

Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse Victims from a Humanist Perspective

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Abstract. *Drug abuse is one of the crucial problems faced by the Indonesian nation, not only as a legal issue, but also as a health and human rights issue. In Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, rehabilitation is regulated as a form of treatment for addicts. However, there is still ambiguity regarding the status of rehabilitation: whether it is a right that must be guaranteed by the state, or an obligation that must be carried out by addicts. This article aims to analyze the position of rehabilitation in the perspective of Indonesian positive law and examine the concept within the framework of human rights. The method used is normative juridical with a legislative and conceptual approach. The results of the study indicate that rehabilitation should be positioned as a fundamental right guaranteed by the state in order to fulfill the right to health, as well as being a more humane alternative to criminal punishment. The results of this study indicate that interpersonal communication built between counselors and drug addict patients uses a humanistic approach, including (1) Approaching Drug Addict Patients to Foster an Open Attitude, which is very influential in fostering effective interpersonal communication between counselors and addicts. (2) Cultivating an Attitude of Empathy, Counselors towards patients or vice versa, as a willingness to understand others completely both what is visible and what is contained, both in the aspects of feelings, thoughts and desires, when empathy grows in the interpersonal communication process, then the atmosphere of the communication relationship will be able to develop and grow an attitude of mutual understanding and acceptance, (3) Cultivating Positive Feelings in patients/clients, the success of interpersonal communication depends a lot on the quality of one's views and feelings; positive or negative. Positive views and feelings about oneself, towards counselors to addicts or vice versa will give rise to positive interpersonal communication behavior patterns as well. (4) Providing Encouragement and Support, providing encouragement or kindling of enthusiasm from counselors to addicts, so that with support in this situation, interpersonal communication will last a long time because a supportive atmosphere is created.*

Keywords: *Drug Abusers; Humanistic Approach; Rehabilitation.*

1. Introduction

Drug abuse (narcotics and illicit drugs) is currently a very complex and widespread problem in Indonesia. In general, drug abuse is widespread and often found among young people, the nation's future generation. This drug abuse can lead to drug dependence, which can result in a "periodic or chronic intoxication condition resulting from repeated use of drugs (natural or synthetic).

Treatment for drug addicts, drug abusers, and victims of drug abuse focuses on rehabilitation efforts through comprehensive and accountable assessment mechanisms. Its implementation aims to protect existing human resources, but not all drug abusers are sentenced to prison; rehabilitation is an alternative option (Ahmad Fauzi, M. Noor Fajar Al Arif f, 2022).

In cases of drug abuse, treatment can be through rehabilitation, especially for drug addicts undergoing legal proceedings. Articles 54 and 56 of the Narcotics Law have made it mandatory for addicts to undergo rehabilitation. Both medical and social rehabilitation are mandatory for drug addicts, which are expected to restore them to health, productivity, freedom from crime, and the loss of drug dependence. The period of rehabilitation is calculated as a substitute for prison sentences (Intan Permata Sari, I Gusti Bagus Surwayan, I Nyoman Sudjana, 2019).

Rehabilitation focuses on the physical and mental recovery of drug users. Rehabilitation assistance for drug addicts and victims of drug abuse in Indonesia refers to the Joint Regulation on the Handling of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Rehabilitation Institutions issued in 2014. Rehabilitation assistance also refers to Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011. These two regulations ensure that drug users receive the necessary rehabilitation services and are no longer placed as perpetrators of criminal acts (Toni Hidayat, Henny Andriyani Wirananda, 2020).

In psychology, drug addicts/users are referred to as "addiction as sin," a term that views addictive behavior as a deviant from moral and religious teachings. Based on this view, addiction is a choice made by the individual concerned, and therefore, the most appropriate treatment is to rehabilitate the individual. The second view, "addiction as a disease," views addiction as a disease, similar to physical and mental (psychological) illnesses. Addicts are considered victims of their illness and therefore require assistance in the form of medication or treatment to overcome their addiction.

