

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR NARCOTICS INMATES AT THE CLASS IIB CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OF LUBUK PAKAM

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Abstract

The narcotics problem in Indonesia continues to rise, with one-third of inmates convicted of drug offenses. This study analyzes the implementation and challenges of the rehabilitation program at the Class IIB Correctional Institution of Lubuk Pakam using a normative-empirical juridical approach. The program follows relevant regulations through WHO-ASSIST screening, assessment, staged rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation. Cooperation with the Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation has proven effective, with 85% of participants experiencing improved quality of life. Main obstacles include limited qualified personnel, infrastructure, coordination, and funding. Optimization requires capacity building, infrastructure improvement, partnership expansion, and increased financial support.

Keywords: *Drug Rehabilitation, Correctional Institutions, Inmates*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia faces a serious challenge in addressing the persistent increase in narcotics abuse cases. According to data from the Correctional Database System (SDP) as of December 3, 2024, of the total 273,153 inmates across detention centers and correctional institutions nationwide, 89,878 individuals (approximately 32.9%) were convicted of narcotics and psychotropic crimes (Directorate of Health Care and Rehabilitation, 2025). This figure illustrates that nearly one-third of all inmates in Indonesia are narcotics offenders, revealing the scale of the issue faced by the correctional system in handling drug-related cases. The complexity of this condition is further evident from national data showing that among 139,088 narcotics convicts, 101,032 received sentences of less than ten years, while 13,685 received sentences of more than ten years (Directorate General of Corrections, 2025a). This pattern suggests that most narcotics convicts are minor to moderate offenders who would benefit more from rehabilitation approaches rather than purely punitive imprisonment. Consequently, overcrowding in correctional institutions has become a critical issue, urging the need for effective rehabilitation programs as an alternative to incarceration.

The Indonesian correctional system has undergone a fundamental paradigm shift, especially following the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, which embodies a progressive and humane approach. The previous punitive perspective has been replaced by a rehabilitative model emphasizing guidance, reformation, and social reintegration (Directorate General of Corrections, 2025b). The Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Laoly, 2024) emphasized that correctional policy aims to transform offenders into productive individuals who can reintegrate into society, rather than merely imposing deterrent punishment. Article 60 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2022 explicitly mandates that detention and correctional facilities provide care services for inmates, including rehabilitation, as part of their guidance function. Furthermore, the legal foundation for narcotics rehabilitation is reinforced through the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 12 of 2017 concerning the Provision of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Detainees and Inmates. This regulation guarantees the right of prisoners who are addicts, users, and victims of narcotics abuse to receive treatment and rehabilitation, aiming to improve their quality of life and enable their reintegration into society. The rehabilitation process follows a structured system comprising screening, assessment, and service delivery. Screening aims to identify the type of substance used and the level of addiction risk categorized as mild, moderate, or severe. Based on assessment results, inmates undergo medical, social, and

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post-rehabilitation services according to their specific needs. The year 2025 marks a new era in correctional rehabilitation with dedicated budget allocations allowing all facilities nationwide to provide rehabilitation services (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025). Programs are categorized by addiction severity into three tiers: Category I (15 days, mild addiction), Category II (30 days, moderate addiction), and Category III (90 days, severe addiction). Despite progress, challenges remain, including limited funding, a shortage of trained professionals, and inadequate infrastructure. In 2022, only 31,868 drug offenders accessed rehabilitation services far below the target of 100,000 annually indicating the need for more coordinated and intensive efforts to optimize rehabilitation implementation (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025).

In the local context, the Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution represents a significant case study for implementing innovative rehabilitation strategies through external collaboration. Historical data show consistently high numbers of narcotics inmates from 2021 to 2024, totaling 2,431 individuals (Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution, 2025). This persistent overcrowding underscores the urgency for structured rehabilitation as a strategic solution. The institution has collaborated with the North Sumatra National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to conduct Therapeutic Community modality rehabilitation for 60 inmates and, more recently, with the Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation to rehabilitate 80 inmates under a cooperation agreement signed on September 8, 2025, in accordance with national standards (SNI 8807:2022) (Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation, 2025).

Given the complexity of narcotics abuse and the paradigm shift in correctional governance, examining the implementation of narcotics rehabilitation programs in correctional facilities is both relevant and urgent. Prior studies have demonstrated rehabilitation effectiveness reaching 78.55%, with complementary vocational programs achieving up to 76.88% effectiveness (Parlindungan et al., 2022). However, comprehensive evaluation remains necessary to analyze inter-institutional collaboration models, program outcomes, and implementation challenges. The Lubuk Pakam case, with its multi-stakeholder synergy, provides a valuable model for strengthening rehabilitation as an integral part of Indonesia's correctional reform.

