

The Role Of Correctional Officers In Combating The Entry Of Prohibited Goods In Class III Langkat Prison

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Abstract. *The circulation and misuse of prohibited narcotics in society must be prevented and addressed. These prevention efforts must be strictly implemented in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics so that the problem of prohibited narcotics does not continue to grow in society as an epidemic that is bad for the development of the country. A number of cases of distribution of prohibited narcotics in prisons continue to be uncovered. Both in correctional institutions in big cities and in other small cities. The method is the same, carried out via cellphone and internet communication. In fact, it is absolutely impossible for a prison inmate to be able to freely use a cellphone and internet connection in a correctional institution. Because communication tools are prohibited items for a prison inmate. Correctional officers also admitted that they often carry out inspections of detention rooms, searching the prison inmates' possessions. The nature of the research used by the author in this law journal is analytical descriptive because this research describes in detail the social phenomena that are the subject of the problem. A descriptive study is intended to provide as precise data as possible about people, conditions or other symptoms. The type of research used in this writing is empirical juridical research, namely research into problems by looking at and paying attention to applicable legal norms connected to existing facts from the problems encountered in the research. Library Research (Library Research). The factors causing the increasing level of narcotics abuse consist of internal and external factors. The internal factors are religious factors and family factors, while external factors consist of economic and educational factors as well as social factors / environmental influences. The Langkat Class II Youth Correctional Institution has carried out both preventive and repressive measures against perpetrators of crimes involving prohibited narcotics, including providing counseling, coaching and arresting both the public and perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The application of legal sanctions against perpetrators continues to refer to the provisions regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009. In general, perpetrators of crimes involving prohibited narcotics in class II youth correctional institutions are users/using prohibited narcotics for their own consumption (addicts) so that sanctions are alleged to be violations of the provisions for users/consumers of prohibited narcotics.*

Keywords: *Officers, Correctional Institutions, Lankat, Prohibited Items*

INTRODUCTION

The abuse and illicit trafficking of prohibited goods such as narcotics that are increasingly widespread cannot be separated from one of the characteristics of these goods, namely causing addiction (addiction) which is destructive in the sense of use not for treatment and illegally. Meanwhile, from the side of the community that is vulnerable to the problem of narcotic prohibited goods, it is aimed at the younger generation of a nation, they are the most important target of narcotics. However, drug users are not only the younger generation, but drug users have spread to every aspect of society, be it adults, teenagers, children, rich or poor. The problem of drug abuse is not only a problem that needs attention for the Indonesian state, but also for the international world, that entering the 20th century the international world's attention to the problem of *narcotic* drugs is increasing, one of which can be seen through the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* in 1961 (Kusno, 2009: 38). The abuse of narcotic drugs in Indonesia is now a cause for concern due to several reasons, including the fact that Indonesia

is located in the position of three continents and considering the rapid use of information technology.

The problem of narcotic prohibited goods in Indonesia is not new based on data obtained from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2015 has revealed as many as 102 cases of narcotics and Money Laundering Crime (TPPU) which is a syndicate of national and international networks, of which 82 cases have been revealed. These cases involved 202 suspects consisting of 174 Indonesian citizens and 28 foreigners (BNN, 2015: 3). The impact caused by the use of prohibited narcotics according to the data above, of course we can observe that the abuse of prohibited narcotics is an act of crime and offence that threatens the safety, both physical and mental of the user and also to the surrounding community socially. The circulation and abuse of narcotic drugs in society must be prevented and overcome. This prevention effort must be strictly implemented in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics so that the problem of narcotic prohibited goods does not continue to grow in society as a bad plague for the development of the country. Regarding the role of law enforcement officials, especially the police, whose existence in the midst of society is very important as servants of the state, balancing and protecting life in society. Sunarso and Siswanto's opinion that all legal products in the form of laws and regulations will definitely have an impact on the performance of law enforcement officials (Sunarso, Siswanto, 141: 2004). The Government of Indonesia is determined that the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics is a danger that must be addressed early by involving all available potential, both by the government, the community, NGOs and related parties (Sri Rahayu, Bambang Subiyantoro, 2014:31).

