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Assessing Institutional Effectiveness of Medical Rehabilitation Programs for Drug Addicts by the National Narcotics Agency

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics abuse is a very complicated matter in Indonesia, even become alert and dangerous. The government's effort to deal with drug addicts is to provide medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The purpose of this study was to find out and analyze related to the provision of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency. The research method that the writer uses is the empirical legal research method through the fact approach and the statute approach. The primary data source that the writer uses is interviews, while secondary data is in the form of laws and regulations, journals, and books. The author's research location is the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency. The implementation of rehabilitation by National Narcotics Agency is an ongoing rehabilitation that is divided into two stages, namely the rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation processes. The functions and benefits of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts are recovery, productivity, and social functioning. However, facilities, and infrastructure are still not effective because National Narcotics Agency in every regency has not a special place for inpatient care and detoxification tools to medical rehabilitation.

Keywords: *Narcotics; Rehabilitation; Addicts.*



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INTRODUCTION

The problem of narcotics abuse is a very complicated matter in Indonesia. The rapid distribution of narcotics accompanied by low prices makes it easy to obtain various groups such as teenagers, adults, and children. Drugs are narcotics, psychotropics, and other dangerous addictive substances. The word narcotics comes from the Greek "narkosis" which means to cause paralysis or loss of feeling. Based on Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 35/2009 concerning Narcotics, defines narcotics, namely substances or drugs made from plants or not plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, causing a decrease or change, loss of feeling, pain, and can cause dependence. The increasingly widespread abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics cannot be separated from the characteristics of the object, namely that it is addictive (addictive) which is dangerous for health, its use is not for treatment and it is used illegally.

In the era of globalization accompanied by the rapid development of science and technology, narcotics crimes are transnational in nature and are carried out using sophisticated methods or technology.¹ Previously, Indonesia was only a country of transit or traffic for the sale of dark narcotics, due to its very strategic geographical location, now it has turned into a producing country.²

Head of BNN RI Komjen. Police Petrus Reinhard Golose in a press conference on the performance achievements of the Republic of Indonesia's National Narcotics Agency in 2021 Wednesday, December 29, 2021, said that there had been an increase in drug abuse of 0.15% from the results of the 2021 drug abuse survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Central Bureau of Statistics

¹ Gusti Ayu Novira Santi, Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, and Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Kabupaten Buleleng," *Komunitas Yustisia* 2, no. 3 (2019): 216–26, <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/jatayu/article/view/28786>.

² I Gede Santika and I Nyoman Surata, "Peran Satuan Narkoba Kepolisian Resor Buleleng Dalam Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Narkotika Di Kabupaten Buleleng," *Kertha Widya Jurnal Hukum* 7, no. 2 (2019): 107–20.

and the National Research and Innovation Agency. Currently, Indonesia's narcotics-prone areas are still quite high, one of which is the Province of Bali. Based on data from ban.go.id in Bali there are 33 (thirty-three) areas prone to narcotics with alert and danger status. Among these areas, there are 3 (three) areas with hazard status, namely Seminyak Village, Kedonganan Village, and Kuta Village, all of which are in Badung Regency.³

Badung Regency is one of the areas that received an intervention to clean it from the distribution and abuse of narcotics. As a tourism destination area with lots of nightlife venues, Badung Regency is a potential sales target for drug transactions. Based on the National Narcotics Agency, Bali Province is one of the top 5 (five) drug users in Indonesia, and Badung Regency is an area highly threatened by drugs in Bali Province.⁴ In line with this, the Badung Regent Regulation Number 2/2022 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was issued.

Efforts that have been implemented by the government to overcome narcotics abuse are providing rehabilitation. As already regulated in Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12/2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Community Fostered Citizens that narcotics rehabilitation must be given to narcotics abusers, to restore the individual's function to normal. This is in line with the development of modern criminal law, where punishment is directed at a humanitarian approach that always pays attention to humanity as a whole human being and is entitled to

³ Humas BNN, "BNN RI Rangkul Stakeholder Untuk Tangani Kawasan Rawan Narkoba Di Pulau Dewata," [BNN.go.id](https://bnn.go.id/bnn-ri-rangkul-stakeholder-untuk-tangani-kawasan-rawan/), 2022, <https://bnn.go.id/bnn-ri-rangkul-stakeholder-untuk-tangani-kawasan-rawan/>.

