

The Intersection of Social Engineering and Rehabilitation Law: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Law Reform for Drug Addicts in Indonesia

Siti Ngaisah¹, Wredha Danang Widoyoko², Haryono³, Diah Ayu Rahmawati⁴, Ruchan Sanusi⁵
^{1,2,3,4,5} Universitas Bhayangkara Surabaya

Article Info

Article history:

Received Nov, 2024
Revised Nov, 2024
Accepted Nov, 2024

Keywords:

Social Engineering
Rehabilitation Law
Drug Addiction
Indonesia
Legal Reform

ABSTRACT

This study examines the intersection of social engineering and rehabilitation law in Indonesia, focusing on the effectiveness of legislative reforms addressing drug addiction. By employing a juridical analysis of legislation, the research evaluates the alignment of Indonesia's Narcotics Law with social engineering principles aimed at shifting societal perceptions of addiction from punitive to rehabilitative. Findings reveal significant challenges, including limited institutional capacity, societal stigma, and inconsistencies in law enforcement, which undermine the intended outcomes of rehabilitation laws. Comparative insights from global best practices underscore the need for integrated and well-resourced strategies to enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation-focused legal frameworks. Recommendations are proposed to address these challenges through legislative revisions, institutional strengthening, and public awareness campaigns.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Siti Ngaisah
Institution: Universitas Bhayangkara Surabaya
Email: ngaisah@ubhara.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction is a complex social problem, reaching beyond the individual to touch on public health, social welfare, and legal governance. In Indonesia, drug abuse has grown into a national crisis that requires a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach [1], [2]. While punitive measures have historically dominated the legal approach to drug-related offenses, a growing recognition of addiction as a health condition rather than a moral failing has catalyzed shifts toward rehabilitation-focused reforms [3]–[5]. This evolution aligns with the principles of

social engineering, where legal instruments are employed to shape societal behavior and attitudes, fostering recovery and reintegration over punishment.

Rehabilitation law in Indonesia is part of broader legal reforms that try to balance societal protection with the restoration of individual well-being. The enactment of legislation supportive of rehabilitation demonstrates a commitment to international human rights standards, with an emphasis on humane treatment and dignity for those suffering from addiction [6], [7]. Despite such legislative progress, challenges persist in

achieving these goals. Problems like poor implementation, lack of access to rehabilitation facilities, and deeply ingrained stigmatization often diminish these reforms in their effectiveness [8]. The drug addiction problem in Indonesia has turned into a major national issue that threatens the health of the people, social stability, and the rule of law. With a rise in substance abuse, urgent actions are required because punitive approaches have not worked to treat the very causes of addiction. Despite the efforts to stress rehabilitation through legislation, systemic inefficiencies, institutional resource deficiencies, and widespread stigma within society have significantly hindered progress [9], [10]. In the absence of a comprehensive and coherent approach to integrating rehabilitation-focused policies, the crisis has the potential to further fuel public health problems and increase social inequalities.

The practice of rehabilitation laws in Indonesia, founded on the Narcotics Law (Law No. 35/2009), shows crucial discrepancies between legislative intent and real-life results. These are followed by the lack of rehabilitation infrastructure, a lack of or inadequately trained personnel, and the partial enforcement of rehabilitation measures [11], [12]. Furthermore, public acceptance and reintegration of recovering persons are still plagued by entrenched societal stigma against drug addiction. These challenges not only weaken the effectiveness of the legal frameworks that do exist but also block the way toward treating addiction as a public health problem [7], [10], [13]. This shift from punitive justice to a more rehabilitative approach is further made complex by the absence of integrated, well-resourced strategies; this calls for urgent and focused reforms.

This paper discusses the relation between social engineering and rehabilitation law in Indonesia by exploring how drug addiction is tackled through a legal framework. By assessing law reform efforts to allow the recovery and reintegration processes of drug addicts effectively, this research makes an in-depth juridical analysis

of the related legislations. The research explores how social engineering shapes people's perception and attitude towards addiction and rehabilitation and what socio-legal factors determine the different reform outcomes.

