IMPLEMENTATION OF COACHING FOR PRISONERS WHO ABUSE NARCOTICS AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT CRIMINAL OFFENSES (Case Study of Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution)

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ABSTRACT
Implementation of Coaching of Narcotics Abuse Convicts as an Effort to Prevent Repetition of Crimes (Case Study of Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution. This study aims to determine the implementation of coaching conducted by the Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution against narcotics abuse inmates as an effort to prevent repetition of criminal acts and to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of inmate coaching at the Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution. This research was conducted at the Class II Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary. The data obtained then processed and analyzed descriptively qualitative that is where the data is collected, compiled, interpreted, and analyzed so as to provide a complete description in accordance with the problem at hand. The results showed that (1) Implementation of Coaching in Correctional Institution Narcotics Class II Langkat implemented in several stages including the initial stage, the advanced stage and the final stage. In the early stages include personality development and independence, in the advanced stage there is an assimilation stage where the inmate is entitled to leave before release or parole. at this stage also implemented social work assimilation which aims that if the inmate later has been released then he is not ostracized by the community and does not repeat the crime again. This final stage of coaching will be given parole for prisoners who have met the requirements. (2) The implementation of inmate coaching at the Class II Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary has been going well but has not been able to run effectively. This is because the implementation of coaching is not classified based on the crime, which means that the coaching carried out on narcotics and non-narcotics prisoners is equalized.

Keywords: Guidance of Prisoners, Narcotics, Prevention of Criminal Acts

1. INTRODUCTION
The application of the purpose of law is to create a state that is organized, safe, and orderly. Meanwhile, criminal law is made to regulate and organize social life in order to create and maintain public order and specifically as part of public law. A person who has violated the rules of criminal law will be subject to sanctions and a form of punishment.
Criminalization is an effort to make prisoners realize that they regret their actions and return them to become good citizens, obey the law, uphold moral, social and religious values so as to achieve a safe, orderly and peaceful community life. (Moelajtno, 1985).

One of the most commonly applied punishments is imprisonment because it is considered to be the only most effective punishment to provide a deterrent effect on criminal offenders. The application of imprisonment is considered to be the only most effective punishment if it is able to fulfill two main aspects of the purpose of punishment, namely (Priyatno, 2006)

1. The aspect of community protection, if it is able to reduce the frequency of crime. The criterion lies on how far the effect of general prevention in preventing people from committing crimes.

2. The aspect of improvement of the perpetrator/criminal, then the effectiveness lies in the aspect of special prevention. The criterion lies in how far the punishment affects the perpetrator/criminal, which is seen from the deterrent aspect using the recidivism indicator and the reformative aspect (Suparni, 2007).

The imposition of law or punishment in the form of imprisonment is not intended as an effort of revenge but rather an effort of guidance for a criminal perpetrator carried out in the Correctional Institution (Lapas) using the correctional system, as a preventive effort against the occurrence of repetition of crime. The repetition of the criminal offense can result in the basis for aggravation or addition of punishment. And the repetition of a criminal offense is the same as a crime, and the repetition of a crime is considered first as a continuation of evil intent.

The purpose of organizing the correctional system is the formation of prisoners to become fully human, realize mistakes, improve themselves, not repeat criminal acts, return to society, be active in development, live naturally as citizens and be responsible. So, in essence, the correctional has the desire to educate, foster, and guide the prisoners, namely improving the mindset and behavior and mentality of each prisoner serving a sentence. However, it is still often found, heard, and read about the persecution that occurs in prisons.

The target of coaching convicts of narcotics cases is actually more aimed at the group of users/addicts who are victims of crime from the suppliers/traffickers of narcotics. Therefore, after the convicts have known everything about the judicial process, the coaching pattern is left to the correctional institution where they are serving their sentence.

Handling the problem of fostering victims of drug abuse is an obligation of the government as well. However, in accordance with the principle of togetherness, the obligation to restore the condition of these victims is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of society in general.

