

The Role Of The Class IIB Tanjung Pura Detention Center In Carrying Out Rehabilitation Of Women As Prisoners

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Abstract. *The importance of rehabilitation for addicts or victims of drug abuse is to heal the physical, mental and mental conditions for addicts and victims of drug abuse. It is very likely that addicts experience health problems as a result of drug abuse, so that the existence of rehabilitation services or health services will be able to improve the quality of life of addicts or drug abusers. The purpose of this study was to find out the legal regulations regarding rehabilitation, implementation of rehabilitation for narcotics convicts in class IIB Tanjung Pura and the role of class II Bprison in tanjung Pura in rehabilitating fostered residents. This research is included in the descriptive research with the type of empirical juridical research using qualitative analysis methods. From the results of the study it is known that the legal basis and regulations related to the rehabilitation of convicts who abuse narcotics are Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Implementing Medical Rehabilitation For Addicts, Abusers, and Victims of Narcotics Abuse. SEMA Number 4 of 2010, Concerning Placement of Abusers, Victims of Abuse, Narcotics Addicts Into Medical and Social Rehabilitation Institutions and SEMA Number 3 of 2011 concerning Placement of Victims of Narcotics Abuse in Institutions of Medical and Social Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation in Class IIB Tanjung Pura Detention Centre is carried out in the form of medical rehabilitation, non-medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation with stages in the form of providing initial information and screening and assessment and In carrying out the rehabilitation of inmates by the Tanjung Pura detention Centre Class IIB it has an impact There is a change in behavior and mentality, The emergence of awareness to stop consuming drugs, the emergence of obedience in worship and the percentage of awareness of drug addicts has increased*

Keywords: *Rehabilitation, Convicts, Detention centre*

INTRODUCTION

The detention house is an order regarding the direction and limits as well as the way of fostering Correctional Prisoners (WBP) based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the fosterer, the fostered, and the community to improve the quality of WBP so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community environment, can actively participate in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens. Correctional system is a process in achieving the goals of coaching. The purpose of coaching can be seen from the pattern of coaching related to the principle of resocialization, which means blending the lives of prisoners and prisoners with the community environment to make prisoners as good and useful citizens.

Based on the provisions of Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which guarantees the availability of medical and social rehabilitation, as well as Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 26 of 2012 concerning Social Rehabilitation Standards for Victims of Drug Abuse and Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency No. 11 of 2014 concerning Procedures for handling suspects and convicted drug users into

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rehabilitation institutions. all members of the community are urged to be able to help and save addicts or drug users for their future and this country. This is none other than to cure drug addicts into community life. Therefore, to prevent the increasing negative impact of drug users, especially on young people who are the next generation of the nation, it must be done to handle drug addicts by rehabilitation. For this reason, in the development of prisoners, there must be in-depth synergy and participation, both prisoners and Correctional Institution officers so that the coaching objectives that have been set are optimally successful.

Guidance on narcotics prisoners in detention centers conducts medical and social rehabilitation therapy coaching programs.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 dated April 10, 1990 concerning the Development Pattern of Prisoners and Detainees, and then strengthened by the Circular of the Director General of Corrections Number: E.55. The importance of rehabilitation for addicts or victims of drug abuse is to heal the physical, mental, and mental conditions for addicts and victims of drug abuse. It is likely that addicts experience health problems as a result of drug abuse, so the existence of rehabilitation services or health services will be able to improve the quality of life of the addict or drug abuse victim.

THEORETICAL STUDY

The theory used in this journal is Legal Certainty Theory(*Middle-Ranged Theory*). The definition of Legal Certainty is Legal Certainty Theory contains 2 (two) meanings, namely first the existence of general rules that make individuals know what actions can or cannot be done, and second in the form of legal security for individuals from government arbitrariness because with the existence of general legal rules, individuals can know what the State can impose or do to individuals. Legal certainty is not only in the form of articles in the law but also the consistency in the judge's decision between one judge's decision and another judge's decision for a similar case that has been decided.

