

Implementation Of Drug Rehabilitation For Narcotics Addict Inmates In The Correctional System (Case Study At Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison)

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics abuse is a serious problem that affects individual health and disrupts public order and social stability. Although narcotics have benefits in health services, scientific development, and research, their abuse causes dependence and therefore requires treatment through medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics stipulates that addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are required to undergo rehabilitation. In the correctional context, rehabilitation is an important part of the guidance process for inmates involved in narcotics cases so that they can recover and reintegrate into society. This study aims to analyze the implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics-abusing inmates at Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, identify the obstacles encountered in its implementation, and formulate efforts to optimize its implementation. This research uses an empirical legal research method with a descriptive qualitative approach through literature study and field research. The results show that rehabilitation is carried out through cooperation between the correctional institution and the National Narcotics Agency in the form of anti-narcotics counseling, skills training, medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and increased supervision. However, the implementation of rehabilitation still faces various obstacles, such as limited medical personnel, inadequate facilities, and overcrowded prison conditions. Therefore, coordination between institutions, improved human resource capacity, rehabilitation infrastructure development, and sustainable policy support are needed to optimize the recovery of inmates who abuse narcotics.

Keywords: *narcotics rehabilitation, inmates, correctional institution, narcotics abuse, correctional system.*

A. Introduction

Narcotics are one of the chemical substances such as anesthetics or drugs that are urgently needed for medical and scientific purposes. But on the other hand, narcotics are often used outside of medical and scientific interests which cause very dangerous consequences for the user, which can ultimately have a negative influence on the social life

order of the community, nation and state. Many young generations of the Indonesian nation whose life movements have been controlled by narcotics which should be a rich item of positive benefits when used in various aspects of medical needs.¹ The phenomenon of narcotics abuse is now seen as a critical problem whose story never ends. Narcotics abuse is a victim of narcotics addiction who requires medical and social treatment and treatment through rehabilitation centers. Law² Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Narcotics Law) is a strategic regulation in maintaining the nation's resilience from the increasingly complex threat of narcotics. In addition to establishing severe criminal threats to address illicit trafficking, the Narcotics Law comprehensively regulates rehabilitation efforts for addicts and victims of abuse. Provisions of Article 54 Narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation.³ Decree of the Director General of Corrections, such as PAS-36. OT.02.02 of 2020, establishes standards for the implementation of medical rehabilitation adjusted to the level of addiction (primary, secondary, tertiary), including integrated treatment to free from dependence.

This approach aims to minimize the long-term impact of drugs and support social reintegration, although in small class prisons such as Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison, collaboration with BNNK is often required for assessment and counseling. The authority of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) can be seen in article 70 of the Narcotics Law, namely: a) Developing and implementing national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; b) Preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; c) Coordinating with the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; d) Improving the capacity of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation of drug addicts, both organized by the government and the community; e) Empowering the community in the prevention of abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; f) Monitoring, directing, and improving community activities in the prevention of abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; g) Conducting bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both regional and international, to prevent and eradicate illicit trafficking of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors; h) Developing Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor laboratories; i) Carry out the administration of investigations and investigations into cases of abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors; and j) Make an annual report on the implementation of duties and authorities."

There are two types of rehabilitation, as explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009. First, medical rehabilitation is a treatment effort with a centralized system to free drug addicts from dependence on narcotics. Second, social rehabilitation, namely physical, mental, and social recovery activities for former narcotics

¹ Sarlito W Saworno, *Introduction to General Psychology*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo, 2017), p. 268.

² Hasbih, *The Application of Rehabilitation for Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse Linked to the Purpose of Crime*, Akualita, Vol. 3 No. 1 2020 pp, 445-446

³ Deputy for Prevention, *Drugs and Its Problems*, Directorate of Advocacy 2017, p. 27

addicts with an integrated system. The goal is for them to be able to return to carrying out their social functions in the midst of society (Mujiati & Budiartati, 2017).⁴ According to the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency number 17 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Improving the Capacity of Medical Rehabilitation Institutions and Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Addicts and Victims of Drug Abuse, medical rehabilitation institutions are institutions that facilitate health services to carry out medical rehabilitation for addicts, victims of narcotics abuse and narcotics abusers as determined by the Minister of Health.⁵ The same regulation defines a social rehabilitation institution as an institution that facilitates social services to carry out social rehabilitation for former (former) addicts and victims of narcotics abuse as determined by the Minister of Social Affairs.