In line with this, drug abuse should consider the application of restorative justice, which emphasizes that a person who commits a crime does not necessarily face imprisonment as punishment. In the restorative justice concept, imprisonment should be the ultimum remedium, or last resort, used to punish a criminal. However, the issue to be examined in this research is how to determine whether

a drug abuser can receive rehabilitation and the legal process through which a drug abuser is entitled to receive rehabilitation.

The problem of drug abuse and dependence has broad and complex dimensions, both from a medical and psychosocial perspective (economic, political, social, cultural, criminal, mass riots and so on). The impacts of drug abuse and dependence in society often include; damaging family relationships, drastically reducing learning ability and work productivity, difficulty distinguishing between good and bad deeds, changes in antisocial behavior (maladaptive behavior), health disorders (physical and mental), increasing the number of traffic accidents, acts of violence and other crimes. (Dadang Hawari, 1997).

Drug addicts in Indonesia are increasingly worrying. The reason is, the number of people using these "illicit" goods is always increasing every year. Based on the Final Report of the National Survey on the Development of Drug Abuse, referring to the results of research conducted by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) with the UI Health Research Center and estimated drug users in 2008, recorded around 3.1-3.6 million people or 1.9 percent of the Indonesian population. In 2011, it rose to 2.2 percent or around 3.7-4.7 million people, in 2014, the number of drug abusers was estimated at 3.8 million to 4.1 million people and it is estimated that the number of drug users reached 5.8 million people in 2015. Domestic drug distribution covers almost all major cities to a number of villages, and as transaction places are usually entertainment venues (discos, karaoke), campus environments, hotels, apartments, and places where teenagers gather, such as malls, shopping centers and others. (Togar M. Sianipar, 2003).

Gradually, drug abuse has become a serious problem, and has become an extraordinary problem, so efforts are needed with special handling, therefore the government issued a regulation in the form of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This law is a new law that replaces the old law, namely Law No. 22 of 1997.

Article 1, number 15 of Law No. 35 of 2009, states that a drug abuser is someone who uses narcotics illegally and without authorization. People who use narcotics illegally and without authorization can be classified as addicts and dealers who use and carry out illegal drug trafficking.

The law also provides a very clear explanation. Law No. 35 of 2009 essentially has two sides: a humanitarian side for drug addicts, and a harsh and firm side for drug dealers, syndicates, and distributors. This humanitarian side can be seen as stipulated in Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which states that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. (Togar M. Sianipar, 2003).

Rehabilitation is an integrated process of recovery, encompassing physical, mental, and social recovery, enabling former drug addicts to return to their social roles. This form of sanction is intended to ensure that perpetrators, who are also victims, are able to break their drug addiction and prevent relapse. (Narcotics and Psychotropics Law, 2009) Handling drug cases through rehabilitation practices is carried out to ensure that legal justice is properly implemented. (OC Kaligis, 2002)

The harsh and firm side can be seen from the articles listed in Chapter XV of Law No. 35 of 2009 (Criminal Provisions), namely Article 111, Article 112, Article 113, Article 114, Article 115, Article 116, Article 117, Article 118, Article 119, Article 120, Article 121, Article 122, Article 123, Article 124, Article 125, Article 126, and Article 129, which in essence in that chapter states that people who without rights and against the law plant, maintain, own, store, control, or provide, the punishment is imprisonment. That means the law guarantees punishment for addicts/victims of narcotics abuse in the form of rehabilitation punishment, and drug dealers, syndicates, and distributors in the form of imprisonment.

The problem that arises is from the difference in perception between law enforcement officers which then results in different handling of drug abusers. Very often, investigators use articles that should not be given to addicts and victims of drug abuse. Public prosecutors can only continue with charges that have previously been suspected by investigators, which then results in prison sentences by the Court (Judge) to addicts and victims of drug abuse.