Lapas is a place to carry out guidance for prisoners and correctional students based on the correctional system. Correctional centres house all prisoners, including prisoners of prohibited goods cases such as narcotics, both victims and dealers. Law No. 12/1995 on Corrections has regulated various provisions regarding how to treat prisoners as well as the duties and authority of correctional officers in carrying out their duties and functions as prisoner coaches. Violation of the prohibition of prisoners or detainees who store, make, carry, distribute narcotics is included in Article 10 paragraph (3) of Ministerial Regulation No. 6 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Order of Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centres. Furthermore, in Article 17, in the event that a violation committed by an inmate or detainee is suspected of being a criminal offence, the Head of Correctional Facility or Head of Detention Centre shall forward it to the competent authority.

A number of cases of drug trafficking in prisons continue to be revealed. Both in correctional institutions in big cities and other small cities. The mode is the same, carried out through mobile phone and internet communication. In fact, it is very unlikely that a prisoner can freely use a mobile phone and internet connection in a correctional institution. This is because these communication tools are prohibited items for a prisoner. Correctional officers also admitted that they often conducted inspections to the detainees' rooms, searching what the prisoners had. The occurrence of narcotics trafficking in prisons in quality or quantity should be suspected due to the lack of security factors. This happens because of the limited facilities and supporting infrastructure as well as the lack of integrity of the correctional officers themselves. These conditions have an impact on the formation of a negative view of the community towards the implementation of law enforcement in Indonesia, especially in correctional institutions.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Legal theory is a conceptual framework or intellectual approach used to understand the nature, purpose and function of law in society. Legal theory provides the rationale underpinning the formation, interpretation and application of law in various social, political and economic contexts. There are a variety of different legal theories, each emphasising certain aspects of the law and providing different insights into what the law actually is and what the legal system is supposed to do. This journal uses the theories of legal implementation and legal effectiveness. Legal implementation theory is a conceptual framework used to understand how laws are implemented in practice by institutions, individuals, and the legal system as a whole. This theory tries to explain the processes and factors that influence how laws are realised in real actions in society. Meanwhile, legal effectiveness theory is a conceptual framework used to understand the factors that influence the success or performance of a system, process, or intervention in achieving the desired goals. In the legal context, effectiveness theory is often used to evaluate the extent to which a legal system or legal policy can achieve certain goals, such as fair law enforcement, increased public safety, or protection of human rights. Using effectiveness theory, legal systems can be evaluated more systematically and objectively, thus enabling policymakers and legal practitioners to make better decisions in designing, implementing, and evaluating legal policies and practices.

RESEARCH METHODS

The nature of the research used by the author in this law journal is descriptive analytical because this research describes in detail the social phenomena that are the subject matter. A descriptive study is intended to provide data as accurately as possible about humans, circumstances or other symptoms. The type of research used in this writing is empirical juridical research, namely research on problems by looking at and paying attention to the applicable legal norms connected to the existing facts of the problems encountered in the research. *Library Research*. To obtain theoretical data, the author collects materials and literature related to the problems discussed by reading and analysing, especially those related to the role of correctional officers involved in drug trafficking in correctional institutions, obstacles experienced and solutions taken to overcome these obstacles. *Field Research (Field Research)* document study is a data collection tool carried out through written data using "content analysis", namely by analysing the documents that the author gets in the field related to the problem that the author examines. Interviews so that the data obtained more concrete, then the author conducts interviews, to the authorities to provide information and understand the discussion that will be questioned by researchers about the role of correctional institutions in combating the entry of prohibited goods in Class III Langkat Youth Prison. This research uses primary data and secondary data.

Primary data is data obtained directly in the field in this case at the Youth Correctional Institution Class III Langkat. Secondary Data is data obtained through literature research on legal materials related to the problem, in the form of Primary Legal Materials, namely, Legislation of the Republic of Indonesia consisting of Law No. 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law, Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 6 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Order of Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centres and other regulations relating to research. Secondary Legal Materials, namely, all writings that explain primary legal materials, legal materials which include scientific books concerning law, reference books and document studies. Tertiary Legal Materials, namely, materials contained in the statements of legal experts scattered in Legal Dictionaries, the internet and the Big Indonesian Dictionary. In conducting the analysis, the author uses a qualitative analysis method, namely the author conducts qualitative analysis of the data collected, then compiled descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on an interview with Mr Abdul Tarigan, Head of Personnel of Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Facility, he explained that the factors causing the increase in the level of narcotics abuse are due to individual factors such as psychological, physical conditions of the perpetrator and also due to environmental factors. Broadly speaking, it can be concluded that the factors causing abuse are classified as follows:

1. Internal factors are factors that are found in the individual and are factors that cause drug abuse

- a. Religious Factors

Weakening a person's faith, so that they easily violate religious norms, they forget that all human deeds will later be accounted for before God. If a person has a strong religious foundation then it is impossible to do things that are prohibited by religion. Conversely, if the basis of religion is fragile, it is very easy for someone to fall into unlawful acts such as drug abuse.

