

## IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDANCE FOR RECIDIVIST INMATES OF NARCOTICS CRIMES AT THE KEDUNGPANE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

*Olga Loveano Revorma<sup>1,\*</sup>, Mujiono Hafidh Prasetyo<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>1,2</sup>Master of Notaru, Faculty of Law Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia  
olgaloveano06@gmail.com<sup>1,\*</sup>, mujionohafidhprasetyo@lecturer.undip.ac.id<sup>2</sup>*

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### Abstract

LAPAS is a place to improve the quality of prison inmates so that they are aware of their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat crimes so that they can integrate well into the community. Not a few prisoners who, after completing their prison term, repeat their crimes (recidivists). This study aims to determine the current policy of formulating a coaching system for recidivist convicts of narcotics crime; how to carry out coaching for recidivist convicts of narcotics abuse in Class I prisons in Semarang. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that in the practice of implementing guidance at the Class I prison in Semarang for narcotics abuse recidivists, applying the security aspect (security approach), while regarding the coaching program there is no difference from other inmates. Guidance at the Class I prison in Semarang aims to enable prisoners to become fully human as has become the direction of national development. Correctional inmates in obtaining guidance are adjusted to the principles contained in Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Minimum Standard Rules (SMR). The guidance and guidance of recidivist convicts of narcotics abuse carried out in Class I prisons in Semarang based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. M. In 2019, the Class I prison in Semarang handling narcotics abuse prisoners carried out a rehabilitation program using the therapeutic community method.

**Keywords:** Coaching, Recidivist Convicts, Narcotics Abuse

## INTRODUCTION

According to Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the NRI Constitution, the State of Indonesia is a country of law. According to Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, the law is the entire rule of law and all principles that regulate the association of social life and has the aim of maintaining order and includes various institutions and processes to be able to realize the enactment of rules as a reality in society. In overcoming various narcotics problems that continue to emerge, regulations continue to develop following human needs and undergo changes to realize national goals with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is realized by the regulation on narcotics law number 35 of 2009.

Although the criminal threat of drug offenders has been regulated in law number 35 of 2009 does not make the level of narcotics criminals decrease, prisoners, both dealers, and users are also not deterred from repeating narcotics crimes. According to the director general of corrections (PAS) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Sri Puguh Budi Utami, throughout 2019 the highest number of recidivist cases from narcotics cases, recidivist narcotics cases approached 9 thousand. One of the cities with the highest recidivist cases of narcotics abuse is the city of Semarang. In February 2020 the Central Java National Narcotics Agency (BNN) again revealed a network of meth-type narcotics businesses controlled by narcotics recidivist inmates from the Kedungpane Penitentiary, Semarang.

As a form of effort that can be made to minimize the repetition of narcotics crimes, the penitentiary as the last agency in the criminal justice system has an important role in carrying out guidance. Coaching is an effort to educate, guide and direct an actor in various ways and efforts through an orderly and neatly organized process to achieve goals to the maximum (Wulandari, 2012).

Imprisonment is a type of sanction in criminal law that is often used to overcome the problem of crime, one of which is the criminal act of drug abuse. An imprisonment is a form of punishment in the form of restrictions on movement carried out by closing the perpetrator of a criminal act in a prison, by requiring that person to comply with all applicable rules of conduct in the penitentiary. Disciplinary action for perpetrators of criminal acts that violate the regulations of the correctional system in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services. In addition to prison sentences drug addicts and victims of drug abuse are required to undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. In addition, medical rehabilitation for drug addicts is carried out in certain hospitals and rehabilitation Institutions appointed by the Minister. Social rehabilitation for former drug addicts is organized by government agencies as well as by the public. In this case, what is meant by government agencies is the Narcotics Penitentiary.

The pattern of training prisoners in meeting their needs based on Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services states: "The correctional system is organized to form correctional assisted citizens to become full human beings, realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in the development and can live reasonably as good citizens and responsible". Prisons have an important role in efforts to combat crime, and function to rehabilitate offenders. Prisons, it is hoped that it will have a deterrent effect on inmates from repeating crimes or re-committing their crimes.

In reality, a former inmate who came out of the penitentiary committed a re-crime after he was released (referred to as recidivist), this is because the inmate has learned to commit the crime during his time in the correctional institution. Crimes such as the sale of narcotics, molestation, and gambling are also committed within the Penitentiary (Aryana, 2015).

