

# Legal Policy in the Implementation of Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts in Lampung Province

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received Jul 15, 2022  
Revised Jul 30, 2022  
Accepted Aug 03, 2022

### Keywords:

Legal Policy,  
Rehabilitation,  
Drug Addicts.

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out and analyze how big a pregnant woman's marriage and the status of The problem of narcotics circulation becomes so important given that narcotic drugs are drugs that have an influence on the physical and mental, Narcotics addicts and drug abusers are obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation in the center of narcotic dependence rehabilitation. With medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation is intended to restore and develop the physical, mental and social abilities of the addict. The approach method used in this study is normative legal research including research on legal principles. Rehabilitation efforts for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse carried out currently the drug rehabilitation program at BNNP Lampung are carried out in three forms First, outpatient rehabilitation, Outpatient rehabilitation is a periodic counseling examination in approximately three months. obstacles in cases of narcotics abuse are differences in perceptions between law enforcement officers, Lack of understanding of the community, Apathy of the community Limitations of human resources Skilled and trained officers (counselors and assessors), infrastructure that is not optimally available, There is a need for mapping, socialization and education for all stakeholders.

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis seberapa besar perkawinan ibu hamil dan statusnya Masalah peredaran narkotika menjadi begitu penting mengingat narkotika merupakan obat yang mempunyai pengaruh terhadap fisik dan mental, pecandu dan penyalahguna narkotika. wajib menjalani rehabilitasi medis dan rehabilitasi sosial di pusat rehabilitasi ketergantungan narkotika. Dengan rehabilitasi medik dan rehabilitasi sosial dimaksudkan untuk memulihkan dan mengembangkan kemampuan fisik, mental dan sosial pecandu. Metode pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian hukum normatif termasuk penelitian tentang asas-asas hukum. Upaya rehabilitasi bagi pecandu dan korban penyalahgunaan narkotika yang dilakukan saat ini program rehabilitasi narkotika di BNNP Lampung dilakukan dalam tiga bentuk Pertama, rehabilitasi rawat jalan, Rehabilitasi Rawat Jalan merupakan pemeriksaan konseling berkala kurang lebih tiga bulan. kendala dalam kasus penyalahgunaan narkotika adalah perbedaan persepsi antara aparat penegak hukum, Kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat, Apatitis masyarakat Keterbatasan sumber daya manusia Petugas yang terampil dan terlatih (konselor dan asesor), sarana dan prasarana yang belum tersedia secara optimal, Adanya perlunya pemetaan, sosialisasi dan edukasi kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on law (*rechtsstaat*), not based on mere power (*machtsstaat*). This statement is expressly stated in the General Elucidation of the 1945 Constitution. This shows that Indonesia is a state of law and as a state of law, Indonesia accepts law as an ideology to create order, security, justice and welfare for its citizens. The consequence of all this is that the law binds every action taken by Indonesian citizens (Ibrahim Nainggolan, 2019). Narcotics crime in Indonesia is the highest type of crime compared to other types of crime (Insan Firdaus, 2020). The heaviest punishment is the death penalty. The history of the implementation of the death penalty aims to protect the public interest in society which is endangered by criminals who cannot be repaired (Aruan Sakidjo and Bambang Poernomo, 1988).

The current social fact is that law enforcement efforts for the occurrence of a criminal act are carried out thoroughly by law enforcement officers in all fields (Zainab, 2016). Therefore, due to the use of narcotics not only has a negative impact on the users themselves but also directly or indirectly will affect the family, community, and state environment (Puteri Hikmawati, 2011), Narcotics are needed by humans for treatment so as to meet the needs in the field of medicine, medicine and scientific studies (Ibrahim, 2016). After Indonesia's independence, and even before Indonesia's independence, the policy on drugs has been updated several times. This is done because drug crime is growing rapidly along with the development of science (Amrizal Siwan, 2016). State supervision is also weak on the circulation of these drugs, thus making the dealers free to run their business (Miswanto and Tarya, 2017).

Narcotics use is often associated with crime, both dealers and users/users who are victims of drugs are considered to have a negative influence and cause users to commit crimes. Mustafa said that what is called a crime as a social phenomenon is not merely an act that is prohibited by law, an act that is a biological disorder or psychological disorder, but these actions are detrimental and violate public sentiment (Mustafa, Muhammad, 2007). The habit of every perpetrator to abuse narcotics is started from trial and error so they feel interested in trying it again and in the end to meet their dependence needs, the perpetrators do various ways to get the drugs back (Zainab, 2017).

