

Development System of Narcotics Institutions

Aulia Rahman¹, Indra Kumalasarri M², Risdalina Siregar³, Maya Jannah⁴,
Wahyu Simon Tampubolon⁵

¹Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Labuhanbatu University, Indonesia

²Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Labuhanbatu University, Indonesia

³Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Labuhanbatu University, Indonesia

⁴Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Labuhanbatu University, Indonesia

⁵Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Labuhanbatu University, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Indra Kumalasarri M

ABSTRACT

The implementation of training for prisoners is an obligation for correctional institutions. The method used in this writing uses the Normative-Empirical method, based on the existing literature in the Laws and Regulations relating to the problem, in order to answer the problem. This research discusses about How is the Implementation of Development of Narcotics Prisoners in prisons and the obstacles faced in implementing the development of narcotic prisoners who are overcapacity in prisons.

The implementation of the guidance program for inmates in prisons is carried out in stages, namely as follows: 1) Conducting guidance in the health sector. 2) Doing personality development. 3) Conducting self-reliance development which is more directed towards providing talents or skills. In addition, it also implements a moral development program including religious guidance, national and state development, and legal awareness development for inmates. Obstacles in implementing the development of overcapacity narcotics inmates in prisons, namely inadequate facilities and infrastructure, lack of quantity of staff / officers, and overcapacity / overcapacity of prisoners caused by the correctional institutions which sometimes still cover 2 (two) districts or more as well as regarding the application of non-prison sentences for narcotics abuse convicts that have not been clearly regulated and incomplete reform. So the need for guidance to inmates maximally by guidance officers in accordance with Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, as well as awareness of the prisoners in prison itself.

Keywords: Penitentiary, Development, Prisoners, Over capacity.

INTRODUCTION

The correctional institution is the last institution in the Criminal Justice System that plays a role in realizing the objectives of the Criminal Justice System. According to Marjono Reksodiputro, the purpose of the criminal justice system is to prevent the public from becoming victims of crime, resolve cases of crimes that have occurred so that people are satisfied that justice has been upheld and those who are guilty are convicted, and make sure that those who have committed crimes do not repeat their crimes (Romli Atmasasmita, 2010)¹.

The basis for the implementation of this prisoner coaching is law no. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections². Prisoners are people who are serving crimes in the correctional institutions (Dahlan, MY Al-Barry, 2003)³. The issuance of this law, in the opinion of researchers, is part of the legal umbrella for officers in carrying out guidance to prisoners so that they can be accepted back in the community when the prisoner has finished serving his sentence based on a court decision. In addition, training for prisoners to be able to face challenges, obstacles, obstacles, obstacles and any kind of problem in every step of their life (Harsono Hs, 1995)⁴

According to the Opinion of Researchers regarding Narcotics Prisoners who have been released after serving a

sentence that has already served, however, there are still some Narcotics Prisoners who repeat the same crime so that narcotics convicts re-enter the Penitentiary because of the result of the verdict being found guilty in court. Henceforth, guidance is carried out in the correctional institution in order to be aware of the mistakes he has made.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is empirical normative. Empirical Normative Legal Research is legal research on the application of normative legal provisions (codification, law or contract) in action at any particular legal event that occurs in society (Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004)⁵. Normative legal research is conducted by enforcing normative legal provisions based on Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Socialization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Application of Development of Narcotics Prisoners in prisons

The prison development system carried out by officers is in accordance with the main duties and functions of implementing guidance for the Assisted Citizens in implementing the correctional system so that prisoners can realize their mistakes, improve themselves and will not repeat criminal acts. The purpose of this coaching is for the inmates to realize their mistakes and change their behavior for the better so that they can be fairly accepted back as a good and responsible citizen. A coaching program for prisoners and students, in order to achieve the set goals, namely so that they become good citizens in the future (Djisman Samosir, 2012)⁶.

Based on the results of the author's interview with the Head of the Registration Sub-Section regarding the implementation of the process of coaching narcotics prisoners in the Class II A Correctional Institution, Rantauprapat, begins with coaching in stages including the following:

1. Conducting guidance in the health sector, such as anticipating various kinds

of infectious diseases through the use of non-sterile needles, carrying out physical health care activities and mental health and spiritual health care activities.

2. Conducting personality development so that there will be changes for the better for himself, such as getting closer to God Almighty.
3. Conducting self-reliance development which is more directed towards giving talents or skills. Such as sewing, painting, gardening, and raising livestock.

