



ISSN 2827-8151 (Online)
SRAWUNG (Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities)

<https://journal.ifpublisher.com/index.php/jssh>

Vol. 2, Issue. 4, (2023)

doi.org/10.56943/jssh.v2i4.396

The Effect of Social Rehabilitation on Legal Awareness of Drug Prisoners in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya

Mas Varis Simba Putra Fariandra^{1*}, Dr. Karim²

¹fariandran@gmail.com, ²mkarim@ubhara.ac.id

Universitas Bhayangkara Surabaya

*Corresponding Author: Mas Varis Simba Putra Fariandra

Email: fariandran@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Law No. 35/2009 Article 54 on narcotics clearly states that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must receive medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. Drug addiction does not instantly disappear, therefore rehabilitation is needed before they are admitted into the development phase. Not only as a place for the development of prisoners, the correctional institution is also a suitable place to rehabilitate drug prisoners, as is the case in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya. Therefore, this research is conducted to find out the implementation of social rehabilitation for drug prisoners in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya; and to find out the effect of social rehabilitation on legal awareness of drug prisoners there. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative combined with juridical-empirical approach. The researcher used primary and secondary data to collect the data. Primary data was obtained from the development and security section at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya, while secondary data was obtained from literature review derived from regulations and laws related to the research topic. The implementation of social rehabilitation at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya is in accordance with the Correctional Rehabilitation Service Provider Standards issued by the Directorate General of Corrections in 2020; and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia No. 12/2017 on the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation for Prisoners. The programs provided during the social rehabilitation are very effective on the legal awareness of drug prisoners. Social rehabilitation include psychological and social aspects. These programs directly affect their understanding of the surrounding environment. From the research results, it is concluded that increased law enforcement against drug trafficking helps prevent drug consumption. The quality and quantity of correctional officers need to be supported to assist the implementation of assistance in prisons to be even more effective.

Keywords: Drug Addiction, Legal Awareness, Social Rehabilitation

INTRODUCTION

The general perception of drug addicts has changed. Society no longer considers them as criminals but as addicted individuals. Drug addiction does not instantly disappear, therefore rehabilitation is needed before they are admitted into the development phase. Not only as a place for the development of prisoners, the correctional institution is also a suitable place to rehabilitate drug prisoners, as is the case in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya. Drug crimes are classified as special crimes that are often referred to as extraordinary crimes. The negative impact of drug crimes is enormous, especially on the younger generation who are the future of this nation. Rehabilitation of drug addicts or users is a form of social protection that integrates drug addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse drugs (Gani et al., 2015). Based on the Narcotics Law, the government is aggressively pursuing rehabilitation for drug abusers and addicts. Under Law No. 35/2009 Article 103 on Narcotics stipulates that judges examining cases of narcotics addicts can accomplish two things. First, the judge decides and orders to receive treatment and care if the drug addict is convicted of a narcotics crime. Second, the judge can decide to order the person to receive treatment and care if the drug addict is not convicted of a narcotics crime. The authority recognizes that drug addicts, not only as perpetrators of criminal acts, but also as victims of the crime itself, which in victimology is referred to as self victimization (A. A. I. M. C. Dewi, 2012).

Law No. 35/2009 Article 54 on narcotics clearly states that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must receive medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation (Iskandar, 2021). Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 12/2017 on the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Detainees and Prisoners in Correctional Technical Implementation Units stipulates that addicts, abusers, and victims of narcotics abuse must receive narcotics rehabilitation services at State Detention Centers, Temporary Child Placement Institutions (RUTAN), Correctional Institutions (LAPAS), Special Development Institutions for Children (LPKA), and Correctional Centers (BAPAS) (Indonesia, 2017). Social rehabilitation is the process of reintegrating drug addicts into their lives to prevent drug addicts from reusing or reoffending. It is intended to reintegrate drug addicts and abusers into society by restoring thought processes, emotions, and behaviors as indicators of change to fulfill normal personality components and be able to re-interact with their social environment (Fajar, 2022). Based on previous background, this research is conducted to find out the implementation of social rehabilitation for drug prisoners in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya; and to find out the effect of social rehabilitation on legal awareness of drug prisoners there.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Drug Addiction

Currently, the problem and drug trafficking in Indonesia has become a concern because drug addicts have penetrated widely in the educational environment, work environment, and the rural and urban communities. The total number of drug abusers has reached 5.1 million people. In 2006, it was estimated to reach 2.3 million people, equivalent to 1.5 percent of Indonesia's population. The increasing number of drug users in this country, which has become a national problem, is suspected to be due to inconsistent law enforcement. The indication can refer to the mandate of Law No. 35/2009 on narcotics (Hasibuan, 2017). According to Rodiah, there are several factors that trigger a person to be addicted to drugs, such following below:

1. Personal Factor

Personal factor includes the desire to try because of curiosity, the desire to be accepted in a certain group. Drugs can also be used by someone as a solution to problems, besides that usually drug users feel that they are not cared for, either from their family, especially parents or someone who is considered special to them.