Empirical evidence clearly demonstrates that drug trafficking is rampant in prisons. This means that prison sentences and the placement of drug addicts in prison are ineffective and do not necessarily deter others. The problem is that these addicts become increasingly addicted and find it easier to use these illicit substances because they associate with drug dealers, syndicates, and distributors. Data released by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in December 2016 showed that 25,569 inmates in correctional institutions were identified as drug users.

Capacity: 118,907

Number of Inmates (Prisoners and Detainees): 204,551

Narcotics Case Inmates: 74,357

Narcotics convicts identified as users: 25,569

Based on the data above, approximately 30% of inmates in detention centers and correctional facilities are drug offenders, with half directly identified as users. However, based on criminal justice practices, the number of drug users imprisoned is likely much higher.

The next problem is the selective nature of drug abuse cases, especially for celebrities such as officials, artists or others. They are almost always directed to

rehabilitation, while those who are unable to do so are directed to prison sentences.

2. Research Methods

The research method uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is actually a research procedure that produces descriptive data, namely what respondents (informants) state in writing or verbally, and actual behavior (Sukanto, 1986).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Humanistic and Human Rights-Based Policy Direction

In efforts to combat drug abuse, the state cannot continue to implement repressive policies focused solely on punishment. Approaches that focus solely on punishment have proven unsuccessful in addressing the root of the problem, but instead contribute to high rates of overcrowding in correctional facilities and increased stigma against addicts (Tanggung, Alaku, and Atas 2024). Therefore, a policy transformation is needed toward a more humane approach based on respect for human rights.

In this context, a humanistic policy means positioning addicts as subjects of recovery, not objects of punishment. The state, through its legal instruments, must ensure that every addict has access to appropriate, affordable, and non-discriminatory rehabilitation. Normatively, a human rights-based approach has been mandated in several national and international legal instruments. However, in its implementation, gaps remain between written policies and practice. One such gap is the unequal distribution of rehabilitation facilities and the limited human resources trained to treat addicts (Anindita and Rahmadan 2024). Furthermore, existing laws and regulations are not fully synchronized, particularly between the Narcotics Law, the Corrections Law, and technical policies issued by relevant agencies.

As a solution, the state needs to take strategic steps in strengthening three main aspects, namely:

a) Regulation

Harmonization of the various regulations governing rehabilitation is necessary to avoid overlapping or legal loopholes. A revision of the Narcotics Law is also urgent, to emphasize that rehabilitation is not only an obligation based on a judge's decision, but also a constitutional right guaranteed by the state.

b) Institutions

Rehabilitation institutions, both state-owned and private, need to be strengthened in terms of numbers, professional competence, and accountability oversight. Community-based rehabilitation facilities need to be expanded to the district/city level so that public access is not limited to large cities.

c) Socialization and Education for Law Enforcement Officers

The understanding of law enforcement officials, including the police, prosecutors, and judges, regarding the importance of human rights-based rehabilitation needs to be improved. Continuous training and the integration of a human rights perspective into legal education are among the steps that can be taken.

Furthermore, humanist policies don't stop at rehabilitation, but also encompass the social reintegration process. Addicts who have completed rehabilitation programs should have an equal opportunity to reintegrate into society. Without reintegration support, rehabilitation becomes merely a formality that misses the point of long-term recovery.

Thus, the direction of drug control policy in Indonesia must move towards a just legal reform model, prioritizing rehabilitation over punishment, and uniting the commitment of all stakeholders to build an effective, fair, and human rights-based rehabilitation system.

3.2. Handling of Child Drug Abuse Offenders

Drug trafficking has evolved, with types of drugs no longer limited to ecstasy, marijuana, and methamphetamine, as reported in the media. However, there are many other substances or materials that circulate easily within society. Drugs can be categorized into three broad categories (Darman, 2006:25):

1. Narcotics

There are various types of narcotics in circulation today, including marijuana (the resin is called hashish), heroin and its derivatives, putaw, morphine, cocaine.

2. Psychotropics, consisting of ecstasy (CT), crystal methamphetamine, lexotan, nipan, koplo pills and others

3. Other addictive substances. Addictive substances that are classified as drugs include alcohol, list G, glue or paint (inhalants), nicotine, caffeine, and so on.