The legal arrangements in Indonesia have provided a clear legal basis for cooperation between Correctional Institutions (Lapas) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in handling inmates in narcotics cases. The cooperation is based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which emphasizes that addicts and victims of narcotics abuse are obliged to undergo medical and social rehabilitation, the implementation of which can be carried out by government agencies through coordination and synergy across sectors. This provision is strengthened by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which opens a space for cooperation between prisons and other government agencies in the context of coaching, health services, and rehabilitation of inmates.

Rehabilitation in Correctional Institutions (Lapas) is an important part of the correctional system in Indonesia that aims to restore the physical, mental, and social condition of inmates so that they can return to their social roles after their sentences are completed.⁶ In the modern approach, criminalization is not only seen as a retaliatory action from the state against the perpetrators of criminal acts, but rather prioritizes coaching and rehabilitation with humane and fair methods.

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections in article 9 states that prisoners have the right to health services, coaching, and rehabilitation to support the social reintegration process.⁷ Especially for narcotics inmates, rehabilitation programs are crucial because drug abuse is considered not only a criminal offense, but also a public health problem that requires professional handling through medical and social rehabilitation. Although rehabilitation has become a policy priority in prisons, its implementation still faces various obstacles such as a shortage of medical personnel, limited facilities, and high inmate density that can affect the quality of rehabilitation services.⁸

Therefore, the study of the implementation of rehabilitation in prisons is very important so that the goals of correctional facilities can be achieved effectively through

⁴ Utomo - Tobroni - Faridi - M. Nurul Hakim, 2023, *Drug Recovery and No Relapse*, Q-MEDIA, p. 69

⁵ Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency (Perka BNN) Number 17 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Improving the Capacity of Medical Rehabilitation Institutions and Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Addicts and Victims of Drug Abuse

⁶ Erlangga Alif Mufti, Ontran Sumantri Riyanto, *The Role of Correctional Institutions in Prisoner Rehabilitation Efforts to Reduce Recidivism Rates*, Volume 5 Number 2 (2023), p. 2428

⁷ Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

⁸ Egi Christianta Tarigan, Henry Aspan, *The Impact of Overcapacity in Correctional Institutions Facing the Fulfillment of Inmates' Rights in Class IIB Kabanjahe Prison*, Volume 4 Issue 5, August 2025, p. 288

organized, sustainable, and in accordance with legal provisions and human rights standards.⁹ Permenkumham Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Residents was born from the urgency of providing a comprehensive and optimal narcotics rehabilitation program for inmates and inmates who are entangled in narcotics abuse.¹⁰ His background reflects the commitment of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in building a balanced correctional system, not only emphasizing crime, but also rehabilitation to guide inmates to admit mistakes, improve behavior, and avoid recidivism.

Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison is one of the correctional institutions that launched a correctional rehabilitation program for inmates entangled in narcotics cases in collaboration with BNN to strengthen coordination and synergy in the Prevention, Community Empowerment, Rehabilitation, and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics and Precursors (P4GN).¹¹ The capacity of the inmates at the Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison is very overcapacity. The total number of inmates currently reaches 1,347 inmates, while the supposed capacity is 576 inmates. It is over *capacity* of around 233%

The following is a data table of the last five (5) years of inmates in the Class IIB Prison Tebing Tinggi

Narcotics Abusers Cases Other Criminal Cases

YEAR	QUANTITY	YEAR	QUANTITY
2021	305 People	2021	1,568 People
2022	264 People	2022	1,357 People
2023	163 People	2023	1,191 People
2024	376 People	2024	769 People
2025	292 People	2025	1,055 People