Furthermore, the purpose of imprisonment is focused on the development of convicts. Coaching is a part of the rehabilitation process of the character and behavior of the inmates during the sentence of loss of independence, so that when they leave the Penitentiary they are ready to reintegrate with the community. Because imprisonment has a purpose, it is no longer directionless or no longer seems to be torture. The implementation of inmate development in the Penitentiary is a way out to foster and also to return prisoners to the right path. The deviant behaviors that they once did are expected not to happen again and they
can turn into members of society who behave well. The way is by making them aware by instilling physical and spiritual guidance. Thus, the purpose of imprisonment is not only to cause pain due to loss of freedom, but also to guide convicts to repent and become good members of society.

Coaching and mentoring of inmates includes coaching and guidance programs in the form of personality development activities and independence development activities. Personality development is directed at mental and character development so that prisoners become fully human, devoted and responsible to themselves, their families and society.

While fostering independence is directed at fostering talents and skills so that prisoners can return to their role as free and responsible members of society.

Based on this background with all its interrelationships, the author will examine more deeply the implementation of the repetition of criminal acts of narcotics abuse through a thesis with the title "Implementation of Development of Narcotics Abuse Prisoners as an Effort to Prevent Criminal Acts".

a. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the problem formulations raised in this study are:
1. How is the guidance given by the Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution to prisoners who commit acts of narcotics abuse?
2. What obstacles occur in conducting the process of coaching the inmates of narcotics abuse in the Correctional Institution of Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution?

b. Research Objectives
1. To find out what guidance is given by the Correctional Institution of Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution to prisoners who commit criminal acts of narcotics abuse.
2. To find out the obstacles in conducting the process of coaching inmates of narcotics abuse in the Class II Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary.

Literature review

Definition of narcotics

In general, what is meant by narcotics is a type of substance that can cause certain effects for people who use it, namely by entering into the body. (Makaro, 2005).

The classification of narcotics is as follows:
1. Group I narcotics are narcotics that can only be used for the purpose of scientific development and are not used in therapy, and have a very high potential to cause dependence.
2. Narcotics Group II is Narcotics with medicinal properties used as a last resort and can be used in therapy and / or for the purpose of developing science and has a high potential to cause dependence.
3. Narcotics Group III is narcotics with medicinal properties and is widely used in therapy and / or for the purpose of scientific development and has a mild potential to cause dependence (Law No.35, 2009).

If based on the material that makes it, the types of narcotics include:

a. Synthetic Narcotics
This type is obtained from a complicated processing process. This group is often used for medical purposes and also research. Examples of synthetic narcotics include amphetamines, methadone, dexamfetamine, and so on.

b. Semi-synthetic Narcotics
Processing using the main ingredient in the form of natural narcotics which is then isolated by extraction or using other processes. Examples are Morphine, Heroin, Codeine, and others.

c. Natural Narcotics
Marijuana and coca are examples of narcotics that are natural and can be used immediately through a simple process. Because of their strong content, these substances are not allowed to be used as drugs. The dangers of these drugs are very high and can cause adverse health effects if abused. One of the fatal consequences is death.

Definition of Narcotics Crime
Narcotics crime can be defined as an act that violates the provisions of narcotics law, in this case Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and other provisions that include and do not conflict with the Law.

Factors of drug abuse are grouped into 3 (three) parts, namely:
1. Can be obtained easily, weak legal status, easy to cause dependence and addiction;
2. Personality factors, among others: mini religious education, lack of information about drugs and their abuse, unstable development (both physical and mental), failure to realize desires, problems in love, achievement, position and others, lack of self-confidence and closing themselves off from reality, curiosity and adventure in search of self-identity;
3. Environmental factors, including chaotic household and community conditions, lack of parental responsibility, unemployment, and weak legal sanctions. (Ma'sum, 1987).

As for classifying drug abusers into three, namely:
1. Drug abusers with primary dependence, this group has the following symptoms: anxiety and depression. This happens to people whose personalities are unstable;
2. Drug abusers with symptomatic dependence. Usually the user uses drugs for pleasure. This occurs in people with psychopathic (anti-social) and criminal personalities;
3. Drug abusers with reactive dependence. This occurs due to curiosity, environmental influences, and peer group pressures. This class of drug abusers is usually teenagers.

Determining the three groups mentioned above is important in determining the severity of the punishment to be imposed or it can also be used to determine whether the abuser is a patient, a victim, or a criminal. (Hawari, 1997).