According to the opinion of Sudikno Mertokusumo, legal certainty is a guarantee that the law must be carried out in a good way. Legal certainty requires efforts to regulate the law in legislation made by the authorized and authoritative parties, so that these rules have juridical aspects that can guarantee the certainty that the law functions as a rule that must be obeyed. Truth and justice cannot be separated from the nature and purpose of law.

Certainty means "provision and determination" while if the word "certainty" is combined with the word "law" it becomes legal certainty, which is defined as a legal device of

a country that is able to guarantee the rights and obligations of every citizen. Law contains certainty when the law can cause human behavior, both individuals, groups, and organizations to be bound and within the corridors that have been outlined by the rule of law itself. This certainty value must be present in every law made so that it can provide a sense of justice and create order.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used by the author in this legal writing 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.¹ This journal research uses empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is research that traces the reality of law in society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Provisions regarding rehabilitation are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 article 54 which reads, "Narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation". Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which determines:

Narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation

Article 57 of Law Number 35 Year 2009 states:

In addition to medical treatment and/or rehabilitation, the recovery of drug addicts can be organized by government agencies or the community through religious and traditional approaches.

In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics that in Article 103 paragraph (1) states that:

The judge examining the case of a narcotic addict may:

- a) decide to order the person concerned to undergo treatment and/or care through rehabilitation if the Narcotics Addict is proven guilty of committing a Narcotics crime; or;*
- b) decide to order the person to undergo treatment and/or care through rehabilitation if the Narcotics Addict is not proven guilty of committing a Narcotics crime; or*

¹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Universitas Indonesia Press, Jakarta, Tahun 2014, halaman 10.

According to Mr. Iriadi, SH.MH, as the head of the Development section of the Tanjung Pura Detention Center, the implementation of the stages of rehabilitation is as follows:

a. Providing initial information.

The stage of providing initial information about the rehabilitation program at the rehabilitation provider prison must be conveyed to each newly admitted prisoner during the environmental introduction period. This initial information is provided during the mapenaling process and is packaged with other basic health information. The information provided includes an introduction to the adverse effects of drugs, an introduction to available health and drug rehabilitation services, and comorbidities due to drug abuse.

b. Screening and assessment

Screening is carried out to determine and identify the type of substance used and the level of risk of narcotics abuse. Screening targets include all WBP or detainees who have just entered the detention center, carried out in conjunction with BAP Health activities, all WBP or detainees who are indicated to use narcotics while outside the detention center (during trial, assimilation or CMK and others) or inside the detention center, either based on the observations of health workers or reports from employees and WBP / Detainees, and all WBP or Detainees who are proven positive for narcotics use during sudden security operations (sidak) in the context of eradicating illicit drug trafficking in detention centers.

To determine the magnitude of the problem that exists in an individual, a complete clinical assessment is needed, where the results of this assessment are the basis for determining the diagnosis and appropriate intervention or therapy plan for the individual concerned. In general, assessment can be described as a process of obtaining information about the client comprehensively, both when the client starts the program, during the program, and at the end of the program. Information about clients is generally carried out using three approaches, namely observation, interviews, and medical examinations.

Rehabilitation assessment is carried out by the Assessment Team. Rehabilitation that has received training consisting of a doctor or psychologist in charge of making narcotics assessments, Correctional Guardians in charge of making reports on the progress of coaching, and Community Supervisors in charge of making initial Community Research (Litmas) and Litmas assimilation or Litmas integration.