Correctional Development Facilities consist of:

| NO | DEVELOPMENT | TYPE OF ACTIVITY |
|----|------------------|--|
| 1 | FIELD OF JUSTICE | 1. Recite 2. Nasyid 3. Spiritual Rehabilitation Service Program (P2R2) |
| 2 | HEALTH | 1. Sports (Volleyball, Table Tennis, Badminton) 2. Gymnastics |
| 3 | WORK GUIDANCE | 1. cut 2. Doorsmeer 3. Bamboo Crafts 4. Las 5. Making Soap 6. Art painting 7. Laundry 8. Paving Block (Stone Print) |
| 4 | EDUCATION | 1. Certificate Package C |

The implementation of coaching and mentoring of prisoners is carried out by correctional officers consisting of:

1. A correctional supervisor is a correctional officer who carries out the guidance of prisoners and correctional students in a correctional institution.
2. Correctional security is a correctional officer who carries out the security of prisoners and correctional students in a correctional facility.
3. Community advisors are correctional officers who carry out guidance at the Pamasyarakatan Hall.

The coaching program for prisoners is also adjusted to the length of sentence served by the inmates based on a court decision or students, it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the

prisoner's guidance system (C. Djisman Samosir, 2012) ⁷. This penitentiary system uses a philosophy based on the Pancasila ideology as the basis for a view that applies Pancasila values in order to achieve justice, as well as its goal, namely to increase inmates' awareness of their existence as human beings themselves and be able to carry out self-change for the better and more. Positive.

Sanctions or penalties given to inmates, especially narcotics convicts, if they do not participate in coaching activities, they will be given sanctions in the form of:

- a. The degree of mild disciplinary punishment by making verbal and written warnings.
- b. The level of disciplinary punishment is being put in solitary confinement for a

day and postponing his / her rights such as conducting visits for a certain period of time based on the TPP (Correctional Observation Team) session. The

- c. level of severe punishment by placing prisoners in solitary confinement for 6 days and not getting remission, family visitor leave, conditional leave, assimilation, pre-release leave and parole.

Number of narcotics abuse convicts throughout 2017 to 2019:

| No. | Number of Prisoners | Year |
|-----|---------------------|------|
| 1 | 907 People | 2017 |
| 2 | 1,050 people | 2018 |
| 3 | 1,152 people | 2019 |

The data for Recidivists in 2020 at the Class II A Rantauprapat Prison, namely:

| No. | Agency Reg No. | Name | Types of Crime | Start Date on Hold | Recidivists |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 | BI.147/2016 | AKS | Narcotics | 2015-09-11 | Yes |
| 2 | BI.560 / 2016 | CAH | Narcotics | 2016-04-25 | Yes |
| 3 | BI.64 / 2017 | HW | Narcotics | 2016-04-10 | Yes |
| 4 | BI.570 / P / 2018 | AP | Narcotics | 2016-08-10 | Yes |
| 5 | BI.639/2016 | TS | Squeeze / Threatening | 2016-08-25 | Yes |
| 6 | BI.498 / P / 2018 | AI | Narcotics | 2016-08-10 | Yes |
| 7 | BI.293 / P / 2019 | IGR | Narcotics | 2016-09-21 | Yes |
| 8 | BIII.61 / P / 2020 | ASS | Narcotics | 2016-10-23 | Yes |
| 9 | BI.405 / 2017 | MR | Narcotics | 2016-10-19 | Yes |
| 10 | BI.57 / W / 2018 | E BR R | Narcotics | 2017-02-05 | Yes |
| 11 | BI.472 / 2017 | ATT | Narcotics | 2017-03-22 | Yes |
| 12 | BI.264 / P / 2020 | RBM I | Narcotics | 2017-04-21 | Yes |
| 13 | BI.509 / 2017 | RT | Narcotics | 2017-03-23 | Yes |
| 14 | BI.15 / P / 2019 | HH | Narcotics | 2017-05-25 | Yes |
| 15 | BI.22/2018 | ABP | Narcotics | 2017-01-28 | Yes |
| 16 | BI.16 / P / 2019 | STI | Narcotics | 2017-08-14 | Yes |
| 17 | BI.626 / P / 2018 | RF | Narcotics | 2017-08-16 | Yes |
| 18 | BI.127/2018 | RP | Narcotics | 2017-08-07 | Yes |
| 19 | BI.227 / 2017 | AR | Narcotics | 2016-12-02 | Yes |
| 20 | BI.42 / P / 2019 | RW | Narcotics | 2018-01-18 | Yes |

Moral Development of Narcotics Prisoners in Correctional Institutions

Moral coaching, namely actions to educate, foster and instill moral values and build one's morals and behavior so that they have characteristics and become better at understanding and living the characteristics or moral rules so that the person can behave and behave in accordance with the values. moral (Novita Eko Wardan & M. Towil Umuri, 2011)⁸.