⁴ Made Agus Sugianto, "Peluang Dan Tantangan Mewujudkan Desa Bersih Narkoba Di Kabupaten Badung," *Jurnal Litbang Sukowati: Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan* 5, no. 1 (2021): 141-49, <https://doi.org/10.32630/sukowati.v5i1.269>.

receive humane treatment, directed at rehabilitation, re-education, re-socialization, social adaptation, and social reintegration.⁵

Law no. 35/2009 Concerning Narcotics implements a double-track system in the system of sanctions. It is known because the Narcotics Law regulates both sanctions simultaneously, namely criminal sanctions and action sanctions. Criminal sanctions for narcotics crimes are contained in Articles 111 to 144 and 147 of the Narcotics Law, namely the death penalty, imprisonment, confinement, and fines. Meanwhile, the sanction for action in the Narcotics Law is rehabilitation as stated in Chapter IX Article 53 to Article 56 of the Narcotics Law. More specifically stated in Article 54, narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are required to attend medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.⁶

The essence of the double-track system for narcotics abuse is one of the solutions to reduce the number of narcotics users. This is seen from two different perspectives, and the imposition of multiple sanctions is an effort to enforce the law. Criminal sanctions provide a deterrent effect for narcotics users, while action sanctions in the form of rehabilitation are used to treat and foster narcotics addicts so they can recover from dependence so they no longer use narcotics.⁷

BNN has the absolute authority to provide rehabilitation for narcotics addicts based on the Regulation of the Head of BNN No. 11/2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Suspects and/or Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Rehabilitation Institutions. BNN is an institution whose position is under the president or non-ministerial and regional whose performance covers the entire Unitary State of the Republic of

⁵ N.N.J. Arsawati, "The Urgency of Judicial Supervision To Juvenile Offender in The," *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Bussines, Economics and Law* 14, no. 5 (2017): 1-7.

⁶ Dwi Wiharyangti, "Implementasi Sanksi Pidana Dan Sanksi Tindakan Dalam Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia," *Pandecta* 6, no. 1 (2011): 79-85, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/pandecta/article/view/2326>.

⁷ Arif Dharmawan, Otto Yudianto, and Yovita Arie. Mangesti, "Double Track System in Criminal Sanction Against Narcotics Abuse," *Ius Positum (Journal of Law Theory and Law Enforcement)* 1, no. 3 (2022): 31-44.

Indonesia. So with that to work optimally, BNN has delegations in each city, district, or province. To reduce the total number of narcotics abusers, the National Narcotics Agency launches prevention and eradication efforts, besides that, the National Narcotics Agency also must provide rehabilitation for narcotics addicts.⁸

A narcotics addict is a narcotics user who finds it difficult to break away from narcotics, psychotropics, or other addictive substances, physically and psychologically.⁹ Rehabilitation is an action taken to be able to treat a narcotics addict so that he can be free from dependence on using narcotics. Narcotics addicts are considered sick people who need treatment and rehabilitation so that they can return to normal and can carry out their social functions in people's lives.¹⁰

Providing pure rehabilitation is only indicated for a narcotics addict, while narcotics abusers can be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment. This is based on the different definitions of the two listed in Article 1 point 13 of Law No. 35/2009 Concerning Narcotics that narcotics addicts are people who use or abuse narcotics and are in a state of dependence on narcotics, both physically and psychologically. Whereas Article 1 number 15 it explains that abusers are "people who use narcotics without rights or against the law". By this explanation, it can be concluded that there is a difference, that is, a person is said to be an addict when he is already in a state of

⁸ Isti Rachmah Agustina Ambarwati, "Efektivitas Program Rehabilitasi Badab Narkotika Nasional Pada Pecandu Narkoba Di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan" (Universitas Sriwijaya, 2021), https://repository.unsri.ac.id/51851/3/RAMA_13201_10011181722006_0009067602_01_frontend_ref.pdf.

