

## ***The Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Guidance Services for Correctional Clients for Narcotics Crimes and Crime Law at the Bandung Class I Correctional Center in 2021***

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### ***Abstract***

*Criminal acts in drug abuse that are already dependent are very difficult to escape from narcotics. Therefore, the problem of narcotics crimes must be handled by holding correctional client rehabilitation guidance carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Centre . Rehabilitation guidance carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center is the process of treating and freeing addicts from dependence, a form of social protection that integrates drug addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse narcotics, and protects the community from the disturbance of crime and at the same time protects prisoners and provides provisions for a better life. This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The subject of the study was the Head of General Affairs and Employees of the Bandung Class I Community Center . The subject was taken by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, interviews and questionnaires conducted to the Head of General Affairs, Employees of the Bandung Class I Community Center and Correctional Clients for the Rehabilitation of Narcotics Crimes. Data analysis consists of data reduction, data presentation, and data verification. The results showed that the implementation of rehabilitation guidance carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center was less effective, namely from the Assisted Residents themselves. Inhibiting factors in the correctional process include often bumping the attitude of the willingness of the Assisted Citizens who do not want to change and inadequate facilities and infrastructure. The supporting factor or way to overcome it is that there must be a Social Worker employed to help the problems faced by the Assisted Citizens.*

### **I. Introduction**

The increasing development of people's lives in various fields, the more there are also more violations of the law or criminal acts committed by the community. Basically, acts that deviate from the prevailing norms are considered as a crime or act that damages and disturbs society so that the perpetrators can be subject to criminal sanctions including drug users<sup>1</sup>. The criminal act in drug abuse is drug

<sup>1</sup> (Sumanang and Purnawan 2021)

use that is carried out not for medicinal purposes, but because it wants to enjoy its influence in excess amounts that are less regular and last long enough, thus causing impaired physical, mental health, and social life<sup>2</sup>.

Indonesia is a country with a population of around 245,862,034 people. With a population of almost a quarter of a billion, Indonesia is often faced with various problems such as poverty, health, education, security and others. Poverty is the toughest problem in this country which has an area of 1,904,569 km<sup>2</sup>. The National Statistics Agency on its website [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id) said that currently the number of poor people in Indonesia until March 2014 was 28.55 million people. The high rate of poverty is the main cause of the rampant crime in Indonesia. With all the limitations, a number of people are willing to justify various ways to make ends meet, even with criminal acts<sup>3</sup>.

As of 2021, BNN has rehabilitated 18,311 drug abusers, both in rehabilitation centers and within prisons, and has provided post-rehabilitation services to 7,829 former drug abusers. In West Java Province itself, it is already in a drug emergency. According to data from the West Java Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) until the end of 2018, it was recorded that drug use in West Java Province had reached 6,700 people where some of its users underwent rehabilitation in several places, both outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation.

Drug abuse by various groups has certainly damaged the quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the next generation of the nation which is the leader for tomorrow<sup>4</sup>. From the legal aspect, narcotics abuse including those who are addicted, the legal treatment of them must also be different so that the courts that examine and adjudicate cases of drug abuse must comply with the provisions of Article 127 paragraph (2) of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which in essence is mandatory for the implementation of rehabilitation both medical and social for drug addicts and victims of narcotics abuse. As is the case with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of West Java Province which has the field of rehabilitation which has the task of carrying out integrated services for medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, facilitating the assessment and development of rehabilitation, and mandatory reporting services and providing information support in the context of implementing Prevention, Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Drugs (Narcotics, psychotropics and other addictive materials)<sup>5</sup>.

If we see in more detail on the [www.smslap.ditjenpas.go.id](http://www.smslap.ditjenpas.go.id) page shows the

<sup>2</sup> (Mutiarin, Tomaro, and Almarez 2019)

<sup>3</sup> (Ahmadi 2020)

<sup>4</sup> (Wicaksono, Istinah, and Ilmih 2022)

<sup>5</sup> (Nugroho 2017)

number of prisoners or detainees in narcotics cases dominating the residents of prisons or detention centers throughout Indonesia. There were 47,231 people recorded, meaning that more than 30% were inmates with narcotics cases. Among these, who are classified as prisoners of pure narcotics cases as addicts (Article 127 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics) as many as 18,973 people are contributors to crowded. To suppress the overcrowded that occurs in prisons, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights provides several alternatives, including increasing occupancy capacity and transferring prisoners. This step was carried out only to level the capacity from areas that were over crowded to areas that allowed its capacity but did not answer comprehensive countermeasures, especially the basic rights of prison residents or fathers<sup>6</sup>.

