

Inmates Of Narcotics Cases And Diversity Development In Correctional Institutions

Andi Kurniawan¹Faiz Fakhri Isjwara²
Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan, Indonesia²

Received: January 15, 2025
Revised: January 28, 2025
Accepted: February 01, 2025
Published: February 28, 2025

Corresponding Author:
Author Name : Andi
Kurniawan
Email :
akatigatujuh@gmail.com

Abstract: *Personality coaching is coaching whose focus is on emphasizing the development of attitudes and personality. Personality development aims to help prisoners to recognize and develop themselves according to a healthy and correct life. Personality development is realized in forms such as fostering awareness in religion, fostering awareness of nation and state, intellectual development, and fostering legal awareness. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods, because the description is described in the form of qualitative data such as interviews. Sources of data collection information from interviews, observations and documents. This research focuses on narcotics case inmates. The results of this study regarding the coaching that is realized in the form of personality coaching and independence coaching programs. The initial door for the prisoner to return to the community / social reintegration by strengthening the personality development program and then implementing an independence program to support the prisoner after returning to the community.*

Keyword: *Correctional Institution; Narcotics Prisoners; Personality Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Violations of the law in the form of criminal offenses can occur anywhere and at any time, and can be committed by anyone regardless of age or level of education. A crime is a criminal act that harms both oneself and others. Crime is behavior that at a certain time is considered unacceptable by cultural norms, and the only way to correct it is through the mechanism of criminal law. The action can be in the form of interference or pose a threat to certain legal interests or objects. Such offenses may range from minor infractions to serious crimes that endanger public safety and disrupt social order. The enforcement of criminal law serves not only as a means of punishment but also as a deterrent to prevent individuals from engaging in unlawful activities. Therefore, a well-functioning legal system is essential to ensuring justice, maintaining stability, and protecting the rights of all members of society.¹

¹ Damahum, I. D., & Priyati, S. (2024). PEMENUHAN HAK REMISI BAGI NARAPIDANA NARKOTIKA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN:(Studi Di Lapas Klas 1 Surabaya). *DEKRIT (Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum)*, 143-162.



Criminal deviations committed by the community are actions that can disrupt comfort, peace and order in social life. The government seeks to deal with various forms of irregularities by establishing a legal entity that is able to uphold justice and become a means of protection for the community based on criminal law.² Perpetrators of criminal acts will be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of deprivation of liberty, which is expected to have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of these crimes. The convicts or prisoners receive guidance to increase their awareness of crime through the duties and functions of the Correctional Institution. Correctional Institutions have an important role in fostering prisoners so that they can become better citizens and realize security and order in society. (Nindya, 2013:4).

Law Number 12 Year 1995 article 1 paragraph 1 and 3 explains that what is meant by Correctional Institution is a place to carry out the guidance of Prisoners and Correctional Students. Meanwhile, correctional is an activity organized for the guidance of prisoners based on a system, institution, and method of guidance which is the final part of the punishment system in the criminal justice system. TAP MPR Number X/MPR/1998 states that the correctional system is one of the elements of the criminal justice system in Indonesia which has the function of creating public order and justice as well as the protection of human rights.

One of the criminal offenses that really requires the application of punitive sanctions is the crime of drug abuse or narcotics. This is because narcotics have an increasingly worrying impact and its users are increasing every year. In February 2019, based on the drug abuse prevalence survey, the number of drug users in Indonesia was approximately 4 to 4.5 million. In fact, the number of deaths due to drug consumption reaches 30 to 30 people in one day.³ Narcotics trafficking itself is increasingly widespread and spreads from all lower to upper classes. This increase also has an impact on the increasing number of prison inmates who abuse drugs as good and responsible citizens.⁴

Drug abuse encourages illicit drug trafficking and results in widespread abuse in the community, resulting in more lawbreakers and more drug addicts. In addition, the effects of drug abuse can cause an addict to commit other crimes that endanger others because they cannot control themselves. The most fatal impact of drug use that exceeds the dose is death. Based on Law No. 35/2009 on narcotics, drug users or addicts must get rehabilitation that has been determined by the government, but in reality there are still many drug users or addicts who are still placed in prison because they are proven to have committed criminal offenses on narcotics and psychotropic substances.⁵

² Supardi, E. (2022). *Internalisasi Nilai Keberagamaan Bagi Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Cianjur* (Doctoral Dissertation, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung).

³ Hakiki, N., & Utomo, T. C. (2019). Doktrin Poros Maritim Dunia Era Jokowi Dan Keamanan Di Bidang Maritim Studi Kasus: Perdagangan Narkotika Jalur Laut Tahun 2014-2018. *Journal Of International Relations Diponegoro*, 5(4), 609-617.

