

## Research Article

# Implementation of the Rehabilitation Program to Reduce the Prevalence Rate of Narcotics Abuse in South Sumatra-Indonesia

Djoko Prihadi

Sriwijaya University

**Abstract.**

Rehabilitation for narcotics users is the main element in curing drug addiction. Rehabilitation aims to carry out recovery, treatment, and return to condition for victims of drug abuse so that they can return to carrying out their social functions, namely carrying out activities in society in a normal and reasonable manner. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN RI), South Sumatra Province (Sumsel) is the second largest category of drug users in Indonesia. Rehabilitation for narcotics users in South Sumatra is in accordance with positive laws in force, in Indonesia. Investigators can carry out rehabilitation for narcotics users based on Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The suspect will undergo a rehabilitation process in a narcotics case and must first go through a medical and legal assessment process. Implementation of fair rehabilitation for every narcotics user contained in Law Number 35 of 2009 article 54 concerning Narcotics, and Head of BNN Regulation No. 11 of 2014 concerning policies regarding rehabilitation; because imprisonment for narcotics users is not a good solution.

**Keywords:** narcotics, abusers, rehabilitation

Corresponding Author: Djoko  
Prihadi; email:  
djokoprihadi3@gmail.com

**Published:** 30 May 2024

Publishing services provided by  
Knowledge E

© Djoko Prihadi. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICOSSH VI Conference Committee.

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is the 4th (fourth) most populous country in the world which has an international share of various commodities including the illicit trafficking of narcotics. Nationally, the prevalence rate for narcotics abusers in 2021 will reach 5.5%, and South Sumatra Province is ranked 2nd (second) highest for narcotics abusers in Indonesia. The high prevalence rate of drug abusers in South Sumatra can cause a “lost generation” so that it can be an indicator of a country’s failure to form a quality generation. And this is very important, where the State must focus on fighting narcotics. The problem of narcotics abuse has become a national and international problem that never stops being discussed. The spread of narcotics abuse is so massive that it requires special attention, because the effects of narcotics abuse can cause physical, mental, emotional and attitude damage in society.

**OPEN ACCESS**

Based on Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics users do not have to be detained, they have the right to undergo rehabilitation treatment, both medical and social. An addict or narcotics user would be better off rehabilitated than imprisoned. This rehabilitation effort is a way to reduce the prevalence of narcotics users in South Sumatra Province.

Based on Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics users do not have to be detained, they have the right to undergo rehabilitation treatment, both medical and social. An addict or narcotics user would be better off rehabilitated than imprisoned. This rehabilitation effort is a way to reduce the prevalence of narcotics users in South Sumatra Province. Narcotics abuse has become a threat that all levels of society need to be aware of. Victims of narcotics abuse have spread in various circles, so a special study is needed to overcome this problem.

In order to realize a Drug-Free Indonesia (Bersinar), the Head of the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency, Dr Petrus Reinhard Golose, said that there are three strategies in the P4GN approach, namely the soft power approach, hard power approach, smart power approach, and cooperation.

In order to realize a Drug-Free Indonesia (BERSINAR), Head of the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency Dr Petrus Reinhard Golose said, there are 4 (four) strategies in the P4GN approach. Soft power approach, hard power approach, smart power approach, and cooperation. Golose explained, the first soft power approach strategy is preventive action to build self-resilience and deterrence against drug abuse and rehabilitation programs. Meanwhile, the hard power approach strategy, continued Golose, is a repressive action through strict and measurable law enforcement aspects in handling drug syndicate networks. Meanwhile, the third strategy, added Golose, is a smart power approach. BNN tackles drug problems by utilizing information technology and maximizing it in this digital era in all aspects of P4GN. One of them is by improving intelligence technology and updating data digitally. And the fourth strategy, another BNN RI strategy that is no less important is Cooperation. Through the Cooperation strategy, BNN RI establishes cooperation with government agencies and components of society at the national, regional and international levels. Narcotics abuse has become a threat that all levels of society need to be aware of. Victims of narcotics abuse have spread in various circles, so a special study is needed to overcome this problem.

## 2. Result and Discussion

Rehabilitation for narcotics addicts is a treatment process to free addicts from dependence, and the period undergoing rehabilitation is counted as a period of serving a sentence. Rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is also a form of social protection that integrates narcotics addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse narcotics.

In principle, addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are victims who are required to undergo treatment by placing them in medical rehabilitation institutions and/or social rehabilitation. This consideration is based on the fact that the majority of convicts and detainees in narcotics criminal cases fall into the category of narcotics abusers and are sick people. Therefore, criminalizing narcotics abusers without considering the person as a victim is not the right step because it ignores the importance of care and treatment.