Law Implementation
Implementation comes from the English word to implement which means to implement. Implementation is the provision of means in terms of implementing something that will have an effect on something. In general, the term implementation in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (hereinafter abbreviated as KBBI) means "implementation or application". The term implementation is usually associated with an activity carried out to achieve certain goals. Implementation is considered the main form and a very decisive stage in the policy process. (Franklin, 1986).
This view is corroborated by Edwards III's statement that: Without effective implementation, policy makers' decisions will not be successfully implemented. Policy implementation is an activity that is seen after the issuance of a legal direction of a policy which includes efforts to manage inputs to produce outputs or outcomes for the community. Legal implementation means talking about the implementation of the law itself where the law was created to be implemented.

Implementation is essentially an activity to distribute policy output (to deliver policy output) carried out by implementers to the target group as an effort to realize the policy ". (Sulistyastuti, 1991).

"Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of orders or important executive decisions or judicial decisions. Typically, the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, states explicitly the goals or objectives to be achieved, and various ways to structure or organize the implementation process". (Sabatier, 1983).

The implementation process states that: "It is enough to create a program and general policy that looks good on paper. It is more difficult to formulate them in words and slogans that sound pleasing to the ears of leaders and voters who listen to them. It is even more difficult to implement them in a way that satisfies everyone including the perceived clients".

2. RESEARCH METHOD
The method of problem approach used by the author in this thesis is an empirical juridical problem approach in discussing the problem. Sociological or empirical legal research is a research method conducted to obtain primary data and find the truth by using inductive thinking methods and the facts used to carry out the induction process and correspondent truth testing are up-to-date facts.

The data used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from inmates of the Class II Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution. While the secondary data used in this study is data obtained from library materials by tracing the literature related to the research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Furthermore, before we go to the explanation of the implementation of the correctional system, it should be explained again that the conception of the correctional system is not merely formulating the purpose of imprisonment, but is a coaching system, a methodology in the field of Treatment of Offenders that is multilateral oriented with an approach that centers on the potentials that exist both in the individual concerned, as well as those in the midst of society as a whole or community base treatment (Widiada Gunakarya, 1988: 83).

The pattern of detainee coaching at the Narcotics Socialization Agency Klas II a Langkat can be broken down into 2 fields, namely Initial: Personality coaching which includes: Development of understanding of beliefs, Development of understanding of nation and state, Development of intellectual skills (intellect), Development of combining with
citizens. Second: Independence development includes: Skills to support one's own business, for example handicrafts, home industry and others, Skills to support small factory businesses, for example the processing of anomalous materials and other natural materials into semi-finished and finished materials, Skills to support factory businesses or agricultural activities using medium, large technology such as garment factories, leather industries and the like, Skills that are raised according to their respective talents.

The stages of development carried out by prisoners are divided into three stages, namely:

**Early Stage Coaching**

This stage begins when a person has the status of an inmate, namely from the time he is accepted, registered and placed until one third of his sentence. This stage of development includes:
- Period of observation, introduction, and research in the environment for a maximum of 1 (one) month.
- Planning of personality and independence development program
- Implementation of personality and independence development program; and
- Assessment of the implementation of the initial stage coaching program.

In this step the prisoner is publicized with the situation of the prison or detention center, the way of guidance to be undertaken, the rights obtained, the activities that must be undertaken and can be undertaken if desired. At the end of the level there will be an evaluation to be shown at this step, and coaching also for the determination to take the next step of coaching.

**Advanced Stage of Coaching**

After undergoing the initial stage period and based on the results of the Correctional Observation Team (TPP) hearing, the inmates will be diverted to the advanced stage of coaching which includes:
- Assessment of the implementation of further development program; and
- Planning and implementation of the assimilation program

This stage is also divided into two stages, namely:
1. The first advanced stage, since the end of the initial stage of guidance up to ½ (one-half) of the criminal period; and
2. Second advanced stage, since the end of the first advanced stage of development up to 2/3 (two-thirds) of the criminal period.

**Guidance**

This stage starts from the end of the continuation stage until the end of the criminal period and or the prisoner has fulfilled the conditions for release (return to the community). This stage of development includes:
- Integration program planning
- Implementation of integration program
- Termination of the final stage of coaching.