⁹ Yuliana Yuli W and Atik Winanti, "Upaya Rehabilitasi Terhadap Pecandu Narkotika Dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana," *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum* 10, no. 1 (2019): 136-49, <https://doi.org/10.33476/ajl.v10i1.1069>.

¹⁰ Sutarto Sutarto, "Penerapan Rehabilitasi Medis Dan Rehabilitasi Sosial Terhadap Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Ditinjau Dari Teori Pemidanaan Relatif," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2021): 115-35, <https://doi.org/10.51749/jphi.v2i1.18>.

dependence on narcotics, while an abuser uses narcotics unlawfully and is not in a state of dependence such as dealers or couriers.¹¹

Table 1.1

Data on the Number of Narcotics Users Who Completed Rehabilitation

No.	Year	Rehabilitation Complete	Refer to Asylum (RSJ Bangli)	Drop Out	Refer to Badoka Makassar
1.	2019	19	6	20	1
2.	2020	23	2	3	-
3.	2021	16	2	4	-

Source: Division of Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Agency, Badung Regency.

This data was obtained based on activity reports carried out by the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency which was further deepened through an interview process with related parties. Based on the data the author obtained from the BNN Rehabilitation Bid. Badung Regency shows that in 2019 the number of narcotics users who have completed their rehabilitation is 19 (nineteen), people, then in 2020 it will increase to 23 (twenty-three) people, and in 2021 it will decrease to 16 (six) twelve) people. Some drug users are required to be referred to the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ) because they require hospitalization. It can be seen that in 2019, 20 (twenty) narcotics users dropped out (DO) because they did not complete the rehabilitation program at the clinic provided by the Badung District National Narcotics Agency. In addition, there was 1 (one) drug user who was referred to the RI BNN Rehabilitation Center located in Makassar, South Sulawesi at the request of his family.

Provision of rehabilitation is considered to be the best way to help someone stop using narcotics, prevent the recurrence of narcotics abuse cases (narcotics recidivism) as well as be counted as a period - a period of serving a sentence. However, the reality on the ground

¹¹ Siti Hidayataun and Yeni Widowaty, "Konsep Rehabilitasi Bagi Pengguna Narkotika Yang Berkeadilan," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 1, no. 2 (2020): 166-81, <https://doi.org/10.18196/jphk.1209>.

shows that rehabilitation cannot always guarantee that they will be free from narcotics because not a few of them return to using narcotics after completing the rehabilitation phase at the BNN. Therefore, it is necessary to study the effectiveness of rehabilitation in reducing the number of narcotics users in Badung Regency.

METHODS

In addressing the research questions, the author applied empirical legal research, based on the facts approach and statutory approach. The data sources used are primary data from interviews with the Badung BNN Rehabilitation Sub-Coordinator, Badung BNN Post-Rehabilitation Officers, and Former Narcotics Addicts who have Completed Rehabilitation at Badung BNN. While the secondary data used is in the form of primary legal materials such as laws and regulations related to the writing of this article, secondary legal materials are in the form of books, legal journals, theses, and browsing through the internet to obtain other literature.

Data collection techniques used were interviews, literature studies, and online data searches via internet searching. The data analysis technique that the author uses is qualitative by describing, explaining, and explaining research results in a quality manner in the form of sentences that are easy to understand, structured, and orderly.

EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION IN REDUCE THE NUMBER OF NARCOTICS USERS IN BADUNG REGENCY

I. REHABILITATION MECHANISM FOR NARCOTICS USERS IN INDONESIA

Narcotics addicts are narcotics users without rights and are against the law and at the same time violate regulations applied in Indonesia, therefore the government considers it obligatory to restore the condition of narcotics addicts due to the negative influence of narcotics. The form of recovery is in the form of a rehabilitation policy for narcotics addicts. The rehabilitation policy has been outlined in Article 54 of Law no. 35/2009 concerning Narcotics that narcotics addicts are required to carry out medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Rehabilitation aims to restore and/or improve the mental, physical, and social skills of drug addicts. Actual rehabilitation can be prioritized as an effort to tackle narcotics crime in line with the increasing number of narcotics addicts.