Since 2014, the National Narcotics Agency has launched a rescue program for drug abusers. This is done as an anticipatory step to reduce the number of drug abusers, considering that every year the number of drug abusers tends to continue to increase. Currently, the number of drug abusers in Indonesia is equivalent to 3.66 million people. For this reason, concrete steps are needed to reduce the number of drug abusers.

### 2.1. Narcotics

There are many definitions of Narcotics according to experts, both health and legal experts, so the author quotes several definitions defined by these experts. Prof. Sudarto (1986: 36) wrote that narcotics comes from the Greek word “narke” which means anesthetized, so that a person does not feel anything from using it.

According to Soedjono D (1983: 3), the definition of narcotics is a substance which, when used by entering it into the user’s body, can have an influence on the user’s body. The effects of using narcotics can be calming, stimulating and causing delusions or hallucinations. Edy Karsono (1977: 5) explains that narcotics are substances or active ingredients that can work on the central nervous system (brain), and can cause a decrease to the point of loss of consciousness and can relieve pain (pain) and can cause dependence (addiction).

There are many definitions related to Narcotics explained by experts, the definition of Narcotics can also be seen in Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which states that “Narcotics are substances or drugs that come from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic. “, which can cause a decrease

or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce or eliminate pain, and can cause dependency, which are differentiated into groups as attached in the Law.”

The classification of Narcotics in this Law is divided into several groups, namely: Narcotics Class 1, Class 2, Class 3. (Classification of Narcotics Classes 1, 2 and 3 according to the Attachment to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In determining Narcotics, they are included What group does it fall into, it is necessary to conduct an examination at a laboratory that has been determined or appointed by the Government, so that investigators can apply the articles to ensnare suspects in Narcotics crime cases.

## 2.2. Narcotics Addict

Consuming narcotics continuously and for a long period of time, it can give rise to a strong desire in the user or users of narcotics to use narcotics again. Under these conditions, the user or user of narcotics experiences narcotics dependence.

The definition of narcotics dependence can be seen in Article 1 Number 14 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, that “narcotics dependence is a condition characterized by the urge to use narcotics continuously in increasing doses to produce the same effect and if the use is reduced and/or stopped suddenly, causing typical physical and psychological symptoms.” In the case of a person with the condition and condition of being dependent on narcotics, it can be said that the person is a narcotics addict.

The definition of a Narcotics Addict according to Article 1 number 13 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning “Narcotics is a person who uses or abuses Narcotics and is in a state of dependence on Narcotics, both physically and psychologically.” With the physical condition of the user or users who are dependent on narcotics, this is a dangerous situation for narcotics addicts, so that it can result in damage to body organs and can result in death for the user.

## 2.3. Narcotics abuser

Narcotics are often used as an anesthetic before surgery, or used to relieve pain. However, in certain circumstances, to obtain an intoxicating effect from the use of narcotics, narcotics are often misused. Narcotics abusers refer to Article 1 Number 15 of Law Number 35 of 2009 which reads “People who use narcotics without rights or against the law.”

Based on the BNN Republic of Indonesia journal conducted on addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse at Rehabilitation Centers in Indonesia, it can be concluded that there are several factors that cause someone to abuse Narcotics without rights and against the law, namely:

### **2.3.1. Individual Factors**

Great curiosity to try, without realizing or thinking long about the consequences;

Desire to have fun;

The desire to be accepted by the environment or group;

Running away from boredom, problems or troubles in life;