Inmate coaching is considered less effective because, in reality, many inmates commit criminal acts again in the prison environment. This penitentiary, which does not perform its functions properly and effectively, actually gives birth to recidivist-qualified criminals. One of the functions of community institutions is to cause suffering by realizing the guilt of the convicted person because of the elimination of freedom of movement, guiding the convict to repent and improve himself, and educating him to become a good and useful member of society. So that everything remains based on humanity and by the purpose of guidance and education for prisoners. One of the functions of community institutions is to cause suffering by realizing the guilt of the convicted person because of the elimination of freedom of movement, guiding the convict to repent and improve himself, and educating him to become a good and useful member of society. So that everything remains based on humanity and in accordance with the purpose of guidance and education for prisoners (Wijanarko, 2018).

One of the recidivist causes is the negative stigmatization of former foster citizens by the community. Former citizens are often labeled as criminals to watch out for. As a result, they find it difficult to get a job Back. The only way that can be done to make ends meet is to commit the crime again.

The results of research conducted by BNN periodically every three years, the prevalence rate of narcotics from 2011 to 2019 has decreased significantly. In 2011 the prevalence was at 2.23%, in

2014 the prevalence was at 2.18%, in 2017 it was at 1.77%, and in 2019 it was at 1.80%. Although there was a decrease in the number of narcotics crimes from 2011 to 2017, there was an increase in the number of narcotics crimes in 2019.

The number of recidivists of narcotics crimes in Indonesian prisons is a challenge for prisons in Indonesia in carrying out guidance for narcotics prisoners. This study aims to find out how the implementation of the training of recidivist prisoners of narcotics crimes in class I prisons in Semarang, as well as the obstacles faced in the implementation of prisoner coaching.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is the juridical method of analysis, namely describing, describing, studying, and explaining analytically, namely describing, describing, studying, and explaining analytically the problems posed. The data needed in this study are primary data whose sources come from respondents, Class I Semarang prison officers, secondary data derived from legislation, work from the general public, and various supporting literature for this research.

The research specification used in this paper is descriptive-analytical, which is to analyze the current problems and describe all the symptoms and facts that exist, related to criminal law policies in diversion for children who repeat criminal acts. In research on legal problems with a normative juridical approach, this research makes observations by studying and explaining secondary data, which is called the literature study method.

Data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively, namely from the data obtained and then compiled systematically then analyzed qualitatively to achieve clarity on the problems discussed. This research is carried out by collecting data, compiling, analyzing, interpreting, and then describing. After data analysis, conclusions can then be obtained by the method of drawing inductive conclusions, which is a way of thinking in drawing conclusions in general which is based on specific facts. The reason for using qualitative analysis is because the collected data is in the form of question sentences, the collected data is general information, and the relationship between variables cannot be measured by numbers (Marzuki, 2005).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Policy formulation of a coaching system for recidivist prisoners of narcotics crimes

#### a. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945

The concept of a legal state places the idea of the protection of human rights as one of the important elements. Taking into account the urgency of protecting human rights, the constitution must contain human rights arrangements so that there are state guarantees against the rights of citizens. One of the important changes in the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution was that the regulation of citizens' rights was more comprehensive than the 1945 Constitution (pre-amendment) which regulated it in a general and brief manner. The poor record of human rights abuses in the era of the New Order Government under President Suharto teaches a lesson that at least the regulation of citizens' rights should be more detailed in the constitution. The amendments to the 1945 Constitution also create a judicial institution through the Constitutional Court to challenge products of legislation that violate the rights of citizens as stipulated in the constitution (Bahar, 1995).

#### b. Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services

The prison system in Indonesia has been known since the Dutch colonial era. At that time the treatment of prisoners was aimed at retaliation for the crimes committed by him not aimed at improving the soul of the prisoner. The current function of punishment is not just an expulsion but an effort to rehabilitate and reintegrate the social assistance of correctional-assisted residents has given birth to a coaching system called the correctional system.

The correctional system described in Law No. 12 of 1995 emphasizes the pattern of coaching correctional-assisted citizens, continuous development with due regard to human rights eliminates the pattern of retaliatory punishment for a mistake. The function of the correctional system is to prepare those with prison status to be able to play a better and more responsible role again as better and responsible members of society.

#### c. Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning The Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens

Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens is the implementing regulation of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services.

The correctional system is organized in order to shape correctional-assisted citizens to become fully human, realize mistakes, correct themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that

they can be accepted again in the community, can actively play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens.