Narcotics crime is an international problem faced by many countries in the world, including Indonesia (Zainab and Suhery, 2022). The eradication of narcotics crimes involves all nations in the world, but it turns out that the level of illicit narcotics trafficking is increasingly high and rampant. Several indications show that narcotics crime is an extraordinary crime. The definition is as a crime that has a very large and multidimensional impact on social, cultural, economic and political as well as the enormous negative impact caused by this crime. For this reason, extraordinary punishment is very much needed for today's extraordinary types of crimes that have occurred in all nations in the world as transnational crimes (A. Kadarmanta, 2022).

Narcotics crimes have been transnational in nature, carried out with sophisticated *modus operandi* and technology. Law enforcement officers are expected to be able to prevent and overcome these crimes in order to improve the morality and quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the next generation (Andi Hamza, and RM. Surachman, 1994). This will be more detrimental if accompanied by abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics which can result in greater danger to the life and cultural values of the nation which in turn will weaken national resilience (AR. Sujono and Bony Daniel, 2011).

Currently, the problem and distribution of drugs in Indonesia has reached an alarming point. It is called worrying because drug addicts have penetrated widely both in the educational environment, work environment, students, students, teenagers, and residential areas in rural and urban areas (Abd. Aziz Hasibuan, 2017).

With the number of drug abusers for groups who have ever consumed narcotics as many as 4,534,744 in 2019. This figure rose to 4,827,619 in 2021. The group of yearly users of 3,419,188 in 2019 increased to 3,662,646 in 2021 (Bayu Marhaenjati, Dwi Argo Santosa , 2021). Based on the

survey results of the National Narcotics Agency, the prevalence of drug abusers in Lampung Province in 2019 was 0.90% of the total population of Lampung as many as 8,447,377 people or 31,811 people from the total population of Indonesia as many as 269.6 million people or as many as 3,419,188 people.

This issue becomes very important considering that narcotic drugs are drugs that have an effect on physical and mental health, and if used in the right dosage and under the supervision of a doctor or psychiatrist, they can be used for medical or research purposes, but if misused or used not in accordance with standard of treatment can be dangerous. Narcotics addicts and narcotics abusers are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation at a narcotics addiction rehabilitation center. Medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation are intended to restore and/or develop the physical, mental, and social abilities of addicts, with the ultimate goal of recovering from drug dependence (Kusno Adi, 2009:30).

Legal sanctions are not necessarily used as a means of retaliation but must also be able to return the narcotics user to social life. In the rehabilitation process, narcotics abusers are not objects but subjects. said to be a subject because the success or failure of the rehabilitation process is largely determined by himself. the presence of other roles is more to support and guide him through the stages of rehabilitation (Visimedia, 2006: 12).

Policies in preventing drug abuse and illicit trafficking, in addition to using repressive and preventive theories, are no less important, using treatment and rehabilitation strategies. This implies that the victims of narcotics abuse are not only considered as perpetrators of criminal acts, but are also considered as victims of crimes who need healing and rehabilitation (Siswanto. S, 2012). Narcotics abuse, both as victims of narcotics abuse and as perpetrators of narcotics abuse. It is this abuse victim that must be considered, because rehabilitation must also receive full attention from all parties (Aditia, 2019:164).

Victims of Narcotics Abuse and Addicts to the Institute for Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation (SEMA Narcotics) is the legal basis for placing addicts and victims of narcotics abuse into rehabilitation institutions (Yusuf and Gamalel, 2021). Medical rehabilitation is related to treatment and restoration of health. While social rehabilitation is related to social and mental recovery of drug addicts. PP Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Compulsory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts. Mandatory reporting is self-reporting activities carried out by Narcotics addicts who are old enough or their families, and parents or guardians of Narcotics addicts who are not old enough to the receiving institution, are required to report to get treatment and or care through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Silvia Fitri and Rahmadani Yusran, 2020).

Various derivatives of legislation from the Narcotics Law continue to be formed to achieve material criminal law reform. After the enactment of the Narcotics Law, the Supreme Court made changes to the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2009 concerning Placing Narcotics Users in Therapy and Rehabilitation Institutions, the SEMA was changed to Circular Letter of the Supreme Court Number 4 of 2010 concerning Placement of Abuse, Victims of Abuse and Addicts Narcotics Into the Institute for Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation (hereinafter referred to as SEMA Narcotics).

