

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan tindak pidana narkoba seiring dengan Pertumbuhan ekonomi di negara Indonesia. Modus tindak pidana narkoba meliputi peredaran gelap narkoba, transaksi ilegal narkoba dan penyalahgunaannya. Dampak konsumsi narkoba merasuki 78% korban tewas berusia antara 19-21 tahun. Kebijakan pemerintah dalam penanggulangan bahaya narkoba melalui bimbingan klien masyarakat yang bertujuan, memulihkan klien menjadi manusia seutuhnya dan produktif dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat. Tesis ini, mengangkat permasalahan bagaimana sistem pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana narkoba, pelaksanaan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi terhadap klien masyarakat, kendala dan solusi perbaikan pelaksanaan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi terhadap klien masyarakat di balai masyarakat kelas I Semarang Jawa Tengah. Sedangkan, tujuan pada penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui dan menjelaskan sistem pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana narkoba, pelaksanaan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi terhadap klien masyarakat, kendala dan solusi perbaikan pelaksanaan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi terhadap klien masyarakat di Bapas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis empiris melalui metode pengambilan data *purposive sampling* dengan cara mewawancarai responden bebas terpimpin yang kompeten menjawab pertanyaan peneliti pada topik sistem pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana narkoba di Bapas. Hasil yang diperoleh pada tesis ini, sistem pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana narkoba berisi empat tahap intervensi terapi bagi klien masyarakat yaitu pendaftaran awal, rehabilitasi, pasca rehabilitasi dan terminasi. Keluaran sistem ialah klien masyarakat sembuh dari ketergantungan narkoba. Pelaksanaan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi mengutamakan tata kelola pada aspek prosedural administrasi, pemenuhan sarana, perencanaan, pengorganisasian, pelaksanaan, pengawasan dan monitoring serta evaluasi. Kendala implementasi bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi meliputi 2 faktor, yaitu faktor internal dan eksternal klien masyarakat. Solusi perbaikan sistem pencegahan, ialah penguatan data portofolio klien pada saat re assessment di Bapas. Selain itu, diperlukan politik anggaran dalam penyelenggaraan yang ramah terhadap inflasi. Saran yang direkomendasikan adalah menguatkan jejaring-jejaring pihak ketiga guna menopang anggaran penyelenggaraan bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi yang tidak menyalahi aturan hukum.

Kata Kunci: Bimbingan pasca rehabilitasi, tindak pidana narkoba, klien masyarakat

ABSTRACT

Increased criminal narcotics along with economic growth in Indonesia. Narcotics criminal mode includes illicit drug trafficking, illegal narcotics transactions and misuse. The impact of drug consumption pervades 78% of deaths between the ages of 19-21 years. Government policy in overcoming the danger of narcotics through the guidance of correctional clients aiming, restoring the client to become a whole and productive people in the life of society. This thesis raises the question of how to prevent the system of repetition of narcotic crime, the implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance to correctional clients, obstacles and solutions to improve the implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance to correctional clients in Class I Semarang Central Java. Meanwhile, the purpose of this research is to know and explain the prevention system of narcotic narcotics, the implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance to correctional clients, constraints and solutions to improve the implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance to correctional clients in Correctional center. This research uses empirical juridical approach through purposive sampling data collection method by interviewing competent free respondent answer the researcher question on the topic of prevention system of Narcotics crime in Correctional center. The results obtained in this thesis, the prevention system of narcotic drug crime contains four stages of therapeutic intervention for prison clients namely initial registration, rehabilitation, post-rehabilitation and termination. System output is correctional clients recover from narcotic addiction. Implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance prioritizes governance on procedural aspects of administration, fulfillment of facilities, planning, organizing, implementation, monitoring and monitoring and evaluation. Constraints implementation of post-rehabilitation guidance includes 2 factors, namely internal and external factors of correctional clients. The prevention system improvement solution is strengthening client portfolio data upon reassessment in Correctional center. In addition, budget politics are required in the inflation-friendly provision. The recommended recommendation is to strengthen third-party networks to support the budget for post-rehabilitation guidance that does not violate the rule of law.

Keywords: *Post-rehabilitation guidance, narcotics crime, correctional client*