The Indonesian context presented in this paper is part of a broader contribution to the discourse on the role of the law in the rehabilitation rather than punishment approach in response to drug addiction. Results are expected to offer concrete recommendations for legislative coherence, improved institutional capacity, and the nurturing of a rehabilitative culture that would help promote recovery and social reintegration among drug addicts. Ultimately, the paper underscores how legal reforms should be in line with the imperatives of public health and social welfare to handle the complex issues of drug addiction.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *The Concept of Social Engineering in Law*

Social engineering in law refers to the deliberate use of legal frameworks and instruments to influence societal behaviors and attitudes. Rooted in the works of legal theorists such as Roscoe Pound, social engineering emphasizes the role of law as a tool to achieve social order and address societal problems. In the context of drug addiction, social engineering aims to shift the focus from punitive justice to rehabilitation and societal reintegration [14], [15]. Studies [16]–[18], suggest that successful social engineering in legal systems requires alignment between legislation, enforcement, and public perception, ensuring that the law operates as a cohesive mechanism for change.

2.2 *Rehabilitation Law and Its Framework*

Rehabilitation law is a legal approach designed to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior, particularly in cases involving drug addiction. This paradigm recognizes addiction as a health issue rather than a criminal offense, emphasizing treatment, recovery, and reintegration over incarceration [19], [20]. In Indonesia, rehabilitation law is embedded within broader legislative reforms, including the Narcotics Law (Law No. 35/2009), which outlines provisions for mandatory treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts. Comparative analyses of global rehabilitation models, such as those in Portugal and the Netherlands, underscore the importance of accessible rehabilitation services, robust legal support, and societal acceptance in achieving successful outcomes [5], [10], [21].

2.3 *Drug Addiction as a Public Health Issue*

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines drug addiction as a chronic and relapsing disorder requiring long-term treatment and support. Framing addiction as a public health issue necessitates a shift in legal and societal responses, focusing on harm reduction and recovery rather than punishment. Research [4], [21]–[24] highlights the efficacy of rehabilitation-focused interventions in reducing recidivism, improving health outcomes, and fostering societal reintegration. However, the success of such approaches

depends on the availability of resources, trained personnel, and supportive policies.

2.4 *Legislative Reforms in Indonesia*

Indonesia has undertaken significant legal reforms to address the drug crisis, transitioning from a predominantly punitive framework to one that incorporates rehabilitation. The Narcotics Law allows courts to mandate rehabilitation instead of incarceration for drug users, recognizing their dual role as offenders and victims [7], [25]. However, challenges in implementation, such as limited facilities, inconsistent enforcement, and societal stigma, continue to hinder the effectiveness of these reforms. Studies [9], [10], [13], indicate that gaps between legal provisions and their execution often fail to achieve the intended outcomes of rehabilitation-focused policies.

2.5 *The Role of Social Perception and Stigma*

Societal perceptions play a critical role in the effectiveness of rehabilitation laws. Stigma surrounding drug addiction often leads to marginalization and discrimination, creating barriers to treatment and reintegration [26], [27]. Research [28]–[30], highlights the need for public education campaigns and community engagement to reduce stigma and foster acceptance of rehabilitation as a legitimate and humane response to addiction. Social engineering strategies, such as media advocacy and educational initiatives, have been shown to

influence public attitudes and support legal reforms.

2.6 *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Law*

The effectiveness of rehabilitation law is evaluated based on its impact on individual recovery, societal reintegration, and public health outcomes. Key metrics include reduced recidivism rates, improved health and well-being of recovering addicts, and enhanced social acceptance of rehabilitation. Studies from countries with established rehabilitation programs demonstrate that a supportive legal and institutional framework is essential for achieving these outcomes [13], [31]–[33]. However, the Indonesian experience reveals persistent gaps in implementation, resource allocation, and societal acceptance, necessitating a critical review of existing policies and practices.

2.7 *Gaps in the Existing Literature*

While existing studies provide valuable insights into the principles and practices of rehabilitation law, gaps remain in understanding the interplay between legislation, enforcement, and societal attitudes in Indonesia. Limited research explores the role of social engineering in addressing these challenges, particularly in reshaping public perceptions of addiction and rehabilitation. Furthermore, there is a need for empirical studies evaluating the long-term outcomes of rehabilitation-focused legal reforms in the Indonesian context.