### **2.3.2. Environmental Factor**

Family environment

School environment

Peer environment

## **2.4. Victims of Narcotics Abuse**

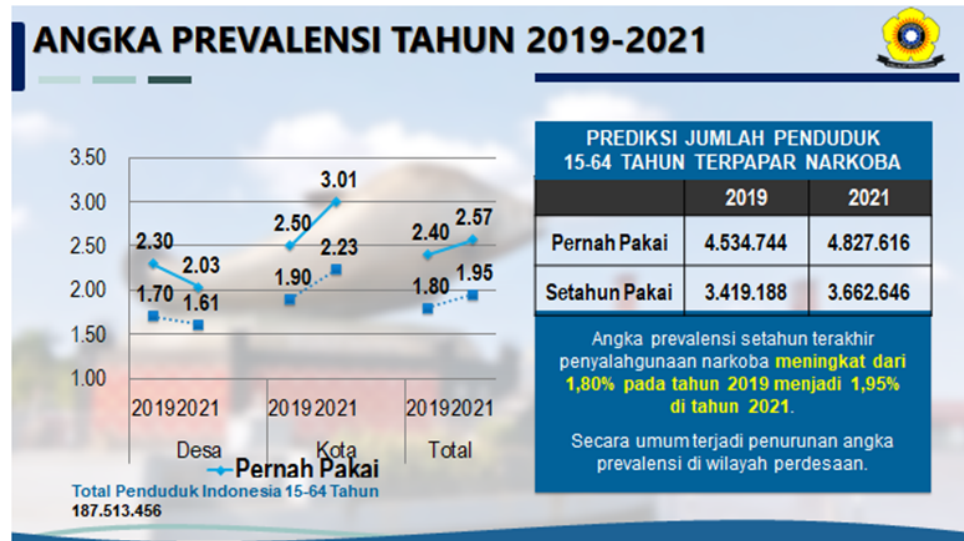
The definition of a victim of narcotics abuse can be seen in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which states that “a victim of narcotics abuse is someone who accidentally uses narcotics because they are persuaded, deceived, deceived, forced, and/or threatened to use narcotics”. In this case, it is not the will of the user or user.

## **2.5. Prevalence of Drug Abusers**

The prevalence of drug abuse refers to the rate or number of individuals in a population who use drugs illegally or abuse drugs at a certain time. Measuring the prevalence of drug abuse is important in understanding the impact of drug abuse on society and public health.

To measure the prevalence of drug abuse, special surveys and studies are often carried out in various countries. The results of this survey can provide data on how common drug abuse is in an area, the types of drugs most frequently used, as well as the demographic and behavioral characteristics of individuals involved in drug abuse.

This data can be used to design prevention, intervention and rehabilitation policies that are appropriate to local situations.



**Figure 1:** Number of Prevalence 2019-2021. Source: 2021 National Survey of Drug Abusers.

The prevalence rate of drug abusers will increase in 2021, from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% for a year of use. There was also an increase in those who had used it, from 2.40% to 2.57%.

The increase in prevalence rates mainly occurred: 1). In urban areas; 2). Women’s Groups in urban and rural areas; 3). Age groups 15-24 years and 50-64 years in rural and urban areas; 4). Having the main activity of not working in urban and rural areas; 5). Has the main activity of taking care of the household in urban and rural areas

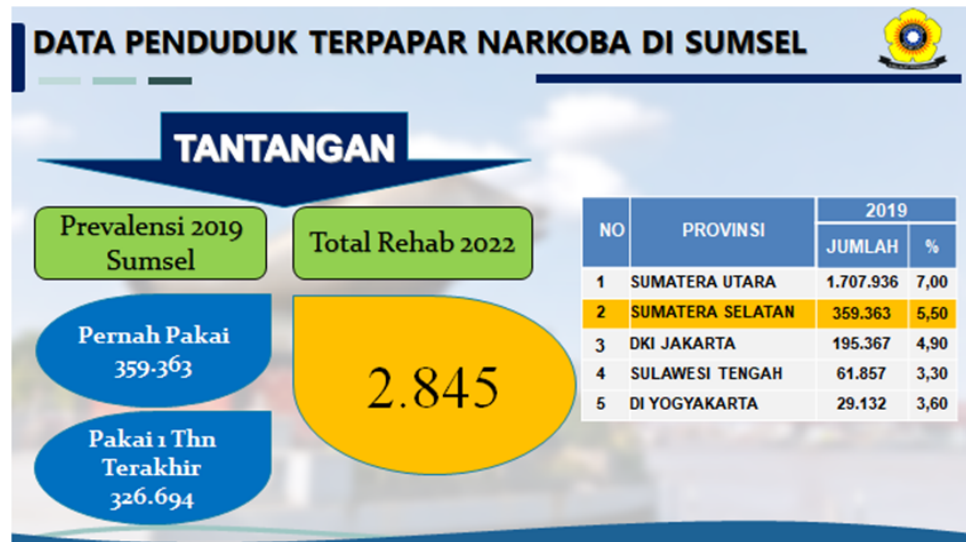
A general decline in prevalence rates occurs: 1). In Rural Areas; 2). Men’s groups in rural and urban areas; 3). Age group 25-49 years in rural and urban areas; 4). Has the main activity of working in rural areas. Drug abusers in urban areas who work are increasing, but the numbers are small.