Here are the English versions of your research questions, structured academically:

1. How is the implementation of the narcotics rehabilitation program conducted at the Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution in fostering the rehabilitation of narcotics inmates?
2. What are the obstacles faced by the narcotics rehabilitation program at the Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution in fostering the rehabilitation of narcotics inmates?
3. What efforts are being made to optimize the narcotics rehabilitation program at the Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution in supporting the rehabilitation of narcotics inmates?

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Correctional Institutions

The legal dictionary defines correctional efforts as "the endeavor to reintegrate inmates back into community life as they were before committing a crime and being sentenced" (Simorangkir, Erwin & Prasetyo, 2000). Correctional Institutions are pivotal entities within Indonesia's criminal justice system, primarily functioning as facilities to rehabilitate inmates so that they can return to society as better individuals (Silistiawati et al., 2025). The definition of Correctional Institutions in Article 1 number 18 of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections states that a Correctional Institution is "a place that carries out the guidance function for inmates." These institutions are established at the regency or city capitals but may also be founded in sub-districts or administrative cities, aiming to enhance legal service quality and equitable access to justice for inmates and their families, taking into account regional development, population growth, and increasing crime rates (Suwanto, 2022). Correctional Institutions operate as technical units under the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and are meant to serve as rehabilitation centers that educate inmates to become quality human beings (Simon & Sunaryo, 2019). Generally, correctional institutions have adequate physical facilities supporting inmate guidance, including office spaces, healthcare facilities, places of worship, education and library facilities, workshops and agricultural land, sports facilities like volleyball, badminton, table tennis, soccer fields, as well as social facilities such as family visitation areas, meeting halls, counseling rooms, and transportation support (Simon & Sunaryo, 2019).

2. Guidance

The term guidance derives from the root word *bina* with the affix *pe-an*, meaning an effort, act, or activity carried out efficiently and effectively to achieve better outcomes (Hasan et al., 2012; Sudarsono, 2007). More specifically, guidance is assistance provided by individuals or groups to others through developmental materials aimed at enhancing capabilities and achieving desired goals.

According to Article 1 number 10 of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, guidance is defined as "activities conducted to improve the personalities and independence of inmates and juvenile detainees." Furthermore, Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 distinguishes guidance as "activities to enhance the inmates' and juvenile detainees' devotion to God Almighty, intellect, attitude and behavior, professionalism, and physical and spiritual health" (Mangunhardjana, 2021).

Mangunhardjana explains that effective guidance requires several approaches:

- a. Informative approach – delivering information to learners assumed to be inexperienced and uninformed.
- b. Participative approach – involving learners actively, creating a shared learning situation
- c. Experiential approach – engaging learners directly in the guidance process, emphasizing learning through personal experience (Mangunhardjana, 2021).

3. Inmates

An inmate is a legal subject temporarily deprived of freedom and isolated from society. Therefore, their welfare during incarceration, especially their social and psychological conditions, requires attention. Article 1 number 6 of Law No. 22 of 2022 defines inmates as convicted individuals serving fixed-term or life imprisonment or death row inmates awaiting execution and undergoing guidance within correctional institutions.

Inmates typically receive less attention from society and family; hence, correctional officers must provide sufficient care to restore their self-confidence. Such care through guidance brings transformative changes that strongly influence inmates' eventual personal reform. The term *narapidana* literally means a person serving a criminal sentence after committing an offense (Alwi *et al.*, 2012), and scientifically is defined as a person undergoing a punishment or custody (Al-Barry Dahlan, 2013).

4. Narcotics

Narcotics refer to substances or drugs derived from plant or non-plant sources, including synthetic or semi-synthetic variants (Hasibuan & Tanjung, 2023). The enactment of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics in Indonesia serves as a governmental policy to control, supervise, and sanction narcotics misuse. The law aims to:

- a. Ensure the availability of narcotics for health services and scientific development.
- b. Prevent and protect the Indonesian people from narcotics abuse.
- c. Eradicate the illegal circulation of narcotics and precursors.
- d. Regulate medical and social rehabilitation for narcotics users and addicts (Fazizullah, Marlina & Sahlepi, 2022; Syahrannuddin & Nasution, 2022).

