

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM POLICY FOR NARCOTICS INMATE (CASE STUDY PURWOKERTO CLASS IIB NARCOTICS PRISON)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the implementation of policies regarding social rehabilitation activities for narcotics inmates in prison by taking the research focus at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison. 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. This study uses a qualitative research approach. The aim of descriptive qualitative research is to create systematic, factual, and accurate information about the facts and characteristics of a particular population or region. The focus of this research is to look at the implementation of social rehabilitation carried out in prisons. Data sources used include interviews, previous research literature, and literature studies. The research results show that the implementation of the social rehabilitation program for narcotics prisoners is effective in terms of the policy/program content dimension and the implementation context dimension. The implications of this research are to provide an overview of whether the social rehabilitation program for narcotics prisoners implemented in correctional institutions is effective or not from a policy perspective.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this research is to analyze the implementation of policies regarding social rehabilitation activities for narcotics convicts in prisons by taking the research focus at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison. "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" (The Regulation of the Minister for Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2017 regarding the Implementation of Rehabilitation and Narcotics Services for Prisoners and Correctional Inmates). In line with this, Mountain (2001) said that social rehabilitation itself is a stage to help individuals who are struggling to overcome problems related to the



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abuse of dangerous addictive substances (narcotics), other social problems, and mental health in order to do their best in everyday life. -their day, for example participating in various social activities, studying, and working. There are three social rehabilitation activity services based on The Regulation of the Minister for Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2017, including: Therapeutic Community, Criminon, and Short Intervention.

According to Leon (1985), therapeutic community (TC) is a type of rehabilitation for people experiencing drug addiction or mental health problems, where patients and staff interact with each other. George De Leon describes TC as a community that functions as a “*substitute community/family*”, where people experiencing the same problems can gather together simultaneously at the same time. Each member of the recovery community must follow several basic principles: be loyal to the group, participate conscientiously in group activities, and support each other to achieve recovery goals. Participants in the program are expected to be able to support and encourage fellow participants and others in the treatment community as well as gain new knowledge so that they can accommodate them in overcoming the challenges they face.

The results of Fernanda's research in 2020 regarding the rehabilitation program at the Lubuk Linggau Class IIA Narcotics Prison are an example. With assistance from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of South Sumatra Province, Lubuk Linggau City, and Musi Rawas Regency, the Therapeutic Community (TC) method is carrying out a rehabilitation program there. In this program there are many activities, such as open houses, morning meetings, seminars, settlements, general meetings, weekend meetings, static groups, conflict resolution groups, peer evaluation groups, family support groups, religious activities, work, iron welding, and fishing. . Lubuk Linggau Class IIA Narcotics Prison has shown good results in the rehabilitation of prisoners involved in drug use. The Therapeutic Community (TC) program, which has been ongoing to date, shows this. Participants are taught to be disciplined in their activities and forget negative thoughts about drug use through this very useful activity. Social rehabilitation participants begin to learn to work together with other people and turn into useful human beings.

The results of research conducted by Firmansyah (2020) at the Cirebon Class IIA Narcotics Prison regarding criminal rehabilitation methods include: 1) The confrontation drill method can be used in criminal programs to control participants' emotions, build their level of self-confidence, be calm in any situation, and fight fear; 2) Seminar style helps trainees overcome obstacles and challenges in the criminal training process, so that they can overcome them together; and 3) Instructors can use simulations to help them overcome problems, so that participants become optimistic and confident people.

Warungkiara-Sukabumi Class II B Prison, the social rehabilitation program aims to develop and restore the functional impact of his social, family and social environment so that he can live his life as before without experiencing violence, pressure or dependence on drugs. At Warung Kiara Class IIB Sukabumi Prison, there are several social rehabilitation programs carried out, such as assessment and screening; b) Drug Psychoeducation; c) Counseling Group; d) Seminars; and e) Program Education Session.



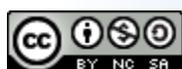
The results show that after participating in a social rehabilitation program for around four months, individuals have better self-confidence and have a better personality than before, have a sense of responsibility towards their environment, and can return to living independently (Anggara et al., 2023). In their research, Panggabean and Jarodi (2023) found that rehabilitation at the Medan Class I prison had been carried out quite effectively based on the guidelines set by the institution. There, the Social Rehabilitation process is also carried out with the help of the Medical Community. This community-based method focuses on changing behavior and is implemented through various community activities, such as CRG, morning meetings, Wrap Up, FHC, general meetings, etc.