Then, several state institutions including the National Narcotics Agency, the Republic of Indonesia National Police, the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia formed a Joint Regulation in the context of handling addicts. narcotics and narcotics abuse victims into rehabilitation institutions, namely Joint Regulation Number PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN concerning Handling Narcotics Addicts and Narcotics Abuse Victims Into Rehabilitation Institutions (hereinafter referred to as PERBER Narcotics) (Irzan Haryono, 2021).

In addition, to achieve reform of formal criminal law, several provisions contained in the Narcotics PERBER, one of which includes the establishment of an Integrated Assessment Team, which is a special team that assesses abusers can be rehabilitated or not. The formation of the Integrated Assessment Team is expected to be more objective, this is because it includes representatives from various law enforcement agencies as stated in Article 8 paragraph (3) PERBER. The Integrated Assessment Team is currently getting legitimacy by the Narcotics PERBER and then to be implemented, each institution must make internal institutional regulations.

The National Narcotics Agency as an institution charged with providing financing for all assessment processes by the Integrated Assessment Team, then made Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Suspects and/or Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Rehabilitation Institutions the content of the material in which there is an explanation of the rights and authorities of the Integrated Assessment Team. So based on the law, the Integrated Assessment Team is considered valid as an entity and its existence is recognized in the criminal justice system.

Medical rehabilitation is given to victims of narcotics abuse crimes in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 number 16 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely the process of integrated treatment activities to free victims of narcotics abuse crimes from narcotics dependence. used in providing legal protection in the form of treatment. Social rehabilitation provided to victims of narcotics abuse crimes in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 number 17 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, namely the process of integrated physical, mental and social recovery activities, so that former narcotics abusers can return to carrying out their social functions. in community life, in providing legal protection the form used in social rehabilitation is in the form of services and coaching (Erna Dewi et al., 2021).

Efforts to reduce the prevalence of drug abusers are carried out through policies and strategies that include reducing demand (demand reduction) and reducing supply (supply reduction). Regarding demand reduction, preventive efforts are carried out for people who have not been affected and rehabilitative efforts against narcotics abusers. Preventive efforts are carried out through massive campaigns to raise awareness and togetherness in the community to reject and combat the existence of narcotics in their environment. Meanwhile, rehabilitative efforts are carried out through intensive treatment through sustainable rehabilitation programs, as an effort to recover from abusers and/or addicts and victims of drug abuse so that they are no longer targeted by narcotics syndicates.

In accordance with the work program of the National Narcotics Agency in 2022, efforts to handle drug abusers are considered important considering that there are still many obstacles in the implementation of the rehabilitation process, especially for drug abusers who are undergoing legal processes, Articles 54 and 56 of the Narcotics Law regulate the obligation of abusers to carry out rehabilitation. Both medical and social rehabilitation that must be undertaken by drug abusers are expected to make them healthy, productive, free from criminal acts, and free from dependence on narcotics, and the period of undergoing rehabilitation is counted as serving time. After receiving rehabilitation treatment, addicts need a lot of positive input in the form of self-training, training to be able to re-socialize with the community and the surrounding environment. The expected outcome of the rehabilitation process is recovery, productivity and social functioning.

The problem of recovery for drug abusers is not an easy one. This situation requires a long time, serious effort and high discipline to be able to survive in handling the problem of drug abusers. In addition to inpatient care, rehabilitation services can also be provided in the form of outpatient services. Based on the background stated above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title Legal Policy in the Implementation of Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts in Lampung Province.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach method used in this research is normative legal research which includes research on legal principles, the level of legal synchronization (Soerjono Soekamto and Sri Mamudji, 2001). The research approach used is empirical juridical research, namely a research approach that can be observed in real life. The type of research used is descriptive research method, namely research conducted by examining library materials (secondary data) or legal research literature (Ediwarman, 2010).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. How to Implement Rehabilitation Policies for Drug Addicts in Lampung Province

Being sentenced to prison for narcotics addicts does not make them immediately abandon the drug abuse. Because in general the coaching system for narcotics addicts who are serving their sentences in Correctional Institutions is no different from the coaching system carried out on other convicts. In fact, they really need a special treatment and/or treatment to restore their health condition that has been damaged by the use of narcotics and will no longer use them. Putting drug addicts into prison is not the right decision, because this means that the purpose of the punishment applied is the purpose of retaliation. As for narcotics addicts, the purpose of punishment that must be realized is "treatment" considering the condition that requires treatment and/or treatment.

