# Rehabilitation Of Narcotic Abuse Victims: (Integrated Assessments from National Narcotics Board of Indonesian Republic)

Susiyanto<sup>1</sup>, Randy Pradityo<sup>2\*</sup>, Rosyidin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu

\*randypradityo@umb.ac.id

Article History: Received: 10 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 4 June 2021

## Abstract

**Objective:** Rehabilitation is a way to save victims of addiction to drug abuse. Therefore, it is well-defined as an effort to restore victims or narcotics addiction for having normal life; physically, mentally and healthy as well, as a result they are able to adjust and improve their skills, knowledge, intelligence, socialization within society or their own families, all above upon is known as resocialization.

**Method:** The research used Socio Legal method, as a legal research method, this is a forum for providing other sciences of law, the field of legal science is always insufficient.

**Result:** This expected can discuss comprehensively the integrated assessment pattern the context of rehabilitating victims of narcotics abuse held by Indonesian National Narcotics Agency, as well as analyzing constraints and problems related to the implementation of legal regulations or policies related to rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse. Moreover, hopefully, this research can find appropriate and targeted recommendations for victims and policies as well.

**Conclusion:** Integrated Assessment Team process will be carried out for clients, this process is a recommendation for clients for conduction rehabilitation or not complete. Application process to operate the main clinic of the National Narcotics Agency can be realized as soon as possible, so it has its own place for inpatient

**Keywords**: Assessment, Rehabilitation, Victims, Narcotics.

## Introduction

Rehabilitation is one way to save victims of drug users from dependence, it is known the definition of rehabilitation as an effort to restore victims or addiction of narcotics abuse, as a long-term target they can live a normal; physically, mentally, healthy life as well; to readjust and improve their skills, knowledges, intelligences, socialization to society or their families, which is called resocialization. As cited in Ida Bagus Putu Swadharma Diputra,[1] this, National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province, a rehabilitation effort for victims of narcotics abuse have been implemented. The above explanation can be seen from the following table:

Table 1.1
Number of rehabilitation clients at the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province

Years	Rehab	- 4.5	
	Outpatient	Inpatient	Total (Person)
2019	16	237	253
	Total		253

The use of rehabilitation can be considered more helpful for victims of narcotics abuse than imprisonment or imprisonment. According to Eddyono, Supriyadi Widodo et.all, [2] the imposition of this rehabilitation is in accordance with the Supreme Court Letter Number 04 of 2010, concerned on the placing of narcotics users into therapy and rehabilitation Institutions, which states that they are prisoners for narcotics cases, people who are sick. Rehabilitation should be applied more precisely and condition of the Prison, which does not support, it is feared that will have an adverse effect on them, because it can further worsen the health and mental condition of narcotics abusers.

To arrive at the rehabilitation stage, there needs to be an assessment (assessment) of the person caught of narcotics abuse case. Based on, the involvement of the National Narcotics Agency within assessment process is very appropriate, because the agency has a number of experts or experts who can assess whether someone including narcotics abuse case should be convicted or rehabilitated. Above cases, the researchers conducted a

Research Article

study on "Implementation of Integrated Assessment in the Framework of Rehabilitation for Victims of Narcotics Abuse at the National Narcotics Agency, a study in Bengkulu Province" [3].

#### Method

In this study, to obtain data on rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse. According to Rianto, methodology is the knowledge of levels that must be passed within a research or science process that discusses scientific methods for finding, developing and testing the truth of knowledge,[4] Similarly, Soetandyo Wignyosoebroto, the use of research methods is a way of searching and finding correct knowledge, which can be used to answer a problem.[5]

The method used of this research was Socio Legal Research. This type of research—an integrated assessment will be found in the context of rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse. Moreover, using the Socio Legal Research approach; obstacles and problems will be related to the implementation of legal regulations or policies to rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse. As a legal research method, it is a meeting forum for other sciences in term of law—the legal science is always insufficient. Satjipto Rahardjo had previously seen this trend and said that an interdisciplinary science of law essence and requires assistance from other fields of science.[6]