Nuristia & Azwar (2023) used a qualitative approach to determine the various information needs of narcotics prisoners in prison. Books and the like are important tools in the rehabilitation process for prisoners, especially narcotics. Drug abuse occurs with the awareness of the individual who does it. Narcotics abuse can be caused by understanding about narcotics, legal regulations, or even knowledge about oneself. The research results show that three components comprise drug abuse: personality, education, and vulnerable populations. Fictional, religious and general information is really needed by narcotics prisoners. Currently, the National Library and Tangerang City Regional Library can only purchase library materials through grants, which does not meet library needs.

Ismail et al. (2022) stated that social rehabilitation has an important role in enforcing the law against narcotics abuse, especially against correctional inmates. According to them, social rehabilitation can help correctional inmates recover from addiction and also build their capacity and social responsibility in their families, communities and environments. To restore the physical, mental and spiritual condition of correctional inmates and increase their enthusiasm for a better life in the future, systematic and comprehensive social rehabilitation is carried out. One way to guide residents in the Pamekasan class IIA narcotics prison is through social rehabilitation with a social order approach. This will help them understand their responsibilities and act in harmony with the values and legal instruments of society when they are released from prison.

The results of this legal counseling show that: First, social rehabilitation is a government program for transformation and development that allows a person to carry out their social role in a way that is compatible with community life, as regulated in Law no. 11 of 2009, Law no. 35 of 2009, and SEMA No. 04 of 2010. Second, social order-based social rehabilitation is carried out by making correctional inmates better understand and follow the social standards that exist in society when they leave the correctional institution (Ismail et al., 2022).

In their research, Raharjo and Rifani (2022) examined the Class IIA Bangli Narcotics Prison, which functions as a pilot prison for implementing medical and social rehabilitation programs. With 974 prisoners in the Bangli Narcotics Prison currently, only 100 are being treated, while in 2020 the number of prisoners could increase to 250 per session. The prisoner rehabilitation program has many activities, for example counseling



guidance. Apart from that, this is related to the budget required to provide the facilities and infrastructure needed to implement the rehabilitation program. According to Pangestu and Rahaditya (2023), social rehabilitation of drug addicts in prison is very important because it has a positive impact on the entire community in addition to individual recovery. Rehabilitation programs are not only a response to drug addiction, but also an investment in building a safer, more just and empathetic society. Social rehabilitation in prisons also functions as prevention to control drug problems in society as a whole. In addition, social rehabilitation gives drug addicted prisoners the opportunity to rebuild their lives after release. Rehabilitation programs help former prisoners reduce social and economic burdens and change society's stigma against them.

According to research conducted by Hasan, et al. (2022) in Bandar Lampung Class IIA Narcotics Prison found that one of the new methods for rehabilitating drug addicts in Indonesia is active music therapy. This method can be used as a recovery or healing model for prisoners or drug addicts who want to return to health and avoid the dangers of drugs. With the help of Pelita Harapan University Jakarta, rehabilitation through active music therapy can only be carried out by certified music therapists. Apart from internal obstacles, patients who wish to be treated must also have a strong desire to recover and the resources of certified music therapy consultants are still few. From the perspective of Human Rights as stated in Article 28A, Article 28C paragraph 1 and Article 28H paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, it shows that this rehabilitation is in line.

In this paper, researchers use the theory of Merilee S. Grindle (1980) to determine how effective the implementation of policies outlined in the program is. In this implementation theory, we will look at the dimensions of the content and context of policy implementation. According to Merilee S. Grindle, two important variables influence the success of implementation: policy content (policy content) and implementation context (implementation context). These factors include how important the content of the policy is for the target group, the type of benefits received by the target group, the level of change desired from the policy, the appropriate location of the program, detailed explanations from the policy implementer, and the availability of adequate resources (Subarsono , 2011).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research, according to Bogdan and Taylor in Lexy J. Moleong (2022), is a research procedure that collects descriptive data from individuals' behavior and written or spoken words. Descriptive research, on the other hand, is a type of research that aims to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and human engineering. The aim of descriptive research is to create systematic, factual and accurate information about the facts and characteristics of a particular population or region. The focus of this research is to look at the implementation of social rehabilitation carried out in prisons. Data sources used include interviews, previous research literature, and literature studies.