The authority to provide rehabilitation for narcotics addicts belongs to the National Narcotics Agency as stated in BNN Head Regulation No. 11/2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Suspects and/or Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Rehabilitation Institutions. At the Badung Regency BNN, there are criteria for carrying out rehabilitation for narcotics addicts. Based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Fitria Sari Irsan the Sub-Coordinator of Rehabilitation for the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, she said that there must be an intention from a narcotics addict that arises from within himself to carry out rehabilitation and not just a request or wish of his parents. Based on the data obtained from the rehabilitation section, it shows that in 2019 20 (twenty) people dropped out, in 2020 as many as 3

(three) people dropped out and in 2021 there were 4 (four) people who dropped out because they were not able to complete his rehabilitation period.¹²

Most of the narcotics addicts who carry out rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency are generally registered by their parents, because so far narcotics addicts have not been able to come alone fully conscious, given the stigma or negative assumption that has been attached to society that narcotics addicts will be arrested and put in prison if they report themselves to the National Narcotics Agency. When they first visit the National Narcotics Agency, narcotics addicts will carry out a screening that aims to find out the extent of the severity of the drug use experienced. If it is not too severe, it will be treated as an outpatient, but if it is severe, it will be referred for hospitalization.

The process and technical implementation of the rehabilitation carried out by the Badung Regency BNN is divided into 2 ways, namely outpatient and inpatient care. The Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency only provides outpatient care, because it does not yet have a place to carry out inpatient care and does not have sophisticated equipment to carry out detoxification. If it turns out that after carrying out the screening process, the results show that narcotics addicts require hospitalization they will be taken to Bangli Hospital where there is a special building to carry out separate rehabilitation for the treatment of patients affected by mental or mental retardation.

Apart from the Bangli Hospital, several other agencies can be used as referral places for drug addicts to undergo rehabilitation including the Mangusada Regional General Hospital, Community Health Centers, Baddoka BNN Rehabilitation Center, Tanah Merah BNN Rehabilitation Center, Lido Bogor Rehabilitation Center, and Mandatory Report Recipient Institutions. other. Obligatory Report

¹²An interview with Mrs. Fitria Sari Irsan as Rehabilitation Coordinator Indonesian National Narcotics Agency in Badung on November 3, 2022.

Recipient Institutions are health centers, hospitals, and/or medical and social rehabilitation institutions that are given authority from the Government. Obligatory Reporting Recipient Institutions have the aim of fostering narcotics addicts, as a method of rehabilitation.¹³

The stages of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts at the Badung Regency BNN are carried out for a maximum period of 8 (eight) months and a minimum of 3 (three) months with a time of 2 (two) hours for each rehabilitation process. This is based on how much narcotics enter the body of a narcotic addict. The outpatient treatment lasts for 8 (eight) meetings, then 3 (three) random urine tests will be carried out. While undergoing the rehabilitation program, narcotics addicts are not charged at all or free of charge, but if they are referred to a rehabilitation center other than the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, a fee will be charged. These costs are transportation costs for transporting clients and an officer from the National Narcotics Agency for departure and return to the rehabilitation center because the National Narcotics Agency does not have a budget for this.