⁴ Nurilhana. *Pembinaan Moral Narapidana Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Sungguminasa Kabupaten Gowa*. Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar.

⁵ Amri, Sri Rahayu. (2018). *Efektivitas Pembinaan Dan Fungsi Pemasyarakatan Pecandu Narkoba*. Palopo: Akademi Kebidanan (Akbid) Muhammadiyah Palopo.

Prisoners of narcotics cases are prisoners who must and need to get special attention treatment to get maximum guidance. The coaching that will be given to narcotics prisoners is personality coaching regarding moral values so that they have and have a sense of responsibility for every action they have taken. A correctional institution can be said to be successful if in fostering the prisoners, later when they come out they become fully human who realize their mistakes and are able to improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts. It is hoped that they can be accepted back in the midst of the community environment and actively participate in national development and live reasonably. To achieve this, correctional institutions must implement structured rehabilitation programs that focus on psychological counseling, vocational training, and social reintegration. Support from family, society, and government institutions also plays a crucial role in ensuring that former narcotics prisoners do not relapse into drug abuse or criminal behavior. With a comprehensive and continuous approach, these individuals can regain their dignity, rebuild their lives, and contribute positively to society.⁶

From the problems described above, it becomes very important to know what personality development programs should be applied, especially for drug and narcotics abuse cases. This research is expected to be useful for correctional officers in carrying out their duties and functions. Correctional officers are expected to know the kinds of personality development programs and independence in handling the development of prisoners of narcotics cases. Because the first step to fostering prisoners is through a personality program which is the key to success in a coaching program followed by a prisoner independence program

METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical method, which is an approach that focuses on the study of laws and This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, as it does not focus on numerical data or statistical comparisons but instead emphasizes detailed information, conceptual analysis, and subjective responses related to the research object. The study aims to explore and interpret phenomena by gathering insights through observations, interviews, and document analysis, allowing for a deeper understanding of the subject matter. By focusing on qualitative data, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive and nuanced perspective on the topic under investigation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Correctional Institution

Correctional institutions are not the last place for all crimes that have been handled by the Indonesian Criminal Justice System. Correctional Institution is an institution organized by the government as a place to foster inmates so that the inmates have provisions to meet their future after completing the criminal period. The correctional institution is an expression of justice which has the aim of achieving social

⁶ Kurniawati, D. A., & Basuki, A. (2020, August). Implementation Of REBT For Drug Addicts: Meta-Analysis. In *2nd International Seminar On Guidance And Counseling 2019 (ISGC 2019)* (Pp. 156-160). Atlantis Press.

reintegration or restoring the relationship between prisoners and society.⁷ The correctional institution was and now is different, the difference is the punishment that no longer uses the prison system but is changed to the correctional system. Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections explains that the correctional system is an order regarding the direction and limits and ways of fostering correctional prisoners based on Pancasila and carried out in an integrated manner between coaches, coached, and the community so that correctional prisoners realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community, can actively participate in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens. The existence of the correctional system aims to prepare correctional prisoners to be able to return to the midst of a free and responsible society. The correctional system itself has adopted the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (SMR) by Nelson Mandela.

Guidance for prisoners includes personality development programs and independence development. This coaching program is expected to be useful for the community and be able to get happiness in the world and in the hereafter. Personality development in prison includes, fostering religious awareness, fostering awareness of nation and state, fostering intellectual intelligence, fostering by integrating with the community.⁸ In addition, there is also an independence coaching program in prison in the form of coaching for independent businesses such as handicrafts and household scale industries. Skills to support small businesses such as brick making and skills developed according to the interests of their talents. Prayer development includes personality development which is very important for Muslim prisoners, in this case it can include religious awareness which is expected that prisoners can get closer to Allah SWT so that they feel at peace physically and mentally and the prisoners repent and do not repeat crimes again (Juli Astuti, 2008: 2-3). Not only for Muslim prisoners, spiritual guidance is also certainly held for non-Muslim prisoners.

B. Drug Abuse

Drug addicts are people who use drugs without the supervision of a doctor and use them continuously and repeatedly which eventually causes addiction and addiction so that it becomes a dependency such as physical, mental, and emotional. Drug dependence is a complex disease characterized by an irresistible urge to use drugs and a strong effort to obtain them despite the consequences.

Drugs have a very negative effect on the human body. Drugs consumed in excess of the recommended dose can cause memory loss, respiratory problems, decreased ability of the brain to receive, sort and process information, and difficulty controlling oneself and emotions. In addition, drug addiction can have an impact on the social environment such as loss of comfort in the family environment or couple life and reduced motivation to learn and potential for self-development. In addition, the worst possibility due to drug

⁷ Nurhadiyanto, L., & Srihadiati, T. (2023, November). Fair Trial Socialization For Children In Trouble With The Law At Special Class Guidance Institution For Children (Lpka) Class I Tangerang. In *ICCD* (Vol. 5, No. 1, Pp. 478-482).

