gain a lot of experience and knowledge from this program, such as working together in groups and building themselves to become better human beings. Before completing the TC, a urine test is always held for residents, and up to now, they have always shown good results because all residents have tested negative for drugs. This shows that the narcotics rehabilitation program has been effective.

V. Conclusion

Rehabilitation is a right for every citizen in mental and physical recovery, physically and psychologically, from drug addiction to become a better person. Rehabilitation is beneficial and effective for drug addicts to get them out of the dark circle. Correctional Institutions act as a place for correctional inmates to serve their criminal period by being given personality and independence development. The rehabilitation program carried out in prisons always uses the Therapeutic Community (TC) method, consisting of 4 (four) stages starting from detox, induction, primary to re-entry.

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