Talking about where the technical implementation of rehabilitation is more effective between the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency or the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ), then based on the results of the author's interview with Mrs. Fitria Sari Irsan as Sub. The Rehabilitation Coordinator said that more effective rehabilitation was carried out at the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ). This is because there is a guarantee that drug addicts who carry out rehabilitation at the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ) can fully recover. Narcotics addicts are not allowed to carry communication devices while undergoing rehabilitation so that they can focus on recovering. In addition, narcotics addicts will be given detoxification aimed at cleaning up the narcotic content in their bodies. Narcotics addicts live normal life like their daily activities at the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ). The

¹³ Hidayataun and Widowaty, "Konsep Rehabilitasi Bagi Pengguna Narkotika Yang Berkeadilan."

implementation of a rehabilitation process cannot be free from the constraints felt by the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, including:

1. Environment

When an addict undergoes a rehabilitation period at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, it does not mean that they are separated from the surrounding environment like a social friend. Based on the results of the author's interview with Mrs. Fitria Sari Irsan the Sub-Coordinator for Rehabilitation of the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, some narcotics addicts start using narcotics because of friends' invitations, which means that when narcotics addicts reconnect with a social environment that is snaring or not good enough, rehabilitation is not impossible. run will fail.

2. Self Will

The implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency requires them to come and report, but sometimes some addicts do not come for counseling. It can be seen that the intention to recover and do rehabilitation returns to the addict himself. If there is no determination to recover and rehabilitation, then the implementation of rehabilitation will not go well.

3. Facility and infrastructure

The next obstacle faced by the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency in providing rehabilitation is incomplete facilities and infrastructure, this is because Badung Regency does not yet have a special place to carry out rehabilitation and does not have sophisticated medical equipment to carry out detoxification. So that for outpatient care they will be referred to the Bangli Mental Hospital (RSJ).

4. Budgeting

If in the future a narcotics addict who has completed rehabilitation is caught red-handed using narcotics, then if he wants to return to rehabilitation for the second time, he will be included in the following year. This is due to the limited budget where every name of narcotic addict can only take part in rehabilitation once a year because the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency works according to a predetermined target.

Referring to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness which determines whether a law is effective or not is based on 5 factors, namely:¹⁴

- 1) Law (statute).
- 2) Law enforcers, namely institutions that create and enforce laws.
- 3) Supporting facilities or facilities for legal reinforcement.
- 4) Society, namely the area where the law is enforced.
- 5) Culture, namely the work, creativity, and taste based on human initiative in life.

Based on these five factors, if it is associated with the effectiveness of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts at the Badung Regency BNN, the results are:

- 1) The first factor is the legal factor or the law regarding implementation, the types and institutions authorized to provide rehabilitation have been regulated systematically and, the existing regulations regarding rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency are sufficiently synchronized when implemented, hierarchically the laws and regulations there is no conflict, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the regulations governing the implementation of rehabilitation

¹⁴ Muhammad Miftakhul Huda, Suwandi Suwandi, and Aunur Rofiq, "Implementasi Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Pelanggaran HAM Berat Paniai Perspektif Teori Efektivitas Hukum Soerjono Soekanto," *IN RIGHT: Jurnal Agama Dan Hak Azazi Manusia* 11, no. 1 (2022): 115-34.

have been sufficient, and the issuance of regulations regarding the rehabilitation process at the National Narcotics Agency has complied with the juridical requirements.

- 2) The second factor that shows whether rehabilitation is effective or not at the Badung Regency BNN is the law enforcement officers themselves. This second factor focuses on law enforcement officials who are reliable and competent in carrying out their duties as well as possible. The reliability referred to here is the professional skills at the Badung Regency BNN to carry out rehabilitation as evidenced by the existence of the rehabilitation, outpatient, and post-rehabilitation fields, all of which have their respective duties, principals, and functions. The rehabilitation sector is tasked with providing social rehabilitation using counseling supported by psychologists and counselors, post-rehabilitation is tasked with overseeing the lives of former narcotics addicts who have completed their rehabilitation period to ensure they can truly live in society as before, and the outpatient department in charge of carrying out outpatient care during the rehabilitation process.

In addition to law enforcement officers from the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, there is also cooperation with other institutions, namely the Republic of Indonesia Police, Mandatory Report Receiving Institutions (IPWL) such as Community Health Centers, Bangli Hospital, Mangusada Hospital, and others.