The implementation of moral development is basically an educational effort to:

1. Presenting valuable things;
2. Presents a series of important values;
3. Fostering prisoners to be able to distinguish and do things that are morally;
4. Fostering a rational socialization process;

5. Fostering Prisoners to show them in a direction in accordance with existing norms;
6. Forming a happy attitude towards these norms and it is this happy attitude that will fortify him from committing a bad act;
7. Train prisoners to act according to moral norms;
8. Forming a good / positive mental attitude towards moral norms; and
9. Forming a sense of awareness of moral norms.

Basically, moral guidance for prisoners, especially narcotics abusers, which is carried out at the Class II A Correctional Institution, is very much needed in the form of efforts so that prisoners behave well and behave in accordance with moral values and rules due to the impact of narcotics abuse which changes the prisoner's personality drastically as well as being gloomy, grumpy, indifferent, lazy and even torturing himself.

Religious Awareness Development

Fostering religious awareness for prisoners, especially narcotics abusers, is very important because there is a need for awareness in those who have been damaged by the impact of using narcotics so that the implementation of this guidance makes prisoners who have firm, definite and permanent behavior and attitudes and morals that come from religion.

There are several religious coaching activities carried out at the Class II A Rantauprapat Penitentiary, including:

1. Learn the Koran;
2. Learn the art of qasidah;
3. Friday service;
4. Spiritual shower / lecture, and others,

National and State Awareness Fostering

Guidance on national and state awareness for prisoners aims to make prisoners aware of and know their duties and functions towards the nation and the State as good citizens. The purpose of this

guidance is to train citizens to play an active role in development and to live as good and responsible citizens, because this guidance can increase their active role in the awareness of the nation and the state for assisted citizens who can advance the development of the state.

Legal Awareness Development

The implementation of this guidance is aimed at building legal awareness aimed at public order which in turn will increase knowledge to the assisted citizens regarding the existence of legal arrangements established by the State, for example laws. This will also provide knowledge to the inmates about law enforcement in which law enforcers have integrity.

Constraint Factors in Fostering Overcapacity Prisoners

There are 2 (two) factors that become obstacles, namely the internal factor which is the inhibition of the Class II A Rantauprapat Penitentiary and the external factor which low awareness of the community, both individually and organizationally (non-governmental organizations) or from the Government.

1. Internal factors

Internal factors that become an obstacle to coaching in the Class II A Prison Rantauprapat include administrative factors, namely delays in requirements, filing for remissions such as delays when a verdict from the district court decides the case of the convict so that it can hinder proposing remissions for the convict concerned. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure for rehabilitation development for narcotics addicts. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Renaldi Hutagalung, A.Md., SH as the Head of Registration Sub-Section regarding the facilities and facilities at the Class II A Correctional Institution, Rantauprapat is not too broad, which is an obstacle to the overcapacity of 1,164 prisoners.

Class II A Correctional Institution Rantau Prapat has a land area of 20,000 m² with an office building area of 8,556 m² and a residential building area of 6,000 m² which consists of P2U, Kalapas Room, KPLP Room, Visiting Room, Karupam Room, Registration Room, Search Room, Binadik Kasi Room, Security Room, Polyclinic, Hall, Church, Musholla, Kitchen and Bimker Room and Administration Room. The residential block with a capacity of 375 people consists of:

- a) Block A consists of 5 rooms.
- b) Block B consists of 11 rooms.
- c) Block C consists of 10 rooms.
- d) Block D consists of 10 rooms.
- e) Drugs consists of 5 rooms.
- f) The hall consists of 1 room.
- g) Cell consists of 13 rooms.
- h) The children's guesthouse consists of 1 room.
- i) Staff cell consists of 5 rooms.
- j) The orientation consists of 1 room.