The correctional community development program in the penitentiary emphasizes personality and personality development activities. Personality coaching is directed at mental and disposition coaching to be responsible to oneself, family, and society. Independence coaching is directed at fostering talents and skills so that fostered residents can return to play the role of responsible community members.

d. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 174 of 1999 concerning Remission

Remission is the reduction of an inmate's sentence for having done good in coaching. This reduction in sentence applies to both temporary prison inmates and life imprisonment. The definition of remission is described in Articles 1, 2, and 3 of Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999 concerning Remission

There is no difference between the policy of coaching recidivist inmates and non-recidivist inmates. In the 1945 NRI Constitution Article 28, every recidivist prisoner of a narcotics crime has the same rights when dealing with the law and is entitled to fair treatment. In Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, the implementation of the training of recidivist prisoners of drug abuse is based on the principle of respectability; Education; mentoring; respect for human dignity and dignity; loss of independence is the only suffering; and guaranteed the right to keep in touch with certain families and people.

The Penitentiary Law emphasizes the pattern of coaching recidivist prisoners of narcotics crimes and ongoing guidance with due regard to human rights. The function of the correctional system is to prepare recidivist inmates of narcotics crimes to play a role as better, responsible members of society, and not repeat their crimes. There are 2 coaching programs given to recidivist prisoners of narcotics crimes according to PP No. 31 of 1999 concerning The Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens, namely personality coaching programs and independence coaching programs. According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 174 of 1999 concerning Remission, recidivist prisoners of narcotics crimes are entitled to remission, namely a reduction in the prisoner's sentence period because they have behaved well during the training of prisoners.

### **Implementation of Guidance for Recidivist Inmates of Narcotics Crimes in Semarang Class I Correctional Institution**

Class I Correctional Institution Semarang is a place to carry out the training of prisoners and correctional protégés. Guidance and guidance are regulated in the provisions of article 1 paragraph 1 of government regulation number 31 of 1999:

"Coaching is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to the god who is one, intellectual, attitude and behavioral, professional, Physical and spiritual health of inmates and correctional protégés."

The guidance carried out on correctional assisted citizens is in accordance with the principles contained in Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the *Standart Minimum Rules* (SMR) which are reflected in the 10 correctional principles. The ten basic principles of pembinaan in the correctional system are:

- a) Nurturing and providing life provisions so that they can carry out their role as good and useful citizens of society;
- b) Criminalizing is not An act of revenge by the state, this means that there should be no torture of prisoners and protégés, whether it is acts, treatment, speech, means of treatment, or placement. The only suffering experienced by prisoners and protégés is simply the elimination of the freedom to move in a free society;
- c) Give guidance not torture so that they repent. Give them an understanding of the norms of life and life, and include them in social activities to foster a sense of community life;
- d) The state has no right to make them worse or eviler than before they were sentenced, for example by not distinguishing inmates from protégés who commit serious crimes from minor ones;
- e) During the loss of freedom of movement, prisoners should be introduced to society and should not be exiled from it. Visits from free community members and being able to gather with friends and family are an effort to form contact with the community;
- f) The work assigned to the prisoner must not be merely time-filling, or only for the benefit of the state office or civil service at any time. The work provided must be one with the work that exists in the community and that supports efforts to increase food production;

- g) The guidance and upbringing given to prisoners and protégés must be based on Pancasila. For example, by instilling the spirit of mutual aid, the spirit of kinship in addition to spiritual education and the opportunity to perform worship in order to increase spiritual power;
- h) Inmates and protégés as stragglers are human beings and they should be treated as human beings. His dignity and feelings as a human being must be respected ;
- i) The obstacle to implementing the correctional system is the legacy of prison houses whose deplorable circumstances are difficult to match correctional duties, which are located in the middle of the city with high and thick walls.

The implementation of the training of narcotics recidivist prisoners cannot be separated from the role of the penitentiary. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Fajar Sidiq, the Personality Development Manager of Semarang Class I Prison said:

"In terms of coaching narcotics recidivist inmates, there is no special coaching program because the Semarang Class I Penitentiary is a general correctional institution."

One of the objectives of the Semarang Class I Penitentiary is to form correctional-assisted citizens so that they become fully human, realize mistakes, correct, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again in the context of society.

Semarang Class I Correctional Institution is not a special prison for narcotics, so in the implementation of correctional services, there is no special effort between narcotics inmates and other prisoners. Until now, no law specifically regulates the training of narcotics prisoners, so narcotics coaching uses Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, which is associated with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The correctional system is organized to shape correctional-assisted citizens to become fully human beings, realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role and responsibility.