Given the numerous types of drugs, the process of handling child drug abusers will involve the relevant parties, including the police, correctional facilities, the prosecutor's office, and the courts, as in other criminal cases. In this regard, in addition to law enforcement efforts, the government is obligated to provide protection to children based on applicable regulations, as illustrated below:

2 Sides of Handling Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) in Drug Cases

a. National Instruments:

1. Human Rights Law
2. Child Protection Law
3. Narcotics Law
4. Juvenile Justice System Law (SPPA)

b. International Instruments:

1. Covenant on the Rights of the Child
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Humanist: Rehabilitation: Medical and Social

Law Enforcement: Referring to the SPPA Law: The best interests of the child are paramount in every process and in the final decision that protects the dignity and honor of a child.

In handling juveniles convicted of drug abuse, the South Sulawesi Provincial Police's Narcotics Investigation Directorate strives to conduct investigations in accordance with established procedures and guidelines and requests the Correctional Center to act as a facilitator in addition to their parents. This is because juveniles suspected of drug abuse must still be treated as children, even if the cases they face are serious.

Juvenile case investigations in the police are usually delegated to female officers to ensure the children are not intimidated. This is in accordance with Government Regulation No. 58 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code. However, this can sometimes be difficult because not all police stations have female officers, and to become a juvenile case examiner, a certain rank is required.

Officials at the South Sulawesi Provincial Police Narcotics Investigation Directorate stated that child involvement in drugs can be divided into those who exploit and those who use them. This is in accordance with Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 04 of 2010 concerning the Placement of Drug Abusers and Addicts in Medical and Social Rehabilitation Institutions, which states that anyone possessing 1 gram or less can be considered a user. In this case, anyone who possesses drugs and is not indicated as being part of a network or intermediary.

In drug abuse cases, children are often used as intermediaries. Narcotics are part of a disconnected network, distinct from other crimes. This is because drug

trafficking syndicates and dealers possess extraordinary marketing strategies. They are suspected of involving numerous professional marketers to develop marketing strategies and tactics. These strategies and tactics evolve over time. Drug syndicates are quick to recognize drug business opportunities in every corner of the country, allowing them to quickly identify emerging opportunities and deliver drugs to any corner of Indonesia (Partodiharjo, 2008).

Therefore, it is possible that many people use children as a means of drug trafficking because many parties consider children to have little legal immunity when referring to the Juvenile Justice System Law. Many cases of children who commit crimes are not processed legally but are returned to their parents, especially children under 12 years old. This is due to the concept of restorative justice, a concept of conflict resolution that occurs by involving parties interested in the crime that occurred (victim, perpetrator, family, victim, perpetrator's family, community and mediator). This deliberation is important to determine the action or punishment given that is beneficial for the perpetrator, the community and the victim feel that the loss and imbalance and disorder in their environment have been restored by the punishment that has been imposed (Marlina, 2010:2).

Since the enactment of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (UUSPPA), the settlement of juvenile criminal cases is required through diversion, including children who abuse narcotics. Diversion is regulated in a limited manner. The requirements for diversion as regulated in the SPPA Law, diversion can be carried out on children who commit crimes that are threatened with imprisonment of less than 7 (seven) years and are not even a repeat of the crime (Article 7 paragraph 2). In practice, there are at least two articles that are often used to ensnare children who commit narcotics crimes, namely Article 111 and Article 127 of the Narcotics Law. Article 111 regulates that anyone who without the right or against the law plants, maintains, possesses, stores, controls or provides class I narcotics in the form of plants, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years. Meanwhile, Article 127 of the Narcotics Law stipulates that narcotics abusers of classes I, II, and III who can be proven or proven to be victims of narcotics abuse are required to undergo medical and social rehabilitation. (Harefa, 2016:22).