The other facilities provided by the Class II A Rantau Prapat Penitentiary include wartel, canteen, sports facilities in the form of volleyball court, table tennis, and others and there is also a music band joglo which is facilitated.

Based on the results of the interview with the Head of Registration Sub-Section, the obstacle to coaching at the Class II A Correctional Institution at Rantau Prapat is the low quantity and quality of officers / employees, namely 56 officers. In 1 reguter there can be 14 officers (there are 4 teams) on guard.

In addition to the above, internal factors inhibiting include character and personality factors in carrying out the process of coaching narcotics convicts, namely the lack of awareness within the prisoners themselves to participate in coaching in class II A correctional facilities Rantau Prapat.

2. External Factors

Overcapacity in the Class II A Rantau Prapat Penitentiary is the influence of external factors which occurs because

the Class II A Rantau Prapat Community Institution still houses 2 (two) Regencies, namely Labuhanbatu Regency and North Labuhanbatu Regency. Labuhanbatu Regency which consists of 9 (Nine) Districts, 75 (seventy five) Villages and 23 (twenty three) Kelurahan. Labuhanbatu Regency has an area of 2,562.01 Km² and has a population of 494,178 people⁹. while North Labuhanbatu Regency has an area of 3,571 Km², consisting of 8 (eight) Districts, 82 (eighty two) Villages, and 8 (eight) Outputs with a population of 351,097 people.

Apart from that, other external factors are the constraints from the community regarding the openness of society to accept the presence of ex-convicts who are free from within the community itself. While the important components of prisoners are themselves as prisoners, officers or supervisors, families and also including communities who are in a narrow scope. But sometimes the negative value of this scope, especially from society at large, will isolate former prisoners who have been prisoners. In connection with this, most former inmates feel isolated and choose to commit crimes again.

In the opinion of the researcher, there is a need for openness in society to accept free ex-convicts again, because this will have a positive effect on public order which will reduce the level of criminal acts in the community, and by accepting them back, will provide opportunities for ex-convicts to become a better person who has moral values in social life so that they do not feel isolated by their family and society in that environment.

3. Over Capacity Prison Class II A Rantau Prapat

One of the causes of problems regarding overcapacity is the factor of narcotics abusing prisoners. This is what makes or dominates the number of prisoners in Indonesia, especially in the Class II A Rantau Prapat Penitentiary. The implementation of sentences that have

occurred so far in relation to non-prison sentences has not been regulated and reforms are incomplete. The condition of these problems results in that imprisonment or detaining prisoners has become the only effort to punish the perpetrators of crimes including narcotics abuse.

There are several efforts in the problem of prison overcapacity, particularly with narcotics abusing prisoners, it is necessary to carry out a mass amnesty in accordance with the objectives of Law Number 35 Year 2009 concerning Narcotics. A mass amnesty is offered in order to reduce prison occupants on the condition that there must be an assessment of whether it is true that the prisoner is a drug abuse user who should use his approach system, namely by means of rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation is a treatment process for narcotics abusing prisoners as a treatment to relieve addiction from drug dependence and also a process for physical recovery. Medical rehabilitation is a process of integrated treatment activities to free addicts from addiction to Narcotics¹⁰. Meanwhile, social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physically, mentally and socially so that former narcotics addicts can return to carry out social functions in social life.

In this regard, medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation are very important, because the implementation of rehabilitation of narcotics abuse prisoners will help them to free themselves from dependency, and restore mental and behavior which, when they are free, can be accepted by the family and society. In addition, rehabilitation can reduce overcapacity or overcapacity in prisons. With the implementation of imprisonment for narcotics abuse convicts that have occurred so far, they have not provided a cure and have returned to recovery from drug addiction.

CONCLUSION

From the research results it can be concluded as follows:

1. The implementation of the guidance program for inmates in correctional institutions is carried out in stages including the following:
 - a) Conducting guidance in the health sector.
 - b) Doing personality development.
 - c) Conducting self-reliance development which is more directed towards giving talents or skills.

In addition, it also implements a moral development program including religious guidance, national and state development, and legal awareness development for inmates.

2. Constraints in the implementation of overcapacity development of narcotics prisoners in prisons, namely inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient quantity of staff / officers, and overcapacity / overcapacity of prisoners caused by the Penitentiary which sometimes still covers 2 (two) Regencies or more and about the application of non-prison sentences for narcotics abuse convicts for which there are no regulations and incomplete reforms.

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