Based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens, the Semarang Class I Prison guidance and guidance program is carried out in 3 stages, namely:

a) Early-stage coaching

In the initial stage, this coaching is an activity during the introduction, observation, and environmental research of Class I Prison Semarang before the coaching and independence program is implemented. The program is implemented by the inmate at the time of his or her status as an inmate until 1/3 of his or her criminal term. Maximum supervision is carried out at this stage (*maximum security*) At this time, correctional guardians are appointed as assistants to correctional assisted citizens (WBP) in the process of coaching or correctional;

b) Advanced stage coaching

Advanced coaching is a continuation of the planning of personality and independence coaching programs to the implementation of assimilation programs whose implementation is divided into 2 stages, namely:

- First Advanced Stage

The first advanced stage begins from the end of the first stage of coaching up to 1/2 of the criminal period in question. At this stage, the supervision carried out enters the *medium security* stage.

- Second Advanced Stage

The second advanced stage begins from the end of the first advanced period up to 2/3 of the criminal period. At this stage, supervision has entered the *minimum-security* stage. At this time, inmates have entered the assimilation stage and can then be granted leave before release (CMB) or parole with minimum security supervision before finally being declared truly free.

- Final Stage Coaching

The final stage of coaching is the planning and implementation of the integration program that begins from the end of the advanced stage of coaching until the end of the criminal period concerned. This final stage of guidance will be given by CMB or PB for qualified prisoners who will later be guided outside the prison by the Correctional Center (BAPAS) to improve the quality of piety to God, intellectual quality, professional attitudes and behaviors, and physical and spiritual health.

The development of narcotics recidivist prisoners in the Semarang class I penitentiary in its implementation has no specificity. Starting from the venue, the coaching program is all the same as the general inmate (Sodiq, 2021).

Of the two scopes of inmate coaching above, personality coaching is very useful coaching for narcotics recidivist inmates, especially to get to the healing stage. At first, personality coaching was

difficult to implement, because when the inmates of new narcotics abusers entered the prison, some of the narcotics were still left in the prisoner's body, causing the effect of being lazy to participate in coaching programs, both personality coaching programs, and independence, but over time they were accustomed to participating in coaching programs. Through personality development, narcotics recidivist inmates are invited to realize the mistakes they have committed. Personality development for narcotics recidivist inmates in class I prisons in Semarang has generally been carried out by appropriate officers in their respective fields (Asworo, 2021).

The main purpose of personality development for narcotics recidivist inmates at the Semarang Class I Penitentiary is to educate physical and mental and spiritual training of prisoners to truly get out of the world of narcotics and prepare themselves to live a new and better life when they are out of prison.

The purpose of self-reliance development is to provide provisions to correctional-assisted residents so that after completing their sentences they can live independently with the skills gained during their sentence. And it is hoped that they will not repeat the criminal acts they have committed. The implementation of the training of recidivist prisoners of drug abuse is good enough, the coaching provides knowledge and is an opportunity for learning and self-introspection for prisoners so as not to repeat mistakes.

The obstacles that arise according to Mr. Fajar Sodiq as the Management of Personality Development of the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution are from the inmates themselves. When inmates of drug abusers arrive at the Penitentiary they are still carried away by the effects of narcotics that make them lazy in carrying out coaching activities, because they are still under the influence of drugs they are afraid of crowds, self-deteriorating, and must be forced by officers When there are activities to be carried out.

However, there are efforts made by the officers in dealing with obstacles in the development of recidivist inmates of drug abuse, namely by providing social rehabilitation programs in prisons under the direction and supervision of BNN, as well as dealing with inmates who are lazy to carry out coaching activities patiently, firmly, and disciplined.

The above coaching program is carried out by all correctional assisted residents, including recidivist inmates of narcotics abuse crimes at the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution, which is carried out properly, regularly, and runs smoothly. The facilities and infrastructure are sufficient in the inmate coaching program. Recidivist inmates of drug abuse carry out personality programs according to their respective religions and implement self-reliance programs to improve individual skills so that they can be useful after leaving prison.

In dealing with narcotics abuse inmates, the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution carries out a rehabilitation program. The rehabilitation program was a program of the BNN but was delegated to the Director General of PAS for rehabilitation, but BNN also participated in the implementation of the activity.

