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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION ON PRISONERS IN NARCOTICS PRISON CLASS IIA PEMATANG SIANTAR

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Abstract

This rehabilitation goal is in line with the correctional system which focuses more on improving the behavior and morals of individuals who violate the law. This research method is qualitative, aiming to describe social phenomena from the participant's perspective and produce descriptive data through interviews, field notes, and data analysis to understand the phenomenon being studied. The results of interviews with drivers at the Class IIA Pematang Siantar prison showed that the social rehabilitation program had a positive impact in the form of changes in thought patterns, increased happiness, emotional control, clearer thinking, reduced stress, recovery from trauma, improved appearance, good social relationships, motivation. Looking for work, and the desire for a better life after release. There are also several factors supporting the progress of social rehabilitation in the Pematang Siantar Class IIA Narcotics Prison.

Keywords: Narcotics, Social Rehabilitation, Alternative Crime.

Abstrak

Tujuan rehabilitasi ini sejalan dengan sistem pemsarakatan yang lebih berfokus pada perbaikan perilaku dan moral individu yang melanggar hukum. Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif, bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena sosial dari perspektif partisipan dan menghasilkan data deskriptif melalui wawancara, catatan lapangan, dan analisis data guna memahami fenomena yang diteliti. Hasil wawancara dengan narapidana di Lapas Kelas IIA Pematang Siantar menunjukkan bahwa program rehabilitasi sosial memberikan dampak positif berupa perubahan pola pikir, peningkatan kebahagiaan, pengendalian emosi, pemikiran yang lebih jernih, pengurangan stres, pemulihan dari trauma, peningkatan penampilan, hubungan sosial yang baik, motivasi mencari pekerjaan, dan keinginan untuk kehidupan yang lebih baik setelah bebas. Terdapat juga beberapa faktor pendukung berjalannya rehabilitasi sosial di dalam lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Pematang Siantar.

Kata kunci: Narkotika, Rehabilitasi Sosial, Pidana Alternatif

INTRODUCTION

One type of crime that can be subject to criminal punishment is narcotics crime, which refers to acts that violate legal regulations relating to narcotics, including those listed in

Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics, as well as other appropriate regulations and by the law. When a person violates these regulations, particularly in the context of drug-related criminal offenses, he or she may be subject to criminal sanctions (Jamin dkk., 2021). Article 10 of the Criminal Law also regulates various types of penalties, such as basic penalties, which include the death penalty, imprisonment, confinement, fines, and closure, as well as additional penalties such as revocation of certain rights, confiscation of certain goods, and announcement of the judge's decision (Gueta dkk., 2021).

In Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics, the provisions regarding criminal sanctions are further explained, covered in Article 111 to Article 148. Criminal sanctions are used as a law enforcement tool that aims to force someone to comply with applicable norms. Each norm has different sanctions, and ultimately, the expected goal is to provide guidance or treatment to individuals who violate the law. The rise of drug trafficking and use has had a fatal impact on the future of the nation. The development of drug cases and the number of arrests of international drug dealers in recent years are proof that the Indonesian state is in a situation that can be said to be an emergency (Arbour dkk., 2021; Komalasari dkk., 2021).

Social rehabilitation is an effort to restore individuals affected by drug use and to change their behavior so that they can function socially in society again, both in the short and long term. Sonjaya, (2020) added that in terms of prisoners and detainees, drug rehabilitation aims to:

1. Providing services and protection of the rights of prisoners and detainees.
2. Restoring and maintaining the health of prisoners and detainees in biological, psychological, and social aspects related to dependence on narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances.
3. Improve the quality of life of prisoners and detainees, including their productivity.
4. Preparing prisoners and detainees to fulfill their social roles.

The objectives of drug rehabilitation are in line with the general objective of the correctional system, which is to form prisoners and detainees so that they can be accepted back into society, play an active role in development, and lead a normal life as responsible citizens (Jasni dkk., 2020; Putra dkk., 2022). This approach is also in line with Indonesia's current legal approach, which combines punishment with development, with a focus on behavioral and moral improvement, rather than revenge. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) states that the problem of drug abuse should be seen as a health issue, not a criminal offense (Slade & Azbel, 2022; Zanella, 2020). The government needs to prioritize rehabilitation over criminal punishment in handling drug abuse. If punishment is necessary, health care should be available during incarceration and after release to reduce relapse, overdose, and reoffending (Pekala-Wojciechowska dkk., 2021; Sachitra & Wijewardhana, 2020). Treatment facilities should be available on an ongoing basis and should prevent reoffending after rehabilitation of prisoners (Iswara & Nugroho, 2024).

In Law No. 22 of 2022, LAPAS is a place for the development of prisoners and correctional students. The correctional system is an order that guides prisoners to realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal offenses (Bullock & Bunce, 2020; Putri dkk., 2022). LAPAS has the responsibility of implementing medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation programs, especially for prisoners with drug abuse cases (Prastiyo, 2022). Drug rehabilitation in prisons involves both health services and counseling. It is a complex task that requires special attention.

Lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Pematang Siantar is responsible for implementing the rehabilitation program, but the program faces obstacles. Many prisoners violate the rules and regulations of the social rehabilitation program, even smuggling drugs into the prison. This obstacle is partly caused by a lack of human resources, where the number of officers in the prison is insufficient to guide the large number of prisoners. To improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, it is necessary to overcome these constraints.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method, which aims to describe problems and understand social phenomena from the perspective of participants. Qualitative methods produce descriptive data such as interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, and others. The main purpose of this research is to reveal facts, circumstances, and views that occur naturally in the field, with data analysis that results in a general understanding of the phenomenon under study (Purwanza, 2022). Qualitative research can also include data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, and inference according to field findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research adopted a qualitative approach, involving interviews with five informants who are prisoners at Pematang Siantar Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Facility who are undergoing a rehabilitation program. During the interviews, the researcher adhered to the Code of Ethics for Scientific Research and explained questions if any informants had difficulty understanding them. Interviews were conducted openly and recorded to seek broad and clear information. In addition to interviews, the research also included a desk study or literature review to provide the theoretical context related to the study.

The main objective of the research is to understand the impact of the rehabilitation program on prisoners at the Class IIA Pematang Siantar Narcotics Prison. The results of the research are in the form of interviews with informants who provide data related to the object of research. The researcher then summarises the results of interviews and observations as research findings.

Then from the results of the interviews that have been conducted, a discussion of the effect of social rehabilitation in Class IIA Pematang Siantar Narcotics Prison is obtained.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Type of punishment
1	Hanafi Aldi Pratama.	23	Male	Narcotics

2	Diki	23	Male	Narcotics
3	Indra Bangsawan Hutabarat	34	Male	Narcotics
4	Muhrizal Murdani	27	Male	Narcotics
5	Agus Musiansa	28	Male	Narcotics

The Impact of Social Rehabilitation of Prisoners in the Class IIA Narcotics Prison Pematang Siantar Ramadlonaning, Tobón, (2022) states that one of the innovations in the Narcotics Law is the recognition that rehabilitation can be an alternative to prison for individuals caught up in drug abuse, especially for addicts and victims of drug abuse. Therapy and rehabilitation for them is a process of healing from drug dependence which aims to reduce the intensity of the desire to use drugs so that they can be free from dependence, as well as to improve and restore their social functions. The Class II A Siantar Narcotics Correctional Institution provides drug rehabilitation services aimed at helping drug addict prisoners break free from dependence. Prisoners who undergo rehabilitation are expected to be able to play a role back in society after leaving prison. This is important because drug abuse poses a threat to national security, especially if the individuals involved in the act are key actors in the country's development.

The rehabilitation process in correctional institutions involves several stages:

1. Initial information, which provides prisoners with knowledge about drug abuse and rehabilitation services.
2. Screening, which aims to identify the types of drugs used and the level of risk of abuse.
3. Rehabilitation assessment, which gathers more in-depth information about the prisoner's problems in a comprehensive manner during the rehabilitation process.
4. Medical and social rehabilitation, which includes cessation of drug use, reduction of relapse, and improvement of physical, psychological, and social adaptation.
5. Post-rehabilitation preparation, which involves re-assessment with in-depth interviews, interest and aptitude screening, and psychological screening.
6. The whole process aims to help drug-addicted prisoners to recover and be ready to return to society after rehabilitation.
7. Factors supporting the success of Social Rehabilitation at Class IIA Pematang Siantar Narcotics Prison (Jayamaha dkk., 2022).

Andvig dkk., (2021) says that Social Rehabilitation Services are carried out through:

1. Provided in the treatment coaching section in prisons / LPKA.
2. Having staff who have received basic training on substance use disorders, including drug assessment, addiction counseling, and social rehabilitation.

3. Consists of personnel who have attended training outside the rehabilitation center in the UPT Pemasyarakatan.
4. Equipped with the necessary facilities and amenities to organize medical rehabilitation services.

However, it was found that other factors support the success of the Social Rehabilitation program in this prison, namely.

1. The appropriateness of the current rehabilitation implementation is based on a uniform view among law enforcers, as there is now consistency in rehabilitating drug addicts, abusers, and victims. This is due to the use of supportive techniques, including budget allocations for transport in summoning and returning defendants during the legal process, as well as the success of the Integrated Assessment Team at the district level.
2. Strong coordination between law enforcement, health, and social services has a positive impact on the implementation of medical and social rehabilitation.
3. The tremendous spirit and determination of prisoners undergoing social rehabilitation programs is very strong to recover, function normally, and feel like a whole human being (Western, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and discussion above, the impact of the social rehabilitation program that they undergo is as follows: prisoners experience positive changes in mindset, feel happier, can control their emotions, think more clearly, do not feel stressed, are no longer bothered by trauma, improve their appearance, establish good relationships with others, have the urge to find work, and intend to live a better life after being released from rehabilitation. Factors that support the success of this rehabilitation program are the compatibility of rehabilitation approaches between law enforcers, supportive implementation techniques, budget allocation for transport in legal proceedings, and the effectiveness of the Integrated Assessment Team at the district level. In addition, strong coordination between law enforcement, the health office, and the social office contributed positively to the implementation of medical and social rehabilitation. In addition, the extraordinary spirit and determination of prisoners undergoing social rehabilitation programs is an important factor for their success in recovering and functioning normally and feeling like a whole human being.

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