3. METHODS

3.1 Approach

This study employs a qualitative juridical analysis to evaluate the intersection of social engineering and rehabilitation law in Indonesia. The research design focuses on an in-depth examination of legislative frameworks, their implementation, and the socio-legal dynamics influencing their effectiveness. By analyzing laws, regulations, and policy documents, the study seeks to understand the extent to which rehabilitation law aligns with social engineering principles and its practical implications for addressing drug addiction.

3.2 Data Collection Technique

The study utilizes secondary data sourced from various materials, including Indonesia's Narcotics Law (Law No. 35/2009), associated government regulations, and international legal frameworks on rehabilitation and drug policy. It also involves a review of scholarly articles, policy reports, and case studies focusing on rehabilitation law, social engineering, and drug addiction. Additionally, data from Indonesian government agencies, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), provide insights into drug addiction rates, rehabilitation outcomes, and enforcement practices. Furthermore, media reports and public campaigns are examined to assess societal attitudes and the stigma surrounding drug addiction.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

A qualitative content analysis approach is utilized to interpret the data systematically and categorize them into themes relevant to the research objectives. The process of analysis will be done through legal analysis, which involves reviewing the wording, structure, and intent of the law on rehabilitation to assess its appropriateness with the principles of social engineering; policy analysis, which should find strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the implementation of rehabilitation law; comparative analysis, comparing Indonesian rehabilitation laws

with the most successful models from other countries to identify best practices; and societal analysis, testing the impact of societal perception and stigma, as well as public awareness campaigns, on how well rehabilitation laws function.

The effectiveness of rehabilitation law is assessed through a multidimensional framework approach, taking into consideration four dimensions. First, there is the legislative coherence between the laws and their stated objectives. The institutional capacity pertains to resources, infrastructure, and personnel that are adequate to carry out the rehabilitation programs. Public perception and stigma refer to societal acceptance of rehabilitation as an alternative to punitive measures. The rehabilitation outcomes are finally measured in terms of recidivism rates, successful reintegration, and improvement in the well-being of recovering addicts.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Legislative Framework and Social Engineering Principles

An analysis of rehabilitation laws in Indonesia, particularly the Narcotics Law (Law No. 35/2009), reveals a legislative framework that combines punitive and rehabilitative measures. Articles 54 and 103 emphasize mandatory rehabilitation for drug addicts who are considered victims of drug abuse. These provisions are aligned with the principles of social engineering by trying to change society's behavior and perception from criminalizing addiction to treating it as a health issue. However, gaps in law enforcement and inconsistencies in the application of the law undermine the expected results of these provisions.

4.2 Institutional Capacity and Implementation Challenges

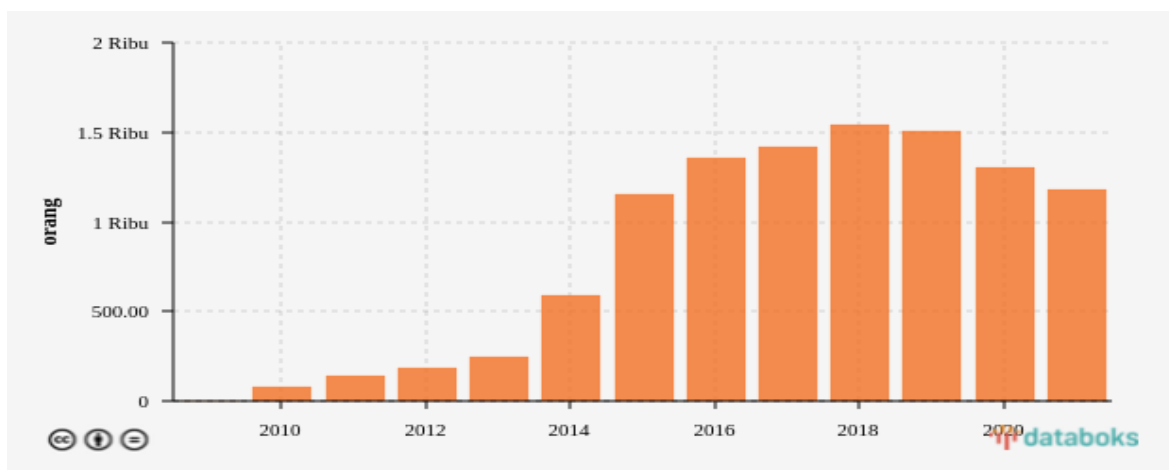


Figure 1: Number of Suspects in Narcotics Cases in Indonesia 2009-2021

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) recorded the number of drug cases handled as many as 833 cases in 2020, down 12.4% compared to the previous year which reached 951 cases. In terms of trends, the handling of drug cases has shown an increase since 2009, when there were only 5 cases handled by the BNN. This number continued to increase until it reached its peak in 2018 with 1,039 cases, but experienced a downward trend in the following years, namely 951 cases in 2019 and 833 cases in

