



## Legal Efforts For Rehabilitation of Narcotics Crimes Against Narcotics Addicts In Indonesia

Maria Febriana<sup>1\*</sup>, Jesicha Yenny Susanty Mamangkey<sup>2</sup>, Mohammad Haris Yusuf Albar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia, [mariafebriana@unik-kediri.ac.id](mailto:mariafebriana@unik-kediri.ac.id)

<sup>2</sup>Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia, [jesichayenny@unik-kediri.ac.id](mailto:jesichayenny@unik-kediri.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia, [mharisyusufalbar@unik-kediri.ac.id](mailto:mharisyusufalbar@unik-kediri.ac.id)

\*Corresponding Author: [mariafebriana@unik-kediri.ac.id](mailto:mariafebriana@unik-kediri.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** Rehabilitation in Indonesia is an important step in the treatment and recovery of drug addicts and victims of drug abuse, improving their physical, mental, and social conditions so that they can function optimally in society. Based on the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009, rehabilitation is divided into two types, namely medical rehabilitation which focuses on treatment to overcome drug dependence, and social rehabilitation which aims to restore the social function of addicts. The procedures for rehabilitation are regulated by related laws and regulations such as, for example, the Circular of the Supreme Court (SEMA) Number 04 of 2010 which provides guidelines regarding the indications and categories of people who are eligible for rehabilitation. The obligation to rehabilitate as regulated in Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 reflects legal protection for addicts in the hope of reducing the negative impacts of narcotics and supporting the recovery process. Applications for rehabilitation can be made through investigators, prosecutors or judges and require an assessment by an integrated assessment team and a court decision regarding the appropriate place for rehabilitation. Despite regulations and guidelines, challenges in implementing rehabilitation remain, including a lack of integration between law enforcement agencies and limited rehabilitation options. Effective efforts are expected to improve the quality of rehabilitation and support the social integration of drug addicts. This legal reform will improve the response to drug addicts, including recognizing drug addicts as victims in need of rehabilitation and not just perpetrators of crimes, and provide more humane and effective solutions to drug abuse.

**Keyword:** Addicts, Narcotics, Rehabilitation.

### INTRODUCTION

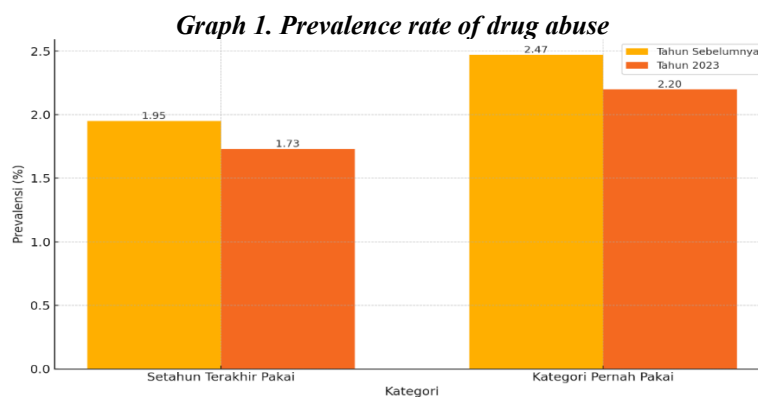
Drug abuse is a serious problem in Indonesia that threatens many aspects of people's lives. This problem is not only an individual health problem, but also a social problem with a very broad impact. The negative impact is not only felt by the affected individuals, but also families, communities, and the country as a whole. This problem causes a significant social burden, damages family stability, weakens community ties, and ultimately threatens the future of the country. Until now, drug-related crimes have become a global problem and have become

transnational crimes. (*transnational crime*). In many countries, law enforcement agencies face major challenges in combating drug trafficking and their efforts are very difficult. One of the main reasons is that drug trafficking is carried out by organized crime. (*organized crime*) involving various criminal organizations (*crime organizations*) with global networks (Nitibaskara & Rahman, 2001).

These organizations have complex structures and vast resources, which strengthen their control over drug trafficking and complicate the authorities' efforts to combat drug trafficking. In addition, they often use sophisticated technology, corruption, and violence to protect their operations. Their impact is not only limited to legal and security issues, but also has an impact on the economic and social stability of the countries involved. This widespread drug trafficking has led to increased crime rates, disruption of social order, and increased burdens on medical and rehabilitation systems. Therefore, a coordinated and cooperative approach between countries is needed to more effectively address drug-related crimes and avoid prosecution.

