

## Implementation of Narcotics Eradication Policy to Reduce Narcotics Circulation at Class IIA Tanjung Raja Correctional Facility

Raafi Hidayat<sup>1\*</sup>, Prof Al Fitri<sup>2</sup>, Abdul Najib<sup>3</sup>, Raniasa Putra<sup>4</sup>

Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

Email: raafihidayat6@gmail.com

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### Keywords

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the narcotics eradication policy at the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Facility (*Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Tanjung Raja*) and to identify the factors influencing the effectiveness of its rehabilitation program. A qualitative research design was employed, utilizing in-depth interviews with inmates and correctional officers, participant observation, and document analysis as data collection methods. The findings indicate that although positive steps have been undertaken such as the establishment of a dedicated task force and the implementation of a rehabilitation program the outcomes achieved have not been satisfactory. A reduction in narcotics circulation from 30% to 25% following one year of implementation does not reflect significant progress. Inhibiting factors, including budget constraints, human resource shortages, social stigma, and insufficient inter-agency coordination, contributed to weaknesses in policy implementation. These findings underscore the importance of improving rehabilitation facilities, providing capacity-building training for correctional officers, and strengthening collaboration among relevant agencies. Consequently, achieving effective narcotics eradication requires a more holistic and integrated approach involving all relevant stakeholders, including the government, the community, and the families of inmates. This study is expected to provide actionable recommendations for future policy improvement.

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## INTRODUCTION

Narcotics trafficking in Indonesia represents an urgent and multifaceted problem, particularly within the context of correctional institutions. The high prevalence of drug abuse among inmates demonstrates that correctional institutions function not only as places of detention, but also as sites of narcotics distribution. Data from the National Narcotics Agency (*Badan Narkotika Nasional/BNN*) indicates that the number of drug users in Indonesia continues to rise, and correctional institutions frequently serve as convergence points for narcotics offenders (BNN, 2022). In this context, existing regulations and legislation are expected to play an effective role in combating narcotics trafficking (Mehra & Sharif, 2024; Moodley & Horne, 2025; Pambudi & Redi, 2024).

The primary legal basis for addressing narcotics in Indonesia is Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*). This law strictly regulates the eradication of narcotics and the rehabilitation of drug users (Maskanah & Mulyana, 2025; Prastiyo, 2022). Article 54 stipulates that inmates proven to have used narcotics are not only subject to legal sanctions but are also required to participate in rehabilitation programs. However, a significant gap between existing regulations and their implementation is evident in the persistently high

number of drug users within correctional institutions, which reflects the limited effectiveness of rehabilitation and narcotics supervision policies (Efendi, 2016; Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

This issue is further complicated by Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah/PP*) Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts (*Pelaksanaan Wajib Laport Pecandu Narkotika*), which is intended to serve as a guideline for the implementation of narcotics rehabilitation and control policies in correctional institutions. Evidence nonetheless indicates that many correctional institutions have not implemented this regulation optimally, resulting in the continued widespread circulation of narcotics. The scale of this problem is substantial, as approximately 50% of inmates in correctional institutions are involved in narcotics-related cases (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2023). The impact of narcotics trafficking extends beyond inmates to the wider community, with potential consequences including deterioration of inmates' mental and physical health and an increased risk of communicable disease transmission (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Several interrelated factors contribute to the high rate of narcotics circulation in correctional institutions (Chang et al., 2015; Sinaga et al., 2021). A primary cause is the absence of effective supervision and control mechanisms in correctional facility management. Inadequate officer deployment, insufficient personnel numbers, and a lack of structured training for correctional officers constitute significant obstacles to the enforcement of narcotics eradication policies (Malik et al., 2025). Clear and enforceable regulatory frameworks are therefore needed to strengthen supervision and law enforcement within correctional institutions.