- b. Family Factors

Basically, the family is a place to pour out affection, a place to get attention and gain peace. However, there are changes in family conditions such as death and divorce. Divorce makes children stressed and depressed so that drugs are used as an outlet to calm down and cause a happy effect, even though the happy effect is actually only a hallucination.

2. External Factors:

- a. Social Factors/Environmental Influences

Environmental or community factors are part of everyday life. Associations that occur in society are very much influenced by various factors, such as education level, economic level and so on. As a result of this association, humans will naturally be familiar with the environment in which they are. In the environment of drug addicts, all of them are involved in using drugs. If one does not use narcotics, it is considered not loyal friends.

- b. Education Factors

Based on interviews conducted with the surrounding community, on average they only studied up to the high school level, besides that many of them dropped out of school. So their understanding of the dangers of narcotics is not well known. Low education results in less power of capture and limited knowledge.

3. Economic factors are divided into two, namely:

- a. Weak economy

Rampant poverty is an excuse for suspects of criminal offences. The high

unemployment rate in Indonesia is a problem for the nation. The difficulty of getting a job and not having a higher education will encourage someone to look for other ways to get money easily. One of these ways is to get involved in drug trafficking.

b. High economy

Economic factors as a cause of involvement in drug abuse, especially as a dealer, are not always due to poverty but also because the family economy is more than adequate. In a rich family, the problem of money is not something to worry about, especially teenage children who are always given attention in the form of material pleasures, while the affection given by parents is directly absent, so that the child feels lonely and less cared for.

The Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution has carried out both preventive and repressive actions against the perpetrators of narcotics prohibited goods, among others, conducting counselling, coaching and arresting both the community and the perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The application of legal sanctions against the perpetrators still refers to the provisions stipulated in Law Number 35 Year 2009. In general, the perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotic prohibited goods in class III langkat youth correctional institutions are users / using narcotic prohibited goods for their own consumption (addicts), so that the sanctions charged with violations of the provisions against users / consuming narcotic prohibited goods. The policy of overcoming the criminal offence of abuse of narcotic prohibited goods is a positive legal policy which in essence is not merely the implementation of laws that can be carried out in a normative juridical and dogmatic systematic manner. In addition to the normative juridical approach, criminal law policy also requires a factual juridical approach which can be in the form of a sociological, historical approach, and even requires a comprehensive approach from various disciplines. The policy of overcoming criminal acts of narcotics abuse is a positive legal policy which in essence is not merely the implementation of laws that can be carried out in a normative juridical and dogmatic systematic manner. In addition to the normative juridical approach, criminal law policy also requires a factual juridical approach which can be in the form of a sociological, historical approach, and even requires a comprehensive approach from various disciplines. In this case, it can be understood that efforts to achieve welfare through the aspect of overcoming can be divided into 2 (two) paths, namely: through the penal route (criminal law) and through the non-penal route (not / outside the criminal law). Crime prevention efforts through the penal route are more emphasised on the repressive nature (suppression / eradication / suppression) after the crime has occurred.

While the non-penal path focuses more on the preventive nature (prevention /

deterrence / control) before the crime occurs. The policy in combating the entry of narcotics prohibited goods in class III Langkat youth correctional institutions is part of the leadership policy in prison. The policy is a comprehensive effort in realising a healthy young generation in order to improve the welfare of society. As a citizen is obliged to provide a concern for educational services through the development of science. On the other hand, the government's attention to public security and order, especially those that have an impact on the disturbance and actions of drug offenders. The policy taken in tackling narcotics aims to protect the community itself from the dangers of narcotics abuse.

