

Research Article

Restorative Justice in Drug User Rehabilitation: An Islamic Legal and Maqāṣid *al-sharī'ah* Analysis of the National Narcotics Agency in Jambi

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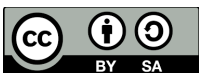
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Abstract. Drug misuse continues to be a complicated social and legal issue that has an impact on societal stability, public health, and personal wellbeing. Many criminal justice systems have moved away from punitive tactics in favor of rehabilitation-focused ones in recent years, especially for drug users who are frequently viewed as sufferers of addiction rather than serious criminals. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Indonesia is implementing rehabilitation programs and restorative justice processes as a result of this change. This study investigates the efficacy of restorative justice in drug rehabilitation at Jambi Province's National Narcotics Agency and evaluates its applicability from the standpoint of Islamic law, specifically the framework of maqāṣid *al-sharī'ah*. The study uses a case study design and a qualitative methodology. Participant observation, document analysis, and in-depth interviews with BNN officials, rehabilitation counselors, medical staff, and ex-drug users were used to gather data. The results show that an integrated evaluation system that assesses drug users' physical, psychological, and social states in order to determine their eligibility for recovery is used to institutionally apply restorative justice principles. Combining medical care, psychological counseling, and social reintegration programs, the rehabilitation programs greatly aid in participants' recuperation, enhance psychological stability, and fortify familial ties. Additionally, by promoting individual responsibility, family support, and community involvement, restorative justice-based rehabilitation lowers the risk of recidivism. From the standpoint of Islamic legal philosophy, these actions are consistent with the goals of maqāṣid *al-sharī'ah*, specifically the defense of human dignity, life (*ḥifḍ al-nafs*), and intellect (*ḥifḍ al-'aql*). According to the study's findings, restorative justice-based rehabilitation is a compassionate and successful method of treating drug dependency while encouraging social reintegration and long-term recovery.

Received: October 26, 2025
Revised: December 13, 2025
Accepted: February 26, 2026
Published: April 05, 2026
Curr. Ver.: April 05, 2026

Keywords: Drug Policy; Drug Rehabilitation; Islamic Law; Maqāṣid *al-sharī'ah*; Restorative Justice.



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1. Introduction

For many nations, like Indonesia, drug usage continues to be one of the most complicated social and legal issues. Narcotic usage is becoming more common, which has a variety of negative effects on societal stability, public safety, economic growth, and individual health. Many nations have progressively moved away from punitive methods in favor of more restorative and rehabilitative ones in response to this problem, especially for drug users who are frequently seen as victims rather than criminals. This is part of what is known as a policy which is defined as an effort made by the government to address public problems (HM *et al.*, 2026). According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2022, rehabilitation has become a crucial tool for treating drug dependency while fostering long-term recovery and social reintegration.

The goal of drug rehabilitation is to assist people in overcoming substance abuse and regaining control over their social, psychological, and physical well-being. Medical

rehabilitation and social rehabilitation are the two primary components of rehabilitation programs. Detoxification, therapeutic supervision, and medication therapy are frequently used in medical rehabilitation, which focuses on treating the physiological components of addiction. Through counseling, psychiatric therapy, career training, and community reintegration programs, social rehabilitation seeks to restore the person's social functioning (Marlatt & Donovan, 2005). In addition to ending substance abuse, these therapies aim to boost coping skills, boost self-esteem, and assist people in creating better lifestyle choices.

Despite these initiatives, the complicated nature of drug addiction makes rehabilitation frequently difficult. Recovery may be hampered by the psychological anguish, social exclusion, and low self-esteem that many drug users endure. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy that addresses the psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of recovery in addition to the medical side of addiction is necessary for successful rehabilitation. Relapse prevention and long-term rehabilitation are greatly aided by professional therapy, community acceptance, and family support (Best et al., 2016). When trying to reintegrate into society, ex-drug users may encounter major obstacles in the absence of these enabling elements.