2020. Cumulatively, from 2009 to 2020, BNN has handled 6,128 drug cases with 9,531 suspects. By province, the most drug cases in 2020 were in North Sumatra with 466 cases, followed by East Kalimantan with 410 cases, East Java with 407 cases, and South Sumatra with 305 cases.

Despite the legal framework supporting rehabilitation, institutional challenges remain. Limited availability of rehabilitation centers, inadequate funding, and lack of trained professionals hinder

effective implementation. Data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) shows that only a small proportion of drug addicts referred to rehabilitation centers receive adequate treatment, and many still have to serve prison sentences due to systemic inefficiencies. This highlights a mismatch between legislative objectives and practical implementation.

4.3 Public Perception and Stigma

Public perception remains a significant barrier to the success of rehabilitation laws. Media reports and public discourse often portray drug addicts as criminals, thus reinforcing societal stigma and deterring individuals from seeking help. Surveys conducted by local NGOs show that the majority of Indonesians view rehabilitation as a secondary issue compared to punitive measures. This societal stigma limits the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and undermines efforts to reintegrate recovering addicts into society.

4.4 Comparative Analysis of Global Best Practices

Countries such as Portugal and the Netherlands, which have implemented decriminalization and rehabilitation-focused policies, show higher success rates in reducing drug abuse and recidivism. These models emphasize accessibility to treatment, public awareness campaigns, and inter-agency collaboration, which provide valuable insights to improve Indonesia's approach. This comparative analysis highlights the need for Indonesia to adopt a more integrated and adequately resourced strategy.

Discussion

Legislative provisions in the Narcotics Law aim to address addiction as a public health problem, but inconsistencies in law enforcement often hamper its effectiveness. The Narcotics Law emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment, reflecting a shift in approach in addressing addiction as a health issue, with Article 54 mandating a three-stage rehabilitation process: medical,

non-medical, and aftercare, encouraging a holistic approach [7]. Despite this, many drug users are still sentenced to prison, indicating a gap between policy and practice [34]. The Dual Track System, which allows judges to impose rehabilitation as a punishment, is often applied inconsistently, creating confusion and injustice [35]. To align the law with rehabilitation goals, reforms need to focus on depenalization and uniform application of rehabilitation measures to improve legal certainty and social justice. Community-based initiatives and better training for law enforcement are also needed to facilitate more effective implementation of rehabilitation policies [36].

Institutional shortcomings, such as limited rehabilitation facilities and lack of training for officers, highlight the need for greater investment in infrastructure and human resources. Strengthening institutional capacity requires collaborative efforts between government agencies, private organizations, and international bodies. In addition, decentralizing rehabilitation services to make them accessible in rural and underserved areas could significantly improve outcomes.

The need for greater investment in rehabilitation infrastructure and human resources is particularly critical given institutional shortcomings such as limited facilities and inadequate officer training. Many correctional facilities face overcrowding and lack of resources, leading to poor rehabilitation outcomes, while inadequate training for officers perpetuates ineffective rehabilitation practices and recidivism [37]. Collaborative efforts between government agencies, private organizations, and international bodies are needed to improve institutional capacity through better resource allocation and governance [38]. In addition, decentralizing rehabilitation services to rural and underserved areas can improve accessibility and address service gaps, while community-based initiatives show promising results in supporting marginalized populations, with a particular need for funding and targeted training [39].

Social stigma remains a major barrier to the success of rehabilitation-focused legal reforms. Public education campaigns that target stigma reduction and promote the benefits of rehabilitation can change public attitudes. Media advocacy, community engagement, and educational programs should be enhanced to encourage acceptance and support for addiction recovery efforts.