The interview was conducted with the Head of Purwokerto Narcotics Prison Treatment Sub-Section as well as the Project Manager of this social rehabilitation program. The literature study took previous journal articles that discussed the same topic, namely social rehabilitation of narcotics prisoners, as well as document studies from various related laws and regulations, such as the Human Rights Law, the Narcotics Law, the Health Law, the Corrections Law, PP related to the Rights of Prisoners, Permenkumham related to rehabilitation services, up to the Decree of the Director General of Corrections regarding narcotics rehabilitation services.

For data analysis, analytical descriptive techniques are used, which display the collected data in the form of words, images and not numbers. To provide a better understanding of what actually happened or what happened, data collected from various sources, such as field notes, documents, manuscripts, interviews, and so on, is then described (Sudarto, 1997). According to Miles and Huberman (1992), there are three stages of data analysis: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. The process known as data reduction focuses on selecting, abstracting, and transforming "coarse" data obtained from field notes. The description of a set of arranged data that allows drawing conclusions and taking action is called data presentation. The final activity of qualitative research is drawing conclusions or verification. The researcher must arrive at conclusions and verify the meaning and truth of the findings as agreed upon by the research site.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of this research is described in two dimensions of policy implementation (policy/program content dimensions and implementation context dimensions) according to the Policy Implementation theory of Merilee S. Grindle (1980) to determine how effective the implementation of policies outlined in the program is.

POLICY/PROGRAM CONTENT DIMENSIONS

1. Influencing interests

In the last two decades, the drug problem has grown into a worldwide crime. The Indonesian government has taken firm action to address Indonesia's "drug emergency". So, the government took firm steps through Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The number of people with narcotics cases in prisons and detention centers is increasing as a result of the high level of narcotics crimes.

Data from 2014 to 2019 shows that narcotics convicts are very widespread and continue to increase in state detention centers/correctional institutions. Bookies/Distributors experienced an average increase of 22.13% per year, while users experienced an average increase of 11.46% per year. Currently, the focus of overcoming the narcotics problem in prisons and detention centers is demand reduction, reducing demand through providing narcotics rehabilitation services for detainees, convicts and children in the Correctional UPT. Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Inmates Who Abuse and Decree of the Director General of



Corrections Number PAS985.PK.01.06.04 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Inmates at the UPT Corrections have been issued. Narcotics rehabilitation services at the Correctional UPT are regulated by these two policies. The Directorate General of Corrections places Narcotics Rehabilitation in the Correctional UPT as a National Priority in 2020. The aim of narcotics rehabilitation services is to improve the quality of life of individuals who consume drugs.

Through the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-95.PK.06.05 dated 12 January 2024 concerning the appointment of a Correctional UPT to provide Correctional rehabilitation services for detainees, convicts and children assisted by addicts, abusers and victims of narcotics abuse in 2024, the Directorate General of Corrections is very serious about handling the problem. This narcotics is with a sustainable Correctional Rehabilitation Program. This is a form of concrete step in the context of fighting drugs to create an advanced Indonesia.

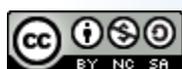
Implementing the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-95.PK.06.05 dated 12 January 2024 concerning the appointment of a Correctional UPT to provide Correctional rehabilitation services for detainees, convicts and children assisted by addicts, abusers and victims of narcotics abuse in 2024 in accordance with the technical instructions that have been formulated.

2. Benefit type

The expected benefits from implementing this activity are gaining information and knowledge and being able to carry out the mandate of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics properly and correctly in the context of eradicating narcotics from upstream to downstream through the Correctional Rehabilitation program for a Developing Indonesia without Drugs.