Currently, Indonesia is in a state of narcotics emergency. This shows that the situation of drug abuse in Indonesia is very critical and requires attention and vigilance from various levels of society to eradicate the illicit trafficking of narcotics and prevent its spread. One of the causes of the rapid increase in drug trafficking in Indonesia is the progress and development of information and transportation technology. The development of this technology will ultimately facilitate the entry of dangerous and smuggled goods into Indonesia, thus becoming a major challenge for the authorities, especially law enforcement officers (Telaumbanua, 2018).

Based on the results of a study measuring the prevalence of drug abuse conducted by the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) together with the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, the prevalence rate of drug abuse decreased from 1.95% to 1.73% for the last year of use and in the category of ever use decreased from 2.47% to 2.20% (BNN, 2023).



In cases of drug abuse, the perpetrator (addict) is not only seen as the perpetrator but also as a victim. This is due to the existence of "*self victimizing victims*" from drug addicts (victims become perpetrators) (Karina, 2019). Because drug addicts suffer from addiction syndrome due to drug abuse itself. Drug abuse, highlights the criminal justice policy that depicts drug addicts as victims and not perpetrators. Drug addicts are considered as "*self victimizing victims*" because they suffer from dependency syndrome due to their own drug addiction (Lysa Angrayni & Yusliati, 2018). Given that most drug convicts are users or victims, from a health perspective they are actually sick people. The Supreme Court took a step forward in implementing the provisions of Article 103 of Law Number 35 of 2009 by developing a model of decriminalization or anonymization of drug addicts through the issuance of Supreme Court Circular No. 4 of 2010 (Huda et al., 2020).

In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it explains drug addicts from two perspectives, namely the legal perspective and the health perspective, also known as *double track mechanism*. From a legal perspective, drug abusers are considered to have committed a criminal act because it is prohibited by law to possess and control narcotics, so that this act is categorized as a criminal act (Ramdlonaning & Achjani Zulfa, 2023). However, from a health perspective, drug addicts are also seen as people who need treatment and rehabilitation to recover from their addiction. This approach shows a desire not only to punish drug addicts, but also to help them recover and function normally in society.

One of the important developments in the Narcotics Law is the provision that rehabilitation can be an alternative to imprisonment. This applies to both drug addicts and victims of drug abuse (Iskandar, 2019). This approach aims to put more emphasis on the recovery and healing of addicts and recognize that they are also victims of drug addiction. Therefore, this law does not only focus on the punishment aspect, but also provides addicts with the opportunity to receive the treatment needed for better recovery and better reintegration into society. Therapy and rehabilitation for drug abusers and addicts is a process of recovery from drug addiction disorders which aims to reduce the intensity of the desire to use drugs to free from drug dependence, improve and restore social function (Ramdlonaning & Achjani Zulfa, 2023).

Based on the background that has discussed a little about narcotics and the prevalence of narcotics abuse, on this occasion the author would like to formulate the problem regarding, What are the regulatory policies regarding drug rehabilitation in Indonesia?

## METHOD

Legal research plays a very important role in the development of legal science and is one of the elements that contributes to the resolution of legal problems in society theoretically and practically. The term legal research is called *legal research*, *legal method* in English (Muhaimin, 2020). Legal research is the process of finding and understanding applicable legal rules. This process consists of a series of actions or activities carried out by legal researchers to identify, analyze, and interpret norms and rules that govern behavior in society. The main purpose of this process is to find out legal norms precisely and accurately so that they can be applied effectively in solving various legal problems. These legal regulations include norms and rules that are accepted and recognized by society as guidelines for behavior. The research method that the author uses is the normative legal research method. The term normative legal research comes from English *normative legal research* and Dutch *normative legal research*. Normative legal research, also known as doctrinal legal research, dogmatic legal research, or legal research, is also referred to as *legal research* in Anglo American literature, is internal research in the field of law (Ramadhan, 2021).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Rehabilitation According to Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics

Rehabilitation is a procedure used to treat addicts or victims of drug abuse in Indonesia. Rehabilitation can be carried out through investigation, prosecution, or through a court decision. However, the implementation of social rehabilitation for addicts and victims of drug abuse in Indonesia is still not optimal. Therefore, it is important for law enforcement officers to understand, interpret, and enforce the obligation to rehabilitate drug addicts and victims of drug abuse (Natigor Utomo & Sulistyanta, 2022).