The form of rehabilitation carried out by inmates of drug abuse crimes in the Class I prison in Semarang is social rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental, and social so that former drug addicts (*recovery addicts*) can return to carrying out social functions in community life.

This rehabilitation program is a program within a period, not included in the stages of daily development. The rehabilitation program is carried out for a full 6 months by the assisted residents who receive the rehabilitation program allotment.

The social rehabilitation method used by Semarang Class I Prison is *Therapeutic Community*. A *therapeutic Community* (TC) is a community of former addicts who help each other to recover and quit drugs. The concept of TC, namely "self-help, *mutual* help" means that community members in this case drug abuse inmates are responsible for helping each other, by helping others, they also help themselves to help recover and still stop illegal drugs. The recovery process is a process that must be lived for the long life of an addict (*long life process*).

In the social rehabilitation activities above, the social rehabilitation participants gathered together as one in one room for 6 full months carrying out all the above activities and carrying out regular urine test activities on social rehabilitation participants. The social rehabilitation activity program implemented by the Semarang Class I Penitentiary is:

a) Screening

The implementation of rehabilitation starts from screening activities that aim to find out and identify the type of substance used and the level of risk of narcotics abuse with the target of all prisoners and WBP.

In the screening activity, information was obtained about the level of mild, moderate, and severe risks. Detainees and WBs with screening results showed a mild level of risk, educated

about the dangers and risks of drug abuse. Detainees and WBP with screening results showing a moderate level of risk are given addiction counseling and rehabilitation assessments. Detainees and WBPs with severe risk outcomes are subject to rehabilitation assessments.

b) Assessment

Rehabilitation assessment is the collection of information to get a clinical and in-depth picture of prospective rehabilitation participants, make a plan for the delivery of rehabilitation services, and measure success in undergoing rehabilitation services by using the *Addiction Severity Index* (ASI) form.

c) Counseling

Individual counseling is a process that uses a specific knowledge and skills framework to assist individual service recipients in solving the problems at hand and achieving goals by mobilizing resources and changing the attitudes and values of service recipients.

d) Addiction

Addiction is a condition of physical and mental dependence on certain things that cause behavioral changes in the person who experiences it. Addiction or dependence on drugs is a condition in which a person experiences physical and psychological dependence on an addictive substance.

As a chronic disease, addiction cannot be cured. Recovering is a more appropriate kava in describing one's efforts to overcome this disease. The recovery of a drug abuser lasts a lifetime and he and his environment must go hand in hand in maintaining their recovery.

The goal of recovery is preceded by the physical stability of the abuser. Furthermore, it is directed that the abuser perceives himself and his environment from a positive point of view accompanied by self-acceptance so that the abuser realizes himself as an individual who has a role, rights, and obligations in society.

e) Group therapy

Group therapy is group counseling. In the counseling session, the patient is provided with information related to how to prevent relapse prevention. Often the information conveyed tends to be limited to the surface. For this reason, it is necessary to have a different approach than usual, with the aim of being able to tell stories casually but can be deeply expressed.

f) Spiritual seminars

Spiritual seminars are given to rehabilitation participants according to their respective religions. With the aim of increasing faith in God Almighty and not repeating the mistakes that have been made.

g) Family support group

A family support group is a meeting of all members in the form of understanding problems, accept reality, acknowledge, understanding, and encourage abuse to participate in recovery programs. Family support groups teach families to be able to understand, understand, acknowledge, and accept the existence of a family so that parents or families know how they behave towards their children (Agency, 2004).

h) Case conference

A *case conference* is a means for an institution or agency to discuss together to assist rehab participants in solving their problems. This case conference is intended to obtain additional data or information from all participants consisting of counselors, psychologists, doctors, nurses, rehab officers, and other related positions so that the understanding of the problems faced by rehab participants becomes more in-depth and comprehensive.

i) Recreational hour

Recreational hours are given to WBP to reduce the stress experienced by rehabilitation participants. Because in its implementation, many participants experienced burnout and increased stress, it was felt that it was necessary to support social rehabilitation so that it could run well.

Obstacles experienced in the implementation of social rehabilitation of Semarang Class I Penitentiary, including:

- a) Preparation for the implementation of social rehabilitation and equipment that is less optimal. Because initially what was appointed by BNN to carry out rehabilitation activities was Purwokerto Tetaapi Prison because the prison was not ready, BNN appointed Class I Prison Semarang
- b) The change in implementation from face-to-face to virtual. In 2019, face-to-face social rehabilitation was carried out, but because there was a covid 19 pandemic, the implementation of social rehabilitation in 2021 was carried out virtually. Obstacles arise in terms of readiness of both officers, equipment, etc.

c) Lack of social rehabilitation officers. So that results in not a few officers carrying out duties that are not at their *job desks*.