The social drug rehabilitation program has significant benefits for the officers involved in its implementation. The following are some of the main benefits that officers can experience:

- **Deeper Understanding of Drug Problems:** Through rehabilitation programs, officers will gain a deeper understanding of drug problems, including the factors that influence them, their impact on individuals and society, and strategies for dealing with them. This will help them become better trained and skilled in handling drug-related cases.
- **Improved Case Management Skills:** Officers involved in the rehabilitation program will be trained to identify, evaluate, and design rehabilitation plans that suit the needs of individuals involved in drug abuse. This will improve their skills in designing effective interventions and helping individuals to recover from drug addiction.
- **Improved Communication Abilities and Interpersonal Skills:** In the rehabilitation process, officers will interact directly with individuals who experience drug problems. This will help them develop better communication abilities and



interpersonal skills necessary to build good relationships with their clients. These abilities will also be useful in other contexts in their work.

- **Increased Empathy and Understanding of Clients:** Through direct experience in a rehabilitation program, officers will gain deeper insight into the experiences and struggles faced by individuals experiencing drug problems. This can increase their level of empathy and help them understand the client's perspective better, which in turn can improve the relationship between officer and client.
- **Increased Job Satisfaction:** Seeing the positive impact that rehabilitation programs have in helping individuals to recover from drug addiction can provide officers with a satisfying sense of accomplishment. This can increase their motivation and job satisfaction in making positive contributions to society.
- **Providing Support and Resources:** Social drug rehabilitation programs typically involve a variety of support services and resources to assist individuals in their recovery process. Officers involved in this program can also utilize these resources to support their own well-being, such as mental health services or psychological support.

Thus, the social drug rehabilitation program not only provides benefits for individuals who experience drug problems, but also for the officers involved in its implementation, both in terms of improving professional skills and personal development.

The provision of rehabilitation services for prisoners and inmates is intended to improve their quality of life and enable them to return to social life in society. The benefit of the program for prisoners is that they can obtain services and protect the rights of prisoners and prisoners, restore and maintain the facilities they have.

3. Degree of change

It is hoped that the existence of a social rehabilitation program for drug abusers can bring about various positive changes in various aspects of life. Through the rehabilitation program, inmates are expected to be able to maintain their biological, psychological and social well-being due to dependence on addictive substances. Apart from that, with this program, it is hoped that correctional inmates can improve their quality of life and prepare correctional inmates to carry out their social functions in the community well.

4. Location of decision making

This program is aimed at: a) Narcotics Addicts; b) Narcotics Abusers; and c) Victims of Narcotics Abuse who have previously undergone several stages of initial admission such as ASSIST screening, basic health checks. The administration stages include filling out informed consent and initial litmas, as well as the orientation stage which consists of an addiction severity index (ASI) assessment, a World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL) assessment, making a treatment plan and an introduction. towards the program.



The target participant for the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison in 2024 is Social Rehabilitation of 20 people. This program is aimed at Narcotics Addicts, Narcotics Abusers and victims of Narcotics Abuse. The number of clients who received social rehabilitation was 20 people and for 6 months starting from March 4 2024 to September 4 2024.

5. Program implementer

The Narcotics Rehabilitation Program Team was formed and approved by the Head of Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison as stated in the Prison Decree No. W.13.PAS.PAS.29-297-PK.01.06.05 in 2024 Date: 9 February 2024. Who works and is responsible for implementing social rehabilitation programs in prisons and reports directly to the Head of Corrections. The officers who are members of the Narcotics Rehabilitation Program Team at Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison include:

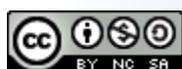
- Riko Purnama Candra is the person in charge
- Yudi Suhartono as team leader
- Eka Fitri Setiawan as Program Manager
- Dr Viska Armyna Sari as instructor
- Risa Yuliana Utama as instructor
- Denis Indra Lesmana as instructor

The Narcotics Rehabilitation Program Team works and is responsible for implementing social rehabilitation programs in prisons and reports directly to the Head of the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Correctional Institution.

6. Resources involved

To carry out this Social Rehabilitation activity, a narcotics rehabilitation program team has been formed consisting of: Assessment Team, Social Rehabilitation Implementation Team, Rehabilitation Program Supervisory Team and Facilities and Infrastructure Team. Each officer is in charge of a field directly related to the implementation of activities. The Narcotics Rehabilitation Program Team was formed and approved by the prison leadership. Who works and is responsible for implementing social rehabilitation programs in prisons and reports directly to the Head of the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Correctional Institution. The officers who are members of the narcotics rehabilitation program team at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison, acting as the person in charge are the head of the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison, acting as team leader is the head of the binadik section and acting as the program manager is the head of the maintenance sub-section assisted by 3 instructors. consisting of doctors, nurses and other employees.

