

The Effectiveness of the Narcotics Prisoner Training Program in the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Training Institution

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Abstract

The problem of narcotics abuse has been affecting the Indonesian people for a long time including in the jurisdiction of East Kalimantan. This is a big problem for the government that requires serious attention in all sectors, especially in terms of law enforcement. Judges as decision-making institutions must earnestly make a comprehensive decision, especially in their sentencing sanctions, so that later the implementation of sentencing sanctions aimed at rehabilitation, coaching, and guidance to inmates can really run effectively, so that the narcotics problem can be overcome through the punishment and coaching system. Narcotics case inmates are inmates who should be considered to get optimal coaching. This research is expected to be able to describe in detail the social phenomenon that is the subject matter. Training carried out at the Narcotics Correctional Institution Class IIA Samarinda. Research results show that the convict training program is quite effective. In its daily operations, the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution has implemented a strict security system that is maximum security in the reception system, placement, guest reception and visit operations, the implementation of a sterile area system, maximum security in every activity and program of residents, the use of digital electronic tools and a guarding system and highly trained and disciplined human resources in order to achieve the goals of the Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution Samarinda.

Keywords: Training Program, Narcotics Prisoners, Correctional Institutions

Introduction

Narcotics and psychotropic drug crimes are one of the most serious legal problems and have a profound impact on individuals, families, and society as a whole. Drug abuse has become a global threat that continues to grow, not only in developing countries, but also in developed countries. This phenomenon affects various levels of society, from teenagers to adults, and causes various social, health, and criminal problems. Narcotics, which were originally used for medical purposes, have been misused for personal or group interests, causing severe physical and psychological damage to users.

The prison system has changed because it is considered incompatible with the correctional system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The prison system only prioritizes the imposition of misery so that the human rights of prisoners are ignored.

Indonesia, as one of the countries with a high level of narcotics and psychotropic drug circulation, has attempted to take various preventive, curative, and law enforcement measures against the abuse of these prohibited substances. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics is the legal basis used to overcome this problem. However, the challenges in eradicating narcotics crimes, considering the complexity of the illegal distribution network and the high rate of addiction.

The problem of narcotics abuse also occurs a lot in the East Kalimantan region. "In East Kalimantan Province, there are 46,382 people with a prevalence of drug abuse over the past year with ages 15 to 64 years, which means that there are 5,798 people who need rehabilitation services. This condition shows that the crime of drug abuse must receive serious attention, especially in its criminal sanctions, so that later the implementation of criminal sanctions aimed at carrying out rehabilitation, coaching, and guidance for prisoners can really run effectively. So that the narcotics problem can be resolved immediately. Therefore, because the author made a visit while conducting research, the author took the title Effectiveness of the Narcotics Prisoner Development Program at the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary. These narcotics case prisoners are prisoners who deserve attention to get optimal guidance. Guidance on moral values in these prisoners is very necessary, so that they have a sense of responsibility for every action they take. The success of a correctional institution in fostering its citizens is when inmates who leave prison become whole human beings who realize their mistakes, are able to improve themselves and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community and actively play a role in development and live a normal life as good and responsible citizens. The purpose of this study is to find out how the implementation of the Narcotics Prisoner Development Program at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Prison and to

find out the effectiveness of the Narcotics Prisoner Development Program at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Prison. Based on the description of the background above, the author is interested in finding out how the implementation of the Narcotics Prisoner Development Program at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Prison to find out the effectiveness of the program that has been implemented.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the author's problem in this scientific work is as follows:

1. Can a quality coaching program affect the effectiveness of the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary?
2. Are there other elements that can affect the effectiveness of the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary?
3. How to overcome the obstacles in the Samarinda Class IIA Penitentiary to create good effectiveness?

Methods

This research is descriptive with qualitative methods and a sociological legal approach. This research attempts to describe in detail the social phenomena that are the main problem without making a hypothesis and statistical calculations. Descriptive is not in the narrow sense meaning providing a description of the existing phenomena carried out in accordance with scientific methods. The sociological legal approach is intended as an explanation and study of the relationship between legal aspects and non-legal aspects in the workings of law in reality. In sociological legal research, what is initially studied is secondary data, to then be continued with research on primary data in the field or society. The results of the research after being identified, constructed, compiled and analyzed using qualitative methods based on theories, principles and legal norms related to the main problem being studied. This research was conducted at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary. The choice of this location was

based on the reason that the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary is a Penitentiary specifically for prisoners of narcotics abuse crimes in East Kalimantan.