- 3) The third factor is regarding facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure available to officials when carrying out their duties and functions. Facilities and infrastructure, namely accommodation used as a tool to obtain legal effectiveness, in this case, is the implementation of rehabilitation at the Badung Regency BNN. Based on the results of the author's research, it can be seen that there are still facilities that do not support

rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, namely they do not have a special place for inpatient treatment for narcotics addicts, so they can only carry out outpatient care. The Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency does not also have sophisticated equipment for detoxification.

- 4) The fourth factor is the community factor, where the effectiveness of regulation depends on the condition of the community, for example understanding and understanding the applicable regulations, the causes of people not complying with applicable regulations, and the causes of people complying with applicable regulations. His relationship with rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency is that narcotics addicts undergoing rehabilitation have the awareness to be able to recover and be released from narcotics addiction, so that with intention from within they realize that using narcotics is an act that violates laws and regulations. Narcotics addicts who are rehabilitated will follow all existing rules regarding the implementation of rehabilitation starting from the rehabilitation process to post-rehab properly.
- 5) The fifth factor is related to culture as a habit that is carried out by the community about treating a rule. Rehabilitation by the Badung Regency BNN can be seen in the presence of narcotics addicts visiting the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency to take part in outpatient care and are required to report 8 (eight) meetings and attend counseling and 3 (three) urine tests as a treatment for regulations that made a habit.

II. THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON NARCOTICS USERS

The results of the interview that the author obtained with Mr. Gede Denny Kartika Mukti as the Post-Rehabilitation Officer of the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency show that the implementation of rehabilitation at the Badung Regency BNN runs a sustainable rehabilitation program which is divided into 2 stages, namely the rehabilitation process and post-rehabilitation. Narcotics addicts who have completed the rehabilitation process will then continue to monitor their condition for 2 (two) months by post-rehabilitation officers.¹⁵ There are 3 (three) rehabilitation objectives, namely:

1. Recovered

A recovered condition is one of the goals of rehabilitation for narcotics addicts. Narcotics addicts are expected after undergoing rehabilitation to be able to stop and no longer be addicted to using narcotics and their bodies can function as before.

2. Productive

Regular use of narcotics will certainly cost large amounts of money. The results that the author got after an interview with Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa, who is a former narcotics addict who has completed his rehabilitation period at the Badung Regency BNN, said that for one use of methamphetamine weighing 0.2 grams, he must spend Rp. 400,000.00,- . This shows that the use of narcotics makes narcotics addicts continue to spend their money and become unable to work due to the negative effects of narcotics. Therefore, by participating in this rehabilitation, it is hoped that drug addicts will be able to recover so that they can be produced to make money for

¹⁵An interview with Mr. Gede Denny Kartika Mukti as Post-Rehabilitation Officer for the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency on November 3, 2022.

their families as before and can return to having income from the work they previously occupied.

3. Social Function

A narcotics addict sometimes likes to stay away from his social world, for example, does not like socializing with neighbors, isolates himself, and likes to do solitary activities. It is hoped that after participating in rehabilitation, narcotics addicts can return to society, for example in Bali they can be active again in banjars and take part in activities at Sekaa Teruna Teruni (STT) in their environment for those who are still teenagers.

If the three rehabilitation objectives can be achieved, then the rehabilitation process is considered successful. However, when a narcotics addict who has finished rehabilitation turns out to be back on narcotics, the rehabilitation process is considered a failure. According to Mr. Gede Denny Kartika Mukti a Post-Rehabilitation Officer at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency, it is not uncommon for drug addicts to be caught using narcotics again, even for the third or fourth time. The dream of drug addicts is to be cured, but this rehabilitation can only reach the recovery stage. The most difficult thing to maintain when a narcotics addict has finished undergoing the rehabilitation process is to maintain his recovery.

Two factors make it difficult for drug addicts to maintain their recovery, namely:

1. Narcotics have replaced brain functions

The use of narcotics can affect brain performance for narcotics addicts. Narcotics become a primary need that must be met like food, so that throughout his life narcotics addicts must continue to strive to be able to maintain their recovery.