Marijuana and methamphetamine are the types of drugs most commonly consumed. Three other types are widely consumed: dextro, koplo pills, and ecstasy. The first types of drugs consumed were: marijuana, methamphetamine, and dextro. The average age for first using drugs is 19 years in rural areas and 20 years in urban areas

Friendship is the main source of first drug acquisition, and is obtained for free. Buying using a joint venture system is often done to get around the high price of drugs.

The prevalence rate of drug abusers in the South Sumatra region in 2019 reached 5.5% of the population of 8,550,849 people, namely 359,363 people.

The increase in prevalence rates occurred more in rural areas than urban areas, drug abusers were dominated by the age groups of 15-24 years, and 30-50 years.



**Figure 2:** Data On Population Exposure By Drugs In South Sumatra. Source: South Sumatra Province BNN data.

Data on rehabilitation activities for narcotics abusers in 2022 of 2,845 people is very far compared to the prevalence, so the problem of narcotics abusers in South Sumatra cannot be resolved optimally.

### 2.6. National Narcotics Agency (BNN)

The history of the formation of BNN (National Narcotics Agency) was first known as the National Narcotics Coordinating Agency which was formed based on Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics, but has been revoked and declared invalid. And then, the National Narcotics Coordinating Agency was changed to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) through Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2002 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. In line with the development of the times, and the increasing prevalence of illicit narcotics trafficking in Indonesia, the duties and authority of the BNN as a non-ministerial institution which is directly responsible to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, are stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The authority of the BNN (National Narcotics Agency) can be seen in article 70 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics:

- a. and implement national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- b. Prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;

- c. Coordinate with the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- d. Increasing the capacity of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions for narcotics addicts, both organized by the government and the community;
- e. Empowering the community in preventing the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- f. Monitor, direct and improve community activities in preventing the abuse and illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- g. Carry out bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both regional and international, to prevent and eradicate the illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
- h. Developing a Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors laboratory;

With the issuance of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the BNN (National Narcotics Agency) has an important role in implementing Narcotics Rehabilitation as an effort to restore health to addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse. In implementing Narcotics Rehabilitation for addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse, both Rehabilitation is voluntary (Voluntary) or through legal action (Compulsary), it is necessary to carry out an assessment by the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) for addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse. The Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) was formed by BNN (National Narcotics Agency) at the provincial or district/city level, with the aim of knowing the severity and level of a person's addiction, so that efforts or steps can be taken to carry out medical rehabilitation and/or social rehabilitation.

## 2.7. Narcotics Rehabilitation

Narcotics rehabilitation is one of the health approaches for addicts or victims of narcotics abuse apart from criminal measures. The European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction explains that Narcotics Rehabilitation is a Depenalization effort. The use of the word Depenalization in Narcotics cases by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), defines depenalization as follows: "Depenalization means relationship of the penal sanction provided for by law. In the case of drugs, and cannabis in particular, depenalization generally signifies the elimination of custodial penalties." Meaning: Depenalization means that drug use remains a criminal offense. In narcotics cases, especially marijuana, depenalization generally reduces other criminal sanctions.



In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic Substances, there is no explicit mention regarding Depenalization. However, the law states that “Rehabilitation efforts must be carried out for addicts and victims of narcotics abuse.” This means that it is mandatory for law enforcers to take a health approach apart from criminal efforts. Handling Narcotics rehabilitation for addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse can be carried out through medical or social rehabilitation.

### 3. Medical Rehabilitation

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explains that “Medical Rehabilitation (detoxification) is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from narcotics dependence.”

Law Number 35 of 2009 states that “Medical rehabilitation for addicts or victims of narcotics abuse is carried out in hospitals or places appointed by the Minister or certain rehabilitation institutions organized by government agencies or community institutions that can carry out medical rehabilitation with approval from the Minister in carrying out Medical Rehabilitation activities.”

In medical rehabilitation, an addict’s health is examined both physically and mentally by a doctor who has assessor certification from the Ministry of Health. And then, the doctor decides whether the addict needs to be given certain drugs to reduce the withdrawal symptoms (sakau) they are suffering from. Medication administration depends on the type of narcotic and the severity of the withdrawal symptoms. In this case, doctors need sensitivity, experience and expertise to detect symptoms of drug addiction.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2014 concerning technical instructions for implementing Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse who are currently in the process of investigation, prosecution and trial or have received a court decision/decision.

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for Implementing Mandatory Reporting and Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse.

## 4. Social Rehabilitation

Law No. 35 of 2009 states that “social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that former narcotics addicts can return to carrying out social functions in community life. Social rehabilitation is a process of refunctionalization and development to enable a person to be able to carry out social functions properly in community life.