Results and Discussion

Effectiveness of the Convict Development Program at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary

1. General Overview of the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary.

a. Prison profile

The Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary is an institution located in Samarinda City, more precisely on Jl. Padat Karya, Bayur Village, North Sempaja District, North Samarinda Village, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province. The Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary has the slogan BERADAB (Clean, Safe, Peaceful, Active, Creative). The Head of the Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary is led by Theo Adrianus. The Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in the Correctional sector which is under and responsible to the Head of the East Kalimantan Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The mandatory tasks to be carried out by the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary (Lapas) Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PR.07.03. 1985 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Correctional Institutions are basically to carry out the development and correction of prisoners. However, basically the duties of the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary (Lapas) are not limited to development alone but based on Article 3 of the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PR.07.03. 1985 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Correctional Institutions, namely as follows:

- a) Conducting development of prisoners/students;
- b) Conducting guidance, preparing facilities and managing work results;
- c) Conducting social/spiritual guidance for prisoners/students;

- d) Maintaining the security and order of the LAPAS;
- e) Conducting administrative and household affairs.

Furthermore, the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary (Lapas) has a good Vision and Mission. The Vision is

"The community obtains legal certainty". With Missions such as Realizing quality laws and regulations; Realizing quality legal services; Realizing quality law enforcement; Realizing respect, fulfillment, and protection of human rights; Realizing administrative management services for the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; and Realizing professional and integrated Ministry of Law and Human Rights apparatus.

The Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary in carrying out and implementing guidance is based on Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services and Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Furthermore, regarding the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary (Lapas), it has a structure consisting of:

- a) Administration Sub-Section;
- b) Convict/Protect Guidance Section;
- c) Work Activity Section;
- d) Security Administration and Order Section;
- e) LAPAS Security Unit.

b. Capacity

The Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary has a standard capacity to accommodate 450 inmates. The number of officers is 118 officers. Currently, based on current data, there are 870 inmates at the Samarinda Class II A Narcotics Penitentiary in November 2024.

In this case, there is overcapacity or the number of inmates exceeds the maximum capacity available at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary. This problem is a common problem that occurs in almost every Penitentiary (Lapas) in Indonesia. In dealing with this problem, several efforts can be made, namely as follows:

- a). Reducing/cutting the prison term of inmates/remission
- b). Synergy of all elements in increasing socialization and stricter supervision by law enforcement and the community to minimize narcotics cases
- c). Maximizing finances/budget for operational costs with good money management

c. Case Data

Based on the number mentioned by the Head of the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary (KALAPAS), there are 870 inmates at the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary. This figure has decreased when compared to data from the Central Statistics Agency of East Kalimantan Province regarding the number of inmates in 2018-2020. The data is attached below :

Prison/Detention Center	Number of Prisoners		
	2018	2019	2020
Class IIA Balikpapan Penitentiary	995	1.163	1.372
Class IIA Samarinda Penitentiary	895	868	879
Class IIA Tarakan Penitentiary	896	901	769
Class IIB Nunukan Penitentiary	801	963	987
Class IIA Tenggarong Penitentiary	1.141	1.251	1.043
Class IIA Bontang Penitentiary	969	1.019	1.120
Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary	1.558	1.410	1.233
Class IIA Samarinda Women's Penitentiary	205	35	354
Class II Samarinda Special Child Development Institution	-	42	49
Class IIA Samarinda Detention Center	605	452	547
Class IIB Samarinda Detention Center	449	573	624

Class IIB Tanah Grogot Detention Center	397	500	571
Class IIB Tanjung Redeb Detention Center	641	706	656

Source: Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, East Kalimantan Province

Based on the data above, there is a decrease in the number of inmates. This strengthens that the Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary has a good program so that it can minimize this is done based on the limited capacity available, but the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary handles these obstacles well

d. Facilities and Infrastructure

The Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary is one of the ones with fairly good facilities and infrastructure in East Kalimantan. With good facilities and infrastructure, it is a form of respect for inmates while making the environment and surroundings better. The facilities include the following: (Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary Website Data)

- a). Integrated Service Center
- b). Counseling Room
- c). Visiting Room
- d). Art Room
- e). Training Workshop
- f). Kitchen
- g). Residential Block
- h). Polyclinic
- i). Sports Facilities
- j). Security
- k). Parking Area
- l). Library
- m). Dining Room

- n). Compost Room
- o). Mosque
- p). Fish Pond
- q). Church
- r). Livestock Room
- s). Plant Cultivation Room

However, it should be realized that there is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure in places of worship for minority inmates such as Buddhists, Hindus, Confucians, and others because there are only two places of worship, namely the Mosque for Muslims and the Church for Christians, while for other religions there is no special place of worship..