2. Environmental Factor

Environmental factor includes a troubled or broken home family, the family being drug users or drug traffickers, social environment or community, having a lot of free time that is wasted, a social environment that is full of competition and uncertainty.

3. Narcotics Factor

Narcotics are increasingly easy to obtain making someone get these illegal drugs quickly and easily, drugs have many types, ways of use and different forms of packaging, it is difficult to reveal drug trafficking business crimes, besides that narcotics is a promising business because the profits generated from the drug business are very large (Khoirina, 2020).

Legal Awareness

Regarding "legal obedience," this cannot be separated from legal awareness, and good legal awareness is legal obedience, and not good legal awareness is disobedience. According to Ewick and Silbey, legal awareness refers to the ways in which people understand the law and legal institutions, i.e. the understandings that give meaning to people's experiences and actions (Ali, 2015). Due to the inseparable relationship between legal awareness and legal obedience, some literature presented by several experts on legal obedience is based on legal awareness. This is reflected in two kinds of legal awareness, which are legal awareness as legal obedience; and legal awareness against the law (Marsinah, 2016).

Social Rehabilitation

Social rehabilitation is a social service process conducted in the community, family and institutions as a form of preparing clients vocally, physically, mentally and socially so that clients can complete their social malfunction so that self-esteem, self-adjustment to the environment, and vocational opportunities can recover and develop (Muzaki, 2015). Law No. 35/2009 Article 54 on narcotics clearly states that narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must receive medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. The importance of social rehabilitation is based on human rights, which is the right to live and be free from the threat of narcotics where rehabilitation is considered to have been effective in preventing addicts from drug abuse. The drug rehabilitation program is a coordinated and integrated program, consisting of medical, mental, psychosocial, religious, educational and vocational training efforts to improve abilities, self-adjustment, independence and self-help and achieve functional abilities in accordance with their potential, both physical, mental, social and economic (Badri, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research method commonly used to examine natural research objects in real conditions rather than in controlled conditions as in experiments (Lestari & Prasetyo, 2023). Descriptive itself means that the results of the research will be described as clearly as possible based on the research that has been done without drawing a conclusion based on the results of the research. This research uses an empirical research approach as well to describe the conditions seen in the field as they are. Empirical studies can be interpreted as science based on experimental data derived from observation and experience. This research uses a juridical-empirical approach. Juridical-empirical research is research that associates law with human behavior. This formulation can be used as a guideline, which means determining if the rule of law actually applies in the real life of society. In addition to this approach, the author also takes an approach from a sociological perspective, implying that this research looks at observing social aspects that occur in society. In this research, researchers collect both primary and secondary data. The primary data are obtained from the coaching and security sections at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya, while the secondary data are obtained from library research derived from rules and laws related to the research topic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Background and Legal Basis for the Implementation of Social Rehabilitation at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya

Social rehabilitation is a program that aims to help someone who experiences social problems and has behavioral or mental health disorders, enabling them to re-

adapt and function optimally in the social environment. The social problems in question may vary, such as unemployment, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, crime, family issues, and many others. The purpose of social rehabilitation is to help individuals develop the social abilities and skills required to be able to live independently and benefit the community. Social rehabilitation programs usually involve various professionals, such as psychologists, counselors, doctors, social workers, and others. In a social context, social rehabilitation plays an essential role in helping individuals overcome social problems and return to their function in society. The social rehabilitation process not only helps individuals but also benefits society as a whole by helping to reduce social problems and improve social welfare.