The South Sulawesi Provincial Police's Narcotics Investigation Directorate stated that diversion for children is based on the case. If the child is not suspected of being addicted to drugs, their parents will be summoned. If they are, they will be sent for medical rehabilitation. In this case, the law is fair. The police can assess an individual, especially a child who is only entrusted with drugs, so there are other considerations. In this case, the law is not rigid, and the police can interpret, analyze, and evaluate to determine whether diversion is appropriate. The most important thing is its normative nature. A comparison will then be made between

which is more beneficial, socially or normatively. This is not mandatory but relative, depending on the circumstances.

A different point was made by the Makassar Class I Correctional Center (Bapas) Official. In this case, when the Bapas is asked to conduct a social research, it will determine whether or not the child can be diverted by looking at the legal articles that ensnare him. If the threat of punishment is more than 7 years, the Bapas will look at the existing law. In addition, the Bapas will also consider how many times the child has violated the law. Children are only given one chance. However, in the implementation process, there are obstacles, namely the police sometimes carry out diversion without reviewing the existing law. The Makassar Class I Bapas Community Guidance Officer opposed the implementation of diversion with a threat of more than 7 years. This is a frequent problem between the Bapas Community Guidance Officer and the police, especially if the child is facing a sentence of more than 7 years and has committed two violations.

Likewise, during the prosecution stage, the prosecutor is already aware of the articles against the child, and therefore proceeds to trial. However, during the trial, the judge sometimes considers that the child is not the primary perpetrator, leading to diversion in court. Nevertheless, the child remains under the guidance of the Bapas Community Guidance Officer.

The handling of child perpetrators of drug abuse crimes is basically inseparable from the consideration of the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) which has been formed and is running in South Sulawesi Province. The process that needs to be carried out as stated in the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Handling Suspects and/or Defendants of Narcotics Addicts and Victims of Narcotics Abuse into Rehabilitation Institutions is that investigators submit a written request to the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) to carry out an assessment no later than 1 x 24 (one time twenty-four hours) after arrest.

In Article 12 Paragraph (3) of the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency Number 11 of 2014, it is stated that the assessment and analysis are carried out by a Team of Doctors and a Legal Team. The Team of Doctors is tasked with carrying out medical and psychosocial assessments and analyses and recommending therapy and rehabilitation plans for drug abusers, while the Legal Team is tasked with carrying out analyses related to the illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors and drug abuse in coordination with investigators handling the case.

With the existence of the TAT, the procedures for handling children who commit drug crimes should be clearly explained. However, in practice, the TAT is often not used. This can be seen in several cases encountered in the research locus. In these cases, the parties handling cases in the judicial process often carry out diversion

for children who commit drug abuse crimes which they believe is in accordance with the Child Criminal Justice System Law. If examined closely, the Child Criminal Justice System Law has not been implemented properly. This is because most of the diversion without trial for children who commit drug abuse is given without considering the age limit. In fact, diversion without trial can be given to children under the age of 12 years based on sociological, psychological, and pedagogical considerations that children who have not reached the age of 12 (twelve) years are considered not yet able to be held responsible for their actions, as stated in the explanation of Article 21 Paragraph (1) of the Child Criminal Justice System Law.

The lack of implementation of the TAT is also evident in the lack of involvement of the Correctional Center of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in handling cases of juvenile offenders of drug abuse, even though the Correctional Center is the party most familiar with the juvenile's development because they have conducted community research and provided guidance to the juvenile since the police investigation. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights' involvement in the TAT lies within the Correctional Division.

3.3. Approaching Drug Addict Patients to Cultivate an Attitude of Openness

Openness, or a mutually transparent attitude, has a significant impact on creating effective interpersonal communication. Openness means revealing our reactions or responses to the situation at hand and providing relevant information from the past to inform our current responses. Research on how counselors create an environment where clients feel safe and trustworthy in sharing experiences, and the extent to which counselors share experiences to strengthen relationships with clients, shows that some clients exhibit openness from the outset. However, others tend to be more withdrawn, whether due to drug use, shyness, a lack of self-confidence, or simply being more introverted. To encourage client openness, counselors use blocking techniques, focusing on the client's behavior and what they convey, both verbally and nonverbally. This allows counselors to observe and determine whether the client is lying, discover why, and decide how to address the situation. Essentially, the counselor's job is to create a sense of trust and comfort so that the information obtained is accurate and consistent with the client's experiences. Another method that has proven effective is sharing the counselor's background. It turns out that counselors who have similar experiences can make it easier for clients to open up because they feel there is a bond and do not feel isolated (Cangara, H. Hafied, 2002).