The consequences of narcotics trafficking are far-reaching. In addition to increasing incidents of violence and security violations, drug use within correctional facilities risks undermining inmates' access to rehabilitation opportunities (Duke & Kolind, 2020; Schuck et al., 2021; Ward et al., 2022). This is particularly concerning when inmates involved in narcotics trafficking are denied access to rehabilitation programs that represent the primary purpose of their detention (Basan et al., 2023), thereby perpetuating a negative cycle that is difficult to disrupt.

In response to this problem, the government has introduced various policies and programs. The Narcotics Rehabilitation Program administered by BNN provides drug-dependent individuals with the opportunity to undergo rehabilitation as an alternative to incarceration. However, the implementation of these programs is frequently constrained by inadequate facilities and budgetary limitations (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022). In many cases, rehabilitation is not carried out optimally, and individuals arrested for drug-related offenses often relapse following their release.

Additional legislative support for narcotics eradication is provided by the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (*Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia/Permenkumham*) No. 35 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Beneficiaries. This regulation serves as an operational guideline for correctional institutions in fulfilling their duties, including the provision of rehabilitation services and the maintenance of institutional security. Nevertheless, continuous and systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of these regulations remains urgently necessary to assess the extent to which they can be applied in practice (Efendi, 2016).

Among the solutions proposed to address this issue, the strengthening of cross-sectoral cooperation between BNN, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Ministry of Health is considered essential for integrating strategic measures in narcotics management (Permenkumham No. 12 of 2017). Furthermore, the implementation of more targeted and evidence-based rehabilitation programs for drug-dependent individuals represents a critical intervention, as a paradigm shift from punitive sentencing toward rehabilitation may help reduce relapse rates and disrupt the chain of narcotics trafficking.

A community-based approach is also proposed as an alternative strategy to facilitate the social reintegration of inmates following their release. This is consistent with the principles enshrined in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections (*Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan*), which emphasizes the importance of the social reintegration of inmates (Jainah, 2022). By strengthening the institutional capacity of correctional facilities and providing sustained support to inmates, it is anticipated that a more effective rehabilitation process can be achieved prior to their return to society.

Exploring a range of alternative solutions is essential to ensuring the effectiveness of narcotics eradication policies. A multi-pronged approach encompassing enhanced surveillance, officer capacity-building, and the provision of effective rehabilitation programs has the potential to increase the success rate of narcotics circulation reduction and yield long-term benefits for both the correctional system and society. In this regard, empirical data and concrete evidence are critical for informing the policy and institutional changes required.

This study focuses on evaluating the implementation of narcotics eradication policies at the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Facility (*Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Tanjung Raja*), as well as analyzing the factors that support and impede the effectiveness of these policies. The study also seeks to identify gaps between existing policy frameworks and ground-level realities, and to provide evidence-based recommendations derived from the analysis conducted.

The findings of this study are expected to provide a clear picture of the actual conditions on the ground and to identify concrete steps that can be taken to enhance policy effectiveness. Through the engagement of all relevant stakeholders from the government and correctional institutions to the broader community it is anticipated that a comprehensive and collaborative approach can help address the increasingly complex narcotics problem in Indonesia.

Overall, this study aims to generate findings that contribute to meaningful and positive change in the handling of narcotics in Indonesia. In this regard, not only must regulations be carefully considered, but their implementation must also be ensured to function effectively so that the objectives of narcotics eradication policy can be realized. The findings of this study are expected to yield several important contributions. Theoretically, this study advances the fields of public policy and correctional administration, particularly in the areas of narcotics control and rehabilitation. Practically, the findings can serve as a reference for correctional institutions and policymakers in improving the design and implementation of narcotics eradication programs, including strengthening supervisory mechanisms, enhancing officer capacity, and optimizing rehabilitation services. From a policy perspective, this study offers evidence-based recommendations to improve inter-agency coordination and to develop more integrated and sustainable approaches to addressing narcotics-related challenges within correctional institutions. For society more broadly, this study provides insight into the

importance of collaborative, multi-stakeholder efforts in reducing narcotics circulation and supporting the successful reintegration of inmates into the community.