Therefore, correctional institutions are expected to provide protection, care, and guidance to prisoners, allowing them to re-adapt to society and live a better life after leaving the correctional institution. Thus, the social rehabilitation program at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya is an effort to provide an approach to social problems that occur in prisoners. The social rehabilitation program aims to help prisoners develop the skills and social abilities needed to live independently and benefit the community. In addition, the social rehabilitation program also aims to reduce the level of crime and drug abuse and improve social welfare in the community. The existence of social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions is expected to reduce the level of recidivism so that prisoners may live a better life after being released and can contribute positively to society. In this case, the government seeks to develop an effective and sustainable social rehabilitation program in correctional institutions, especially in Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya.

There are a number of legal foundations for the implementation of social rehabilitation programs at Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya. The first legal foundation is the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia No. 12/2017 concerning the Implementation of Drug Rehabilitation for Prisoners. The second legal foundation is the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.HH-1.PR.01.03 of 2022 concerning the Performance Targets of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in 2022. The next legal foundation is the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-168.OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Standards for Organizing Correctional Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners, Addicts, Abusers, and Victims of Drug Abuse in Correctional Technical Implementation Units. The last legal foundation is the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS 1853.PK.01.06.04 of 2021 concerning the Determination of Correctional Technical Implementation Units Organizers in 2022.

Social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions are carried out as a response to social problems that occur in society, especially those related to drug-related crime and drug abuse. Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics is a law that regulates drug control in Indonesia. The following are some of the key points of Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics:

1. Definition of Narcotics
Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which may cause physical or psychological dependence.
2. Types of Drug
Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics divides drugs into three groups: Schedule I, II, and III. Each schedule has different rules for its use.
3. Banning and Controlling
Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics strictly prohibits anyone from producing, importing, exporting, offering, selling, buying, or possessing drugs. In addition, the government also imposes strict controls on drugs, from production to distribution and consumption.
4. Punishment for Violators
Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics provides very severe penalties for offenders, especially for drug dealers and abusers. These penalties may include imprisonment, fines, and the death penalty.
5. Treatment and Rehabilitation
Law No. 35/2009 on Narcotics also regulates treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts. The government is obliged to provide adequate health facilities and services for drug addicts.

Implementation of the Social Rehabilitation at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya

Correctional rehabilitation for prisoners, addicts, abusers, and victims of drug-related crime in the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit is divided into three stages: medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and post-rehabilitation. There are a number of stages in the process of implementing the social rehabilitation program at Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya. The first is ASSIST Screening. At this stage, ASSIST Screening was conducted to cover all psychoactive substances using a questionnaire developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1997 and addiction specialist researchers. Screening is a process of initial screening or examination undertaken to identify or detect the presence of certain diseases, medical conditions, or risk factors in individuals that may require further action (Pratiwi, 2021). The purpose of screening is to identify cases that require further diagnosis or medical intervention so that appropriate treatment or action can be taken at an early stage. Screening can be conducted by various methods, including medical tests, questionnaire questions, physical examinations, or the use of technology such as scanning medical images. Screening may be helpful in detecting conditions or risk factors that may have no symptoms or may not be directly visible. However, it is crucial to remember that screening results do not always indicate a definite diagnosis and often require further confirmation through more advanced tests or examinations. Therefore, screening

results should be evaluated by a competent medical professional to determine the next steps required.

The next stage is a basic health check. At this stage the first stage of the urine test is carried out by the medical staff at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya. A basic health check is an evaluation process carried out to evaluate the general health condition of an individual (Ridwan & Kamariah, 2019). The purpose of a basic health check is to provide early detection of health problems, prevent disease, and improve overall health.

The next step is to fill in the informed consent. Informed consent, or consent form, is a letter of consent for intervention or release of information from the service recipient. The consent form does not have to accommodate the option to refuse the intervention or discontinue following the service process, as correctional rehabilitation services use a mandatory approach. Informed consent is the consent given by an individual after obtaining adequate information and understanding the risks, benefits, and consequences associated with a medical or research action (Tamher et al., 2022). This concept is important in the medical and research fields since it respects human autonomy and rights. The purpose of informed consent is to ensure that individuals have an adequate comprehension of what will be performed on them, thus enabling them to make informed and voluntary decisions (Pebrina et al., 2022). This enables them to actively participate in decision-making regarding their own medical care or participation in research. Informed consent also provides legal protection to the patient or research subject and involves basic ethical principles such as autonomy, integrity, and respect for human dignity. Healthcare providers or researchers have an obligation to ensure that informed consent is obtained before proceeding with medical treatment or research activities.