Social stigma significantly hinders the success of rehabilitation-focused legal reforms in the context of substance use recovery. Public education campaigns aimed at reducing stigma and promoting the benefits of rehabilitation can effectively change societal attitudes. Mass media interventions, such as positive narratives and video-based educational content, have been shown to challenge entrenched stigma by fostering empathy and understanding [40], [41]. Community proximity to recovery sites and local engagement also contribute to reducing stigma, while peer recovery specialists can play an important role by sharing personal experiences and building community relationships [29], [42]. Additionally, comprehensive education initiatives can dismantle myths about drug use, while targeted training for health and law enforcement personnel plays a role in reducing structural stigma, improving treatment access and recovery outcomes [41], [43].

The comparative analysis underscores the importance of adopting a holistic approach to drug addiction. Integrating public health strategies, legal reforms and community support systems has proven effective in other jurisdictions. For Indonesia, adapting these lessons to the cultural, legal and social context is critical. This includes adopting harm reduction strategies, expanding rehabilitation services, and strengthening inter-agency coordination.

Policy Recommendations

Based on the findings, several policy recommendations emerge:

1. Amend the Narcotics Law to prioritize rehabilitation and clarify enforcement mechanisms.
2. Allocate resources to expand rehabilitation centers, train personnel, and improve service delivery.
3. Develop targeted campaigns to reduce stigma and promote rehabilitation as a viable alternative to incarceration.
4. Engage local communities in supporting recovering addicts and facilitating reintegration.