Rehabilitation policies are significantly influenced by the legal framework that governs drug misuse. The legal system in Indonesia has progressively changed to take a more compassionate and rehabilitative stance toward drug offenders. When drug users are classified as sufferers of drug misuse rather than distributors or traffickers, Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics gives them legal grounds for rehabilitation rather than incarceration. This legal framework is a reflection of Indonesia's broader policy move toward striking a balance between public health concerns and criminal justice enforcement (Indonesian Government, 2009). However, there are still a number of institutional and social obstacles to the adoption of rehabilitation-based programs.

The continued stigmatization of drug users is one of the main issues. Drug addicts are frequently stigmatized as criminals or moral abnormalities in many societies, which restricts their chances of reintegrating into society. Effective treatment and recovery programs are further hampered by the scarcity of skilled counselors and rehabilitation facilities in some areas. Because of this, a large number of people who need rehabilitation do not receive sufficient support services, which raises the possibility of relapse and recurrent participation with the criminal justice system (UNODC, 2022).

Restorative justice has been pushed more and more as an alternative paradigm inside the criminal justice system in response to these issues. Instead than concentrating only on punishment, restorative justice places an emphasis on mending harm, mending relationships, and fostering reconciliation among offenders, victims, and society (Braithwaite, 2002). This strategy is especially pertinent when dealing with drug addicts, who frequently need treatment and rehabilitation rather than jail time. In tackling drug-related issues, restorative justice closely corresponds with human rights norms and public health principles by emphasizing recovery and reintegration.

The goal of restorative justice in the context of drug usage is to establish a nurturing atmosphere that allows drug users to recover while preserving their social connections and dignity. In order to promote rehabilitation, restorative justice promotes cooperation between law enforcement, medical experts, families, and community members rather than isolating them through incarceration. In order to treat the underlying reasons of drug abuse, such as social vulnerability, financial hardship, and psychological suffering, such cooperative approaches are crucial (Zehr, 2015).

In many jurisdictions, the efficacy of restorative justice in drug rehabilitation is becoming more widely acknowledged. Rehabilitation-oriented strategies have been found to improve long-term recovery results and lower recidivism rates among drug users (Latimer et al., 2005). Rehabilitation programs assist people in rebuilding their lives and regaining useful positions in society by offering psychosocial support, vocational training, and counseling. The transforming power of restorative techniques is demonstrated by the fact that some former drug users even go on to volunteer for anti-drug campaigns and peer-support initiatives.

The National Narcotics Agency (Badan Narkotika Nasional, BNN) in Indonesia is crucial to the implementation of drug users' rehabilitation-based initiatives. BNN has created comprehensive programs that incorporate social reintegration efforts, psychological counseling, and medical care. The integrated assessment procedure, which assesses drug users'

social, psychological, and physical situations to decide whether to pursue rehabilitation instead of criminal prosecution, is one of the main tools employed by BNN. A multidisciplinary team comprising doctors, psychologists, addiction counselors, and law enforcement agents is involved in this procedure.

Examining the circumstances of Indonesia's Jambi Province makes the applicability of restorative justice very clear. According to empirical statistics from Jambi Province's National Narcotics Agency, drug-related crimes continue to be a major issue in the area. The number of instances reported by the provincial office increased marginally from 25 to 28 between 2021 and 2022. Numerous suspects and substantial amounts of drugs, including ecstasy, cannabis, and methamphetamine, were implicated in these incidents. The continuation of drug-related offenses indicates that the complexity of drug usage issues cannot be adequately addressed by traditional punitive measures alone.

A more intricate structure of drug delivery in the area was discovered in 2023. With hundreds of instances documented in different districts, Jambi Province was designated as a drug-vulnerable area. The existence of extensive distribution networks was further demonstrated by significant drug seizures carried out by local law enforcement organizations. These results show that both individual users in need of rehabilitation assistance and organized trafficking networks are involved in drug-related crimes in the area.

The local legal system has also started to embrace restorative justice practices. Restorative justice techniques have been used to resolve a number of drug-related cases in Jambi, especially when the parties involved were found to be drug users rather than traffickers. Instead of pursuing criminal charges in these situations, law enforcement officials may suggest rehabilitation programs. These achievements indicate a rising realization of the need for more humanitarian and rehabilitative ways in tackling drug misuse, even though the number of cases addressed through restorative justice is still relatively small.