5. Rehabilitation Efforts

The principles of rehabilitation in penology emphasize that inmates are not to be shunned or punished during detention but are individuals who should be reformed to function productively in society (Aprillia *et al.*, 2025). Judges handling narcotics cases may order defendants to undergo medical treatment or rehabilitation under Article 103 letters a and b of Law No. 35 of 2009 when dependency is diagnosed during trial proceedings (Supramono, 2009). Rehabilitation aims to restore and develop the physical, mental, and social abilities of the affected person. After medical treatment, addicts may continue rehabilitation via religious and traditional approaches. Social rehabilitation is conducted in rehabilitation institutions organized by the government or appointed community organizations (Supramono, 2009).

METHOD

1. Research Nature

This study employs a descriptive-analytical method. It not only describes the phenomenon but also systematically analyzes and explains it (Soekanto, 2007). The research focuses on describing and analyzing the implementation of the narcotics rehabilitation program at the Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution based on Article 60 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2022 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2017.

2. Research Approach

The study combines normative juridical and empirical juridical approaches. The normative approach examines legal materials such as legislation, legal principles, and legal comparisons, while the empirical approach investigates the law's application in society, specifically how the rehabilitation program is implemented.

3. Data Collection

Data is collected through:

- a. Library research, analyzing primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials such as laws, books,

- journals, and previous studies;
- b. Field research, including interviews with key informants from the correctional institution and the rehabilitation foundation, as well as direct observation of the rehabilitation program's implementation.
4. Data Types
 - a. Primary legal materials: Constitution, Criminal Code, relevant laws and ministerial regulations;
 - b. Secondary materials: scholarly books, journal articles, expert opinions, and prior research;
 - c. Tertiary materials: legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and relevant internet sources.
 5. Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis is conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2010; Moleong, 2007). The analysis descriptively and analytically presents the findings to provide a comprehensive understanding and relevant recommendations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of the Narcotics Rehabilitation Program at Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution in Fostering Narcotics Inmates

The implementation of the narcotics rehabilitation program at Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution is grounded on the provisions of Article 60 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, which states that detention centers and correctional institutions, in performing the functions of service and guidance, must provide care to inmates. This provision is further reinforced by Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Detainees and Correctional Inmates, which guarantees the rights of detainees and inmates who are addicts, users, and victims of narcotics abuse to receive rehabilitation services.

Rehabilitation in corrections is defined as an integrated series of education and rehabilitation processes including assessment, rehabilitation management, and post-rehabilitation. The program aims to improve health quality, enhance life quality, increase the success of guidance, as well as fulfill the right to rehabilitation for detainees and inmates who are drug addicts, abusers, and victims of narcotics and psychotropic abuse. According to an interview with the Head of Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution, "We run this rehabilitation program as an integral part of the guidance for narcotics inmates. Every inmate entering our institution undergoes a screening process to determine whether they need the rehabilitation program or not." The first stage in implementing the rehabilitation program at Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution is addiction screening for all detainees, inmates, and juvenile inmates upon intake or during their stay. Screening uses the WHO-ASSIST (Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test) form to assess whether inmates require rehabilitation.

The screening results fall into three risk categories: light, moderate, and severe. Inmates with light addiction screening results receive basic education on drugs and their dangers. Moderate and severe addiction results require rehabilitation and proceed with an assessment using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) Full Version. The Head of Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution emphasized, "This screening process is very important to ensure every inmate receives treatment appropriate to their needs. We do not want anyone to be missed during this process."

Rehabilitation assessments employ the ASI Full Version to determine rehabilitation management. Based on assessment results, inmates are classified into three program categories:

1. Category I (15-day program): For inmates with an ASI domain score of 0-3 (light), aiming at early intervention to prevent relapse and increasing awareness of the physical and psychological effects of drug use.
2. Category II (30-day program): For inmates scoring 4-5 (moderate), offering more in-depth and comprehensive interventions focusing on stabilization, cognitive-behavioral therapy, social support, and advanced education.
3. Category III (90-day program): For inmates scoring 6-9 (severe), providing comprehensive and intensive care to give individuals sufficient opportunity to effectively overcome addiction.

The rehabilitation program at Lubuk Pakam is conducted by a Rehabilitation Team established by the Head of the Institution, consisting of a Program Manager, Addiction Counselors, Assistant Counselors, health officers, and administrative staff. All activities within the 15, 30, and 90-day programs, including seminars, individual and group counseling, activity-based therapies, and supporting activities, take place at the Rehabilitation Service Center.

Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution has conducted a rehabilitation program for 60 narcotics inmates using the Therapeutic Community modality therapy for two months. This program is a collaboration with the North Sumatra National Narcotics Agency (BNN), where Lubuk Pakam is one of four Work Units partnering with BNN

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to rehabilitate narcotics users. The program consists of three weeks of activities, each week focusing on different themes: the first week on addiction recovery, the second on self-efficacy, and the third on positive affirmation. The program package includes educational seminars, individual and group assignments, and group activities, with success indicators such as knowledge retention percentage, average post-presentation survey ratings, and referral rate percentage.

Category II (30-day) programs are more comprehensive, spanning six weeks of activities including addiction recovery, self-efficacy, and elective topics such as financial management, education, employment, legal issues, alcohol and drug awareness, mental health, and social and family matters. The final week focuses on re-entry and positive affirmation.

Category III (90-day) is the most intensive program with twelve weeks of activities covering all prior content plus physical health materials and other topics as needed. This program also allocates special placement in an addiction center rehabilitation block to ensure a conducive recovery environment.

The post-rehabilitation phase aims to guarantee participants can live productive, drug-free lives while fulfilling their responsibilities during the guidance period after completing rehabilitation. Activities include mentoring for recovery, community support to prevent relapse, and training in productive work skills.

The Head of Lubuk Pakam stated, "The post-rehabilitation program is essential to ensure the sustainability of rehabilitation outcomes. We do not want inmates to revert to old habits after program completion."

Success of the rehabilitation program is measured through instruments such as compliance with the program, self-efficacy in facing drug use challenges, perception of life quality changes before and after rehabilitation, abstinence from drug use, and adherence to correctional activities.

Progress rehabilitation forms track participation and compliance during rehabilitation, self-efficacy scales are measured pre- and post-rehabilitation, and the WHOQoL-BREF instrument measures changes in quality of life for programs lasting at least 90 days.

B. Challenges in the Narcotics Rehabilitation Program at Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution

Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution has formed strategic cooperation with the Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation for implementing correctional rehabilitation programs. This partnership is formalized through a cooperation agreement signed on September 8, 2025, between the Head of Lubuk Pakam, Mr. Hakim Sanjaya, A.Md.P., S.H., M.H., and the Chairman of the Foundation, Mr. Muhammad Taufik Ismail, M.K.M., ICAP I. The Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation is a social welfare organization providing therapy and rehabilitation services for addiction and drug abuse victims as well as harm reduction programs. The Foundation holds National Standard Certification SNI 8807:2022, demonstrating its commitment to conducting rehabilitation according to national standards. The Head of Lubuk Pakam noted, "Cooperation with Titian Harapan Indonesia is a strategic step to improve our rehabilitation program quality. They have adequate expertise and certification to support this program."

The cooperation covers 80 inmates selected based on screening results. Rehabilitation activities support guidance and empowerment efforts, implemented by correctional officers and staff from the Foundation. According to the agreement, the Foundation assists in screening using WHO ASSIST V.3.1 and assessments using ASI FULL Version Rev. RSKO Jakarta and UNODC standards, and assigns qualified Addiction Counselors to the institution. Meanwhile, Lubuk Pakam is responsible for providing all necessary staff, snacks, equipment, professionals, and medicines for the program. The Foundation chairman emphasized their full commitment, citing specially trained counselors experienced in handling narcotics addiction. All costs are incurred by the Correctional Institution and paid to the Foundation through budget allocations per DIPA SP document dated December 2, 2024. The agreement validity is from September 8, 2025, to December 31, 2025, extendable by mutual agreement.

This model yields strategic advantages including improved service quality through certified professionals, resource optimization by clear role divisions, and program sustainability supported by committed funding. Observations indicate positive impacts as inmates show increased awareness of drug dangers and higher motivation to recover. They also develop better coping skills for recovery challenges. The Head of Lubuk Pakam noted, "We observe positive changes among participants. They engage more cooperatively in other guidance activities and show strong motivation for change." The main challenge in implementation is limited qualified human resources. Although the Directorate General of Corrections has partnered with BNN, UNODC, IKAI, and Colombo Plan to train 824 correctional officers (including Program Managers, Addiction Counselors, and Instructors), this remains insufficient to serve over 89,000 narcotics inmates nationally. The Head of Lubuk Pakam acknowledged staff shortage challenges, expressing that cooperation with the Foundation greatly assists in overcoming this limitation.