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, rehabilitation is the restoration of a previous position, condition, or good name, or the repair of a disabled body part and so on, to individuals such as hospital patients or disaster victims, so that they become useful people and have a place in society (Depdiknas, 2008). In Law Number 35 of 2009

concerning Narcotics, rehabilitation is divided into two types, namely (Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika, 2009):

1. Medical Rehabilitation

Medical Rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from narcotics dependence. The concept of medical rehabilitation is a new field of expertise in medical science, which is related to the comprehensive treatment of patients with functional disorders or injuries (*impairment*), loss of function or disability (*disability*), which originates from the musculoskeletal system (*musculoskeletal*), musculoskeletal system (*neuromuscular*), and psychological, social and occupational disorders associated with this disorder (Afrizal & Anggunsuri, 2019).

2. Social Rehabilitation

Social Rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that former drug addicts can return to carrying out social functions in community life. The purpose of social rehabilitation is to provide services to people who need special services in the social field, namely to improve social skills, prevent a decline in social skills or prevent the worsening of their previous social background conditions (Arianto, 2021).

The provisions for rehabilitation for drug abusers are regulated in Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 which states "Drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation." It is clearly stated that this law basically protects and pays attention to the conditions of drug addicts. This is because the law "requires" drug addicts and victims of drug abuse to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. What is meant by "required" in this article is addicts who are forced by the government to undergo rehabilitation at a cost borne by the government (Syamsuddin, 2011).

Procedures for submitting a request for reinstatement to the court by the prosecutor (prosecution level) or judge (investigation level). In addition, during the court hearing, the prosecutor and judge can request assistance in evaluating the defendant from the local integrated assessment team to conduct an assessment, which means that the prosecutor and judge request initial assistance in conducting an evaluation. This expertise support is provided based on BNN Regulation Number 11 of 2014 (Peraturan Kepala Badan Narkotika Nasional Nomor 11 Tahun 2014 Tentang Tata Cara Penanganan Tersangka Da/Atau Terdakwa Pecandu Narkotika Dan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Kedalam Lembaga Rehabilitasi, n.d.) and the results will be submitted to the public prosecutor or judge accompanied by a report on the results of the investigation. is basically a technical instruction that allows investigators (at the investigation level) to request an assessment of the suspect or defendant, while the prosecutor or judge can submit one request for a judicial review from the integrated review team whose procedures are based on BNN Regulation Number 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Suspects or Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Rehabilitation Institutions (Chaidar & Budiarsih, 2022).

### **Rehabilitation according to the Circular of the Supreme Court (SEMA) Number 04 of 2010**

In 2010, the Supreme Court issued Supreme Court Circular Letter No. 4 of 2010 (hereinafter referred to as SEMA No. 4 of 2010) concerning the Placement of Drug Abusers, Victims of Drug Abusers and Addicts into Medical and Social Rehabilitation Institutions. This SEMA refers to more specific rules to determine who and what categories of drug abusers and addicts are entitled to rehabilitation, and serves as a guideline for judges in making rehabilitation decisions (Surat Edaran Mahkamah Agung No. 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penempatan Penyalahgunaan, Korban Penyalahguna Dan Pecandu Narkotika Ke Dalam Lembaga Rehabilitasi Medis Dan Sosial, n.d.). One of the reasons for issuing SEMA Number 4 of 2010 was the increasing problems of drug addicts and victims of drug abuse, while

treatment and care efforts during the rehabilitation process were still not optimal. The Supreme Court also acknowledged the lack of integration between law enforcement officers at the executive level.