The next stage is the stage of program introduction, which is the process of providing clear and comprehensive information regarding the program to certain individuals or groups. The purpose of program introduction is to introduce the program, explaining its objectives, benefits, activities, and other important components to the intended audience. The process of program introduction usually involves effective and structured communication between the party organizing the program and the audience who seeks to be informed about the program. An effective program introduction aims to generate a clear understanding and build interest and participation in the program. It is crucial to provide information in a comprehensible manner and adapt the message in accordance with the requirements and preferences of the target audience.

The next stage is assessment. Rehabilitation assessment is the collection of information to obtain a clinical and in-depth picture of prospective rehabilitation participants and make a plan for providing rehabilitation services. The purpose of assessment is to assess rehabilitation activities as well as to measure the success of the rehabilitation program that has been held (N. Dewi, 2020).

The next stage is psychosocial intervention. Psychosocial interventions are a series of actions or programs designed to influence the psychological and social aspects of individuals or groups (Maisyaroh, 2021). The main goal is to improve psychological, social, and emotional well-being and assist individuals or groups in overcoming their psychological problems, developing their social skills, and improving their social function.

The next stage is individual counseling. Individual counseling is an interactive process in which a counselor or therapist meets in person with an individual to help them understand and address a personal, emotional, or psychological problem (Karni, 2014). Individual counseling usually takes place in scheduled sessions and is conducted privately between the counselor and the individual seeking help. Individual counseling is usually confidential and has a specified time frame, although the number of sessions required may vary depending on the complexity of the problem and the progress of the individual. The counselor may also assign tasks or homework to individuals to help them implement the desired changes in their daily lives.

The next stage is psychoeducation, an approach in counseling or therapy that combines both psychological and educational aspects. It involves providing individuals or groups with information, knowledge, and understanding regarding mental health issues, emotion management strategies, coping skills, or other factors related to psychological well-being. The goal of psychoeducation is to empower individuals or groups with a better understanding of their psychological state and provide them with useful resources to cope with the problems they face (Septiana, 2021). This stage may also help reduce the stigma associated with mental health problems and increase the general understanding of the importance of psychological care and support.

The next stage is support group counseling. Support group counseling is a group of individuals with similar experiences or problems who gather regularly to support each other, share experiences, and gain a better understanding of the issues they face (Prayitno, 2017). The group is guided by a counselor or therapist who acts as a facilitator to ensure the flow of discussions and provide appropriate guidance. The main purpose of support group counseling is to create a safe space and supportive environment where group members can share their experiences, emotions, and challenges. Support group counseling may help individuals feel heard, understood, and supported by others who are going through similar issues. However, it is important to remember that support group counseling is not a substitute for individual therapy, and each individual may still require more specialized individual counseling assistance.

The next stage is the final assessment. The final assessment is the collection of information to obtain a clinical and in-depth picture of the prospective rehabilitation participants, make a plan for providing rehabilitation services, and

determine the effectiveness of rehabilitation services using the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) form (Rehabilitasi, 2017).

The last stage is posthabilitation. Posthabilitation is a follow-up care service provided to participants who are former addicts, abusers, or victims of drug abuse who have completed medical rehabilitation or social rehabilitation in order to maintain recovery (Al-Jamalullay, 2018). Posthabilitation refers to the period of time after a person has completed a rehabilitation program for mental health problems, addiction, or other disorders. It is an important transitional phase where individuals strive to gain independence, re-establish a stable life, and maintain the positive changes achieved during rehabilitation. Posthabilitation aims to assist individuals in maintaining their recovery, applying the skills they have learned during rehabilitation, and dealing with challenges that may arise after being out of a structured environment.

Post-Rehab Activities

1. Vocational

Vocational activities in the context of social rehabilitation aim to assist individuals who have experienced social difficulties, mental well-being, or physical limitations in developing the skills and knowledge necessary for independence and social reintegration.

2. Seminar

Seminar activities are events organized to facilitate information exchange, learning, and discussion on a particular topic or issue. Seminars are often attended by a group of participants interested in the same topic and hosted by a speaker or a group of speakers.

3. Counseling

Individual counseling is an interactive process in which a counselor or therapist meets in person with an individual to help them understand and address an ongoing personal, emotional, or psychological problem. Individual counseling usually takes place in scheduled sessions and is conducted privately between the counselor and the individual seeking help.