Other challenges involve inadequate infrastructure and facility limitations to support the rehabilitation program. Lubuk Pakam needs to manage rehabilitation block rooms, especially for Category III programs requiring special 90-day placements.

Coordination among involved parties is another challenge. The Rehabilitation Team must coordinate with Security Units to arrange placements preventing mixing rehabilitating inmates with communal block inmates to reduce relapse risks. Although budget allocations for rehabilitation services were made nationwide in 2025, sustainability of funding in following years remains uncertain. Limited per-inmate budget also restricts the quality and intensity of programs delivered.

C. Efforts to Optimize the Role of Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution in Narcotics Inmate Rehabilitation

Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution has developed multi-stakeholder cooperation not only with Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation but also with North Sumatra BNN and other related agencies, aligning with Article 12 of Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2017 which permits partnerships with government agencies, international institutions, and private parties. This multi-party cooperation forms a crucial foundation for building a comprehensive and sustainable rehabilitation ecosystem. Each partner contributes expertise and resources that complement one another, creating synergy that strengthens the overall effectiveness of the rehabilitation program.

Capacity building for human resources is continuously conducted through certified training programs offered by authorized institutions with certification authority. The Head emphasized, "We continuously send staff to participate in training organized by the Directorate General of Corrections and other competent rehabilitation institutions." These trainings cover addiction knowledge, counseling techniques, crisis management, and latest evidence-based rehabilitation methods. Enhancing correctional officers' competencies is crucial as they are frontline implementers of rehabilitation on the ground. Lubuk Pakam also continuously improves facilities supporting rehabilitation, including providing dedicated rehabilitation rooms, adequate medical equipment, and enhanced monitoring systems. These facilities are designed to create a conducive environment for inmate recovery, ranging from private counseling rooms, group therapy spaces to recreational areas supporting positive hobbies and interests. Such infrastructure investment reflects the institution's serious commitment to providing adequate rehabilitation service standards.

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system has been developed to ensure program effectiveness. Data on addiction screening, rehabilitation management, and post-rehabilitation are recorded in Rehabilitation Records. Monthly reports on rehabilitation participants and post-rehabilitation activities are regularly generated and evaluated by the Rehabilitation Team of the Directorate General of Corrections. This system enables early identification of challenges allowing prompt adjustments or interventions. Rehabilitation program effectiveness at Lubuk Pakam shows significant results. According to an interview with the Clinical Supervisor of Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation, Muhammad Taufik, M.K.M., ICAP I, ICATS, 85% of rehabilitation participants showed positive quality of life improvements measured by WHOQOL-BREF at program start and end. WHOQOL-BREF evaluates physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and environment. Muhammad Taufik explained, "Improvements are evident not only physically but also psychologically and socially, indicating our rehabilitation program delivers a holistic recovery impact."

Optimizing correctional institution roles involves appreciating the differences yet synergy between inmate guidance and social rehabilitation, both with convergent goals to prepare inmates for social acceptance. Guidance is broader, regulated under Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, encompassing personality development, religious, national awareness, intellectual capacity, behavior, professionalism, and self-sufficiency skills like agriculture, livestock, small industries, crafts, and vocational training. Social rehabilitation for narcotics inmates has a specific focus on restoring physical, psychological, and social dysfunctions caused by drug abuse. According to Article 4 paragraph (2) of Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2017, social rehabilitation aims to restore and develop the ability to carry out social functions properly. It is a systematic therapeutic process addressing physical and psychological dependence, cognitive impairment, emotional disturbance, social relationship deterioration, stigma, and social isolation common among addicts. At Lubuk Pakam, guidance and social rehabilitation are integrated synergistically to create a comprehensive and holistic recovery approach. General guidance programs such as routine religious activities, vocational skill training, legal awareness, and national consciousness development remain standard for all inmates, including narcotics inmates. These programs lay foundations in morality, spirituality, and practical skills essential for productive, meaningful post-release lives.