The application of imprisonment for abusers, especially narcotics addicts will not be able to solve the root of the problem if users are not given treatment that can make them able to break away from dependence on narcotics. Narcotics addicts require special treatment both medically and socially so that they can return to normal society. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics requires judges to carefully consider the circumstances and interests of narcotics users. Legal sanctions are not necessarily used as a means of retaliation but must also be able to return the narcotics user to social life. In the rehabilitation process, narcotics abusers are not objects but subjects. said to be a subject because the success or failure of the rehabilitation process is largely determined by himself. the presence of other roles is more to support and guide him through the stages of rehabilitation.

In every narcotics case, in fact law enforcers to the case breaker must depart from the same rules, namely Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The law is a "special" regulation that deviates from the criminal system that has been in effect in Indonesia. It is said to be "special" because this law adheres to a double track system of punishment for self-abusers with an obligation for all court institutions in Indonesia to punish rehabilitation. The dealers are sentenced to prison or death.

However, in other parts of Indonesia, there are still judges' decisions against narcotics abusers who are sentenced to imprisonment without rehabilitation. This of course ignores the essence of existing regulations. In fact, causing problems in the history of legislation in Indonesia. Another effect of this is the burden on the state which has to pay for narcotics convicts while serving their criminal period in a correctional institution.

Article 112 states that anyone who without rights or against the law owns, keeps, controls, or provides Narcotics Category I which is not a plant, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine a minimum of Rp.800 million and a maximum of Rp. 8 billion. Article that makes the victims of drug users can be imprisoned. In the concept of rehabilitation, judges can decide drug users to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation in an effort to return users to normal lives again.

The existence of the Narcotics Law further obscures the rehabilitation rights for narcotics users, both social and medical rehabilitation. The criminalization of narcotics users has a negative impact on narcotics users. The concept of decriminalization has been regulated in Article 54 of the

Narcotics Law. In this article it is explained that narcotics addicts are obliged to get rehabilitation services, while in Article 103 it is stated that judges can decide and determine addicts and victims of narcotics users to undergo treatment or treatment.

Rehabilitation is one way to save victims of narcotics users from dependence. Because the definition of rehabilitation is an effort to recover addicts from narcotics dependence and live a normal, physically and mentally healthy life so that they can adjust and improve their skills, knowledge, intelligence, relationships in the environment or with their families, which is called resocialization.

Rehabilitation efforts for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are currently carried out through 2 main modalities, namely: inpatient (RI) and outpatient (RJ) rehabilitation. inpatient modality (RI): generally performed for clients who fall into the category of addiction, who have certain comorbidities such as physical or psychiatric problems, thus requiring comprehensive (intensive) care and supervision. Inpatient treatment generally takes about 4-5 months. Outpatient rehabilitation modalities are generally carried out for clients who are in the trial category with mild to moderate risk levels, without any physical or psychological comorbidities.

The purpose of rehabilitation is to restore abusers and abuse victims from their addictions and can function socially as well as the return of physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual functions. Outpatient rehabilitation services are currently not fully implemented efficiently and effectively because they are not fully in accordance with the client's needs, rehabilitation officers have not been fully able to make a therapy plan according to the client's needs, and there are no indicators of client recovery for both voluntary clients and clients with legal processes. . This condition will have an impact on negative stigma towards outpatient rehabilitation services. To minimize this situation, an indicator is needed to see the level of recovery of outpatients.

Implementation of the rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts, Abusers and Victims based on the Recommendation of the Integrated Assessment Team in the Legal Territory of the National Narcotics Agency of Lampung Province in Judicial Practice Based on Article 127 Jo Article 54 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Regarding the application of Article 103 of the Narcotics Law, the Supreme Court issued SEMA No. 4 of 2010 and SEMA No. 3 of 2011 concerning Placement of Abusers, Victims of Abuse, and Narcotics Addicts in Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation Institutions. According to SEMA Number 4 of 2010 rehabilitation measures can be imposed, namely the defendant was caught red-handed by investigators from the Indonesian National Police (hereinafter referred to as POLRI) and the National Narcotics Agency (hereinafter referred to as BNN): when caught red-handed, evidence of 1 day use was found; there is a certificate of positive laboratory test using narcotics based on the investigator's request; there is a certificate from a government psychiatrist appointed by the judge: it is not proven that the person concerned is involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotics.