From the standpoint of Islamic law, restorative justice also aligns with the more general goals of Islamic legal theory. The concepts of rehabilitation and social reintegration are strongly related to the values of justice, compassion, and social welfare that are emphasized in Islamic law. The framework of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* emphasizes the protection of human dignity, life, and intellect as essential goals of Islamic law (Auda, 2008). In this regard, drug rehabilitation initiatives can be seen as a component of a larger commitment to protecting human welfare and reestablishing moral and social equilibrium in society.

These factors make it especially pertinent to examine the efficacy of restorative justice in drug rehabilitation from the perspective of Islamic law. Such study offers insights into how religious beliefs might complement contemporary approaches to criminal justice reform in addition to aiding in the creation of more culturally based legal legislation. Thus, from the standpoint of Islamic law, this study investigates the efficacy of restorative justice techniques in the rehabilitation of drug users at the National Narcotics Agency of Jambi Province. This study aims to add to the current conversation on compassionate and long-term approaches to drug misuse in Indonesia by fusing empirical data with normative legal analysis.

2. Literature Review

In modern criminal justice, restorative justice has become a popular paradigm that emphasizes making amends for the harm caused by criminal activity rather than concentrating just on punishment. Restorative justice sees crime as a breach of connections between people and communities, in contrast to retributive justice, which regards crime primarily as a violation of state law. As a result, the main goals of justice are to make amends for the harm done to victims, hold criminals responsible, and restore social harmony in the community (Zehr, 2015; Braithwaite, 2002).

According to Howard Zehr, who is recognized as one of the founders of contemporary restorative justice theory, justice ought to center on three key issues: who has been damaged, what their needs are, and who is in charge of meeting those needs (Zehr, 2015). This viewpoint places more emphasis on social restoration and moral responsibility than on legal processes and punitive penalties. As a result, restorative justice places a strong emphasis on communication, healing, and cooperative problem-solving between victims, offenders, and the community.

Practically speaking, restorative justice incorporates community dialogue processes, restorative conferencing, and victim-offender mediation. According to Umbreit et al. (2006), these mechanisms give victims a chance to communicate the effects of the crime and give offenders a chance to own up to their mistakes and make amends. Justice is administered through meaningful participation that promotes healing and accountability in addition to legal consequence through this participatory approach.

Traditional community-based conflict resolution methods are the historical foundation of restorative justice practices. Reconciliation-based strategies that prioritize communication and shared accountability for reestablishing social harmony have long been employed by indigenous groups, including the Māori in New Zealand, Aboriginal communities in Australia, and other African and Asian societies (Braithwaite, 2002). In response to complaints of the retributive criminal justice system, modern restorative justice models started to emerge in the 1970s, drawing inspiration from these old methods.

As part of efforts to reform the criminal justice system, restorative justice became well-known throughout the world in the late 20th century. Restorative justice techniques have been pushed by international organizations like the United Nations as ways to increase victim satisfaction, bolster offender accountability, and encourage community involvement in legal proceedings (UNODC, 2006). Because of this, several nations have integrated restorative justice into their legal systems, especially when it comes to minor crimes, juvenile offenders, and community-based dispute resolution.

Reconciliation between the parties involved, victim restoration, perpetrator accountability, and the involvement of all stakeholders are among the fundamental tenets of restorative justice. First, the active involvement of community members, victims, and offenders guarantees that the needs and viewpoints of those who are directly impacted by the crime are reflected in the justice system. Second, restorative justice places a high priority on making amends for the harm victims have experienced. This may entail offering compensation, an apology, or other types of restitution. Third, criminals are urged to accept accountability for their deeds and help undo the harm they have caused. Lastly, by mending ties within the community, reconciliation aims to rebuild trust and avert future conflict (Zehr, 2015; Braithwaite, 2002).