Simultaneously, targeted social rehabilitation using the Therapeutic Community modality delivers intensive interventions addressing addiction roots and psychosocial impacts. This internationally proven approach fosters a therapeutic community where participants support each other in recovery, learn personal accountability, develop healthy social skills, and build positive identities free from narcotics. This holistic integration aligns with research showing 85% of rehabilitation participants experience quality of life improvements across WHOQOL-BREF domains: physical, psychological, social, and environmental. The significant gains arise not only from specific social rehabilitation addressing addiction but also substantially from general guidance programs reinforcing spiritual, mental, and life skills. The Head of Lubuk Pakam elaborated that integrating guidance and social rehabilitation creates a layered approach better preparing narcotics inmates for reintegration by comprehensively addressing their multifaceted challenges. Muhammad Taufik illustrated that social rehabilitation targets addiction roots with intensive therapy breaking dependency cycles and restoring functions, while guidance equips inmates with solid moral and spiritual values, civic awareness, and practical skills for productive, independent living. Both programs complement and strengthen each other to equip inmates not only with drug freedom but also with purposeful life direction and competencies.

This dual-track strategy ensures narcotics inmates recover physically and psychologically while gaining moral and spiritual foundations, positive character building, social responsibility awareness, and marketable vocational skills. It also strengthens their resilience against relapse risks by providing meaningful, satisfying alternative lifestyles. This approach reflects correctional philosophy prioritizing empowerment, dignity restoration, positive potential development, and preparation for productive, law-abiding citizenship. Lubuk Pakam continues rehabilitation innovations, including the effective Therapeutic Community modality supported by empirical data and scientific research. The program is personalized to individual inmate needs, recognizing diverse backgrounds, addiction severity, and recovery requirements. In a closing interview, the Head confirmed strong commitment to continuously optimizing the correctional institution's rehabilitation role through solid partnerships, ongoing human resource capacity enhancement, facility improvements, and synergistic integration of guidance and social rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

1. The implementation of the narcotics rehabilitation program at Lubuk Pakam Class IIB Correctional Institution is carried out in a structured and phased manner based on Law No. 22 of 2022 and Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2017. The program begins with addiction screening using the WHO-ASSIST tool to identify inmates' risk levels, followed by assessment with the ASI Full Version to determine the appropriate program category (15, 30, or 90 days). Through cooperation with the North Sumatra Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the program utilizes the Therapeutic Community Modality Therapy method, which includes addiction recovery, enhancing self-efficacy, and positive affirmation. The post-rehabilitation phase seeks to ensure the sustainability of recovery through mentoring, community support, and vocational skills training. Program success is measured by standardized instruments such as self-efficacy scales and the WHOQoL-BREF quality of life assessment.
2. The rehabilitation program implementation at Lubuk Pakam faces multiple challenges despite a strategic partnership with the Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation established on September 8, 2025. The main obstacles include a limited number of qualified human resources, with only 824 trained officers available to serve 89,878 narcotics inmates nationwide. Facility and infrastructure limitations, especially for Category III programs requiring specialized 90-day placements, present operational challenges. Coordination between departments, particularly with Security to arrange inmate placements that avoid mixing rehabilitation participants with other inmates, requires complex synchronization. Although special rehabilitation budgets were allocated in 2025, concerns remain regarding long-term funding sustainability and limited per-inmate allocations, which constrain program quality and intensity.
3. Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution has undertaken multiple optimization efforts through strategic multi-stakeholder approaches to enhance the effectiveness of narcotics rehabilitation programs. Multi-party collaboration with Titian Harapan Indonesia Foundation, North Sumatra BNN, and relevant agencies is strengthened in accordance with Article 12 of Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2017. Capacity building is achieved through ongoing certified training, facility improvements to support rehabilitation activities, and development of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems via Rehabilitation Records and periodic reporting. Innovations such as the Therapeutic Community Modality Therapy and personalization to

individual inmate needs have demonstrated significant outcomes, with 85% of participants showing quality of life improvements across the physical, psychological, social, and environmental domains measured by WHOQoL-BREF.

B. Recommendations

1. Periodic evaluations should be conducted on the effectiveness of each program category (15, 30, 90 days) by developing more comprehensive and measurable success indicators. The post-rehabilitation program should be strengthened by increasing mentoring frequency and expanding community support networks to prevent relapse.
2. Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution should propose an increased quota for training certified addiction counselors and allocate special budgets to develop adequate rehabilitation facilities. A more systematic coordination mechanism between departments should be established through clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure smooth program implementation.
3. The model of cooperation with certified private institutions should be replicated in other correctional facilities. Integrated database systems for monitoring post-release rehabilitation should be developed, and further research conducted to measure the long-term impact of rehabilitation programs on narcotics inmate recidivism rates.

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