In number 2 (two) of SEMA No. 4 of 2010, Article 103 letters a and b of Law Number 35 of 2009 are clarified, which state 5 (five) conditions for being decided to undergo rehabilitation, namely (Surat Edaran Mahkamah Agung No. 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penempatan Penyalahgunaan, Korban Penyalahguna Dan Pecandu Narkotika Ke Dalam Lembaga Rehabilitas Medis Dan Sosial, n.d.):

- a. The defendant was caught red-handed when arrested by police investigators and BNN investigator;
- b. When caught red-handed according to point a above, evidence of 1 (one) day's use was found with details as follows:
  1. metamphetamine (crystal meth) : 1 gram
  2. MDMA (ectasy) : 2,4 gram = 8 butir
  3. Heroin : 1,8 gram
  4. Cocaine : 1,8 gram
  5. Cannabis : 5 gram
  6. Koka : 5 gram
  7. Mescaline : 5 gram
  8. psilosybin : 3 gram
  9. LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide) : 2 gram
  10. PCP (phencyclidine) : 3 gram
  11. Fentanyl : 1 gram
  12. Methadone : 0,5 gram
  13. Morphine : 1,8 gram
  14. codeine : 72 gram
  15. Bufrenorfin : 32 mg
- c. Laboratory test letter positive for narcotics use based on investigator's request.
- d. A certificate from a government psychiatrist appointed by a judge is required.
- e. There is no evidence that the person concerned was involved in the illegal distribution of narcotics.

SEMA Number 04 of 2010 was issued to implement the provisions of Article 103 a and b of Law Number 35 of 2009, providing guidelines for judges in investigating cases of drug addicts. In this case, the judge can decide to order the drug addict to undergo treatment and rehabilitation if it is proven that the person concerned has committed a drug crime and can decide to order the person concerned to receive medical treatment and rehabilitation treatment. There is concern when drug addicts cannot prove themselves guilty of committing drug crimes (Johari, 2019).

SEMA Number 04 of 2010 concerning the Placement of Drug Abusers and Addicts regulates the placement of drug abusers, victims of drug abuse, and addicts into medical and social rehabilitation institutions. SEMA refers to more specific rules to determine who and what groups of people are entitled to medical and social rehabilitation (WP, 2017). The implementation of rehabilitation for drug addicts takes place in several stages. This stage begins with an examination of evidence found at the crime scene. Investigators then conclude whether the suspect falls into the category of user, dealer, or addict.

If the judge imposes a sentence in the form of an order for the defendant to undertake legal efforts in the form of rehabilitation, then the panel of judges must clearly and firmly state the rehabilitation center that will be used. The appointment of a rehabilitation center must be carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in point 3 (three) of SEMA Number 4



of 2010 (Surat Edaran Mahkamah Agung No. 4 Tahun 2010 Tentang Penempatan Penyalahgunaan, Korban Penyalahguna Dan Pecandu Narkotika Ke Dalam Lembaga Rehabilitas Medis Dan Sosial, n.d). This is important to ensure that the rehabilitation process takes place in the right facilities and according to the established standards that support the effectiveness of the defendant's rehabilitation and recovery. The places referred to are:

- a. Medical and social rehabilitation institutions managed and/or built and overseen by the National Narcotics Agency.
- b. Drug Addiction Hospital (RSKO) Cibubur, Jakarta.
- c. Mental Hospitals throughout Indonesia (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia).
- d. Rehabilitation Center of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs and Regional Technical Implementation Units (UPTD)
- e. And Referral places for rehabilitation institutions run by the community that have received accreditation from the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs (at their own expense).

### **Rehabilitation Procedures**

The obligation to rehabilitate as stipulated in Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 refers to restoring and restoring the health and abilities of addicts or victims of drug abuse as a whole, both physically, mentally, and socially, with the aim of achieving this goal. This rehabilitation does not only focus on physical healing, but also psychological recovery and social reintegration so that rehabilitators can function optimally in society. In addition, this rehabilitation initiative also aims to improve the health of Indonesian citizens, especially those trapped in drug abuse, and ensure the welfare of the entire community. This is in line with the considerations of Law Number 35 of 2009 which emphasizes the importance of protecting and improving the quality of life of the community as part of a national effort to achieve sustainable social welfare. Through effective rehabilitation, the hope is to reduce the negative impact of drugs on society and enable those affected to return to being productive members of the community. The obligation to rehabilitate addicts and victims of drug abuse reflects the progress of the legal system in Indonesia. Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 regulates discriminatory treatment of drug abusers, a step that marks progress in overcoming the problem. Before this law, there was no clear distinction between users, sellers, distributors, and producers of narcotics. They were all treated with the same punishment regardless of their different conditions. With this legal reform, drug addicts are now recognized not only as criminals, but also as victims who need care and treatment (Hawkins, 2003). This treatment is important because it reflects the understanding that drug addiction is a condition that requires medical and rehabilitative intervention, not just criminal punishment. This approach is expected to provide a more effective solution in overcoming drug abuse and helping addicts in their recovery process.