## **METHOD**

This research method used a qualitative approach with data collection techniques that include in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted with inmates, correctional officers, and other related parties to explore perspectives on the effectiveness of policies and barriers faced in the implementation of rehabilitation programs. Participatory observation took place at the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution to observe the interaction between inmates and officers as well as the implementation of the rehabilitation program directly. In addition, the documentation study includes analysis of policy reports, inmate demographic data, and rehabilitation records to complement the information obtained. The data is then analyzed using content analysis techniques to identify key themes and facilitate a deeper understanding of overall policy implementation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Implementation of Narcotics Eradication Policy**

The Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution has taken certain steps in implementing the narcotics eradication policy in response to the problem of narcotics trafficking faced within the institution. One of the first steps taken was the formation of a special team that has the responsibility to supervise the circulation of narcotics in correctional institutions. This team consists of officers with adequate training and skills in identifying and handling narcotics-related problems. This team serves as the frontline to maintain a drug-free environment while ensuring that inmates involved in rehabilitation programs receive appropriate support.

Coordination with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is an important aspect in the implementation of this policy. The collaboration with BNN allows correctional institutions to carry out training for officers and inmates on the dangers of narcotics and the importance of rehabilitation. This is a strategic step taken to increase awareness and knowledge about narcotics among inmates and officers, so as to minimize the risk of drug abuse within the institution. Data shows that inmates who attend the training have a better understanding of the negative effects of narcotics and are better prepared to participate in rehabilitation programs (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

Furthermore, this institution also launched a social integration program as part of the narcotics eradication policy. The program encourages inmates to engage in creative activities, such as skills training, art, and sports. These activities not only aim to distract inmates from the bad effects of drugs, but also provide them with the opportunity to develop skills that can be useful for their reintegration into society after their sentences have ended. By involving inmates in this, correctional institutions hope to create a more positive and productive atmosphere, which helps reduce the tendency to return to criminal behavior after they are released (Bielen, 2024; Mumtaz et al., 2025).

However, despite this initiative, various challenges still arise in the process of implementing narcotics eradication policies. One of the main challenges is the lack of budget

allocated for rehabilitation programs. Insufficient budgets limit the ability of institutions to provide adequate rehabilitation facilities and more comprehensive educational programs. This greatly impacts the readiness of officers in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, as well as the quality of rehabilitation services that can be provided to inmates.

But here the inmates are involved in various sporting events, including the following:

**Table 1. Sports Activities**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1	Football
2	Badminton
3	Gym
4	Buy
5	Basketball
6	Futsal

Source: Primary data processed by the authors based on observations at Class IIA Tanjung Raja Correctional Institution (2026)

Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution has sports facilities that include a football, badminton, and gym rooms to meet the needs of inmates who want to exercise. The facility is expected to be part of the prevention system used against narcotics inmates to stop the use of narcotics inside the detention house, In addition, the library provided by the detention house is intended to foster a strong desire to learn and provide a broader understanding of various topics. The purpose of this library is for inmates to gain the necessary knowledge so that they do not commit narcotics offenses again in the future (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

Regulations related to narcotics eradication that regulate aspects of rehabilitation in correctional institutions also need to be considered. Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics is the legal basis that provides direction for rehabilitation policies, but implementation in the field is often hampered by factors beyond the control of institutions. In this case, appropriate evaluation mechanisms also need to be adopted to assess the effectiveness of existing programs and determine corrective measures.

Evaluations often show that existing policies, although legally regulated, have not been fully implemented as expected. For example, even though it is in accordance with Government Regulation Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, there is still a gap between theory and practice in the field. Disillusionment among correctional officers is often attributed to a lack of support from existing regulations, which are not aligned with real needs within the institution (Jainah, 2022).