In implementing Social Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicts and Abusers, the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Social Rehabilitation of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Conflict with the Law in Social Rehabilitation Institutions.

- a. National
  - Rehabilitation Data at BNN : 18.191
  - Data on Rehabilitation in Prisons : 12.778
  - Total : 30.969
  
- b. South Sumatera Province
  - Community Components : 557
  - BNNP and BNNK clinics : 522
  - Prisons : 520
  - Compulsory (TAT) : 30
  - Total : 1,629

**DATA NARAPIDANA**

**DATA NARAPIDANA YANG TERLIBAT KASUS NARKOTIKA (LAKI-LAKI DAN PEREMPUAN)**  
**BULAN JANUARI TAHUN 2021 S.D AGUSTUS 2023**

| NO | BNNP        | TAHUN        | NARAPIDANA SEMUA KEJAHATAN (LAKI LAKI & PEREMPUAN) | NARAPIDANA NARKOTIKA (LAKI LAKI & PEREMPUAN) | KETERANGAN (PROSENTASE) |
|----|-------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | BNNP Sumsel | 2021         | 16159  | 8672   | 54%                     |
|    |             | 2022         | 13439  | 8572   | 64%                     |
|    |             | AGUSTUS 2023 | 13519  | 8674   | 64%                     |

**Figure 3:** Prisoner Data Men and Women in South Sumatera 2021-August 2023. Source: South Sumatra Province BNN Data.

## 5. Conclusion

The importance of rehabilitation for addicts or victims of narcotics abuse is to cure the physical, mental and mental conditions of addicts and victims which can have an

**DATA NARAPIDANA**

**DATA NARAPIDANA PEREMPUAN YANG TERLIBAT KASUS NARKOTIKA BULAN  
JANUARI TAHUN 2021 S.D AGUSTUS 2023**

| NO | BNNP        | TAHUN        | NARAPIDANA PEREMPUAN (SEMUA KEJAHATAN) | NARAPIDANA PEREMPUAN (KASUS NARKOTIKA) | KETERANGAN (PROSENTASE) |
|----|-------------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | BNNP Sumsel | 2021         | 778                                    | 262                                    | 34%                     |
|    |             | 2022         | 734                                    | 261                                    | 29%                     |
|    |             | AGUSTUS 2023 | 757                                    | 112                                    | 15%                     |

**Figure 4:** Prisoner Data Women in South Sumatera 2021-August 2023. Source: South Sumatera Province BNN data.

impact on reducing the prevalence rate of drug abusers. There is a high possibility that addicts will experience health problems as a result of drug abuse, so the existence of rehabilitation services is the most important and priority strategy compared to other strategies in dealing with drug abuse problems, especially in South Sumatera, or health services will be able to improve the quality of life of drug addicts or drug abusers.

## References

- [1] Alma B. Manajemen Pemasaran dan Pemasaran Jasa. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2015.
- [2] Barda Nawawi Arief. Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana. Bandung: Citra Aditya; 2002.
- [3] Hadeli. 2006. Metode Penelitian Kependidikan, Ciputat: Ciputat Press, 2006.
- [4] Ida Bagus Putu Swadharma Diputra, Kebijakan rehabilitasi terhadap penyalah guna Narkotika pada undang – undang nomor 35 tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika, Bali : Magister Hukum Universitas Udayana, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2013
- [5] Indonesia Drug Report 2020
- [6] Undang-Undang N. 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika. Badan Narkotika Nasional “<https://dedihumas.bnn.go.id/read/section/artikel/2013/07/23/704/faktor-penyebab-penyalahgunaan-Narkotika>. Diakses pada tangga; 02 Oktober 2018.... Ruslan, Rosady. 2004. Metode Penelitian Public Relation dan Komunikasi, Jakarta: Raja Geafindo.

- [7] Sudarto. 1983. Hukum dan Perkembangan Masyarakat. Bandung : Sinar Baru
- [8] Sudarto. 1986. Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana. Bandung : Alumni
- [9] Soedjono D. Narkotika dan remaja. Bandung: Alumni; 1983.
- [10] Soedjono D. 1977. Segi Hukum tentang Narkotika di Indonesia. Bandung : Karya Nusantar Soerjono Soekanto. 2008. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum, Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada Soerjono Soekanto. 1996. Suatu Pengantar Sosiologi. Bandung : Rajawali Press
- [11] Tumbur Palti D. Hutapea, Penerapan Rehabilitasi Medis dan Sosial bagi Prajurit TNI dalam Putusan Pengadilan, Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2018 data on population exposure to drugs in South Sumatra.