While the procedure for applying for drug rehabilitation for an addict, the procedure used varies depending on the age of the addict. For underage addicts, their parents who are not yet old must report to public health officers, hospitals, and/or medical and social rehabilitation institutions appointed by the government to provide medical and social rehabilitation treatment. Adult drug addicts are required to report themselves or their family members to community centers, hospitals, and/or medical and social rehabilitation facilities required by the government to receive treatment and rehabilitation. In the case of a request for rehabilitation related to the court, the application must be submitted to the public prosecutor or judge. The prosecutor files the charges and the judge is assigned to try the case in court. Usually, the judge can ask for support from a local integrated assessment team to assess the defendant. This assessment support is carried out according to BNN regulation 11 of 2014 (Peraturan Kepala Badan Narkotika Nasional Nomor 11 Tahun 2014 Tentang Tata Cara Penanganan Tersangka Da/Atau

Terdakwa Pecandu Narkotika Dan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Kedalam Lembaga Rehabilitasi, n.d.) and the results are shown to the prosecutor or judge through an official report on the submission of the assessment results (Subantara et al., 2020).

The purpose of this report is to strengthen the handling and treatment of drug addicts. Legally, drug dealers are considered perpetrators (*perpetrators*), but users are considered both perpetrators and victims. Based on Law Number 35 of 2009, narcotics users are people who consume synthetic and semi-synthetic herbal ingredients that can reduce or change consciousness, eliminate pain, and cause dependence. In Law Number 35 of 2009, the requirements for consumers are regulated in Articles 116, 121, 126, 127, 128, and 134. This law specifically regulates treatment and rehabilitation (including medical and social rehabilitation) for drug addicts (Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika, n.d.).

Drug addicts who are undergoing legal proceedings can receive treatment at a treatment and social rehabilitation center, depending on the recommendation of the medical team and the decision of the investigator, prosecutor, or judge. If the drug addict has committed a drug crime or cannot prove that he/she was involved in a drug crime, then the drug addict can be required to undergo medical and/or social rehabilitation in accordance with a court order. Drug addicts who are undergoing legal proceedings can be admitted to a medical and/or social rehabilitation institution based on the recommendation of the medical team, within the scope of the investigator, prosecutor, and judge. The obligation to undergo medical and/or social rehabilitation is based on a court decision if proven to have committed a drug crime or ordered to do so by a court decision if indeed guilty (Athallah & Lewoleba, 2020).

### **Analysis of the implementation of rehabilitation programs in existing practices.**

Based on the Report on the Results of Observations and Activities of Outpatient Residents of Social Rehabilitation of Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institutions of the Eklesia Kediri Foundation for the period of April 31 to July 31, 2024, there are 4 outpatient social rehabilitation activities. The four activities are Psychoeducation Activities, Individual Counseling Activities, Spiritual Mental Guidance Activities (BMR), and Group Counseling Activities (IPWL) & FOUNDATION, 2024).

**Table 1. Report on the Results of Observations and Activities of Outpatient Residents of Social Rehabilitation of Institutions Receiving Mandatory Reports from the Eklesia Kediri Foundation for the period April 31 to July 31, 2024**

No.	Activity	Topic/Main Topic	Objective	Faciliator	Material/Description
1.	Psychoeducation	Responsible for Yourself	So that residents can understand about the taste responsibility, dare to take responsibility and accept all the risks of his actions do.	Ferry Adhi Setiawan	-
		Developing the Ability to Take The Right Decision	So that residents can better understand and recognize themselves so that residents have the convenience to determine his life goals.	Ferry Adhi S	-