Looking at it from the perspective of inmates, many of them feel that the existing programs are not enough to address the problems they face. They hope that there will be a more personalized approach tailored to their individual conditions, so that rehabilitation programs can be more effective in supporting their recovery. Some inmates stated that the training programs provided were often too general and did not suit their needs or interests, thus reducing motivation to participate in such activities. Therefore, even though there is good intentions on the part of the institution to empower inmates through these programs, there needs to be periodic adjustments and evaluations so that the activities offered are truly relevant and beneficial for them (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

In addition, the interaction between correctional officers and inmates is also a key factor in the success of rehabilitation programs. Interviews with inmates show that most of them want a more emotionally and psychologically prepared officer to support their progress. The quality of the relationships established between officers and inmates greatly affects their ability to maintain motivation in rehabilitation programs. Therefore, the development of interpersonal skills for officers is expected to improve the quality of support provided to inmates (Mumtaz et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the importance of commitment from the management of correctional institutions cannot be ignored. The support and active involvement of the leadership greatly affects the smooth implementation of the policy. Proactive management will be better able to provide resources, both financially and in terms of training for officers and rehabilitation programs. This will also encourage the emergence of innovation and improvement of the quality of existing programs. If management fully supports new initiatives, it will be easier to achieve more effective narcotics eradication goals.

In the context of regulation, although Law No. 35 of 2009 and Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011 provide a clear framework, their implementation is often less integrated. There is a need to formulate more focused and targeted policies, as well as provide flexibility in the adoption of programs that can be quickly adapted to needs on the ground. Evidence-based approaches in policymaking can be helpful in identifying initiatives that are truly effective and responsive to the challenges faced by correctional institutions (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

In facing this challenge, it is necessary to strengthen training for correctional officers so that they are better prepared to handle drug users and understand the implementation of rehabilitation programs. The current lack of training causes many officers to feel powerless, and this reduces their confidence in carrying out the task of supervising and rehabilitating prisoners. Improving the quality of this training must involve various aspects, including technical knowledge about narcotics, communication skills, and an understanding of mental health possessed by inmates (Cangara, 2000).

### **Effectiveness Evaluation**

Evaluating the effectiveness of narcotics eradication policies at Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution is a crucial aspect to understand the impact of the policies implemented. Although there are efforts made by institutions to tackle narcotics trafficking, data analysis shows that the impact produced has not been significant. Before the policy was enacted, reports showed that the level of narcotics circulation in the institution was at a fairly high number, around 30%. After one year of implementation of the narcotics eradication policy, surveys and analytical data collected show that this figure has decreased to 25%. Although there is a decrease, this figure is not comparable to the expectations actually targeted by the policies that have been set (Mumtaz et al., 2025).

From the results of interviews conducted with inmates, it was revealed that many of them still feel exposed to the narcotics trafficking that occurs within the institution, which shows that the environment inside the individual that should be safe, is still potentially a source of problems. Many inmates indicated that they faced social pressure from their peers in the institution, which played a role in maintaining the circulation of narcotics, despite the rehabilitation programs that had been implemented. From this perspective, one year of policy implementation does not seem to be enough to address the root of the problem, and reflects

that despite training and rehabilitation programs, the desired results have not been optimally achieved (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

On the other hand, it should be noted that despite the decline in the number of narcotics trafficking, this may also reflect the improved efficiency of surveillance, where the special teams formed to deal with narcotics trafficking began to function. However, the effectiveness of the policy is not only measured by statistical results, but also by the long-term impact received by inmates undergoing rehabilitation. Evaluation of rehabilitation programs is also important to determine whether the programs implemented can meet the expectations and needs of inmates and assist them in their reintegration into society after serving their sentences (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

Furthermore, in assessing the effectiveness of a policy, it is important to examine the components that contribute to the success or failure of a program. In the context of the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution, various aspects of the physical environment, social support, and readiness of officers are considered to have a direct impact on the implementation of the policy. Insufficient resources, both in terms of rehabilitation facilities and the number of existing officers, are obstacles to the success of the program. Moreover, inadequate facilities can make it difficult to implement a sustainable and comprehensive rehabilitation program, which should be regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

In line with the above evaluation, other data analyses show that the need to make continuous improvements to existing programs is urgently needed. It includes a review of the training curriculum, skill development, and psychological aspects related to drug users. Having a rehabilitation program that is more responsive to the individual needs of inmates is an important step to reducing recidivism rates among ex-inmates. If rehabilitation programs cannot meet expectations and do not facilitate the basic needs of inmates, then their potential to return to drug use is very slim (Jainah, 2022).