In each step undertaken, not only based on the era or duration that has passed, in each step there is also a comparison in its application. Sourced from the Circular Message of the Head of the Directorate of Socialization No. J. H. Gram 8 or 922 Coinciding on December 26, 1964 which was amended and supplemented by Circular Message No. KP. 10. 13 / 3 / 1 coinciding on February 8, 1965 there are differences in this matter the level of
security and discipline. The arrangement of coaching in the admission or monitoring step is in the early step tried with maximum supervision (Maximum security) the way of coaching and guidance with ordinary supervision (ordinary security) is tried in the connection step from one third of the crime era to half the crime era, as well as in the way of fusion and the way of integration is in the second connection step and the final coaching step, tried with minimal supervision (minimum security).

At each of these stages there is also a comparison in terms of the exercise of rights that have first been formalized. The early step as the initial step that prisoners must undergo up to one third of the criminal era. In this step, observation, good identification by the prison or detention center to the prisoner or detainee to the prison or detention center area (admission or monitoring) is tried. Observation is attempted on the individual prisoner, because of the guilt that is attempted the close conditions of the formation of guilt as well as the conditions of the prisoner's living area. On the other hand, for the detainee, this step is useful to better understand the atmosphere and situation of the prison or detention center, the way the detainee is being trained and the rights he/she has during the independence period. Through this step, a prisoner will be able to determine the direction and efforts of the guidance provided in order to direct him towards correction.

In the connection step, coaching is attempted based on the results of the previous step. In this step the prisoner is also shown to the guidance of learning, activity guidance and other guidance in the aspects of psychological development, personality and skills, and the guidance of efforts to return to the community. In this step, leeway has been given to prisoners within the prison or detention center in taking guidance.

After this step has been taken up to ½ of the criminal era, detainee development begins to be shown in the way of fusion and early integration steps with the outside community with minimal supervision. This is carried out by giving prisoners the opportunity to worship and exercise with other citizens.

Officers, in the course of their duties in private institutions or companies, are assigned to serve with the community, re-release (release to visit family), and other activities related to the community (community treatment). This development is tried as guidance for prisoners to get used to. In this step, the position of the community is indispensable in the way in which the prisoner can return to the community. In the final step, coaching is then handed over to the prisoner after he has completed two-thirds of his sentence and has proven his psychological, character or spiritual correction.

In this step the guidance to prisoners can be tried outside the socialization agency or the State Prison is the guidance undertaken by the socialization building which is tried with the provision of release before freedom and parole. But in the situation before the release and parole. But in special circumstances this final step coaching can be tried inside the socialization agency or the State Prisoner House with considerations that have been determined in advance.

Obstacles in carrying out the process of fostering narcotics abuse inmates at the Class II Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary.

The target of the child inmate development system based on the correctional system has not been achieved until now in the environment of the ministry of law and human rights,
especially in the Class II Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary, because it is still influenced by several factors, namely:

1. The Employee Factor

One of the main views of the employee factor is the employee's knowledge about the aspect of his profession that is being tried. Professions can be carried out by good employees if the employee has insight into his duties each. Such is the case with employees socializing cognition in specific aspects. In the application of coaching in essence requires expert power such as mental science, psychiatrists, community science, doctors, engineers, social workers, and others according to the wishes of the technical operations of the socialization agency. From the results of research conducted, in fact, only close to 30% have expert titles and 100% of this number are AKIP (College of Socialization Sciences) alumni. As one of the illustrations of the scope of child development is the existence of ordinary knowledge learning that requires special expert power. Special experts do not exist in the Narcotics Socialization Agency Klas II Langkat.

The existence of those who build a variety of hnaya, as a result causing boredom for those who welcome the lesson even though this matter has been done by means of screening or changing the apparatus from one to another. To overcome this problem, the regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has held courses or sermons and information to employees on an incidental basis.

Achieving efficient results should be held something standardized in terms of courses or learning in the form of determining the compendium and the amount of learning as a result of having unity of direction is to obtain unity of interpretation, unity of opinion and unity of action in the application of the correctional development system to detainees.

2. Factors of Physical Facilities of Correctional Institutions

The change in treatment to prisoners and the prison system to the socialization system resulted in a change in the nickname of the place from the prison house to the Socialization Agency. This change is not only changing the nickname of the shelter, but has the effect of changing the shelter system and the infrastructure of the shelter. The physical equipment of the correctional body must meet the requirements as a means of guidance in accordance with the socialization process, because this matter is a factor that ensures in addition to other factors in the development of prisoners.