This process requires patience, as extensive experience in treating a variety of clients is crucial for clients to be open and transparent with the counselor. This study found that the counselors' verbal communication included discussion sessions involving one counselor and all clients (five meetings per week), as well as sharing sessions between one counselor and one client (three meetings per

week for each client). Nonverbal communication, meanwhile, involved writing assignments ranging from 500 words, a hundred sentences, to thousands of words in booklets, with themes such as personal experiences, life journeys, memories, family, and so on. This nonverbal communication is vital for clarifying what clients say and write, as each client has different abilities; some are better at communicating face-to-face, while others are more comfortable sharing through writing. Perhaps this is the strategy employed by rehabilitation centers to encourage client openness and assist counselors in analyzing the problems they face and how to address them (Joseph A. Devito, 1997).

3.4. Cultivating an Attitude of Empathy, from Counselor to Patient or Vice Versa (Empathy)

Empathy is a willingness to understand others completely, both visible and contained, especially in the aspects of feelings, thoughts and desires. Individuals can place themselves in the atmosphere of feelings, thoughts and desires of others as close as possible if the individual can empathize. If empathy grows in the process of interpersonal communication, then the atmosphere of the communication relationship will be able to develop and grow an attitude of mutual understanding and acceptance. Regarding how counselors show emotional understanding of the client's self-experience, the results of this study, first cultivate a sense of empathy in the patient / client, the method used to cultivate empathy in clients is usually given a show or video about the family, where usually the client is most vulnerable and causes empathy for feelings of sadness, regret and guilt that make them cry, from there we can identify that there is actually still a sense of empathy in them but they cover it up with a strong pretense, then the counselor enters to provide direction to them fellow people who have the same experiences and mistakes so we must cultivate a sense of care and empathy for each other, which initially was indifferent to each other but slowly they began to grow sympathy and empathy for each other. As a counselor, an empathetic attitude is an attitude of feeling what other people feel without judging the person's background, a sense of humanity that what they have done is wrong must have a reason, with a sense of humanity and not judging, that is what then becomes the basis of empathy for the counselor towards the client, from the other person's point of view, through the other person's glasses (Bungin, Burhan, 2006).

However, this study also found that empathy should not override professionalism, because their clients are actually smart, why is it called smart, because it is difficult to get illegal drugs, both getting drugs and money, but they are able to manipulate their opponent's feelings, relying on their opponent's high empathy, making their opponent deceived. So here the role of the counselor must be clever in carrying themselves, when it is time for empathy and when to act professionally.

3.5. Cultivating Positive Feelings in Patients/Clients (Positiveness)

The efforts made by the counselor in fostering a positive feeling towards the patient are by the counselor exemplifying good things first, the counselor shows that they give a positive feeling to the client and exemplify good things in the hope that the client can follow what the counselor does, because everything starts from the counselor, if the counselor is good then the client will also be good. Because the counselor also does not want to talk a lot but without any action, likewise in communication how the counselor wants the client to think positively about the counselor while the counselor does not show trust or think negatively about the client, so that when the counselor has fostered trust in the client and the client thinks positively about the counselor then the client will respond positively too. Certainly the attitude of a counselor that can make the client motivated from the counselor's supervisor, so the counselor must be professional with the things the counselor has obtained and can give to the client, thus a positive feeling arises with the client trusting the counselor.