This Social Rehabilitation opening activity uses DIPA at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison for Fiscal Year 2024 Number: SP DIPA-013.05.2.497727/2024. To implement the program at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison, three residential blocks are provided specifically for implementing the social rehabilitation program. This Rehabilitation Block is separate from other residential blocks so that it can increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation program activities. The supporting facilities needed include



a special room for WBP rehabilitation participants, a rehabilitation secretariat room, a hall, a counseling room, a place of worship, a primary clinic, a field, a work workshop and a kitchen.

IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT DIMENSIONS

1. The power, interests and strategies of the actors involved

Implementation of narcotics rehabilitation for correctional inmates at Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison is part of the health development and care process. Rehabilitation services include social rehabilitation services. Social Rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that former narcotics addicts (recovery addicts) can return to carrying out social functions in community life. In carrying out social rehabilitation at the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison, the correctional-based community therapy or Therapeutic Community (TC) method is used.

Therapeutic Community is a group of people who have the same problem, they gather together to help each other in overcoming the problems they face. In other words, man helping to help himself is someone who helps others for himself. Through the Therapeutic Community method, the strategy used to achieve the goal is: The Family Millieu concept, namely to equalize people's perception that living together is a big part of a family. The technique of using classmates to demonstrate change is known as peer pressure. Therapy sessions consist of various activities and group work that aid the recovery process and improve self-esteem. Religion sessions are a process to improve understanding and application of religion. Exemplification, or role modeling, is a learning process in which a resident learns and teaches from the example of others who have been successful in recovery.

2. Characteristics of institutions and authorities

The implementation of social rehabilitation activities carried out at the Purwokerto Narcotics Prison is one of the efforts taken in addition to realizing the activity plan in 2024, namely as a form of maintaining the title of Technical Implementation Unit carrying out Rehabilitation at the Central Java Regional Ministry of Law and Human Rights Office.

The rehabilitation program is a superior program for Narcotics Prisons as well as a national priority program for the Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, so leadership commitment is very important for program implementation. This is proven by collaborating with several related agencies and institutions in implementing social rehabilitation, including: 1. Banyumas Regency BNNK; 2. IPWL Trustees An Nur Haji Supono Purbalingga Foundation; 3. Banyumas District Health Service.

3. Compliance and responsiveness

The legal basis for implementing the social rehabilitation program is as follows:

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights
- Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics



- Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections
- Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health
- Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Correctional Inmates
- Government Regulation Number 57 of 1999 concerning Cooperation in the Implementation of Development and Guidance for Correctional Inmates
- Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 58 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing the Authority, Duties and Responsibilities of Prisoner Care
- Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors for 2020-2024;
- Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Inmates;
- Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS168.OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Standards for Providing Correctional Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Residents in Prisons who are Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances (NAPZA) in the Correctional UPT.
- Decree of the Director General of Corrections NUMBER PAS-95.PK.06.05 OF 2024 concerning the Determination of the Correctional Upt as the Provider of Correctional Rehabilitation Services for Detainees, Convicts and Children Assisted by Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in 2024

Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison has been implementing a social rehabilitation program for correctional inmates for the past 3 years, where each year there are 30 participants taking part in social rehabilitation in 2021. In 2022 there will be 10, and in 2024 there will be a number of social rehabilitation participants for correctional inmates. 200 wbp. Apart from that, in its implementation the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison also collaborates with other related agencies such as 1. Banyumas Regency BNNK; 2. IPWL Trustees An Nur Haji Supono Purbalingga Foundation; 3. Banyumas District Health Service. This is a form of consistent commitment for the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison in realizing drug eradication from upstream to downstream through the Correctional Rehabilitation program for an Advanced Indonesia without Drugs.

The contents of the policy and implementation context in the social rehabilitation program for narcotics prisoners carried out by the Class IIB Purwokerto Narcotics Prison are in accordance with the policies determined by the Directorate General of Corrections. Apart from that, it was found that there were other dimensions that were not researched but had an influence on policy implementation, namely the aspect of coordination with



related agencies and parties. The success of the implementation of a public policy can be measured from the process of achieving the final results (outcomes), namely whether or not the goals to be achieved are achieved. The approach to implementing public policy put forward by Grindle is known as "implementation as a political and administrative process", where measuring the success of policy implementation is seen from two things, namely: the process and the goals to be achieved. Judging from the process, in the social rehabilitation program, there is an assessment process for prisoners who will take part in the program, after which they are given 2 weeks for the introduction or orientation process towards the program (such as the objectives of the program itself and the rules during the program as stated in the Walking Paper).