1. Inmate Care and Development Program at Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary

a. Physical Activities

In order to maintain physical health, Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary Inmates Participate in Joint Gymnastics. This activity is a form of physical activity to support the physical and mental health of inmates. Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary held joint gymnastics activities attended by a number of inmates.

The activity, which was carried out in the field in Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary, is part of a coaching program to improve fitness, discipline, and build a spirit of togetherness among inmates. The gymnastics, which is held every week, is led by a competent instructor, with movements that are specifically designed to be done by all participants. In addition to being beneficial for maintaining physical health, gymnastics activities also aim to provide opportunities for inmates to interact and build solidarity with each other.

This gymnastics activity was enthusiastically followed by inmates, who realized the importance of maintaining physical condition during the coaching period. In addition to

providing health benefits, gymnastics also functions as a means to relieve stress and provide positive energy for each participant.

The Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison hopes that activities like this can continue to be carried out routinely as part of an effort to improve the quality of life of inmates, as well as help them prepare themselves to return to society with a better spirit and a healthy body.

b. Health Services

Health Services for Inmates, Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison Holds Health Counseling

Samarinda, INFO _PAS - Theo Adrianus and the Samarinda Narcotics Prison Health Team provided health counseling with the theme "Understanding HIV/AIDS Clinical Aspects & Handling") Held in the Hall in the Samarinda Narcotics Prison, this activity was attended by representatives of Inmates (WBP) from each block, including health cadres and room heads. The material was presented by Doctors and medical personnel from the Samarinda Narcotics Prison clinic to increase insight, knowledge, as well as developments and information related to HIV/AIDS. By being given information about HIV/AIDS, our Inmates will understand the risks and know how to avoid them," the Head of the Prison also emphasized the importance of health awareness among inmates. "By increasing our knowledge of HIV/AIDS, we can take more effective preventive measures and provide appropriate treatment for those in need. This is a form of our concern for the health and welfare of inmates," he added. With this activity, it ensures that every inmate gets access to adequate health services at the Samarinda Narcotics Prison.

c. Spiritual

One form of spiritual activity of the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison Commemorating the Birthday of the Prophet Muhammad SAW 1446 H

Samarinda, INFO _PAS - The Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison solemnly held the Commemoration of the Birthday of the Prophet Muhammad SAW 1446 H which was full of meaning, as a momentum to emulate the morals and brotherhood of the Prophet Muhammad SAW (20/9). The event began with a speech from the Head of the Samarinda Narcotics Prison, continued with the reading of the Prophet's prayers and the Habsyi offering from the Prison Inmates. The commemoration became even more meaningful with a lecture delivered by a speaker from the Head of the Samarinda City MUI Muhammad Mundzir, which was attended by all employees and Inmates of the Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison. This commemoration took place at the Ash-Sholihin Mosque of the Samarinda Narcotics Prison and was a blessed moment, where all participants could together appreciate the teachings and example of the Prophet Muhammad SAW.

This activity was also attended by Effendi, Head of the Prisoner Services, Health, Rehabilitation, Management of Confiscated Goods, State Confiscated Goods, and Security Division (Head of Yantah Keshab Lola Basan Baran Security Division), representing the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Kalimantan - Tim, Dr. Gun Gun Gunawan, along with the ranks of the Correctional Division of the East Kalimantan Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office, as support from the East Kalimantan Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office for the positive activities carried out in the ranks of the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit. Let us make this commemoration a reminder to continue to improve ourselves, increase brotherhood, and apply the noble morals of the Prophet in our daily lives. Not only the commemoration of religious days but also from internal there are also spiritual activities, one of which is the Head of Yantah