		Becoming the Best Version of Ourselves	So that residents are aware of their strengths and abilities that is in them, so that they can become even better in living life in the future.	Ferry Adhi Setyawan	-
2.	Individual Counseling Activities	Counseling activities need to be provided in rehabilitation services	find ways or strategies to overcome existing problems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helps open the individual's mind to think more about the future and know the purpose of his life in the world.</li> </ul>	Destalia Kristiani, S.H., M.H., CMC	
3.	Spiritual Mental Guidance Activities (BMR)	Islamic spiritual guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Islamic spiritual guidance can help residents gain peace of mind which can have a positive influence on physical and mental health;</li> <li>· Can help residents undergo social rehabilitation recovery programs with patience, sincerity, and obedience;</li> <li>· Deepening religious knowledge can also increase spirituality and prevent residents from feeling anxious, afraid and depressed;</li> <li>• Spiritual guidance provided by professionals and religious figures can help residents find a way to face challenges, find the meaning of life, and strengthen their faith so that they will hopefully not fall into drug abuse again.</li> </ul>	Ustad Ali Usman, S,Pd,I (Representative from the Ministry of Religion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The Beauty of Gratitude</li> <li>· Changing Life Mindset</li> <li>· Moving the Soul Towards Goodness</li> <li>• Improving Our Inner Self</li> </ul>
4.	Group Counseling Activities	Self Concept	provide encouragement and motivation to individuals to make changes by utilizing potential to the maximum so that he can actualize himself.	-	-

Psychoeducation is a way to provide understanding in the form of psychological education to residents, with the aim of making them aware and able to think more logically and increase their sense of social concern for others (Purwati et al., 2022). This program is needed



by residents to help expand their knowledge and insight, especially in relation to character development. The main purpose of psychoeducation is to understand various things, including addiction, physical health, mental health, and spiritual aspects in Islam. Psychological education is carried out by experts with special knowledge in each field.

The Psychoeducation activities carried out by the Eklesia Kediri Foundation Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution have been given to residents. Psychoeducation activities have been carried out 3 (three) times, namely ((IPWL) & FOUNDATION, 2024):

- a. Psychoeducational activities with the theme of being responsible for oneself. This activity was facilitated by Ferry Adhi Setiawan. This activity also aims to enable residents to understand the sense of responsibility, dare to be responsible and accept all risks from the actions they do.
- b. Psychoeducational activities with the theme of developing the ability to take the right decision. This activity was facilitated by Ferry Adhi S. This activity also aims to make residents understand and recognize themselves more so that residents have the ease to determine their life goals.
- c. Psychoeducational activities with the theme of becoming the best version of ourselves. This activity was facilitated by Ferry Adhi Setiawan. This activity also aims to make residents aware of their strengths and abilities, so that they can be better in living their lives in the future.

Counseling activities are an important part of rehabilitation services. the role of counseling has great significance in supporting residents to be able to build a good way of thinking. In addition, counselors need to have certain methods that are able to reach the emotions and thoughts of residents (Dilliana et al., 2016). Because it helps residents find the right strategy or opportunity to overcome the problems faced. Counseling activities encourage individuals to be more open when they think about the future and understand the purpose of life in the world. The counseling activity plan takes place once a week. Counselors also make personal notes that are stored as archives. This is used as a reference for analyzing the development of resident recovery. Counseling is carried out privately and confidentially. In the counseling activities carried out by the Eklesia Kediri Foundation Mandatory Reporting Recipient Institution which has been given to residents, it is guided by a counselor, namely Destalia Kristiani, S.H., M.H., CMC.

Rehabilitation based on spiritual counseling has a very big effect, especially in terms of character development, increasing independence, and creating a more positive religious attitude (Ridho, 2018). Spiritual guidance has a very vital role for residents, because it can help them develop a deeper religious awareness, which then strengthens their faith in the process of recovering from addiction. In this context, the guidance provided is in the form of spiritual guidance that follows Islamic teachings, in accordance with the beliefs held by the residents. Considering the young age of the residents, which is under 20 years old, it is hoped that this Islamic spiritual guidance can strengthen their spiritual foundation to develop in a better direction. Spiritual guidance in Islam plays a crucial role in the recovery process of residents, especially in helping them achieve peace and tranquility of mind. Inner peace greatly influences physical and mental health, which in turn supports the overall healing process. Through spiritual guidance, residents are taught to be more patient, sincere, and obedient in undergoing each stage of the social rehabilitation program they are following. This attitude is very much needed so that the recovery process is more effective and sustainable. In addition, mastery of religious teachings obtained during spiritual guidance can improve the spiritual quality of residents. With deeper spirituality, they will be better at overcoming various negative emotions such as anxiety, fear, and depression that often arise during the recovery process. In addition, spiritual guidance carried out by professionals and experienced religious figures can provide guidance and moral support that residents need to face various life challenges. Through this

method, residents can also rediscover the meaning of life that may have been lost due to falling into drug abuse. They are helped to strengthen their faith and self-confidence, so that they have a strong spiritual foundation to avoid negative behavior in the future. It is hoped that through this process, residents will not only recover physically and mentally, but also have enough spiritual strength not to fall back into drug abuse ((IPWL) & FOUNDATION, 2024).