According to empirical research, restorative justice initiatives frequently result in better outcomes than traditional punitive methods, such as increased victim satisfaction and decreased recidivism rates (Sherman & Strang, 2007). These results imply that restorative justice can serve as a useful substitute or supplement to established criminal justice systems, especially when social reintegration and rehabilitation are key goals.

The degree to which legal norms accomplish their intended goals within society is referred to as legal efficacy. When a legal system effectively controls behavior, encourages compliance, and advances social order, it is deemed effective. Legal sociologists claim that the perceived legitimacy and fairness of legal institutions have an impact on compliance with the law in addition to the prospect of penalty (Tyler, 2006).

According to the deterrence theory of law, people are less likely to commit crimes when there is a high likelihood of being caught and punished. However, legal compliance cannot be entirely explained by deterrence alone. According to procedural justice theory, those who believe that the judicial system is just, open, and courteous are more inclined to follow the law (Tyler, 2006). Therefore, legitimate and equitable procedures must be combined with enforcement mechanisms in order for legal systems to be effective.

When assessing public policies like drug rehabilitation programs, social program efficacy is just as important as legal efficacy. The degree to which a program accomplishes its objectives and yields quantifiable benefits for its users is commonly referred to as program effectiveness (Steers, 1977). Effectiveness is frequently assessed using a number of important metrics in organizational and policy studies.

First, the degree to which a program accomplishes its declared objectives is referred to as goal accomplishment. These goals usually involve lowering substance dependence, enhancing psychological health, and assisting ex-users in reintegrating into society within the framework of drug recovery programs. Second, a program's capacity to adapt to shifting social circumstances, participant demands, and institutional difficulties is referred to as adaptability.

Programs that are effective must be adaptable in order to handle a variety of unique situations and changing drug-related problems.

Third, resource utilization quantifies the effectiveness with which existing resources such as staff, facilities, and funding are employed to accomplish program goals. Because they lower the long-term social and financial consequences of incarceration, rehabilitative and restorative measures may often be more economical than incarceration. Lastly, the opinions and experiences of all parties involved in the program participants, families, practitioners, and community members are reflected in stakeholder satisfaction (Steers, 1977).

These indicators offer a thorough framework for assessing efficacy in the context of restorative justice-based rehabilitation programs. Legally and socially, programs that effectively improve people's well-being, lower relapse rates, and encourage reintegration into society can be deemed successful.

Most people agree that rehabilitation is an all-encompassing procedure meant to assist people in overcoming substance abuse and regaining their social functioning. Substance use disorders are complicated problems impacted by biological, psychological, and social aspects, according to addiction recovery theories (McLellan et al., 2000). Effective rehabilitation programs must therefore take a comprehensive strategy that takes into account these interrelated factors.

It is commonly acknowledged that the biopsychosocial model provides a thorough foundation for comprehending addiction and recovery. This concept states that biological predispositions, psychological vulnerabilities, and environmental factors interact to cause addiction. In order to achieve long-lasting healing, rehabilitation must incorporate medical care, psychological therapy, and social support networks.

By stabilizing the body and lessening withdrawal symptoms, medical procedures like detoxification and pharmaceutical therapy address the physiological components of addiction. However, long-term rehabilitation requires more than just medical care. Individual counseling and cognitive behavioral therapy are two psychological methods that assist people in recognizing and changing the behavioral patterns linked to substance misuse.

The social aspect of recovery, which emphasizes reestablishing supportive connections and reintegrating people into society, is equally crucial. Vocational training, family involvement, and community-based initiatives are all essential for building people's resilience and minimizing relapse.

Rehabilitation can also take place inside judicial frameworks in criminal justice contexts, such as through specialist drug courts or treatment-based diversion programs. By combining therapeutic interventions with legal oversight, these models guarantee that offenders receive organized therapy while still being held responsible for their conduct. Research from a number of jurisdictions indicates that, when used successfully, rehabilitation-based interventions can dramatically lower recidivism rates (Andrews & Bonta, 2010).