In line with the program organizers, the communication aspect as stated by George Edward III (in Subarsono, 2011), communication is an important indicator and something that cannot be separated under any circumstances, as is the case with the position of communication which has a vital role in implementation of a policy product. In this case, the organizers of the Purwokerto Narcotics Prison have established intensive communication with the Banyumas Regency BNNK, the IPWL Trustees of the An Nur Haji Supono Purbalingga Foundation, and the Banyumas Regency Health Service. Communication to emphasize clarity and consistency regarding program implementation for approximately six (6) months. This research is strengthened by other research from Wibowo, Triyanto, and Sutojo (2020) who used the Edward III policy implementation model, based on implementation analysis, communication indicators were still quite effective between SISKEUDES 2.0 program implementers, namely the village head, village secretary, treasurer, and BPD. Support from previous research ensures that communication indicators are an important factor in the success of implementing a policy outlined in a program.

Dwidjowijoto in Fadiyah (2023) stated that in principle policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Nothing more and nothing less. There are 2 (two) options for implementing public policy. One way is to implement it directly in the form of a program or through the creation of derivation policies or derivatives of public policy. This implementation requires training and implementation of a number of comprehensive plans. Once the planning has been deemed to have no further changes, implementation is usually carried out.

Of the two theories that are highly developed in discussions of policy implementation, between Merilee S. Grindle and George Edward III, both have the same influencing variables, namely the resource aspect. Implementation of a social rehabilitation program for narcotics prisoners requires resources, which means at least budget support resources, resources from policy implementers (implementors), and resources related to infrastructure supporting activities. In implementing this program, the budget resource elements from DIPA have been fulfilled at Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison for Fiscal Year 2024 Number: SP DIPA-013.05.2.497727/2024. Human resources who play an active role consist of: Assessment Team, Social Rehabilitation Implementation Team, Rehabilitation Program Supervisory Team and Facilities and



Infrastructure Team. Each officer consistently supervises areas directly related to the implementation of activities. Lastly, which is no less important, are resources related to activities supporting facilities, this is supported by the availability of a Rehabilitation Block separate from other residential blocks so that it can increase the effectiveness of the rehabilitation program activities.

Judging from the program method for social rehabilitation activities, namely method *Therapeutic Community*(TC) is considered quite effective in supporting the success of programs implemented in correctional institutions. With this method, participants are taught to be disciplined in their activities and forget negative thoughts about drug use through this very useful activity. Social rehabilitation participants begin to learn to work together with other people and turn into useful human beings.

Apart from prisons as the implementing agency, the success of implementing the TC program depends on the desires and awareness of the residents undergoing the program. As stated in the philosophy of the TC program itself, honesty and openness, as well as the ability to trust and work together with the group are very important qualities in forming residents who undergo the TC program.

CONCLUSION

The social rehabilitation program at the Purwokerto Narcotics Prison can be seen from the dimensions of implementation of the social rehabilitation program policy, the implementation has gone well, with an explanation of the benefits of the program, expected changes, accuracy of targets, implementing organization, budget support, adequate human resources, strategic methods Teurapic Community carried out, a clear legal basis as the basis for program implementation, and consistency in program implementation by collaborating with other related agencies such as 1. Banyumas Regency BNNK; 2. IPWL Trustees An Nur Haji Supono Purbalingga Foundation; 3. Banyumas District Health Service. This is a form of consistent commitment for the Purwokerto Class IIB Narcotics Prison in realizing drug eradication from upstream to downstream through the Correctional Rehabilitation program for an Advanced Indonesia without Drugs. The implications of this research are to provide an overview of the effectiveness or not of social rehabilitation programs for narcotics convicts implemented in correctional institutions (prisons) from a policy perspective. Suggestions for future research relate to the need for collaboration with universities to support innovation in existing and ongoing social rehabilitation programs.



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