Keshab Lola Basan Baran Security Division, Effendi Gives Advice & Encouragement to Inmates of the Samarinda Narcotics Prison. Samarinda, INFO_PAS - Head of Prisoner Services, Health, Rehabilitation, Management of Confiscated Goods, State Confiscated Goods and Security of the Correctional Division (Head of Yantah Keshab Lola Basan Baran Security Division), Effendi gave a Spiritual Siraman Tausiah to Muslim Inmates at the Samarinda Narcotics Prison, Held at the As-Sholihin Mosque of the Samarinda Narcotics Prison, Effendi, Head of Yantah Keshab Lola Basan Baran Security Division visited Muslim inmates and gave a Spiritual Siraman Tausiah. Accompanied by Amri, Head of the Samarinda Narcotics Prison, Effendi advised the inmates to always rely on God in all matters and always pray to the creator, the activity took place interactively with a question and answer session, where many inmates actively asked questions and shared personal experiences. The tausiah activity was closed with a joint prayer, followed by the hope that all inmates could undergo the correctional process well and come out as better quality individuals.

a. Skill Development

1. Samarinda Narcotics Prison Produces Hydroponic Mustard Greens

Samarinda, INFO_PAS - The Assimilation Education Facility (SAE) Hydroponic Green House of Samarinda Narcotics Prison, sold well, producing fresh Mustard Greens, Thursday (26/9). Located at the SAE Hydroponic Samarinda Narcotics Prison, Inmates produced Agricultural Products in the form of Mustard Greens, the results of which were directly enjoyed by officers and even inmates. This activity is a form of Development for Inmates provided by Samarinda Narcotics Prison Officers in the form of assimilation that is directly supervised by officers.

With this Assimilation program, it is hoped that inmates will gain knowledge and it is hoped that it can be applied so that it can create economic independence.

2. Happy Saturday, WBP at Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Prison Holds Recreation Space to Develop Talents Through Karaoke

Samarinda, INFO_PAS - Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Prison held a Recreation Space with karaoke activities for Correctional Inmates (WBP) (21/9). Theo Adrianus, Head of Samarinda Narcotics Prison, said that this activity not only provides recreational facilities, but also aims to develop the artistic talents of WBPs, so that they can use their coaching time more positively and productively.

In accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, the development of WBP's personality focuses on mental, spiritual development, and obedience to social and legal norms. Through activities like this, Samarinda Narcotics Prison fully supports the development program to shape the character of WBPs who are better and ready to reintegrate into society.

This activity was directly supervised by security officers and prison development officers, and reported to the East Kalimantan Kemenkumham Regional Office through the Head of the Correctional Division Endang Lintang Hardiman, as real evidence of the Narcotics Prison's commitment to implementing quality and accountable development programs. With the Recreation Space, we hope that inmates can find new enthusiasm in developing their potential.

b. Achievements of the Legal Services and Guidance Program for Inmates of Class IIA Samarinda Narcotics Prison

To determine the extent of the effectiveness of the law, it must first be measured to what extent the law is obeyed by the majority of targets whose obedience is targeted, then it can be concluded that the relevant legal regulations are effective. However, even if it is said that the rules that are obeyed are effective, it is still possible to question the degree of effectiveness because whether or not someone obeys a legal rule depends on their interests.

The problem of narcotics has become a transnational crime in the last two decades. The Indonesian government has taken firm steps to address the "Indonesian drug emergency". This

firm stance is stated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In fact, the Law uses a balanced approach, namely a repressive approach to drug dealers and distributors and a humanist and rehabilitative approach to drug abusers and addicts. However, the trend of drug abuse and illicit trafficking is increasing every year. The high number of drug crimes has an impact on the high number of drug case inmates at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary. With the high number of drug case inmates, drug abuse and health problems that arise in the Penitentiary must be handled. Handling the drug problem in the Penitentiary currently focuses on demand reduction, namely the provision of rehabilitation services for inmates at the Samarinda Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary.

Conclusion

From the results of the study, the development of inmates at the Samarinda Narcotics Penitentiary was carried out well. This can be seen that every inmate who has talent or does not have talent is led to follow the form of a spiritual development and independence development program in terms of carrying out or doing activities such as Screen Printing Training, Handicraft Training, Agriculture (Cultivation of Plants), Playgrounds such as Billiards and Karaoke in the hall, Handicraft Places such as Sewing Clothes, Wood Carving and other creativity, as well as Cooking Places such as making dishes or cakes/other snacks. Not only are prisoners trained in skills but also prisoners are fostered in the form of morals/spiritual, one of which is praying five times a day and often participating in lectures and church activities and ceremonies as a form of love for the country. Several development programs are ready to be implemented but are still constrained by several obstacles such as lack of officers, lack of facilities and infrastructure, government factors, community factors, and cultural factors.

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