The hope is that through this process, participants will not only get physical and mental recovery, but also have enough spiritual strength to avoid falling back into drug abuse. To support this goal, the material presented in spiritual guidance is arranged in a planned manner and touches on the basic elements of spiritual life and is directly delivered by Ustad Ali Usman, S,Pd,I. Some of the materials presented include The Beauty of Gratitude, which teaches the value of being grateful for every blessing and test of life as a way to get closer to God.; Changing Life Mindset, which encourages participants to shift from negative mindsets to more positive and constructive ones; Moving the Soul Towards Goodness, which raises awareness to always do good and stay away from bad deeds; and Improving Our Inner Self, which emphasizes the importance of cleansing the heart from bad traits such as envy, jealousy, and arrogance, so that participants can live a more peaceful, clean, and meaningful life. Through the delivery of these materials, it is hoped that the spiritual development process will become deeper, more comprehensive, and can provide sustainable positive changes in the participants ((IPWL) & FOUNDATION, 2024).

Group counseling is a type of service that is carried out in a sharing atmosphere and involves more than two members in one group. This activity aims to create a safe and open environment for members to exchange experiences, feelings, and views on the problems they face. Through group interaction, the dynamics created can be a tool to help each individual explore and understand themselves better. This atmosphere of togetherness supports the emergence of empathy, social support, and new understandings that can enrich the healing process of each group member. The main purpose of this group counseling is to encourage and motivate each individual to make positive changes in their lives. By optimizing the potential that exists within each individual, it is hoped that members will be able to increase self-awareness, build self-confidence, and ultimately actualize themselves completely. Through this process, each member is not only helped in solving personal problems, but also gains social and emotional skills that are useful for their future lives.

## CONCLUSION

Rehabilitation in Indonesia is an important step in the treatment and recovery of drug addicts and victims of drug abuse, improving their physical, mental, and social conditions so that they can function optimally in society. Based on the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009, rehabilitation is divided into two types, namely medical rehabilitation which focuses on treatment to overcome drug dependence, and social rehabilitation which aims to restore the social function of addicts. The procedures for rehabilitation are regulated by related laws and regulations such as: For example, the Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) Number 04 of 2010 which provides guidelines regarding the indications and categories of people who are eligible for rehabilitation. The obligation to rehabilitate as regulated in Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 reflects legal protection for addicts in the hope of reducing the negative impacts of narcotics and supporting the recovery process. Applications for rehabilitation can be made through investigators, prosecutors or judges and require an assessment by an integrated assessment team and a court decision regarding the appropriate place for rehabilitation. Despite the existence of regulations and guidelines, challenges in implementing rehabilitation still exist, including the lack of integration between law enforcement agencies and limited rehabilitation options. Effective efforts are expected to improve the quality of rehabilitation and support the social integration of drug addicts. This legal reform will improve the response

to drug addicts, including recognizing drug addicts as victims in need of rehabilitation and not just criminals, and provide more humane and effective solutions to drug abuse. However, the implementation of rehabilitation in the field still encounters a number of obstacles, such as limited standardized rehabilitation facilities, lack of synergy between law enforcement agencies, and the continued strength of the repressive approach in dealing with drug abuse. Field studies such as those at the IPWL Eklesia Kediri Foundation show that a holistic approach involving psychoeducation, individual and group counseling, and spiritual guidance can provide a positive contribution to the recovery process and social reintegration of drug addicts. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen regulations and implement more integrated and humane rehabilitation policies, in order to change the paradigm of handling drug addicts from a repressive approach to a restorative approach. This approach is not only more effective in reducing relapse rates, but also supports the creation of a healthier, fairer, and more inclusive social order.

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