2. Narcotics addicts can relapse at any time

Narcotics addicts who have completed rehabilitation still tend to use narcotics suddenly and uncontrollably, especially when the

mood is chaotic. This is what makes some addicts experience relapse. Relapse or relapse is the recurrence of old patterns of drug use regularly. However, the signs and symptoms of relapse are usually quite easy to spot, such as: re-associating with drug users, having the equipment to use drugs, and often distancing themselves.¹⁶

Based on these two factors, if in the future narcotics addicts who have finished undergoing rehabilitation return to using narcotics, they will return to rehabilitation the following year with the same rehabilitation procedure as before. This is because a narcotics addict can only participate in rehabilitation once a year, no more due to budget constraints owned by the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency. In addition, if outpatient care is deemed insufficient to treat narcotics addicts, they will be referred to other rehabilitation facilitation institutions for inpatient care, for example at the Bangli Asylum (RSJ).

Post-rehabilitation officers have the authority to supervise narcotics addicts after carrying out rehabilitation as a form of observation through the following methods:

1. Family Communication

The post-rehabilitation officer will coordinate the behavior of narcotics addicts in terms of sleeping patterns, eating patterns, and the condition of objects at home whether they are often lost or not. This coordination is intended so that post-rehabilitation officers can find out how addicts are after completing rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency.

2. Urine test periodically

During the ongoing rehabilitation process starting from the implementation of the rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation processes, every narcotics addict who is rehabilitated at the Badung

¹⁶ BNN Jatim, "Sudah Di Rehabilitasi Masih Bisa Kambuh?," [jatim.go.id](https://jatim.bnn.go.id/sudah-rehabilitasi-masih-bisa-kambuh/), 2022, <https://jatim.bnn.go.id/sudah-rehabilitasi-masih-bisa-kambuh/>.

Regency National Narcotics Agency will undergo a urine test as a form of control 3 (three) times.

3. Home visit

Post-narcotics officers will visit narcotics addicts' homes to find out the condition of the environment around narcotics addicts. This home visit activity is a form of direct supervision of post-rehabilitation officers to each narcotics addict who has completed his rehabilitation period at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency. The post-rehabilitation monitoring process took place 2 (two) times for 2 (two) months.

Post-rehabilitation is an integral element in the series of narcotics addiction rehabilitation and cannot be seen as an independent form of therapy, because it relates to the general perception that after addicts carry out rehabilitation in a rehabilitation center, they still need supervision of the stages of reintegration into society can run, which aims to be able to productive, independent and normative life.¹⁷

In this study, to find out the effectiveness of providing rehabilitation for narcotics addicts, the authors conducted interviews with a narcotics addict who had completed rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency. who had finished undergoing rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency said that he was following the rehabilitation program on an outpatient basis. In the beginning, Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa decided to join rehabilitation based on his awareness, not being reported by his parents like most other drug addicts. Apart from that, another reason is that he still thinks about his family and has been caught red-handed using narcotics 1 (one) time.¹⁸

¹⁷ Ambarwati, "Efektivitas Program Rehabilitasi Badab Narkotika Nasional Pada Pecandu Narkoba Di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan."

¹⁸ S Supartin and S Kurniasari, "Optimalisasi Peran Keluarga, Sekolah Dan Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba," ... (*Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*) 11, no. 1 (2022): 12-21, <https://ejournal.ung.ac.id/index.php/sibermas/article/view/11961>.

The rehabilitation process undertaken by Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa is divided into 2 (two) stages, namely 2 (two) months for outpatient rehabilitation and 2 (two) months for post-rehab by visiting the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency every 1 (one) week once for a total of 8 (eight) meetings. The rehabilitation was carried out purely without the use of detoxification or certain drugs, because it was feared that it would lead to dependence, for example on the use of benzo. The method of rehabilitation used is using psychosocial therapy methods or focuses on optimizing the social functions of the narcotics addict.