⁸ Tajuddin, M. A., Darmawati, D., Zainuddin, A., & Pramukti, L. (2024). Challenges And Implementation Of Human Rights In The Personality Development Of Elderly Prisoners. *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Politik Islam*, 9(2), 157-174.

dependence in the community is the creation of a drug buying and selling market. This can cause the cycle of drug abuse to become bigger and more threatening to social life.

C. Personality Development for Prisoners of Drug Abuse in Indonesia

Drug abuse is one of the most worrying problems for the nation's next generation. Until 2019, it can be said that Indonesia is experiencing a drug emergency because the number of drug users in Indonesia is increasing. The number of users according to data from the Director of Post-Rehabilitation of BNN Dr. Syafrizal amounted to 4.2 million people and has ensnared from various layers of society along with age categories and professions. This shows that the dangers of narcotics can threaten anyone with various backgrounds. In fact, the criminalization of drug addicts is one of the highest contributors to the prison population. This problem is rooted in Law 35/2009 on Narcotics, which emphasizes punishment rather than a victim recovery approach, and ultimately criminalizes drug users into prisons⁹.

Inmates of drug cases such as large suppliers/traffickers, dealers, and users/addicts are basically victims of drug abuse who have violated government regulations. The target of drug case inmates coaching is aimed at the group of addicts/users who are victims of crime from drug dealers.¹⁰ Prisoners of narcotics cases contained in the General Correctional Institution certainly have the right to get the same coaching program and fair treatment because they are not only objects but also subjects who are no different from other humans who can make mistakes and get caught in criminal acts at any time. So, it would be better if they are given personality development that is in accordance with the problems they face due to addiction to drugs.

The development of prisoners of narcotics cases includes elements:

1. Coaching mechanisms such as procedures, procedures for making, and implementing coaching programs found in correctional institutions.
2. The coaches are those who are functionally in charge of implementing prisoner development programs at the penitentiary.
3. Convicts are those convicted of drug/narcotics abuse.

The coaching program is divided into two including:

1. Programs to restore health such as physical and psychological. Programs such as agricultural activities such as gardening, skill work, exercise and so on.
2. Program for additional knowledge insight such as religious and general knowledge. This guidance is carried out by listening to lectures organized by prison officers and Islamic recitation for Muslim prisoners and Christian spirituality along with group or individual discussions.¹¹

Moral development is the main key to success in fostering prisoners of narcotics abuse cases. Moral coaching is an action taken to instill moral values, educate, foster, and build the moral behavior of the

⁹ Widhana, Dieqy Hasbi. 2017. Kriminalisasi Pecandu Narkotika Bikin Lapas Padat.

¹⁰ Wiranata, H. W. (2025). The Importance Of Fostering Legal Awareness Of The Personality Of Prisoners In Realising Good And Responsible Citizenship. *ANAYASA: Journal Of Legal Studies*, 2(2), 1-12.

¹¹ Wijaya, Rhigetti Kheymal. (2012). Karakteristik Pembinaan Narapidana Narkotika (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Besi Nusakambangan. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.

prisoner so that the prisoner knows and understands good traits and rules covering cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. It is intended that the inmate can behave and behave in accordance with moral values.

This moral development is related to personality development such as:

1. Development of religious awareness
This religious awareness coaching is expected to open the hearts of prisoners to always get closer to God. Because the strongest foundation in a person is religion. That way, prisoners are expected not to enter the black circle of narcotics abuse.
2. Development of awareness of nation and state
Awareness of nation and state is also an important thing to instill in a prisoner. By fostering a sense of love for the Republic of Indonesia, they will also automatically comply with all regulations in Indonesia. Thus, they will not repeat their mistakes in the future.
3. Intellectual ability development of intelligence
One of the effects of drug abuse is the loss of brainpower. Therefore, it is very important to regrow the intellectual abilities of a drug addict. This is so that later when they return to society they can mingle and live a normal life like society in general.
4. Development of legal awareness
This legal awareness coaching aims to make those who have served a sentence in a correctional institution, when they are free, become obedient to the laws that apply in Indonesia. If they are not aware of the law, then the coaching process will be in vain because they will make the same mistakes or even different new mistakes that will cause them to be in prison again.
5. Guidance on integrating into society¹²
The main purpose of coaching is to prepare prisoners to be accepted back into society. Therefore, integrating themselves with the community is very important to do so that when they finish serving their sentence, prisoners can return to have a decent life in the community.