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain. Because of these benefits, the supply of narcotics is very necessary in the field of health and scientific development. The effect of decreasing consciousness, for example, can help insomnia patients to be able to rest, the effect of pain relief is also very helpful for postoperative patients. Therefore, the circulation of narcotics is not prohibited in Indonesia, what is prohibited is the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs. Drug abuse is a complex problem both in terms of its causes and consequences. The causes are a complexity of various factors, including the physical and psychological factors of the perpetrators as well as micro and macro environmental factors. The consequences are also very complex and extensive, not only for the perpetrators but also cause psychological, social and economic burdens, for parents and their families, and have a detrimental impact on various aspects of the life of the community, nation and humanity.

Economically, the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances imposes enormous costs, both to the offender, his or her parents or family, and to the national economy. The perpetrator has to spend a large amount of money to buy narcotics and psychotropic substances (narcotics) which are very expensive to fulfil the continuous and increasing addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances (narcotics). If the offender is enrolled in a treatment and recovery programme, the offender or his/her family will have to pay a huge amount of money for the treatment and recovery. Aside from being very expensive and taking a long time, there is no guarantee that the offender will fully recover. Non-penal efforts in the role of correctional officers to eradicate the entry of prohibited goods in Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Facility this countermeasure is inseparable from the actions of Class III Langkat youth correctional officers who are interdisciplinary which begins with pre-emptif efforts (coaching) and preventive efforts (prevention) before the criminal offence occurs. Definition of pre-emptif. Preventive is a policy that looks at the root of the main problem causing crime through a social

approach, situational approach and community approach to eliminate potential elements of disturbance (correlative criminogenic factors).

Drug abuse is a complex problem both in terms of its causes and consequences. The causes are a complexity of various factors, including the physical and psychological factors of the perpetrators as well as micro and macro environmental factors. The consequences are also very complex and extensive, not only for the perpetrators but also cause psychological, social and economic burdens, for parents and their families, and have a detrimental impact on various aspects of the life of the community, nation and humanity. Economically, the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic drugs incurs enormous costs, both to the offender, his parents or family, and to the national economy. The perpetrator must spend a large amount of money to buy narcotics and psychotropic substances (narcotics) which are very expensive to fulfil the addiction to narcotics and psychotropic substances (narcotics) which continues and increases. If the offender is enrolled in a treatment and recovery programme, the offender or his/her family will have to pay a huge amount of money for the treatment and recovery costs. Aside from being very expensive and taking a long time, there is no guarantee that the offender will fully recover.

In order to limit the entry of prohibited goods, Class III Langkat youth correctional officers conducted a narcotics abuse campaign, this was done by providing one-way information from speakers about the dangers of narcotics use. The mission of this anti-narcotics campaign is a message to be able to fight drug abuse. In addition, supervision and control are also carried out, this programme is the task of the relevant authorities, the aim is that narcotics and raw materials for their manufacture are not circulated carelessly. Non-penal policies in tackling and eradicating narcotics crimes also need to be carried out against children (in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, what is meant by a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb). This is based on the idea that children are often used as targets for drug networks to use or distribute drugs, especially with their young minds that always want to try something new. Psychological problems by children can be a trigger for drug abuse by children. Therefore, communication between parents, teachers, social environment and children needs to be done optimally. Drug abuse by children is a social problem that can be overcome by social policy or non-punitive policy. Non-punitive policies are carried out by counselling, face-to-face. Socialisation at the village or kelurahan level is aimed at village or kelurahan residents and specifically at Karang Taruna, which consists of youth in the village or kelurahan. Approaches are also made to religious and traditional leaders so that they can supervise and provide role models for the younger generation.

Criminal policy is one of the areas that should be the centre of attention of criminology, because criminology is an investigation that aims to find and determine the factors that lead to the emergence of crimes and criminals. The study of penal policy, which is one part of criminal law, is closely related to the discussion of national criminal law, which is one of the major problems faced by the Indonesian people. Penal policy includes what actions should be made a criminal offence and what sanctions should be used or imposed on the offender. Penal policy also regulates the acts that are classified as criminal offences and also regulates the sanctions that can be imposed on the perpetrators. Sanctions that can be imposed are death penalty, imprisonment, life imprisonment, confinement and fines. If the perpetrator is a corporation, then the corporation can be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of revocation of business licence; and/or revocation of legal entity status.