The implementation of social rehabilitation in correctional institutions has a number of interests, both for prisoners and society. Several reasons why social rehabilitation is important to be implemented in correctional institutions include:

1. Preventing criminality

Social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions aim to assist prisoners in developing the skills and social abilities needed to live independently and benefit society. This program may help prevent future criminality and reduce recidivism rates.

2. Improving social welfare
Prisoners who have received social rehabilitation in prison are expected to return to being productive and useful members of society. This will help improve social welfare in the society and reduce the poverty rate.
3. Improving prisoners' quality of life
Social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions may improve prisoners' quality of life while they are imprisoned, as well as assist them in reintegrating into society after their release. People who have obtained social rehabilitation often have stronger abilities and may obtain employment inside the prison, which allows them to earn additional money for their income.
4. Improving the security of correctional institutions
By providing adequate social rehabilitation programs, prisoners will feel valued and cared for by correctional officers. This may help improve security within the correctional institution and reduce the occurrence of violence or rebellion from prisoners.

In order to provide the most effective benefits for prisoners and the community, social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions need to be implemented properly and effectively. This involves cooperation between correctional institutions, the government, the community, and various other related parties. There are a number of factors supporting the implementation of social rehabilitation in correctional institutions:

1. Adequate Facilities and Infrastructure
From the observations of researchers, Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya has fulfilled and provided adequate facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of social rehabilitation programs.
2. Adequate Human Resources
The availability of resources, including trained personnel, adequate facilities, and an adequate budget, significantly supports the implementation of social rehabilitation in correctional institutions. From the results of the researchers' observations, all officers at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya had an active role in the implementation of the rehabilitation program for prisoners.
3. Collaboration with External Parties
A well-developed collaboration with external parties, such as educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, and companies, may present more opportunities to provide education and training programs to prisoners. This collaboration may expand the reach and enrich social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions. From the researcher's observations, Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya collaborates with external partners to support the success of the rehabilitation program.

On the other hand, the following are the inhibiting factors for the implementation of social rehabilitation in the correctional institutions:

1. Overcrowding and Limited Capacity

When correctional institutions experience problems of overcrowding or lack of facilities, the implementation of social rehabilitation programs may be hampered. Crowded conditions and limited resources could make it impossible to provide adequate treatment and counseling to prisoners.

2. Stigma and Discrimination from Society

Prisoners who have undergone social rehabilitation often face stigma and discrimination from society after being released. This may hinder their reintegration process and limit their opportunities, such as employment or decent housing.

3. Limited Time and Too Short Resocialization

Limited time to implement social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions may restrict the long-term effects that could be achieved. Rushed resocialization may hinder prisoners' preparation for successful social reintegration after their release.

4. Lack of Post-Release Support: After being released, the lack of adequate support for prisoners who have undergone social rehabilitation can make them vulnerable.

Conclusions regarding the successful implementation of social rehabilitation in correctional institutions may vary as it depends on various factors. However, all aspects of success for implementing social rehabilitation programs have been attempted to be fulfilled by the Technical Implementation Unit of Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya following the standards for the implementation of correctional social rehabilitation programs. Therefore, it can be concluded that the social rehabilitation program has been carried out well, and then an evaluation is carried out for the success of the next social rehabilitation program in the future.

The Effect of Social Rehabilitation on Legal Awareness

The programs provided during social rehabilitation may significantly influence the mental health of individuals. The activities in the social rehabilitation program are activities that involve psychological and social aspects in an effort to help individuals overcome emotional, cognitive, or behavioral problems that may affect their mental well-being. Indeed, this will have a direct influence on their understanding of the surrounding environment, especially legal awareness. Through social rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions, prisoners could gain a better understanding of the legal consequences of their actions. They may learn about the penalties applied for certain offenses and their impact on their lives and society as a whole. With this increased awareness, prisoners may be more likely to consider the legal consequences before committing an offense.

Social rehabilitation and guidance in correctional institutions are two interrelated things in an effort to improve behavior and prepare prisoners to return to the community. Social rehabilitation is a process carried out to help individuals who experience social problems or undesirable behavior, such as drug or alcohol abuse, domestic violence, unemployment, and many others. The purpose of social rehabilitation is to help the individual overcome their problems and return to actively participating in society.