A number of concepts are shared by restorative justice and rehabilitation, most notably their focus on social reintegration, healing, and accountability. Restorative justice places more emphasis on mending harm and reestablishing relationships between victims, offenders, and communities than rehabilitation, which is primarily concerned with changing the behavior of offenders and addressing the root reasons of criminal behavior. These methods come together to form a comprehensive framework for dealing with social issues like drug abuse.

Restorative justice-based rehabilitation offers a chance to tackle addiction as a public health concern rather than just a criminal one in drug user instances. This strategy is in line with current criminal justice reforms that aim to advance compassionate and long-lasting solutions to drug-related issues by placing a high priority on treatment, accountability, and social reintegration.

3. Method

This study investigates the efficacy of restorative justice in drug user rehabilitation at the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province utilizing a qualitative research methodology and a case study design. Because it allows researchers to thoroughly examine complicated social phenomena, especially the procedures, experiences, and institutional dynamics involved in the application of restorative justice inside drug recovery programs, a qualitative approach was selected (Creswell & Poth, 2018). By using this method, the study

aims to comprehend the practical application of restorative justice ideas and their impact on drug users' recovery and social reintegration.

The case study approach is suitable for thoroughly examining a particular institutional environment and contextual phenomenon. In situations when it is difficult to distinguish between the phenomena and the context, case studies enable academics to examine current societal concerns within their actual setting (Yin, 2018). The BNN of Jambi Province's rehabilitation programs, which have integrated restorative justice ideas as part of their approach to handle drug usage in a more humane and rehabilitative manner, are the subject of this research's case study.

Both primary and secondary sources of information were gathered. Key informants who were directly involved in the rehabilitation process were contacted in the field to gather primary data. BNN officials, rehabilitation workers, addiction counselors, psychologists, and medical professionals in charge of carrying out rehabilitation programs were among these informants. Additionally, because of their personal experiences, former drug users who had taken part in restorative justice-based rehabilitation programs were included as significant informants. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were used to gather data so that participants could freely express their opinions and the researcher could investigate new themes about the efficacy of rehabilitation programs (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2009).

The study used participant observation in addition to interviews to better understand the rehabilitation setting and the relationships between program participants and staff. During rehabilitation activities like group therapy, counseling sessions, and life skills training, observations were made. Using this approach, the researcher was able to document how restorative justice concepts such as communication, accountability, and social reintegration procedures are really put into practice. Additionally, pertinent institutional records, such as BNN annual reports, rehabilitation guidelines, statistical data on drug users undertaking rehabilitation, and legal rules pertaining to drug policy and restorative justice implementation, were examined through documentation analysis.

Secondary data on drug rehabilitation and restorative justice was gathered from scholarly works, court records, and policy papers. These included international principles on restorative justice and drug policy, BNN rules, and national laws like Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The study's conceptual and legal foundation was reinforced by these sources.

Within an interactive qualitative framework that included data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drafting, thematic analysis was used to analyze the data (Miles et al., 2014). The researcher was able to find recurrent themes regarding the use, efficacy, and difficulties of restorative justice in drug rehabilitation programs thanks to this iterative analytical procedure.

Based on the standards put forth by Lincoln & Guba (1985), a number of techniques were used to guarantee the reliability of the study results, including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Data triangulation, which included observations, interviews, and documentation analysis, increased credibility. Confirming important findings with chosen informants was another method of member checking. By giving thorough contextual descriptions of the research site and participants, transferability was guaranteed. The researcher's ongoing reflexivity and methodical documenting of the research process preserved dependability and confirmability.

The study offers a thorough and contextual knowledge of how restorative justice supports drug users' rehabilitation and social reintegration in Jambi Province according to this methodological approach.

4. Results and Discussion

The results of this study show that the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province's drug rehabilitation programs have benefited greatly from the use of restorative justice in terms of recovery, social reintegration, and legal practice. The institutional application of restorative justice, the efficacy of rehabilitation programs, and the conformity of these practices with the tenets of Islamic law and *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* are the three main analytical subjects around which the results are presented.