Penal efforts in this policy is by way of doing Repressive efforts (prosecution) this effort is the last resort in combating drug abuse that is by taking action against people suspected of using, storing, selling drugs. This repressive step is done by officers of youth correctional institutions class III Langkat to keep prisoners from the factual threat that has occurred by providing firm and consistent action so as to deter the perpetrators of abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs. Forms of repressive efforts by officers of youth correctional institutions class III Langkat is to break the path of illicit drug trafficking. Uncover the syndicate network of dealers. Carry out routine operations territory and special operations centred consistently and continuously. The function that is put forward is intel dilapas.

1. Rehabilitation efforts are an effort to help, treat and rehabilitate victims of drug abuse, so that it is hoped that victims can return to the community or be able to work and study and live properly. There are three stages of drug rehabilitation that must be undergone.
 - a. Firstly, the medical rehabilitation (detoxification) stage is the process of addicts stopping drug abuse under the supervision of a doctor to reduce withdrawal symptoms.
 - b. Second, the non-medical rehabilitation stage with various programmes at the rehabilitation centre.
 - c. Third, drug rehabilitation can be carried out and handled by the National Narcotics Agency itself.

It is important to understand that the process of breaking away from drugs for drug users is not easy. In addition to undergoing drug rehabilitation, they also need support from their families and communities so that they can return to leading healthy and productive lives. So that while serving a sentence in prison, these offenders or victims receive rehabilitation so that they are not dependent on drugs. Drug addicts are often in denial about their condition and find

it difficult to ask for rehabilitation. It usually takes the intervention of family or friends to motivate or make drug users want to carry out rehabilitation such as:

1) Medical Treatment

Treatment through drugs will be carried out under the supervision of a doctor, depending on the type of drug used. People who use heroin or morphine will be given drugs such as methadone and buprenorphine. These drugs will help reduce the desire to use drugs, another type of drug that can be used to help drug rehabilitation is naltrexone. However, this drug has some side effects and is only given on an outpatient basis, after detoxification treatment has been carried out at the rehabilitation centre.

2) Counselling

Another process that must be done is counselling, which is to convince the drug abuser that they are addicted. This is because a drug abuser who is still in denial will find it difficult to join rehabilitation to improve their quality of life. Referring to Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics and Government Regulation No. 25 of 2011 on the implementation of mandatory reporting of drug addicts, this is the legal basis for efforts and steps to save drug users. Counselling conducted by counsellors to drug users in rehabilitation will help the user recognise the problems or behaviours that trigger the dependency. Counselling is usually done individually. However, it is possible to conduct counselling in groups. Counselling also aims to help with recovery programmes, such as restarting healthy behaviours or strategies to deal with situations that risk drug use reoccurring. Counsellors are responsible for recognising how drug addiction affects a person as a whole, as well as understanding the social environment around them to prevent recurrence of drug abuse.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Factors causing the increasing level of drug abuse consist of internal and external factors. The internal factors are religious factors and family factors, while external factors consist of economic and educational factors and social factors / environmental influences. Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution has carried out both preventive and repressive actions against the perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotic prohibited goods, among others, conducting counseling, coaching and arresting both the community and the perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotics. The application of legal sanctions against the perpetrators still refers to the provisions stipulated in Law Number 35 Year 2009. In general, the perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotic prohibited goods in class III langkat youth correctional institutions are users / using narcotic prohibited goods for their own consumption (addicts), so that the

sanctions charged with violations of the provisions against users / consuming narcotic prohibited goods.

It is recommended to further enhance the roles and duties of Class II prison officers by conducting routine checks, close supervision, cooperating with external parties as well as conducting training and education, utilizing technology such as surveillance cameras (CCTV) and other electronic monitoring devices to strengthen supervision of activities in prisons. This technology can also assist in identifying perpetrators and smuggling patterns. Prison officials cooperate with law enforcement to take firm action against perpetrators of smuggling of prohibited goods in accordance with applicable laws. Strict law enforcement action can serve as a deterrent to those who intend to commit similar offenses in the future. By carrying out the above steps consistently and in good coordination between related agencies, it is hoped that prison officials can be effective in eradicating the entry of prohibited goods in prisons, so as to maintain security and order in the correctional institution.

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