Legal awareness refers to an individual's or community's understanding of the law and willingness to comply with applicable legal rules. Legal awareness involves knowledge of legal rights and obligations, understanding of the legal system, and appreciation of the importance of the rule of law in maintaining social order. Legal awareness plays an important role in maintaining social stability and promoting justice. The following are several essential aspects of legal awareness:

1. Legal Knowledge

Legal awareness is initiated by an understanding of the law itself. This includes knowledge of various regulations, legislation, legal rights, and obligations, as well as applicable legal processes. In this case, it is the rules that apply in the correctional institution that must be obeyed by prisoners.

2. Compliance with the Law

Legal awareness involves compliance with the rule of law. Prisoners with good legal awareness will tend to obey the law and avoid unlawful acts while in detention.

3. Participation in the Legal System

Legal awareness also encourages prisoners' participation in the legal system within the correctional institution, such as reporting violations to correctional officers.

4. Promotes Social Change

Legal awareness can be a catalyst for positive social change. With a better understanding of the law, prisoners have played an active role in maintaining order within correctional institutions.

Legal awareness is an essential factor in maintaining social order and promoting justice in society. Through education, information, and opportunities to participate in the legal process, individuals and communities may develop better legal awareness and strengthen the sustainability of the legal system. Meanwhile, guidance in the correctional institutions is an activity carried out to guide and assist prisoners in preparing themselves to return to society after serving their sentence in the correctional institutions. These activities include education, job training, and other activities aimed at improving the skills and behavior of prisoners in order to prepare them to live independently and live a better life after being released from the correctional institution.

In this case, social rehabilitation and guidance in correctional institutions are interrelated because both aim to improve behavior and help prisoners return to society in a better way. Social rehabilitation activities may help prisoners overcome social or behavioral problems that may have caused them to be sent to correctional institutions, while guidance in correctional institutions helps them prepare to return to the community and live independently. In practice, social rehabilitation and guidance in correctional institutions are often carried out in an integrated manner to achieve more optimal results. There are several benchmarks that can be used to assess the influence of social rehabilitation success on the legal awareness of prisoners in correctional institutions:

1. Rate of reoffending
The success of social rehabilitation can be measured by looking at the rate of reoffending by prisoners after they are released from prison. If prisoners who have participated in the social rehabilitation program have a low rate of reoffending, this indicates the effectiveness of the program in helping them improve their behavior and avoid re-engaging in criminal activity. Indeed, the low rate of reoffending by prisoners indicates that the social rehabilitation program has an impact on prisoners' legal awareness.
2. Involvement in positive activities
The extent to which prisoners are involved in positive activities within the correctional institution is assessed, such as education, job training, or other rehabilitation programs. When prisoners are actively participating in these activities, it indicates that they are receiving guidance and taking advantage of opportunities to develop skills that will help them when they are released.
3. Assessment of prisoners by Block Guardians or correctional officers
Involving prisoners in the process of assessing the success of social rehabilitation is also important. An evaluation that involves them can provide insight into the extent to which they feel helped and ready to return to society after undergoing a social rehabilitation program in correctional institutions.
4. Do not possess any straff-cell record
The purpose of the straff-cell in correctional institutions is to punish offenders by restricting their freedom and isolating them from society as a consequence of their actions. In addition, the straff-cell in the correctional institution is also intended to deter offenders from committing crimes again and provide an opportunity for them to reflect on their behavior and possibly participate in rehabilitation and guidance programs within the prison.

It is important to note that each of these benchmarks should be applied in consideration of the individual context and the rehabilitation program being conducted. The success of social rehabilitation may vary depending on various factors, such as the type of crime, the level of involvement of the prisoner, post-release support, and the resources available for the implementation of social rehabilitation programs. Through these experiences, prisoners may develop a better understanding of the function and purpose of the law and the impact of actions. This may encourage prisoners to be more aware of their responsibilities and commit to avoid re-engaging in any unlawful activity.

Overall, the increased legal awareness of prisoners can play an important role in the success of social rehabilitation in prisons. Under better understanding of legal consequences, legal rights, obligations, and the importance of resocialization, as well as engagement in programs involving the justice system, prisoners can have greater motivation to change their behavior and implement positive changes in their lives after being released.

CONCLUSION

Social rehabilitation programs at Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya have been implemented in accordance with the Standards for the Implementation of Community Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners, Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Correctional Technical Implementation Units and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12/2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation for Prisoners; Standards for the Implementation of Community Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners, Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Correctional Technical Implementation Units. The programs provided during the social rehabilitation period have a significant impact on the legal awareness of prisoners. Activities in the social rehabilitation program are activities that involve psychological and social aspects in an effort to help individuals overcome emotional, cognitive, or behavioral problems that can affect their mental health. This directly impacts their understanding of the surrounding environment, especially legal awareness.