5. CONCLUSION

The intersection of social engineering and rehabilitation law in Indonesia highlights the potential of legal frameworks to address drug addiction as a public health issue. While Indonesia's Narcotics Law incorporates provisions for mandatory rehabilitation, systemic inefficiencies, limited institutional capacity, and entrenched societal stigma hinder its effectiveness. The study emphasizes the need for comprehensive reforms, including clearer legislative mandates, increased investment in rehabilitation infrastructure, and public awareness initiatives to reduce stigma and foster acceptance of rehabilitative approaches. Lessons from successful global models, such as those in Portugal and the Netherlands, demonstrate the importance of integrated strategies that combine public health and legal interventions. By addressing these challenges, Indonesia can move toward a more humane and effective response to drug addiction, aligning its legal system with international standards and public health imperatives.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Stevens, *Drugs, crime and public health: The political economy of drug policy*. Routledge-Cavendish, 2010.
- [2] I. N. Sutarsa, "Policy for Drug Users in Indonesia: A Critical Policy Analysis of Jail Punishment and an Alternate Rehabilitation Policy," *Public Heal. Prev. Med. Arch.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 88–91, 2014.
- [3] W. Dewabharta, A. Ahsan, A. Bella, N. Amalia, D. Kusuma, and Y. B. A. Pertiwi, "Mental Health, Environmental, and Socioeconomic Geographic Factors of Severe Drug Addiction: Analysis of Rehabilitation Center Data in Indonesia," *Subst. Abuse Res. Treat.*, vol. 17, p. 11782218231203688, 2023.
- [4] K. S. J. Linus and H. B. K. Hutaso, "Penyembuhan dan Pencegahan pada Kecanduan Narkoba dan Zat Adiktif: Sebuah Tinjauan Pustaka," *MAHESA Malahayati Heal. Student J.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 494–502, 2023.
- [5] A. Hambali, N. Mappaselleng, and S. Wata, "Law Enforcement Against Drug Abusers Through Medical Rehabilitation and Social Rehabilitation," *Int. J. Relig.*, vol. 5, pp. 5226–5240, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.61707/ravxc229.
- [6] D. Kania and L. S. Anggraeniko, "Realizing Restorative Justice Through Rehabilitation For Narcotics Abuse As An Implementation Of The Principle Of Dominus Litis," *J. Cita Huk.*, vol. 11, no. 3, 2023.
- [7] C. Jaya and F. Hikmah, "Legal Reform on Rehabilitation for Drug Users as an Ultimatum Remedium Effort," *J. USM LAW Rev.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 364–375, 2024.
- [8] M. Putra, Y. Saragih SH MH, and T. Zarzani, "Rehabilitation of Death Row Inmates in Correctional Facilities in Connection with Law Number 1 of 2023 on the National Penal Code of Indonesia," *Int. J. Res. Rev.*, vol. 11, pp. 275–285, May 2024, doi: 10.52403/ijrr.20240532.
- [9] M. J. H. Hermawan and C. D. Wulansari, "Sociological Analysis Of Restorative Justice In Rehabilitative Law Enforcement For Drug Abuse Cases," *Ius Poenale*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2024.
- [10] S. Pulungan, E. Soponyono, and S. Purnomo, "Reforming Indonesia's Approach to Narcotics Offenses: A Call for Rehabilitation over Incarceration," *South East. Eur. J. Public Heal.*, pp. 249–253, Oct. 2024, doi: 10.70135/seejph.vi.1473.
- [11] T. Hartono, V. Hanami, and F. D. Prameswari, "Drug abuse rehabilitation policies in Indonesia: a comparison with Vietnam, Australia and Portugal," *Wacana Huk.*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 163–180, 2023.
- [12] W. B. F. Pasaribu, S. Kalo, and M. Ablisar, "Legal Implications in The Implementation of Rehabilitation Assessment for Narcotics Abuse Addicts," *Rev. Gestão Soc. e Ambient.*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. e04731–e04731, 2024.
- [13] D. Muslim, N. Darwis, and S. Sudarto, "Legal Study Analysis of Criminal Law Policy in the Implementation of Integrated Assessment for Drug Abusers based on Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics," 2024.
- [14] E. Otieno Owade, "The Law as a Tool Of Social Engineering: A Jurisprudential Perspective From Kenyan Courts," *Available SSRN 4628709*, 2023.
- [15] S. A. Gochhayat, "Social Engineering by Roscoe Pound: Issues in Legal and Political Philosophy," *Available SSRN 1742165*, 2010.
- [16] A.-M. Kennedy and A. Parsons, "Social engineering and social marketing: why is one 'good' and the other 'bad'?" *J. Soc. Mark.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 198–209, 2014.
- [17] I. Martinelli, C. S. L. Haga, and I. P. J. Artana, "ELECTRONIC AGREEMENTS FROM THE LENS OF THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE 'LAW AS A TOOL OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING' PROPOSED BY ROSCOE POUND," *Bengkoelen Justice J. Ilmu Huk.*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 132–143, 2023.
- [18] T. Aruan, "Restorative Justice in Criminal Law Enforcement from a Legal Perspective as a Social Engineering Tool," *J. Community Dev. Asia*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 67–79, 2024.
- [19] I. Santoso and K. Atmojo, "PENERAPAN REHABILITASI TERHADAP KORBAN PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA BERDASARKAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 35 TAHUN 2009 TENTANG NARKOTIKA DALAM PERSPEKTIF TEORI REHABILITASI," *J. Syntax Lit.*, vol. 8, no. 9, 2023.
- [20] R. U. Mahardika, A. Purnomo, M. F. Setiawan, and A. A. Wibowo, "Rehabilitation Center for Teenage Victims of Drug Abuse Based on a Therapeutic Community (TC) in Banten Province with a Behavior Architecture Approach," *Canopy J. Archit.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 10–26, 2024.
- [21] A. J. Molina-Fernández and I. M. Arribas-Tiemblo, "Substance use recovery: Global health perspectives and experiences," *Glob. Heal. Econ. Sustain.*, p. 3243, 2024.
- [22] M. Heo et al., "Harm reduction and recovery services support (HRRSS) to mitigate the opioid overdose epidemic in a rural community," *Subst. Abuse Treat. Prev. Policy*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 23, 2023.
- [23] S. A. Shafiee, A. Vedadhir, and E. Razaghi, "Ups and downs of addiction harm reduction in Iran: key insights and implications for harm reduction policy and policing," *Harm Reduct. J.*, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 8, 2023.
- [24] M. D. Abram, P. Seabrook, and A. Searby, "Supervised drug consumption sites: A health-based approach or enabling drug use?" *Journal of clinical nursing*, vol. 32, no. 7–8. Wiley Online Library, pp. e6–e8, 2023.
- [25] Y. Sari, Y. Saefudin, and F. N. B. M. Yazid, "Restorative Justice in Drug Abuse Cases: An Effort to Effective Social Rehabilitation," *J. Huk. Sasana*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 413–424, 2023.
- [26] B. Şamar, M. Taş, M. Kayın, and B. Üñübol, "Comprehensive analysis of social stigma of individuals with substance use disorder in Turkey in the context of Erving Goffman's stigma theory," *J. Ethn. Subst. Abuse*, pp. 1–20, 2023.
- [27] M. S. Fry et al., "Medication assisted recovery: a social ecological approach to understanding how stigma shapes effective use," *J. Appl. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 220–240, 2023.
- [28] M. Khazaei-Pool, S. A. Naghibi, T. Pashaei, and K. Ponnet, "Developing practical strategies to reduce addiction-related stigma and discrimination in public addiction treatment centers: a mixed-methods study protocol," *Addict.*