Prisoner development means treating someone who has the status of a prisoner in order to rise to become a good person. The target is the character and personality that has self-esteem and other people. In addition, it is hoped that after receiving coaching drug abuse inmates can develop a sense of responsibility to be able to adjust to a happy life and a noble and moral person.

In addition to the coaching program, rehabilitation for drug abuse prisoners is also an important stage to free them from addiction. Rehabilitation is intended for both physical and mental treatment therapy in accordance with articles 54, 56, 57 and 58, Law No.35 of 2009 concerning narcotics (Sri Rahayu Amri, 2018: 202-203). Rehabilitation is a good way for the healing process of drug abuse victims. In the stages of rehabilitation, drug addicts are triggered to form new habits. For example, reprimanding people nicely and starting conversations with others, accepting criticism, and doing problem solving in a group. Usually

¹² Nurilhana. Pembinaan Moral Narapidana Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Sungguminasa Kabupaten Gowa. Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar.

people who are addicted to drugs tend to be unable to hold their anger, but in rehabilitation they are regulated not to express their anger or express it in other ways.

The personality development and rehabilitation program provided by the Correctional Institution will not succeed perfectly without the support of the family and people closest to victims of drug abuse. Leaving a family who is entangled in drugs is wrong. Affection from family and loved ones is able to provide motivation to prisoners to recover from dependence so that they can immediately reunite with their families. Even after leaving the coaching and rehabilitation period, the attention and supervision of the family and closest people are needed. This is so that prisoners will not be tempted to taste illegal drugs again.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion that can be drawn from the above description is that Indonesia is currently a country with a drug emergency status. This is indicated by the very high number of drug users of around 2.4 million people. A drug user is someone who can become an addict or a drug user who previously used drugs for health purposes but was misused to use them without a doctor's supervision and continuously increase the dose of the drug. Law No. 35/2009 on narcotics emphasizes punishment, not a victim recovery approach and ultimately criminalizes drug users into prison. So that the guidance for drug abuse prisoners is less targeted. So that rehabilitation and coaching in the form of personality formation are carried out so that drug abuse prisoners can escape from dependence and can get a normal life again. In addition, family support is also considered very important to help an addict get out of narcotics bondage..

REFERENCES

- Amri, Sri Rahayu. (2018). Efektivitas Pembinaan dan Fungsi Pemasyarakatan Pecandu Narkoba. Palopo: Akademi Kebidanan (Akbid) Muhammadiyah Palopo.
- Damahum, I. D., & Priyati, S. (2024). PEMENUHAN HAK REMISI BAGI NARAPIDANA NARKOTIKA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN:(Studi di Lapas Klas 1 Surabaya). DEKRIT (Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum), 143-162.
- Hakiki, N., & Utomo, T. C. (2019). Doktrin Poros Maritim Dunia Era Jokowi dan Keamanan di Bidang Maritim Studi Kasus: Perdagangan Narkotika Jalur Laut Tahun 2014-2018. *Journal of International Relations Diponegoro*, 5(4), 609-617.
- Kurniawati, D. A., & Basuki, A. (2020, August). Implementation of REBT for drug addicts: meta-analysis. In *2nd International Seminar on Guidance and Counseling 2019 (ISGC 2019)* (pp. 156-160). Atlantis Press.
- NURHADIYANTO, L., & SRIHADIATI, T. (2023, November). FAIR TRIAL SOCIALIZATION FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW AT SPECIAL CLASS GUIDANCE INSTITUTION FOR CHILDREN (LPKA) CLASS I TANGERANG. In *ICCD* (Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 478-482).

Nurilhana. Pembinaan Moral Narapidana Narkotika di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Sungguminasa Kabupaten Gowa. Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar.

Nurilhana. Pembinaan Moral Narapidana Narkotika di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Sungguminasa Kabupaten Gowa. Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar.

Supardi, E. (2022). Internalisasi nilai keberagamaan bagi narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Cianjur (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung).

Tajuddin, M. A., Darmawati, D., Zainuddin, A., & Pramukti, L. (2024). Challenges and Implementation of Human Rights in the Personality Development of Elderly Prisoners. *Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum dan Politik Islam*, 9(2), 157-174.

Widhana, Dieqy Hasbi. 2017. Kriminalisasi Pecandu Narkotika Bikin Lapas Padat.

Wijaya, Rhigetti Kheymal. (2012). Karakteristik Pembinaan Narapidana Narkotika (Studi Kasus di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Besi Nusakambangan. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.

Wiranata, H. W. (2025). The Importance Of Fostering Legal Awareness Of The Personality Of Prisoners In Realising Good And Responsible Citizenship. *ANAYASA: Journal of Legal Studies*, 2(2), 1-12..

..