First, the study discovered that the use of an integrated assessment mechanism has institutionally included restorative justice principles into the rehabilitation process. A

multidisciplinary team made up of lawyers, psychologists, addiction counselors, and medical specialists performs this evaluation. In order to decide whether drug users are eligible for rehabilitation rather than criminal prosecution, the team assesses their social, psychological, and physical situations. According to BNN informants, this evaluation procedure is essential in separating drug users who need treatment from drug traffickers who need to be prosecuted. The results show that such a system helps guarantee that people with addictions are referred to recovery-focused programs rather than punitive judicial processes.

Second, the findings show that BNN Jambi's rehabilitation initiatives greatly aid in drug addicts' recovery. These programs incorporate life skills training, group therapy, psychiatric counseling, and medical rehabilitation. While psychological treatment deals with emotional trauma and drug-related behavioral patterns, medical rehabilitation concentrates on detoxification and health stabilization. Additionally, the goal of social rehabilitation programs like community reintegration and vocational training is to restore participants' social functioning and self-esteem.

After completing the program, many people reported significant changes in their social interactions and psychological stability, according to observational data and interviews with previous rehabilitation participants. A number of former participants stated that the rehabilitation process assisted them in establishing new life goals, regaining their dignity, and reestablishing communication with family members. These results imply that, as opposed to short-term behavioral control, restorative justice-based rehabilitation offers a supportive setting that promotes long-term healing.

Third, the results also show that restorative justice can lower drug users' risk of recidivism. According to informants from rehabilitation units, people who participate in structured rehabilitation programs typically show greater motivation to prevent recurrence than people who just face punitive legal punishments. Participants' resilience seems to be strengthened during the recovery process when counseling, family support, and community involvement are integrated. In a number of instances, ex-drug users went on to participate in peer-support programs and community-based anti-drug campaigns, demonstrating a shift from criminals to social change agents.

The institutional and legal support for restorative justice techniques in Jambi Province is another significant conclusion. The technique has steadily acquired recognition among law enforcement organizations, despite the fact that the number of drug cases settled through restorative justice methods is still relatively small. Rehabilitation programs have been used to settle a number of cases rather than prosecution, especially when the parties involved were identified as drug users rather than dealers. Legal authorities are increasingly realizing that addiction should be viewed as a public health concern rather than just a criminal offense, as evidenced by this trend.

Lastly, the findings show that BNN Jambi's restorative justice strategy aligns with the normative principles of Islamic law and *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. According to this viewpoint, rehabilitation programs promote the preservation of fundamental human values, especially the preservation of human dignity, life (*ḥifḍ al-naḥs*), and intellect (*ḥifḍ al-'aql*). Islamic ethical ideals, which emphasize compassion, social welfare, and the restoration of moral equilibrium within society, are in line with restorative justice's emphasis on treatment, recovery, and social reintegration.

Overall, the results point to the National Narcotics Agency of Jambi Province's restorative justice-based rehabilitation programs as a successful strategy for combating drug misuse. These initiatives support more general social goals, such as community reintegration and the advancement of compassionate and long-lasting drug laws, in addition to helping individuals recover.

The results of this study show that the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province's employment of restorative justice in drug rehabilitation programs represents a major change in how drug usage is addressed. The rehabilitation-oriented approach places more emphasis on recovery, accountability, and social reintegration than it does on punitive measures. This strategy is in line with recent advancements in criminal justice that acknowledge addiction as a public health and legal problem. The discussion that follows analyzes these results from the viewpoints of Islamic legal principles, specifically the

framework of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah*, restorative justice theory, legal efficacy, and rehabilitation theory.

According to restorative justice philosophy, the study's findings support the main contention that justice should prioritize making amends rather than only punishing offenders. Howard Zehr claims that restorative justice changes the core questions of justice from "what was broken and how should the offender be punished" to "who was harmed, what are their needs, and who has the responsibility to address those needs." In the context of drug addiction cases, the harm goes beyond legal infractions and involves worsening of one's own health, disturbance of family relationships, and wider social repercussions. BNN Jambi's rehabilitation initiatives serve as an example of how restorative justice can offer a framework for dealing with these complex injustices.