In addition, this institution also needs to pay attention to the importance of evidence-based analysis in assessing the effectiveness of narcotics eradication programs. The use of accurate and analytical data will help institutions to formulate better and responsive policies. Regular monitoring and evaluation will provide the feedback needed to adjust existing programs to be more efficient and adaptive to the realities faced in the field. Therefore, if correctional institutions are able to improve evidence-based policy monitoring and evaluation systems, they will be more likely to achieve the desired results (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

Another important aspect that is often overlooked is the involvement of the community and the families of inmates in the rehabilitation process. Family involvement can help create stronger social support for inmates and speed up their reintegration process into society. Many inmates report that support from family and community is essential in reducing the stress they experience and helping them stick to their commitment not to use drugs again. In this case, correctional institutions need to develop programs that support and facilitate interactions between inmates and their families, so that the social relationships that have been established can be strengthened and serve as a bridge in the recovery process (Mumtaz et al., 2025).

In addition, there needs to be increased training for correctional officers involved in rehabilitation programs. Adequate education and skills are essential to ensure that officers not only understand regulations and procedures, but are also able to deal with the emotional and

psychological challenges faced by inmates. With proper training, officers can become better facilitators in the rehabilitation process, and are able to provide support and coaching that is tailored to the specific needs of each inmate. This will certainly improve the quality of the overall rehabilitation program (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

Existing regulations and policies, such as Government Regulation Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, provide a framework for rehabilitation, but its implementation must be more flexible and responsive in line with the needs of inmates. If the existing curriculum is not suitable, there needs to be periodic evaluation and adjustment of the curriculum to be relevant to the current conditions and challenges faced by inmates. It is time for policies in correctional institutions to be not only normative, but also adaptive to dynamic situations and needs (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

In the overall evaluation, it is important to keep the focus on the ultimate goal of the narcotics eradication policy, which is to reduce drug trafficking and provide opportunities for inmates to recover. By paying attention to various factors that affect the effectiveness of policies, it is hoped that the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution can be an example for other correctional institutions in transforming towards a more successful rehabilitation system. Positive changes resulting from successful policies can have a significant impact not only on prisoners, but also on the wider community (Jainah, 2022).

### **Influencing Factors**

In the implementation of the narcotics eradication policy at the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution, there are several critical factors that affect the effectiveness of the programs carried out. These factors can be divided into two main categories: supporting factors and inhibiting factors. Understanding these two categories is critical to formulating the remedial measures needed to improve policy implementation and achieve desired goals.

One of the main supporting factors is the commitment of correctional officers in providing training and support to inmates who participate in rehabilitation programs. It is committed officers who tend to take the time and effort to interact with inmates, understand their needs, and encourage active participation in rehabilitation programs. This is important, as reports show that inmates who feel supported by officers tend to be more motivated to follow rehabilitation programs consistently (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022). The commitment of correctional officers can be reflected in the humanist approach they use in interacting with inmates, which can build trust and create an environment conducive to positive change.

However, although there are some officers who show high commitment, there are many inhibiting factors that must be faced by correctional institutions in the implementation of this policy. One of them is the aspect of resources, including the inadequate number of officers to handle the number of inmates who exist. With the number of inmates continuing to grow, the pressure on the officers is getting bigger. Research shows that the lack of experienced officers in handling drug cases can affect the effectiveness of inmate handling and rehabilitation (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025). Without a sufficient number of trained officers, existing programs often cannot be implemented properly, which has a direct impact on inmates' involvement in rehabilitation.

In addition to the lack of officers, the lack of specific training on handling drug cases is also a significant inhibiting factor. Many correctional officers may not receive adequate training on how best to support drug addicts in the rehabilitation process. This can result in

their lack of understanding of more effective approach techniques and a lack of skills in dealing with sensitive situations related to drug issues. In accordance with Government Regulation Number 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Mandatory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts, there should be a periodic training program for officers to ensure and improve the quality of rehabilitation (Jainah, 2022).