The implementation of rehabilitation assessment aims to:

- (a) Initiate communication and therapeutic interactions;
- (b) Raising awareness of the magnitude and depth of the problems faced by prisoners and detainees related to drug use;

- (c) Assessing medical problems, extracting data and information on the identity of detainees and prisoners, their families and their environment. All of these data are needed to find the background of the causes of drug abuse disorders in prisoners and detainees;
- (d) Establishing a diagnosis;
- (e) Develop a therapy plan;
- (f) Providing feedback

Mr. Iriadi SH, MH, added that the rehabilitation program includes the stages of medical rehabilitation, no medical, and further development stages. The three stages of drug rehabilitation that must be undergone, namely:

1. Medical Rehabilitation Services

The medical rehabilitation process includes assessment, preparation of rehabilitation plans, outpatient or inpatient rehabilitation programs, and post-rehabilitation programs. Medical rehabilitation services must obtain *informed consent* in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Medical rehabilitation can be carried out through outpatient and / or inpatient care in accordance with the rehabilitation plan that has been prepared by considering the results of the assessment. The service program consists of minimum services and optional services. Minimum services include Assessment, Detoxification Services, Outpatient Services with Symptomatic Therapy, Urine Testing Services while optional services include Drug Emergency Services, Inpatient rehabilitation services, Complementary Outpatient, Dual Diagnosis Management.

2. Non-medical rehabilitation services, which are various programs in rehabilitation centers, such as therapeutic communities (TC) programs, religious approaches, or moral and social support.

3. Social Rehabilitation Services

To achieve this goal, a standard for organizing social rehabilitation services that apply generally and must be met by rehabilitation implementers both carried out by the government and the community so that services can run effectively, efficiently and optimally. This stage is a further development, which will provide activities according to interests and talents. Addicts who have successfully passed this stage can return to the community.

So the role of this detention / correctional officer is to provide activities that will have an impact on the discovery of the meaning of life for the prisoners themselves which can provide positive things that build for the spirit of life of the prisoners. The meaning of life is

things that are considered very important and valuable and provide special value to a person, so it is worthy of being a goal in life. Furthermore, with a variety of conditions that occur to prisoners who The role of correctional officers as the purpose of the correctional itself is to improve the quality of life, life, and livelihood for each prisoner. In Law Number 12 Year 1995 Article 4 paragraph (2), states:

In carrying out the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1), the Head of Correctional Institution shall assign correctional officers who serve as Guardians of Prisoners.

Guardians are correctional officers who provide assistance to inmates undergoing guidance programs in correctional facilities. Therefore, the assistance provided to prisoners is not only group in nature but there is also individual assistance between correctional officers and prisoners. Not only through the Correctional Guardians who are officers in the Correctional Institution, but also individual assistance is also provided by Community Counselors (PK) from the Correctional Center (BAPAS).

Correctional officers can take some initial steps such as collecting personal information of the inmates, conducting communication and interaction, after that it can step into a more intense stage of approaching the inmates, so that we can accept every problem of the inmates and provide solutions and provide a meaning of life for the inmates so that they can accept the reality they are facing and be able to be more enthusiastic, so that there is no mental illness that can make the coaching program for the inmates hampered.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Provisions regarding rehabilitation are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 article 54 which reads, "Narcotics addicts and victims of narcotics abuse must undergo medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation". Article 54 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Correctional officers can take several initial steps such as collecting personal information on prisoners, communicating and interacting, after which they can step into a more intense stage of approaching prisoners, so that we can accept every problem of this prisoner and provide solutions and provide the meaning of life for prisoners so that they can accept the reality they are facing and be able to be more enthusiastic, so that there is no mental illness that can make the coaching program for these prisoners hampered. The role of the detention / correctional officers is to provide activities that will have an impact on the discovery of the meaning of life for the prisoners themselves which can provide positive things that build for the life spirit of the prisoners. The meaning of life is things that are considered very important and valuable and provide special value to a person, so it is worthy of being a goal in life.

It is recommended that a special rehabilitation program be developed, taking a holistic approach to implementing a physical, emotional, mental and spiritual rehabilitation approach for prisoners. Implement education and training. And it is expected to conduct monitoring and evaluation, collaboration with external parties related to coaching for female prisoners.

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