An important institutional innovation that operationalizes restorative justice ideas inside the judicial system is the integrated assessment mechanism found in this study. The assessment procedure guarantees that drug users are assessed holistically rather than being regarded merely as criminal offenders by including medical professionals, psychologists, counselors, and legal authorities. This result validates Braithwaite's idea of responsive regulation, which contends that efficient legal systems ought to implement adaptable solutions based on the type of offense and the offender's circumstances. Since addiction is inextricably related to psychological and health issues, rehabilitation rather than incarceration is frequently the most beneficial course of action in drug dependency cases.

The study's findings about the efficacy of rehabilitation programs align with the theoretical framework of the biopsychosocial model of addiction. This paradigm suggests that biological vulnerability, psychological stress, and social contextual factors interact to cause substance use disorders. Therefore, therapies that address all three elements are necessary for effective treatment. BNN Jambi's rehabilitation programs show a holistic approach to recovery by combining medical care, psychological counseling, and social reintegration activities. Such integrated therapies can greatly help to sustained recovery, as evidenced by the good outcomes reported by former participants, including improved mental health, repaired family ties, and reinvigorated life goals.

The decrease in recidivism among rehabilitation participants is another significant finding. According to informants, people who participated in structured rehabilitation programs showed greater motivation to prevent relapses than people who only received punitive consequences. This finding is in line with empirical research that indicates drug users' reoffending rates can be lowered by rehabilitation-based therapies. Because restorative justice programs promote social support and personal accountability rather than fear-based compliance, Latimer et al. (2005) found that they frequently yield better results than traditional punitive approaches.

Long-term recovery is also greatly aided by the participation of families and communities in the rehabilitation process. The success of rehabilitation efforts is greatly influenced by social support networks, according to research on addiction recovery. People are more likely to build resilience and sustain behavioral change when families and communities are involved in the healing process. In the instance of BNN Jambi, family counseling and community reintegration initiatives aid in lowering stigma and motivating ex-drug users to reestablish positive social roles.

Despite these encouraging results, the study also identifies a number of structural issues with the wider application of restorative justice in drug cases. The ongoing stigma attached to drug users is one of the biggest challenges. Instead of being seen as people with health and social issues, drug users are frequently viewed as criminals or moral failings in many communities. This stigma may make it more difficult for people to reintegrate into society and deter them from getting treatment. Therefore, in order to foster a more sympathetic understanding of addiction, public awareness campaigns and community education are crucial.

Institutional capacity is another issue. The availability of qualified personnel, suitable facilities, and long-term finance are critical to the success of rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation facilities continue to struggle with staffing and resource shortages in a number of areas, including parts of Indonesia. For restorative justice-based rehabilitation programs to be more widely and successfully implemented, institutional capacity must be strengthened.

The framework of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* provides an understanding of the restorative justice approach used in drug rehabilitation programs from the standpoint of Islamic law. Islamic legal philosophy highlights that the protection of basic human interests, such as religion (*ḥifḍ al-dīn*), life (*ḥifḍ al-nafs*), intellect (*ḥifḍ al-'aql*), ancestry (*ḥifḍ al-nasl*), and property (*ḥifḍ al-māl*), is the ultimate goal of law. Many of these core goals are directly threatened by drug misuse, especially the preservation of life and intelligence. Therefore, measures to prevent addiction and restore people's well-being align with the more general objectives of Islamic law.

In this regard, rehabilitation programs can be seen as a type of moral and legal intervention intended to improve the mental and emotional well-being of those impacted by drug abuse. Islamic legal ideas place more emphasis on social responsibility, compassion, and the reestablishment of moral equilibrium in society than they do on punishment. By emphasizing treatment, recovery, and reintegration, BNN Jambi's restorative justice program embodies these ideals.

Furthermore, Islamic ethical beliefs clearly align with restorative justice's emphasis on human dignity. Islamic law promotes chances for self-improvement and repentance while acknowledging the intrinsic dignity of every human being. The legal system recognizes drug addicts' potential for change and social contribution by giving them access to rehabilitation instead of incarceration. The fact that some ex-drug users go on to take part in anti-drug campaigns shows how rehabilitation may turn marginalized offenders into contributing members of society.