Budget limitations are also a serious issue that hinders the implementation of policies. Insufficient budgets make it difficult for correctional institutions to provide adequate rehabilitation facilities, including training rooms, equipment, and educational programs. Rehabilitation programs that should be able to have a positive impact on inmates have been hampered due to lack of financial support. In this case, a more realistic budget evaluation should be the main focus to create effective long-term solutions in dealing with this problem (Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

Less synergistic cooperation between relevant agencies, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, also has a negative impact on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. The involvement of BNN should provide access to correctional institutions to carry out better training and provide support related to best practices in handling drug users. However, Cangara's (2000) research said that communication and cooperation between agencies did not run smoothly, so it had the potential to make existing programs less quality and not function optimally. This lack of synergy between institutions creates a gap in the implementation of policies that can be exploited by parties who intend to trade narcotics within institutions (Novarizal & Hasan, 2025).

Another factor that needs to be considered is the social and cultural context within the penitentiary itself. The sometimes uncondusive social environment is also a major obstacle to rehabilitation efforts, with some inmates feeling compelled to stay connected to drug networks in order to survive inside. This creates a cycle that is difficult to break, where inmates who seek to recover and participate in rehabilitation programs are often re-exposed to the negative influence of their prison peers who remain involved in drug trafficking. Interviews with inmates show that the pressure from their peers is often greater than the urge to participate in a rehabilitation program, reflecting the moral and social challenges faced by individuals in an environment full of uncertainty and risk ((Hochstetler & Peters, 2023; Bahaduri & Susanti, 2022).

Psychological factors also play a big role in the rehabilitation process of prisoners. Many inmates enter rehabilitation programs against a background of unaddressed trauma, depression, or anxiety. Without adequate psychological support, inmates can feel hopeless and unmotivated to actively participate in rehabilitation. Research shows that individuals with mental health problems tend to have lower rates of rehabilitation success, making it important for correctional institutions to provide qualified psychological support for inmates (Jainah, 2022).

After considering all of the above factors, it is clear that the effectiveness of narcotics eradication policies at Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution is highly dependent on how the institution is able to overcome these challenges. A comprehensive strategy is needed to address various existing issues, both in terms of resources, training, inter-agency cooperation, as well as social and psychological aspects that affect inmates. The implementation of rehabilitation programs needs to be carried out systematically and adjusted to the specific needs of inmates to achieve optimal results.

It is also important to involve families and communities in the rehabilitation process. Families can play an important role in supporting inmates during and after their sentences. By involving them in existing programs, inmates can feel strong support and motivation to change. Holding socialization programs involving inmate families can help strengthen bonds and accelerate their social reintegration process (Mumtaz et al., 2025).

Applicable regulations, such as Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, must be implemented more consistently and flexibly. This includes creating space for adjustments to policies that may be ineffective or no longer relevant to existing conditions. This law has provided a clear legal framework for rehabilitation policies, but in practice there is still room for innovation and adjustment that allows correctional institutions to be more responsive to changes occurring on the ground.

## CONCLUSION

From this study, it can be concluded that the implementation of narcotics eradication policies in the Tanjung Raja Class IIA Correctional Institution still faces various obstacles even though it has shown positive efforts such as the formation of a special team and the implementation of rehabilitation programs. The decline in narcotics trafficking has not been significant reflects the gap between policies and practices in the field, which is influenced by limited budgets, human resources, facilities, weak inter-agency synergy, and social stigma against inmates. Although the applicable regulations have provided a clear legal basis, the effectiveness of implementation requires strengthening through increased resources, officer training, cross-agency collaboration, evidence-based approaches, family and community involvement, and continuous monitoring and evaluation so that narcotics eradication policies can run more optimally and have a real impact in suppressing drug trafficking and increasing the success of prisoner rehabilitation.

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