Based on the research findings, the drug rehabilitation program at the Provincial National Narcotics Agency (hereinafter referred to as BNNP) Lampung is implemented in three forms. First, outpatient rehabilitation. Outpatient rehabilitation is a counseling examination periodically for approximately three months. In outpatient rehabilitation, only regular check-ups and counseling are carried out. Outpatient rehabilitation programs are relatively able to improve the severity of substances, involvement in criminal acts, and problems with psychiatric disorders in clients. During the medical examination, the client is given drug therapy such as: methadone and naltrexone. However, this drug has some side effects and is only given on an outpatient basis, after the client has received detox treatment.

Second, inpatient rehabilitation. Basically hospitalization is carried out for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse with moderate to severe levels of use based on a therapy plan and in accordance with a diagnosis that has been established. For hospitalization in the form of medical interventions, among others, through detoxification programs, symptomatic therapy, and therapy for

complications of disease according to indications which then enter psychosocial interventions, including through individual, group, family, and vocational counseling. At BNNP Lampung, hospitalization is carried out at Loka Kalianda

Third, post-rehabilitation is a stage of further guidance given to former drug addicts who have undergone medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, in order to maintain their recovery. Medical Rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from narcotics dependence. This study found that post-rehabilitation was carried out in two places. First, post-rehabilitation carried out in assisted houses provided by BNNP Lampung.

Continuous rehabilitation is a series of integrated recovery efforts against narcotics abusers which includes initial admission, medical rehabilitation and/or social rehabilitation, as well as post-rehabilitation. There are various evidence-based approaches that can be used in providing rehabilitation services, such as behavioral therapy, pharmacology, or a combination of both.

The combination of treatments may vary depending on the needs of each client. Based on the treatment setting, rehabilitation can be done in the form of inpatient or outpatient treatment. Inpatient rehabilitation services are services that provide care 24 hours per day and are located in non-hospital rehabilitation facilities, most of which use the Therapeutic Community (TC) method.

The National Narcotics Agency of Lampung Province in order to overcome the problems faced has made various efforts to suppress the Prevalence of Drug Abusers with the Zero Prevalence 2027 program by optimizing the Institutions Recipient of Reporting Obligations (hereinafter referred to as IPWL) in rehabilitation efforts, this is in line with the mandate of Law Number 35 2009 on Narcotics. In accordance with Article 54 and Article 57, it states that: "Drug abusers and victims of drug abuse are obliged to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation." The medical and social rehabilitation can be carried out by government agencies or the community appointed by the Ministry of Health based on Decree No. HK.01.070MENKES/701/2018 by stipulating the Recipient Institution for Compulsory Reporting and the Supporting Health Service Facilities and Satellite Methadone Maintenance Therapy Program, IPWL (Recipient Institution for Compulsory Reporting) is a forum for victims of drug abusers to undergo rehabilitation. In Lampung Province there are 57 (fifty seven) IPWLs, which include hospitals, health centers and BNNP/BNNK Primary clinics.

Outpatient rehabilitation services are services that have varied types and intensities, which are intended for narcotics abusers who have jobs and broad social support. Based on the mandate of the law, BNN has rehabilitation facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, to recover addiction to narcotics abusers. The BNN Recipient Institutional Clinic (IPWL) as a mandatory reporting facility provides rehabilitation services for narcotics abusers in the form of outpatients. BNN IPWL clinics are located at the Central BNN, Provincial BNN (BNNP), and Regency/City BNN (BNNK). The following is data on outpatient rehabilitation clients across BNNP/BNNK for the last 5 years from 2018 – 2022.

The purpose of the establishment of IPWL is to fulfill the rights of addicts, abusers and victims of Narcotics abuse in obtaining treatment and care through Medical Rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, availability of facilities and infrastructure, human resources/health workers in conducting assessments, formulating therapy plans, and providing recommendations on therapy plans. rehabilitation needed by addicts, abusers and victims of Narcotics abuse, with rehabilitation aimed at recovering abusers and victims of abuse from their addictions and can function socially as well as the return of physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual functions.