Based on research at the Narcotics Socialization Agency class II Langkat, researchers saw that the equipment or facilities did not match the capacity found in the Socialization Agency. The capacity of prisoners that can be accommodated in the Tanjung Pura Correctional Center is around 463 people while the number of prisoners available until now is 1867 people. In this case, the researcher believes that if the capacity exceeds what is expected, the guidance to juvenile detainees will not be granted. After that, the researcher also sees that there is no separation of rooms between child prisoners who commit criminal acts of narcotics and other crimes.

Meanwhile, in order to overcome this problem, the socialization agency is again working on good rehabilitation, or correcting existing ones or creating new rooms to complement the construction equipment. Based on the results of the research, it can be known that in the Socialization Agency there is a grouping of classifications for prisoners who commit narcotics crimes that can be seen in the registration room. The number of
prisoners convicted of narcotics crimes in the Langkat Narcotics Correctional Agency is 1430 people,

3. Factors from the Government.
   The development of prisoners is not only the responsibility of the prison but also a shared responsibility between the prison, the government, and also the community. This is where the role of the government is good enough but still lacking in terms of not making a special arrangement about narcotics prisons, so that the guidance in Narcotics Prisons still relies on Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, where this law is still general.

4. Factors from the prisoners.
   In the implementation of the coaching program, the inhibiting factor can also come from the prisoners. Not a few prisoners are less aware of the importance of this coaching because of their nature that tends to be lazy. Most of them come from among the people who are able, they seem to be lazy and not so interested in the coaching program. In addition, sometimes there are prisoners who dispute with other prisoners, causing a commotion. However, this can be overcome by reward and punishment. Prisoners who have good behavior will get awards, such as getting parole and leave before release. For prisoners who violate the rules, they will get punishment.

5. Community Factors.
   The community should also participate in the implementation of coaching because the main objective in this coaching is that these prisoners can be accepted again by the community. However, this expectation is not always in accordance with reality, only a few people who want to participate, the rest of them are just indifferent to prisoners. In fact, what is needed by these prisoners is attention from their surroundings. There are some small groups of people who are willing to help the coaching program, but most of these people are still indifferent.

6. Funding Factor.
   This inhibiting factor will occur in almost all prisons in Indonesia, indeed to create a coaching program for prisoners does not require a small amount of money, the absence of a budget will greatly affect the course of the prisoner's coaching process because almost all obstacles in the entire coaching process are blocked in terms of budget funds or costs. Marasidin Siregar, as the Kalapas revealed, in principle every program certainly requires funds. The implementation of this coaching also requires funds. With limited funds, the prison is looking for a network to get sponsors. Not many can help, thus making officers have to be extra efficient in using the funds.

4. CONCLUSION
   Next is the discussion of conclusions and suggestions from the above research, as for the following conclusions:
   1. The pattern of coaching detainees in the Socialization of Narcotics Klas II a Langkat can be broken down 2 fields are Initial: Personality coaching that includes: Development of understanding of beliefs, Development of understanding of the nation and the state, Development of intellectual skills (intellect), Development of combining themselves with citizens. Second: Independence development includes: Skills to support one's own business, for example handicrafts, home industry and others, Skills to support small
factory businesses, for example the processing of anom materials and other natural materials into semi-finished and finished materials. Skills to support factory businesses or agricultural activities using medium, large technology each. In this case for those who have special abilities, the development of their talents is pursued.

2. The pattern of Prisoner Development at the Narcotics Correctional Institution Klas II A Langkat by always guaranteeing the right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to individual independence, mind and heart, the right to belief, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be recognized as an individual as well as a meeting before the law is to carry out a pattern of character development including an increase in devotion to God Almighty, the development of understanding of the nation and state, the increase in intellectual quality, the development of actions and attitudes, the increase in physical and spiritual health, the integration of oneself with fresh citizens and the development of understanding of the law, and the pattern of independence development includes the development of activity skills and the guidance of productive activities. The development pattern for special prisoners is compatible with the socialization system, but there are always obstacles, among others: The formation of excessive capacity, the small number of officers who understand the procedure of coaching based on the socialization system, the lack of citizen participation in the guidance of prisoners.

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