REFERENCES

- Al-Jamalullay, S. H. (2018). *Program Tindak Lanjut Pascarehabilitasi Narkoba pada Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Aceh*. UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh.
- Ali, A. (2015). *Menguak Tabir Hukum* (2nd ed.). Prenada Media Group.
- Badri, M. (2016). Program Rehabilitasi bagi Penyalahgunaan Narkotika dalam Perspektif Undang-undang No. 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 16(3).

- Dewi, A. A. I. M. C. (2012). Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Korban Penyalahguna Narkotika dengan berlakunya Undang-undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika. *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana*, 1(1).
- Dewi, N. (2020). *Peserta Rehabilitasi Tahap II di LPN Jakarta Jalani Asesmen Akhir*. Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan Kementerian Hukum Dan HAM Republik Indonesia.
- Fajar, M. (2022). Penerapan Rehabilitasi Medis dan Rehabilitasi Sosial Atas Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Bagi Diri Sendiri. *Sostech: Jurnal Sosial Dan Teknologi*, 2(5).
- Gani, H. A., Aprilianda, D. N., & Ferdian, A. (2015). Rehabilitasi sebagai Upaya Depenalisasi bagi Pecandu Narkotika. *Brawijaya Law Student Journal*, 1–20.
- Hasibuan, A. A. (2017). Narkoba dan Penanggulangannya. *Studia Didaktika: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Pendidikan*, 11(1), 33–44.
- Indonesia, M. H. dan H. A. M. R. (2017). *Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2017 tentang Penyelenggaraan Layanan Rehabilitasi Narkotika bagi Tahanan dan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan*.
- Iskandar, F. (2021). Pelaksanaan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pengedar terhadap Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika. *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 2(2), 96–116. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jphk.v2i2.9989>
- Karni, A. (2014). Konseling dan Psikoterapi Profesional. *Syi'ar*, 14(1), 39–52.
- Khoirina, Z. A. (2020). *Faktor-faktor Penyebab Kecanduan Narkoba pada Anak di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Yogyakarta*. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Surakarta.
- Lestari, Y. D., & Prasetyo, D. I. (2023). Implementation of Granting Healthcare Facilities Rights For Pregnant Female Prisoners at Class II A Surabaya Women's Penitentiary. *YURIS: Journal of Court & Justice*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.56943/jcj.v2i2.362>
- Maisyaroh, A. N. (2021). *Intervensi Psikososial Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual di Unit Pelayanan Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kabupaten Bantul*. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
- Marsinah, R. (2016). Kesadaran Hukum sebagai Alat Pengendali Pelaksanaan Hukum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara*, 6(2), 86–96.
- Muzaki, A. (2015). Pengembangan Program Rehabilitasi Sosial sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Kesempatan Kerja Penyandang Disabilitas di UPT Rehabilitasi Sosial Cacat Tubuh Pasuruan. *Jurnal UNESA*, 4(1), 1–15.

- Pebrina, A. R., Najwan, J., & Alissa, E. (2022). Fungsi Penerapan Informed Consent sebagai Persetujuan pada Perjanjian Terapeutik. *Zaaken: Journal of Civil and Bussiness Law*, 3(3), 468–486.
- Pratiwi, A. (2021). *Deteksi Dini Gangguan Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Penerbit Lakeisha.
- Prayitno. (2017). *Konseling Profesional yang Berhasil : Layanan dan Kegiatan Pendukung*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Rehabilitasi, D. B. (2017). *Asesmen dan Rencana Intervensi Pada Lembaga Rehabilitasi yang Diselenggarakan oleh Masyarakat bagi Pecandu dan Korban Penyalahgunaan Narkotika*. Deputi Rehabilitasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia.
- Ridwan, & Kamariah, N. (2019). Evaluasi Penerapan Pemeriksaan Kesehatan Tenaga Kerja di Balai Besar Pengembangan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, 25(3), 246–261.
- Septiana, N. (2021). *Pendekatan Psikoedukasi Dalam Upaya Perubahan Perilaku Pada Anak Jalanan di PSBR Taruna Jaya 2*. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Tamher, G., Saija, R., & Labetubun, M. A. H. (2022). Penggunaan Persetujuan Medis Sebagai Alat Bukti. *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(11), 1103–1119.