- Sci. Clin. Pract.*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 40, 2024.
- [29] M. B. Kleinman *et al.*, "Reduction in substance use stigma following a peer-recovery specialist behavioral activation intervention," *Int. J. Drug Policy*, vol. 130, p. 104511, 2024.
- [30] Y. Bilişli, İ. Keser, A. Erdoğan, F. Çakmak, F. Kayan, and N. Saygın, "Exploring stigmatization in digital newspaper coverage of substance use disorder," *Heliyon*, vol. 10, no. 7, 2024.
- [31] J. McGuire, *Offender rehabilitation and treatment: Effective programmes and policies to reduce re-offending*. John Wiley & Sons, 2003.
- [32] J. Whyte, "Rehabilitation effectiveness: the state of the science and a hope for the future," *Am. J. Phys. Med. Rehabil.*, vol. 86, no. 10, pp. 835–837, 2007.
- [33] E. Simmons, A. Kito, K. Thind, and K. Kuzmuk, "Investigation into the implementation of rehabilitation in the penal system," 2023.
- [34] Wachyono, *Reformulation of Criminal Law Policies Against Narcotics Abusers Through Medical and Social Rehabilitation*. 2020. doi: 10.2991/aebmr.k.200513.104.
- [35] A. Samosir and S. E. W. Gunarto, "Reconstruction of the Authority of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in Supervision to Improve Value-Based Banking Policies in Justice (Case study in Indonesia)," *Sch Int J Law Crime Justice*, vol. 6, no. 11, pp. 581–585, 2023.
- [36] J. Jamshed and F. Bakhsh, "Challenges and Reforms in Pakistan's Narcotics Law: A Critical Analysis of the Control of Narcotics Substances Act 1997," *Pakistan J. Humanit. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 188–199, 2024.
- [37] J. Birech, "Strengthening the Institutional Corrections for Effective Rehabilitation in Kenya," *Adv. Soc. Sci. Res. J.*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2020.
- [38] R. C. Swanson *et al.*, "Strengthening health systems in low-income countries by enhancing organizational capacities and improving institutions," *Global. Health*, vol. 11, pp. 1–8, 2015.
- [39] S. Mehmood, "Addressing Neglected Community Services in Low-Resource Settings: Bridging the Gap for Impactful Research in Rehabilitation," *Allied Med. Res. J.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 3–4, 2023.
- [40] A. Holland *et al.*, "Making sense of drug use and dependence—A scoping review of mass media interventions intended to reduce stigma towards people who use drugs," *Int. J. Drug Policy*, vol. 132, p. 104543, 2024.
- [41] S. Hytner, D. Josselin, D. Belin, and O. B. Jones, "Challenging the Public Stigma of Alcohol Use Disorder in the UK Using Video 'Education' and 'Contact' Interventions: A Pilot Study," *Int. J. Ment. Health Addict.*, pp. 1–26, 2024.
- [42] G. R. Abu-Ba'are *et al.*, "Investigating experiences of stigma and its impact on substance use recovery among residents of recovery residences in the United States: A scoping review protocol. BSGH020," *medRxiv*, pp. 2008–2024, 2024.
- [43] R. A. Sugiarti, "The problem with stigma: identifying its impact on drug users and recommendation for interventions: Musuh dalam selimut: identifikasi dampak stigma bagi pengguna narkoba serta intervensi yang dibutuhkan," *Psikologia J. Pemikir. dan Penelit. Psikol.*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 113–126, 2023.