In facing the obstacles that occur, the efforts made by social rehabilitation implementing officers are by preparing the facilities needed in social rehabilitation activities optimally, assigning tasks to officers evenly, and improving the skills of social rehabilitation implementing officers in the electronic field.

In the correctional system, the treatment of inmates has begun to change in contrast to the prison system which focuses more on suffering than fostering inmates. Correctional services have conformed to the state philosophy of Pancasila, especially the treatment of prisoners. Based on Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, the purpose of the correctional system is to form Correctional Assisted Citizens to become fully human, realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens. The purpose of holding a correctional system is to form correctional assisted citizens to become fully human beings aware of the mistakes of self-improvement, and not to repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in the development and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens.

The functions and duties of correctional guidance for correctional-assisted citizens are carried out in an integrated manner with the aim that after they have finished their sentences, their coaching and guidance can become good citizens of the community.

As state servants and community servants, they are obliged to live and practice the duties of correctional guidance with full responsibility. To carry out effective, appropriate, and successful correctional coaching activities, officers must have professional abilities and moral integrity.

The guidance of correctional-assisted residents is by the principles contained in Pancasila, the 1945 NRI Constitution, and the *Minimum Rules (SMR)*. The direction of coaching and guidance services that need to be carried out by officers is to improve the behavior of correctional-assisted residents so that the coaching goals can be achieved.

Correctional is essentially a manifestation of the institutionalization of this community reaction at first focusing only on the element of giving suffering solely to lawbreakers. In line with the development of society, the element of giving suffering must also be balanced with more humane treatment by paying attention to the human rights of lawbreakers either as individuals, social beings, or religious beings. The correctional system still values an inmate humanely, not merely as an act of revenge from the state. The punishment of loss of independence is enough as suffering in itself so it does not need to be supplemented by other corporal torture that is contrary to human rights.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of guidance for recidivist inmates of drug abuse at the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution is the same as for prisoners in general because the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution is a Public Prison. The Semarang Class I Prison guidance and guidance program is carried out in 3 stages, namely maximum security, advanced stage coaching (which is divided into two stages, namely the first advanced stage (*medium security*), the second advanced stage (*minimum security*)), the final stage of coaching (integration stage). There are two coaching programs given to recidivist inmates of drug abuse, namely personality coaching programs and independence coaching. The main objective of the personality-building program for recidivist inmates of narcotics abuse at the Semarang Class I Penitentiary is to educate physical and mental and spiritually train inmates to truly get out of the world of narcotics and prepare themselves to live a new and better life when they are out of prison.

The purpose of self-reliance development is to provide provisions to correctional-assisted residents so that after completing their sentences they can live independently with the skills acquired during their sentence. And it is hoped that they will not repeat the criminal acts they have committed. The obstacles that arise in the implementation of the training of recidivist prisoners of narcotics abuse are in the judiciary, not a few whose cases are subject to Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics but the narcotics abuse prisoners are placed in prisons when they should be placed in rehabilitation homes. Another obstacle is on the part of the prisoner himself. Most inmates are drug users. When they get to the penitentiary they are still carried away by the effects of narcotics that make them lazy in carrying out coaching activities, because they are still under the influence of drugs they are afraid of crowds, self-destruction, and have to be forced by officers when there are activities to be carried out. In 2019, for the first time, the Semarang Class I Penitentiary carried out a social rehabilitation program with BNN.



The rehabilitation program is carried out for a full 6 months by the assisted residents who receive the rehabilitation program allotment. The social rehabilitation method used by Semarang Class I Prison is *Therapeutic Community*. The social rehabilitation activities carried out by the Semarang Class I Correctional Institution include Screening, Assessment, Counseling, Addiction, Group Therapy, Spiritual Seminars, *Family Support Groups*, *Case Conferences*, and *Recreational Hours*. The obstacles experienced by social rehabilitation implementing officers are prepared for the implementation of social rehabilitation and suboptimal equipment, in terms of the readiness of officers and facilities due to the change in implementation from face-to-face to virtual, the lack of number of social rehabilitations implementing officers.

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