## **2. Constraints Faced in Implementing Rehabilitation Policies for Drug Addicts in Lampung Province**

The internal obstacle of BNNP Lampung in carrying out rehabilitation is the lack of public awareness to change the stigma that victims of drug abuse are not criminal acts but victims who must be embraced by the community and government agencies related to narcotics, from the level

of emotional closeness and intensity of communication within the family environment of abuse. Drugs tend to have low emotional closeness compared to non-abusers, community apathy towards the potential for drug abuse in their environment, lack of public understanding of the role of IPWL in the implementation of rehabilitation services. Human resources in dealing with rehabilitation patients, especially in the procurement of doctors in rehabilitation services, and obstacles in narcotics abuse cases, namely there are still differences in perceptions between law enforcement officers which then lead to different handling of narcotics abuse. The external obstacles of the Lampung BNNP are lack of motivation and intention to recover from the addict, the feeling of being forced by the addict to undergo rehabilitation, there are still families of victims of narcotics abusers who do not play an active role in the mandatory reporting and rehabilitation process, lack of public understanding about rehabilitation, and BNNP Lampung have serious problems with the recovery process for narcotics addicts, these obstacles are due to the lack of motivation and intention to recover from the addict, and there are still people who consume narcotics in the environment around former narcotics addicts.

The lack of facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of certain rehabilitation must be in accordance with the same view between law enforcement, but its current application is not mutually compatible for rehabilitation of addicts, abusers and victims of narcotics, this is caused by the implementation of techniques that do not support, such as not there is a budget for the transportation of each summons and repatriation of the defendant in the legal process, the Integrated Assessment Team in the Regional Regency is not running optimally, and the Rehabilitation Center in each region has not been fulfilled (none) and Weak coordination between law enforcers due to understanding of reorientation in handling drug addicts and abusers drugs where drug users who are in legal process and proven to be pure users are no longer brought to prison, but are being rehabilitated, so that both the Police and the Prosecutor's Office are still implementing the legal process and sentencing for every abuser caught red-handed consuming drugs, the health office and the social service so as to have an impact on obstacles for the implementation of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Long rehabilitation requirements also prolong the rehabilitation process.

Currently, outpatient rehabilitation services cannot be fully implemented efficiently and effectively due to several obstacles faced by IPWL, including limited facilities and infrastructure and the lack of skilled and trained human resources to help analyze the right type of treatment and therapy, as well as the lack of a place to work. Rehabilitation in every region in Lampung Province is an obstacle in the implementation of rehabilitation for drug abusers, the number of rehabilitation requirements also makes the implementation of rehabilitation increasingly problematic.

Limited Human Resources (hereinafter referred to as HR) Skilled and trained officers (counselors and assessors), Infrastructure facilities that are not optimally available, There is a need for mapping, socialization and education for all Stakeholders so that they can reduce the prevalence rate of drug abusers in order to realize recovery efforts for all stakeholders. victims of abusers in Lampung Province to a clean Indonesia for drugs.

Outpatient rehabilitation services are services that have varied types and intensities, which are intended for narcotics abusers who have jobs and broad social support. Based on the mandate of the Act, BNNP/District/City has rehabilitation facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, to recover addiction to narcotics abusers. The BNN Recipient Institutional Clinic (IPWL) as a mandatory reporting facility provides rehabilitation services for narcotics abusers in the form of outpatient and inpatient care. There are 57 IPWL clinics within the BNNP/District/City.

The implementation of client rehabilitation at IPWL still encounters obstacles. The issue that is most often discussed is the issue of comfort and security in ensuring that clients do not run away because there is no awareness to undergo the rehabilitation process. The limited staff and facilities that support these security standards are certainly a challenge.

However, IPWL education about Narcotics is needed to the surrounding community and users. BNNP/District/City continues to try to find solutions to optimize IPWL's role in increasing recovery efforts for victims of abusers. This condition is certainly problematic considering that the main purpose of service delivery is client recovery. By not meeting service and accessibility standards, recovery services cannot be met. For this reason, it is necessary to have a strategy to optimize the role of IPWL

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Rehabilitation efforts for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are currently carried out in the drug rehabilitation program at the BNNP Lampung in three forms. First, outpatient rehabilitation. Outpatient rehabilitation is a periodic counseling examination for approximately three months which is carried out at the Kalianda location. The internal obstacles of BNNP Lampung in carrying out rehabilitation are the lack of human resources in handling rehabilitation patients, especially in the procurement of doctors in rehabilitation services, and obstacles in the case of narcotics abuse, namely there are still differences in perception between law enforcement officers which then lead to different handling of narcotics abuse. -they are also different. Lack of public understanding of the role of IPWL in the implementation of rehabilitation services, apathy of the community towards the potential for drug abuse in their environment, limited human resources, skilled and trained officers (counselors and assessors), infrastructure that is not optimally available, need for mapping, socialization and education for all stakeholders so that they can reduce the prevalence rate of drug abusers in order to realize recovery efforts for victims of abusers in Lampung Province towards a clean Indonesia for drugs.

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