Source : Official data of Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison

The number of residents who use narcotics who participate in the rehabilitation program at the Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison is the reason for 30 people. Based on the explanation above, the author will conduct a research entitled "**The Implementation of Drug Rehabilitation for Narcotics Addicted Prisoners in the Correctional System Case Study in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison**" The formulation of the problem that will be discussed in this study includes 2 (two) things, namely, How to implement rehabilitation of narcotics addict inmates in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison based on the applicable legal provisions and how optimizing the implementation of rehabilitation in supporting the recovery of narcotics addicted inmates and preventing recidivism in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison.

⁹ Mohamad Fajar, *The Application of Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation for Self-Abuse*, Volume 2, Number 5, May 2022, p. 406

¹⁰ Tri Sulistya Hadi Wibowo, S.Psi, 2021, *The Importance of Rehabilitation for Correctional Assisted Residents (WBP)*, BNN admin.

¹¹ Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison, 2025, *Tebing Tinggi Prison and BNNK Tebing Tinggi Launch Correctional Rehabilitation Program*

B. Research Methods

In this study, the author uses empirical research because it examines the implementation of rehabilitation centers and law enforcement in the Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison.¹² To answer the problems in this study, primary data was used, namely the results of interviews with Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison Officers by preparing a list of questions to be asked to prison officers, through direct observation, and questionnaires that were closed to drug dependency inmates in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison. To support primary data, secondary data is also needed, namely in the form of laws and regulations such as Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Article 54, Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

Data analysis in this study was carried out using a descriptive analysis method, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of an overview of a legal situation or phenomenon.¹³ The data obtained in the form of oral and written information is then processed, analyzed, and explained based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, and then draws conclusions inductively adjusted to the objectives and problems of the research to be answered.

C. Results and discussion

1. The implementation of rehabilitation for inmates with narcotics addiction in the Class IIB Prison of Tebing Tinggi based on the provisions of the applicable law

The implementation of rehabilitation of narcotics addict inmates in the Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison has basically followed the direction of the national legal policy that places addicts as subjects who need to be rehabilitated, not just punished. However, in order for optimal results, the implementation of rehabilitation must be supported by good communication between prisons, BNN, families, and supervisory officers so that the goal of social reintegration is truly achieved. The high number of inmates involved in narcotics cases is a crucial problem in Indonesian correctional institutions. The majority of the inmates are drug users or addicts, so they need special treatment through rehabilitation programs. This program aims to restore their physical, psychological, and social conditions so that they can adapt normally in a post-criminal society. Rehabilitation for drug addicted inmates is also a key element of the correctional system that focuses more on coaching than just punishment. Through rehabilitation, it is hoped that there will be a transformation of behavior and mindset so that they avoid drug abuse after release.¹⁴

Based on the provisions in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, especially Article 4, it is explained that care is one of the six main functions in the

¹² Muhaimin, *Legal Research Methods*, Mataram University Press, 2020, p. 25.

¹³ Wiwik Sri Widiarty, *Textbook of Legal Research Methods*, Publika Global Media, 2024, p. 163

¹⁴ Ronaldo Aloisa Tarigan, *Implementation of Social Rehabilitation Programs in Improving the Care of Narcotics Case Inmates*, Journal of Education and Teaching Review, Volume 8 Number 4, 2025, p. 8226

correctional system.¹⁵ This provision is then emphasized in Article 60 paragraph (1) which states that State Prisons (Rutan), Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS), Correctional Institutions (Lapas), and Special Children's Development Institutions (LPKA) in carrying out service and coaching functions are obliged to provide care to prisoners, children, inmates, and assisted children.

Furthermore, in Article 60 paragraph (2) it is explained that the form of care provided includes health maintenance, rehabilitation, and the fulfillment of basic needs. In this context, the implementation of rehabilitation services for prisoners, children, inmates, and assisted children is narcotics rehabilitation which is part of the implementation of treatment functions in the correctional system.¹⁶ Based on the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, especially in article 54 which reads "Narcotics addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation."

