

ABSTRAK
PENERAPAN REHABILITASI DALAM MENCEGAH *RESIDIVIS*
PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA

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Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh isu hukum sejauh mana efektivitas penerapan program rehabilitasi yang diberikan kepada narapidana kasus penyalahgunaan narkotika, tingginya angka residivisme penyalahgunaan narkotika di Indonesia, khususnya di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas IIA Bandar Lampung. Rehabilitasi sebagai salah satu kebijakan hukum pidana dinilai penting untuk memutus rantai ketergantungan dan memberikan kesempatan bagi pecandu narkotika agar dapat kembali berfungsi dalam masyarakat. Penelitian ini mengangkat permasalahan bagaimana penerapan rehabilitasi dilaksanakan di dalam lapas serta faktor-faktor penghambat yang memengaruhi keberhasilan program tersebut.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan, dokumentasi, dan wawancara dengan narasumber yang berhubungan langsung dengan pelaksanaan rehabilitasi, seperti petugas lapas, konselor, dan mantan penyalahguna narkotika. Analisis dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan menekankan pada teori rehabilitasi serta teori faktor penghambat penegakan hukum menurut Soerjono Soekanto.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan program rehabilitasi di Lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Bandar Lampung sudah berjalan secara sistematis melalui tahapan asesmen, rehabilitasi inti, monitoring, hingga bimbingan pra-bebas. Program ini meliputi terapi psikososial, terapi kognitif, terapi motivasi, pelatihan keterampilan, serta pembinaan spiritual. Namun demikian, efektivitas program masih menghadapi kendala yang cukup kompleks, meliputi ketidakjelasan regulasi teknis, keterbatasan jumlah dan kompetensi petugas, keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana, serta stigma negatif masyarakat terhadap mantan pecandu narkotika yang menjadi hambatan serius dalam proses reintegrasi sosial.

Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, disarankan agar pelaksanaan rehabilitasi diperkuat melalui peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, penambahan fasilitas pendukung, serta sinkronisasi regulasi agar lebih jelas dan konsisten. Selain itu, perlu adanya kampanye edukasi publik untuk mengurangi stigma negatif masyarakat, sehingga reintegrasi sosial mantan penyalahguna narkotika dapat

berjalan lebih efektif. Dengan perbaikan menyeluruh, rehabilitasi diharapkan mampu menjadi sarana pemulihan yang humanis sekaligus efektif dalam mencegah residivisme penyalahgunaan narkoba.

Kata Kunci: Penerapan, Rehabilitasi, Residivis, Narkoba

ABSTRACT

PENERAPAN REHABILITASI DALAM MENCEGAH RESIDIVIS PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA

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This study is motivated by legal issues concerning the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for inmates convicted of narcotics abuse and the high rate of narcotics recidivism in Indonesia, particularly at the Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. Rehabilitation, as a criminal law policy, is considered essential to break the cycle of addiction and to provide opportunities for narcotics addicts to regain social functioning within the community. This research examines the implementation of rehabilitation programs within the correctional institution and identifies the factors that hinder their effectiveness. Keywords: Implementation, Rehabilitation, Recidivism, Narcotics

he study employs a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through literature review, documentation, and in-depth interviews with key informants directly involved in the rehabilitation process, including correctional officers, counselors, and former narcotics abusers. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively, drawing on rehabilitation theory and Soerjono Soekanto's theory on factors influencing law enforcement.

The findings indicate that rehabilitation programs at the Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung have been implemented systematically through stages of assessment, core rehabilitation, monitoring, and pre-release guidance. The programs include psychosocial therapy, cognitive therapy, motivational therapy, vocational skills training, and spiritual guidance. However, their effectiveness is constrained by several complex obstacles, including unclear technical regulations, limited number and competence of personnel, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and persistent negative stigma from society toward former narcotics addicts, which hampers social reintegration.

Based on these findings, the study recommends strengthening rehabilitation programs through capacity building of human resources, improvement of supporting facilities, and clearer and more consistent regulatory frameworks. In addition, public education campaigns are necessary to reduce societal stigma, thereby supporting more effective social reintegration. With comprehensive improvements, rehabilitation is expected to serve as a humane and effective mechanism for preventing narcotics abuse recidivism.

Keywords: Implementation, Rehabilitation, Recidivism, Narcotics