### **Results and Discussion**

Implementation of Integrated Assessment in the Context of Rehabilitation for Victims of Narcotics Abuse at the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province. The procedure for determining rehabilitation as an action sanction against narcotics abuse perpetrators is a procedure according to the rules for producing a decision by a Judge for suspect or defendant of narcotics abuse through a request from the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province and investigators to recommend narcotics abuse victims to be rehabilitated.[7] The first step, a request letter of Integrated Assessment Team from the legal apparatus, this previous must be submitted to the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province, before the legal apparatus catches and undergoes the Integrated Assessment Team process. Furthermore, there will be urine tests, which indicated positive user, so that addicts can be said to be positive users or victims of substance abuse.[8]

The rehabilitation process held by National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province, the perpetrator who is caught red-handed by police, the case file will be transferred to the Bengkulu Province National Narcotics Agency as an Assessment team, will assess both psychologically and medically. At the BNN stage, the perpetrator is caught red-handed after being assessed, they will be assessed and analyzed medical, psychosocial, and recommends a therapy and rehabilitation plan for someone who is arrested and/or caught red-handed.[9]

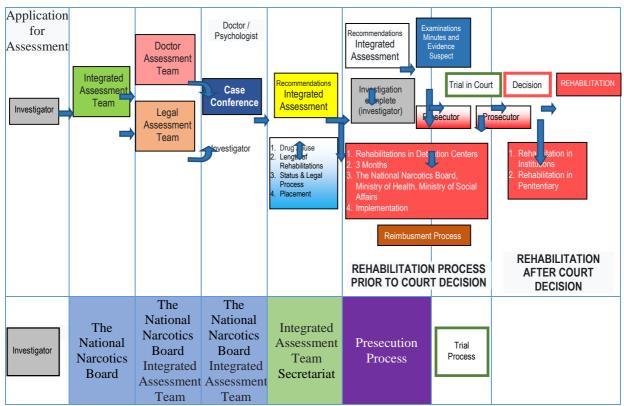
Furthermore, the assessment team has an authority to request investigators for analysis the role of a person caught red-handed as a victim of narcotics abuse, narcotic addicts or narcotics traffickers, and immediately determines the criteria for the level of narcotics user according to the type of content consumed, situation and conditions as well when arrested at the crime scene. Moreover, make a recommendation therapy and rehabilitation plans for narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse.

After integrated assessment team issues its assessment, the results of assessment are transferred to investigator to cross-check the results of assessment whether it is feasible or not recommended for submitting a rehabilitation process. After investigator made the results of assessment and delegate to the court to be rehabilitated; the petition result in the form of a determination. After being in Court, the Judge gave consideration results of investigators whether or not they were fit for rehabilitation. The next stage, the judge gives a determination toward perpetrator to be rehabilitated or not.[10] This was as a reference for rehabilitation. for more details, as in the table of the implementation mechanism of the Integrated Assessment Team conducted by the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province.

Mechanism of Integrated Assessment Implementation and Placement of Narcotics Addicts in Legal Processes into Rehabilitation of National Narcotics Board, Bengkulu Province

Day t					
		2	3		
	1	2 x 24	1 x 24	5 - 6	
		hours	hours		

Research Article



Addicts who realize or voluntarily surrender themselves to National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province have several procedures; come to the office with family, and then undergo screening process to determine the severity of it. Then, there will a urine test or direct admission. The results of examination form will be recomended for treatment whether inpatient or outpatient.[11]

The results of observations, interviews held by National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province, the researchers can present data of descriptive text, which described the supporting components for rehabilitation with the following explanation, as follows:

First, acceptance or assessment. In this stage, the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province carried out urine tests and addicts are diagnosed as abusing narcotics. Assessment usually consists of questions to determine their level; hight, moderate or severe. Moreover, assessment also functions to collect information about client's experiences. The next stage, registration by submitting personal data, such as family cards, identity cards or personal identity cards, and a statement of rehabilitation of National Narcotics Agency. After registration, the client is taken to patnership hospital to National Narcotics Agency for re-assessment by doctor to determine the severity of substance use. If the assessment results were mild users-client was sufficient on outpatient care. If client is declared a heavy user then they must participate in inpatient social rehabilitation provided. Second, formulation of a therapy plan. This is used if clients have carried out an assessment and found that they must have rehabilitation therapy. In Bengkulu Province, National Narcotics Agency has several therapeutic plans such as outpatient care for 8 meetings, it is held at Primary Clinic of National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province, while inpatient care is carried out at Soeprapto hospital (for mental and Drug Addiction) for 3 months. Third, individual counseling and group counseling; at this stage the client follows individual counseling 8 times consecutively every week during 2 months. At this stage, the clients first will conduct urine test as a prove whether the client is still using narcotics or not. Meanwhile, group counseling is held at the National Narcotics Agency of Bengkulu Province when client has attended post-rehabilitation or advanced care services. This group will share experiences to their friends about narcotics abusers. Fourth, prevention of recurrence (relapse). For the prevention at National Narcotics Agency, the clients conducted individual counseling every 2 weeks to motivate clients not use narcotics anymore. Moreover, family involvement, family is very important in this therapy; both medical and social rehabilitation. It is impossible to recover on his own without supporting of his family and others. Because this can motivate clients within conducting rehabilitation process. Family support was also an excellent formulation because there were high support which had big impact for recovery process. Finally, nursing-at this stage, clients selected medical and social rehabilitation for follow-up activities, it is called post-rehabilitation program of BNNP Bengkulu. Moreover, clients will be collected in one period and conduct group counseling and motivation training and will be taught skills such as sewing training and others.

Research Article

#### Conclusion

To sump up, the flow for voluntary and catch client rehabilitation was different, clients volunteering for their rehabilitation application process only comes directly to National Narcotics Agency, and goes through an initial inspection process that determines the treatment. As for catching clients, they must first submit a request for Integrated Assessment Team from legal apparatus or investigator to National Narcotics Agency. As a result, Integrated Assessment Team process will be carried out for clients, this process is a recommendation for clients for conduction rehabilitation or not complete.

Furthermore, researchers concluded the rehabilitation process and program are good, only constrained by insufficient facilities and infrastructure. It seems like a special counseling room. Moreover, the application process to operate the main clinic of National Narcotics Agency can be realized as soon as possible, so it has its own place for inpatient care.

## References

- 1. Ida Bagus Putu Swadharma Diputra. Kebijakan Rehabilitasi Terhadap Penyalah Guna narkotika Pada Undang-Undang Nomor 35 tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika. Denpasar; 2012. 6 p.
- 2. Eddyono, Supriyadi Widodo, et.al. Meninjau Rehabilitasi pengguna Narkotika dalam Praktik peradilan, Jakarta Selatan. Institute for Criminal Justice Reform; 2016. 6 p.
- 3. Susanti, Yuli, Say No! Narkotika (Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan TindakPidana Narkotika, Bandung, Multi Kreasindo; 2017. 9 p.
- 4. Candra Kusuma. Penelitian Interdisipliner Tentang Hukum. Epistema Institute. Jakarta; 2013. 13 p.
- 5. Soetandyo Wignyosoebroto. Hukum, Paradigma, Metode, dan Dinamika Masalahnya. Huma. Jakarta; 2002. 29 p.
- 6. Satjipto Rahardjo. Ilmu Hukum. Citra Aditya Bakti. Bandung; 2006.
- 7. Amanda, Maudy Prinda. Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja (Adolescent Substance Abuse). Jurnal Penelitian dan PPM. Vol. 4 No. 2; 2017. 129-389 p.
- 8. Diputra, Ida Bagus Putu Swadharma. Kebijakan Rehabilitasi Terhadap Penyalah Guna Narkotika Pada Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika. Jurnal Hukum. Universitas Udayana. Denpasar; 2012. 35 p.
- 9. Iriani, Dewi. Kejahatan Narkoba : Penanggulangan, Pencegahan dan Penerapan Hukuman Mati. Justitia Islamica. Vol. 12 No. 2; 2015. 143 p.
- 10. Saputra, Hera. Penerapan Sistem Pemidanaan Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkoba (Studi Kasus di Polda Jateng). Jurnal Daulat Hukum. Vol. 1 No. 1. Maret; 2018.59 p.
- 11. Sinaga, Merry Natalia. Ide Dasar Double Track System : Sanksi Pidana Dan Tindakan Sebagai Sistem Pemidanaan Terhadap Pelaku Kejahatan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika. Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora. Vol. 3 No. 1; 2018. 269 p.