Overall, the conversation shows that rehabilitation based on restorative justice is a viable strategy for dealing with drug dependence in Indonesia. This method offers a more thorough response to the complicated nature of addiction by combining legal, medical, psychological, and societal viewpoints. Furthermore, in Indonesian society, where religious beliefs have a significant influence on social norms and legal expectations, its conformity to Islamic law principles strengthens its cultural legitimacy.

Therefore, a more compassionate, successful, and long-lasting approach to drug dependence requires the ongoing development of restorative justice policies, bolstered by robust institutional capacity and community involvement. By encouraging healing, accountability, and reintegration into the community, this strategy not only aids in personal recovery but also advances more general social justice.

5. Comparison

This study is unique in that it integrates Islamic legal theory, namely the framework of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, with restorative justice-based drug rehabilitation. The normative aspect of Islamic law in assessing restorative justice practices has received little scholarly attention, whereas prior research on drug policy and rehabilitation has typically concentrated on criminological, sociological, or public health viewpoints. By showing how restorative justice mechanisms used in drug recovery programs can be regarded as both a criminal justice reform method and a normative legal approach congruent with the ethical goals of Islamic law, this study contributes to the body of current work. This research offers a new conceptual framework for understanding drug rehabilitation within a faith-informed legal paradigm by connecting empirical findings from rehabilitation practices with the protection of fundamental human interests, particularly the protection of intellect (*ḥifḍ al-'aql*), life (*ḥifḍ al-nafs*), and human dignity.

From an academic standpoint, this research adds to multidisciplinary discussions at the nexus of Islamic legal studies, drug policy, and criminal justice reform. This study especially examines the institutional use of restorative justice in drug user rehabilitation inside the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province, in contrast to many earlier studies that focus largely on juvenile judicial systems or community dispute resolution. The study uses qualitative empirical analysis to demonstrate how rehabilitation programs operationalize restorative justice ideas and how these practices impact social reintegration, recovery, and legal decision-making. This study presents restorative justice-based rehabilitation as a culturally appropriate and morally sound policy model that can assist more compassionate and long-lasting methods of addressing drug abuse in Muslim-majority societies by placing the analysis within Indonesia's socio-legal and cultural context.

6. Conclusion

According to the study's findings, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Jambi Province's drug rehabilitation programs' use of restorative justice is a positive and successful strategy for combating drug misuse. The results show that while lowering the risk of recidivism, the integrated evaluation process, multidisciplinary rehabilitation programs, and community reintegration initiatives greatly aid in drug users' recovery and social reintegration. Restorative justice is a more compassionate and long-lasting solution to drug addiction by emphasizing social rehabilitation, psychological support, and treatment over punitive penalties. The study also demonstrates that this strategy is consistent with modern conceptions of rehabilitation and restorative justice, which place an emphasis on community involvement, healing, and accountability. Additionally, from the standpoint of Islamic legal philosophy, the restorative justice framework aligns with the goals of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, specifically the preservation of human dignity, life (*ḥifḍ al-naḥs*), and intellect (*ḥifḍ al-'aql*). Therefore, in order to establish more successful, compassionate, and culturally appropriate ways for tackling drug misuse in Indonesia, it is imperative that restorative justice-based rehabilitation policies be strengthened and backed by sufficient institutional capacity and community involvement.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: Harianto Sitepu and Risnita; Methodology: Harianto Sitepu and Hermanto Harun; Validation: Harianto Sitepu and Abdul Halim; Formal analysis: Harianto Sitepu and Risnita; Investigation: Harianto Sitepu and Abdul Halim; Resources: Harianto Sitepu and Hermanto Harun; Data curation: Harianto Sitepu and Abdul Halim; Writing original draft preparation: Harianto Sitepu; Writing review and editing: Harianto Sitepu; Visualization: Harianto Sitepu and Hermanto Harun; Supervision: Risnita.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: Complete data from this research was found in the Postgraduate Program of UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the Postgraduate Program, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin for providing both material and non-material facilities for supporting this research.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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