Positive feelings are the tendency of the communicator to act positively on the recipient. In interpersonal communication, the communicator and recipient should mutually demonstrate positive attitudes, because in such a communication relationship, a pleasant atmosphere will emerge, so that the termination of communication cannot occur. The success of interpersonal communication depends largely on the quality of one's views and feelings; positive or negative. Positive views and feelings about oneself will give rise to positive interpersonal communication behavior patterns as well (Arikunto, Suharsimi, 2006).

Discussion of research results regarding the impact of positive feelings given by counselors to clients, the impact of providing positive feelings that counselors provide to clients is a change in attitude and self-confidence, when someone is given positive feelings will certainly produce positive actions as well. Because what clients really need is support, positive encouragement, and self-confidence that will be the reason for them to change into better people, also conveyed by counselors indeed religion is the main basis that must be given to clients in rehabilitation homes and return to religion and God as a guide and path of life both now and the future. Counselors always emphasize that everyone has a past that may have a different path, but we still have a future that we can choose what we want to be like and of course everything Returns to God. So by being equipped with these religious values, clients have the enthusiasm to live again and return to life.

3.6. Providing Encouragement and Support (Supportiveness)

In order for the communicant to be enthusiastic about engaging in interpersonal communication, the communicator must have a supportive attitude. Interpersonal communication requires a supportive environment, especially from

the communicator. The results of the study are, researchers found many forms of support provided by counselors to clients, one of which is by supporting them to change until after they undergo rehabilitation and they are able to maintain the changes while in this rehabilitation house, because in this rehabilitation house the focus is on forming themselves, discipline, manners, ethical ways with others and helping them solve problems both with family and others. Another form of support is with motivation and providing views on what is done and what the consequences are. This support is very necessary, especially as a counselor must provide encouragement and foster enthusiasm to clients because it is more difficult than providing support to normal people (Achmad Juntika nurihsan, M.Pd, et al. 2000).

Regarding how consistent the support provided during the rehabilitation period and the impact of the support provided, namely, in addition to the support provided in the form of facilities, motivation, a mutual trust approach and many others. A supportive attitude is needed from the counselor so that clients are willing to participate in communication, in the form of very adequate facilities, their motivation so that they still have the spirit of life in the future, can still change for the better, teach them how to behave when facing problems, the most important thing is to support them in the religion they adhere to, Islam for example supports and encourages the 5 daily prayers because the 5 daily prayers remind us of Allah, night prayer is the time when prayer is answered, and reminds them to have a sense of trust in them to hope in Allah alone. If support is linked to religion and family, it is more effective because a supportive attitude is an attitude that reduces defensiveness. Defensive people tend to protect themselves more from threats they respond to in a communicative situation than understanding the message of others. Support is giving encouragement or igniting enthusiasm to others in a communication relationship atmosphere. So with support in this situation, interpersonal communication will last a long time because a supportive atmosphere is created (Supratiknya. 1995).

4. Conclusion

The effectiveness of interpersonal communication is important to help individuals involved in achieving their goals, in this study to see how the interpersonal communication process occurs in the Female rehabilitation house. This shows how important this interpersonal communication is, because especially for women who are victims sometimes they just want to be heard, because there is no place to complain so that illegal drugs become an escape. Not only that, this interpersonal communication method is very effective in this Female rehabilitation house. And the counselors have carried out as indicators in interpersonal communication using the Humanistic approach, where on the basis of humanity / sense of humanity, this is the reason why some of these counselors are former drug addicts who entered the rehabilitation house and left

rehabilitation to devote themselves as administrators at the Karunia Insani Foundation Rehabilitation House, including as counselors and they admit that it is easier to apply interpersonal communication using the humanistic approach because it is relevant to personal experiences and the same background as the clients so that what is their experience, that is what they apply to clients. Based on humanistic interpersonal communication regarding Openness, Empathy, Support, Positive Feelings and Equality. We get the results of the functions of interpersonal communication found in this study, namely: Knowing yourself and others, Interpersonal communication allows us to know our environment well, Creating and maintaining good interpersonal relationships, Changing attitudes and behavior, Helping others in solving problems.

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