So the Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison provides a rehabilitation program that runs for 3 months. In August 2025, the Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison officially opened correctional rehabilitation activities for inmates who abuse narcotics, in collaboration with the local BNNK.¹⁷ Prison Head Dede Mulyadi emphasized the commitment to comprehensive coaching, while BNNK representative Mahsuriani Saragih stated that the rehabilitative approach is not punishment, but rehabilitation so that inmates return to a drug-free society.

The scope of implementation of Correctional Rehabilitation activities of Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution is as follows:

1. Narcotics rehabilitation for prisoners, inmates, and inmates, both newly admitted and long-term, begins with an initial examination of the level of dependency using the WHO-ASSIST (*Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening*) form. This is to check whether they need rehabilitation or not. If the results are mild, it is enough to be educated. But if it is moderate or severe, proceed to the assessment and rehabilitation stage.
2. The initial assessment (*assessment*) uses the full version of the *Addiction Severity Index* (ASI) form, to determine a plan for handling correctional rehabilitation.
Program criteria:
 - a. Category I: 15 days, for substance domain scores of 0-3 (mild).
 - b. Category II: 30 days, for substance domain scores of 4-5 (moderate).
 - c. Category III: 90 days, for substance domain scores of 6-9 (weight).
3. Must agree to participate in rehabilitation with an approval signature.¹⁸

¹⁵ Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Article 4 and Article 60.

¹⁶ Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia

¹⁷ Jontralam Saragih, Amk Clinical Nurse of Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Pejuang No.14 Rambung, Kec.

¹⁸ Freddy Rinadi Siregar, Head of ADM & KAMTIB Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Pejuang No.14 Rambung, Kec.

The Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution (Lapas) held a Category I Correctional Rehabilitation program for 30 days, from August 22, 2025 to September 24, 2025. This program was attended by 30 inmates of the prison. This activity was carried out in collaboration with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Tebing Tinggi City. The following is the flow of the program:

1. Program Procedure

- a. Program Preparation: Conducting initial assessments (*assessments*), urine tests, preparation of therapy plans, and signing of *informed consent* for 30 participants.
- b. Program Orientation: Explain the process and procedures of rehabilitation for 30 days to participants.
- c. Primary Treatment Stage: The main part of the program that focuses on stopping drug use, dealing with withdrawal symptoms, and initiating recovery. For the 30-day program, activities include condition stabilization, cognitive-behavioral therapy, social support, continuing education, sports, as well as daily life skills development, social support, continuing education, sports, and daily life skills development.
- d. Return to Community Preparation Stage (*Re-Entry*): The final stage to help participants return to normal life in a healthier and more positive manner.

2. Program Packages

- a. Educational Seminar: Seminars are held 1-2 times a week with different themes every week:
 - 1) Week I : Recovery from addiction.
 - 2) Week II: Building *self-efficacy*.
 - 3) Week III: Mental health and life management (finances, education, and work).
 - 4) Week IV : Overcome legal problems and positive affirmations.
- b. Independent/Group Assignments: Drug users who participate in the Rehabilitation Program are given individual or group assignments for 2-4 days after each seminar is completed. The results of the assignment are discussed on a daily basis.
- c. Group Counseling: Group counseling provides an opportunity for drug users to share personal experiences, including everyday problems and the recovery process from addiction.

3. Venue Setup

- a. Participants live in rooms in rehabilitation blocks
- b. It is necessary to coordinate with the Coaching Section for the arrangement of the place where rehabilitation participants are during and after completing rehabilitation.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Participants' compliance is monitored through daily records and activity attendance.

Participants' ability to deal with drug problems was measured using their confidence scale. Measurements are taken before the program starts and after the re-entry preparation stage.

The main results of the program in the form of views on changes in quality of life will be measured using the *WHO Quality of Life BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) questionnaire*. Measurements are taken at the time of entering the rehabilitation program, the end of the program preparation stage for returning to the community (*Re-Entry*), and 3 months after the program ends.

The Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison also carries out medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation programs for inmates as part of health recovery efforts and behavior coaching so that they can return to function properly in the community. The medical rehabilitation activities carried out include regular health check-ups, the provision of treatment for inmates who experience substance dependence, consultation services with medical personnel, monitoring of physical and mental conditions, and the provision of therapy aimed at helping the recovery process from narcotics dependence and other health disorders.¹⁹ Meanwhile, social rehabilitation activities carried out include personality development, individual and group counseling, religious activities, skills training, mental and spiritual guidance, and social activities that foster discipline, responsibility, and the ability to interact positively with the environment.²⁰ Through the implementation of medical and social rehabilitation, it is hoped that the inmates can experience better behavioral changes, have more stable health conditions, and be ready to return to society as productive individuals who obey applicable norms and regulations. So that they can recover and be accepted back into society when they have been released and released after the detention period.

2. Optimizing the implementation of rehabilitation in supporting the recovery of narcotics addict inmates and preventing recidivism in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison

Optimizing the implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics addicted inmates is not only carried out while serving their sentences in correctional institutions, but must take place continuously from the assessment stage, the implementation of rehabilitation, coaching, to social reintegration after release. Rehabilitation is part of the goal of the correctional system which aims to shape inmates into individuals who realize their mistakes, are able to improve themselves, and return to function as responsible members of society. However, efforts to prevent recidivism still face various obstacles, such as suboptimal post-rehabilitation assistance, weak family support, limited employment opportunities, community stigma against former inmates, and unintegrated data between

¹⁹ Dr. Sonya Cristina Sianipar, Clinical Doctor of Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Perjuangan no.14 Rambung, Kec.

²⁰ Jamin Mandela Nainggolan Staff of Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Perjuangan No.14 Rambung, Kec.

agencies. Therefore, a Sustainable Integrated Rehabilitation Model is needed that integrates assessment, medical and social rehabilitation, mental and skills coaching, family assistance, social reintegration, and post-release monitoring to support the recovery of prisoners in a sustainable manner and reduce the risk of recidivism.

The Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison Drug Rehabilitation Center has a crucial role in facilitating the recovery process and the return of drug addicted inmates to the community, through a comprehensive program that combines medical, psychosocial, and job skill development methods.²¹ Services include detox treatment, personal and group counseling sessions, skills, and spiritual guidance to strengthen psychological resilience and social adaptability, allowing inmates to break free from their dependency permanently.²² Therefore, its main function lies in the prevention of recidivism through follow-up supervision after the program and cooperation with the community, thereby reducing the rate of repetition of crimes and encouraging independent existence in the social environment.

The role of the drug rehabilitation center in the Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison is very important in supporting the recovery process as well as helping the social reintegration of inmates who experience drug dependence so that they do not return to commit the same crime after release. Through rehabilitation programs, inmates not only serve their sentences, but also receive coaching that focuses on physical, mental, and social recovery. This program includes individual and group counseling, psychological therapy, spiritual coaching, and skills training activities aimed at forming healthier mindsets and behaviors. With rehabilitation, inmates are encouraged to understand the adverse impact of drug abuse on themselves, their families, and society, so that they grow awareness to change. In addition, rehabilitation centers also play a role in preparing inmates to be able to return to society with more confidence, skills, and better self-control against drug temptations. Support from coaching officers, counselors, and a structured rehabilitation environment helps inmates undergo a gradual recovery process. Thus, the existence of rehabilitation centers in correctional institutions not only serves as a place of recovery from drug dependence, but also as a means of reshaping the personality of inmates so that they can live a more productive life and stay away from behaviors that can lead to the recurrence of criminal acts in the future.

Inmates who have undergone coaching or rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions require continued attention after they return to society. Basically, users who are addicted to drugs cannot be cured, they can only recover. So when they have finished undergoing a coaching period and are released from the correctional institution, the role of their family and the surrounding environment is very important in supporting their recovery process. If their psychological condition is not taken care of, it can affect their

²¹ Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Guidelines for the Implementation of Drug Rehabilitation in Correctional Institutions*.

²² Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 32 of 2017 concerning Medical Rehabilitation for Narcotics Abusers.

mental state and behavior later in life.²³ In practice, it often happens that after inmates complete a rehabilitation program for a few months and return to society, they are not well received by the surrounding environment. The lack of acceptance from their families and society makes them feel uncared for and unappreciated. As a result, some of them returned to violate the law and eventually returned to correctional institutions. This shows that social support, especially from families and communities, is an important factor in maintaining the sustainability of recovery and preventing recidivism. Those who play the most role in their recovery are themselves, their families and the surrounding environment.²⁴

After inmates who are addicted to drugs are released and free to monitor the inmates after they return to society, it is basically still done, but not intensively and structured. The monitoring depends more on the role of the family and the community environment in which they live.²⁵ Families are expected to provide attention and support so that former inmates can live normal lives and not fall back into narcotics abuse. In addition, the correctional institution sometimes communicates indirectly, for example through an active phone number, to find out their condition after returning to the community.

On the other hand, for inmates who have participated in the rehabilitation or coaching program, the correctional institution provides a certificate as proof of having participated in the program. The certificate is part of the report and documentation of rehabilitation activities that have been carried out by the correctional institution. One of the efforts made to help the recovery process of the inmates is through spiritual activities. This activity aims to strengthen the mental and spiritual condition of the inmates so that they can control themselves and have the motivation not to fall back into narcotics abuse. Through spiritual coaching, it is hoped that they can gain inner peace and build a positive attitude in living life after returning to society. Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison provides a place of worship for each religion. Prayer rooms are provided for Muslims, churches are also provided for Christian and Catholic places of worship. There are also temples for Buddhists. This religious activity is routinely carried out and observed to strengthen their faith.

D. Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the results of the research on the Role of Drug Rehabilitation Centers in Maintaining the Sustainability of Drug Dependence Recovery Based on the Law in Indonesia with a Case Study in Class IIB Tebing Tinggi Prison, it can be concluded that the implementation of rehabilitation programs for inmates who abuse narcotics is an important part of the correctional system that not only focuses on punishment, but also on coaching and recovery efforts. The rehabilitation program carried out at the Tebing Tinggi

²³ Freddy Rinadi Siregar, Head of ADM & KAMTIB Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Pejuang No.14 Rambung, Kec.

²⁴ Jontralam Saragih, Amk Clinical Nurse of Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Pejuang No.14 Rambung, Kec.

²⁵ Trason Putra Barus, Head of Security Subdivision of Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution, interview on March 6 at the Tebing Tinggi Correctional Institution Office located at Jl. Pusara Pejuang No.14 Rambung, Kec.

Class IIB Prison is carried out in collaboration with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and is guided by the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, such as Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The implementation of rehabilitation begins with the screening stage, assessment, and the implementation of rehabilitation programs which include counseling activities, educational seminars, group therapy, mental and spiritual coaching, and life skills development for inmates. This program aims to restore the physical, mental, and social condition of inmates so that they are able to control themselves, understand the dangers of narcotics abuse, and have the readiness to return to living normal life in society.

In addition, the drug rehabilitation center at the Tebing Tinggi Class IIB Prison has a very important role in supporting the recovery process and social reintegration of inmates who experience drug dependence. Through various medical, social, and spiritual or religious rehabilitation activities, inmates are guided to improve behavior, increase self-awareness, and rebuild confidence so that they do not fall back into narcotics abuse. However, the implementation of the rehabilitation program still faces several obstacles, such as limited medical personnel, inadequate rehabilitation facilities, and the condition of excess capacity of prison inmates that is quite high. In addition, the success of the recovery process is also greatly influenced by the support from the family and the community after the inmate returns to social life. Therefore, it is necessary to improve rehabilitation facilities and infrastructure, strengthen cooperation between agencies, and increase social support from families and communities so that the rehabilitation process can run more optimally and be able to prevent the recurrence of criminal acts (recidivism) in the future.

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