Francis Turner said that psychosocial therapy is therapy during a series of treatments to restore the psychological state of victims affected by psychosocial problems which are carried out by experts using psychological approaches, affection, moral and spiritual support, as well as strengthening social bonds that aim to reactivate one's social functioning.¹⁹

Based on the results of the author's interview with I Putu Satria Sutapa who is a former narcotic addict of the methamphetamine type who has completed rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency stated that there are differences felt after completing rehabilitation, including having a more organized portion of life, a more open mind, and aware of the mistakes made.

Narcotics addicts after undergoing rehabilitation at the Badung Regency BNN are not necessarily released from supervision. According to Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa, the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency will carry out monitoring to monitor the condition of addicts in the form of home visits and keep in touch with post-rehabilitation officers and at the end of rehabilitation there will be 2 (two) urine tests.

Based on Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa's confession, by participating in the rehabilitation program at the Badung Regency National

¹⁹ Aprilyanto Silitonga, "Efektifitas Pelayanan Rohani Terhadap Anak Remaja Korban Penyalahgunaan NAPZA," *Khatulistiwa: Jurnal Pendidikan Teologi* 1, no. 1 (2023): 52-64, <https://jurnal.sttkhatulistiwa.ac.id/index.php/KHATULISTIWA/article/view/14>.

Narcotics Agency, he has no desire at all to use methamphetamine-type narcotics until now. For him, the rehabilitation he underwent was effective in getting rid of his addiction to methamphetamine. If the desire to use methamphetamine reappears, then to divert it is to take other positive activities. Currently, Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa works as a bartender at a café in the Canggu area. While undergoing rehabilitation, he was given training in making drinks or coffee because it was his hobby. Therefore, it can be seen that one of the goals of rehabilitation, namely being productive, has been achieved.

Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa said that at first, he used methamphetamine because it was to support his work and look after his pregnant wife. Apart from that, a friend's invitation was also one of the initial triggers for him to use methamphetamine. According to his statement, by using methamphetamine, the mind becomes calmer, even though the burden is felt to be a lot, the body's stamina will increase again, but when not using the body, the body will feel very weak. Referring to the typology of victims put forward by Stephen Schafer, narcotics addicts are included in self-victimizing victims or victims of crimes that occur as a result of crimes committed by themselves.

A rehabilitation specialist doctor named Dr. Rusk stated that the success of rehabilitation is based on the patient's serious intention to be able to expand his potential as much as possible because experts can only provide direction, guidance, and facilities that support and encourage sufferers for the success of the rehabilitation being undertaken.²⁰ According to Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa's statement, he chose rehabilitation based on his motivation, then underwent rehabilitation at the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency through social rehabilitation assisted by the rehabilitation, outpatient, and post-rehabilitation departments. After undergoing rehabilitation, Mr. I Putu Satria Sutapa felt a better life and was able to be free from

²⁰ Fahri Hidayah, Zulkifli Lubis, and Junjungan Saut Bonar Pangihutan Simanjuntak, "Perilaku Sosial Pasien Rawat Jalan Dalam Ketergantungan Narkotika," *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi* 12, no. 1 (2023): 36-65, <https://doi.org/10.20961/jas.v12i1.63878>.

dependence on crystal methamphetamine. This proves that the provision of rehabilitation to the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency has been running effectively and has been able to reduce the number of narcotics users.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained is that the rehabilitation carried out by the Badung Regency BNN has not been effective, because the facilities and infrastructure are still incomplete and supportive. This is because the Badung Regency National Narcotics Agency does not yet have a special place to carry out inpatient care and sophisticated equipment for the detoxification process of medical rehabilitation, so what is mandated by Article 54 of Law no. 35/2009 Concerning Narcotics where narcotics addicts are required to carry out medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation cannot go well. If the three goals of rehabilitation, namely recovering, being productive, and functioning socially, can be achieved, then rehabilitation is considered effective, but among the three goals, only the recovery stage is to be achieved, because not all narcotics addicts can reach these stages. To achieve these three objectives, complete facilities and infrastructure cannot be separated.

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