Before being subject to criminal sanctions, there are aspects of individual guidance or guidance such as rehabilitation and socializing convicts with the aim of not committing unlawful acts again<sup>7</sup>. This rehabilitation guidance has the power of efforts aimed at improving with the intention of directly avoiding the occurrence of repetition of behavior or actions that violate applicable norms or laws<sup>8</sup>. Rehabilitation has been stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2017 Article 3 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Citizens which states: Providing services and guarantees of protection for the rights of Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Citizens. Then Restore and maintain the health condition of Correctional Prisoners and Assisted Citizens which include biological, psychological, and social aspects of dependence on Narcotics, psychotropics and other substances. Furthermore, Increased the productivity and quality of life of Prisoners and Correctional Assisted Citizens<sup>9</sup>.

Explanation of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2017 Article 3 basically the regulation has provided guidance on rehabilitation services in order to restore the offender's clients not to be dependent on narcotics. Nevertheless, clients who are already dependent or addicts are very difficult to escape from narcotics, even if the dependence is the result of their misuse in its abuse.

The rehabilitation guidance for drug correctional clients carried out by the Correctional Center provides treatment and phases from the beginning of entry to completion of coaching and returning to the community and family. The

<sup>6</sup> (Fachrezi and Wibowo 2020)

<sup>7</sup> (Muhammad 2021)

<sup>8</sup> (Anzani 2022)

<sup>9</sup> (Fachrezi and Wibowo 2020)

Correctional Center is a technical implementation unit for community guidance in the form of a community system in the criminal justice system and law enforcement aspects in the context of crime prevention and guidance against violations of the law. One of the activities in the series of criminal justice system activities carried out by the Correctional Center is part of the activities of the prisoner correctional sub-system. The correctional system is a new policy in treating a way of punishment that is more in the nature of protecting the community from the disturbance of crime and at the same time caring for prisoners and providing life provisions for prisoners through a guidance process that does not release directly with the community<sup>10</sup>.

The Correctional Center has a duty as a community guide in charge of guiding correctional assisted residents and carrying out guidance, guidance and supervision of correctional clients<sup>11</sup>. In accordance with the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Guidance and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens, Correctional Client Guidance Article 40 explains that the initial stage of guidance includes: Acceptance and registration of clients, Community research for guidance materials, Implementation of mentoring programs; and Improving the implementation of the initial stage of the mentoring program. Furthermore, the advanced stage of guidance includes the preparation of an advanced stage guidance program, the implementation of the mentoring program and controlling the implementation of the advanced stage of the coaching program. Then the final stage of guidance includes the preparation of the final stage of the mentoring program, the implementation of the final stage of the mentoring program and the control of the implementation of the anjutan stage guidance program. Furthermore, the final stage of guidance includes, the preparation of the final stage of guidance program implementation of the final stage of the mentoring program, Control of the implementation of the mentoring program; Preparation of k lien to face the final stage of guidance by considering the provision of additional guidance services and Termination of the Client guidance stage by providing a final certificate of guidance by the Head of Bapas<sup>12</sup>.

## 2. Research Method

Contains This type of research is qualitative research with a descriptive

<sup>10</sup> (Muhammad 2021)

<sup>11</sup> (Wijaya 2020; Hernawanti 2020)

<sup>12</sup> (Rasyid et al. 2020).

approach. The definition of qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena related to what the subject experiences such as behavior, perception, motivation, and others, as well as holistically through descriptions in the form of words and language in a special context that is a natural and natural method as well <sup>13</sup>. The implementation of this research was carried out at the Bandung 1st grade Correctional Center. Data collection is carried out by researchers as the main instrument. The subjects of the study were the Head of General Affairs of the Bandung Class I Correctional Center and the Bandung Class I Community Center Employees. The subject was taken by purposive sampling. The researcher's goal is to take the problems that exist in the Bandung Class I Correctional Center because Bandung is the largest contributor to drug users in West Java and the most clients who have to carry out rehabilitation. This can be seen from the latest data from correctional center clients per-UPT at the West Java Regional Office on December 12, 2021. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, interviews, and questionnaires conducted to the Head of General Affairs of the Bandung Class I Correctional Center, Employees of the Bandung Class I Community Center, Head of the Class II Banceuy Penitentiary, Daily Report on the Results of Class I Bandung Narcotics Clients and Narcotics Crime Rehabilitation Correctional Clients. This questionnaire is a closed questionnaire intended for Employees of the Bandung Class I Community Hall. The topic of this questionnaire is the rehabilitation guidance service of drug crime correctional clients. Data analysis consists of data reduction, data presentation, and data verification.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### Results

Each correctional center is required to carry out rehabilitation guidance based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens including the Per-UPT Correctional Center at the West Java Regional Office consisting of Bapas

<sup>13</sup> Muhammad Ishtiaq, 'Book Review Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage', *English Language Teaching*, 12.5 (2019), 40 <<https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v12n5p40>>.

Class I Cirebon, Bapas Class I Bandung, Bapas Class II Bogor, and Bapas Class II Garut.

Researchers took the problems that existed in the Bandung Class I Correctional Center because Bandung the most drug users in West Java and most clients who had to carry out rehabilitation. This can be seen from the latest data from correctional center clients per-UPT at the West Java Regional Office in November 2018:

**Table 1.** The latest data of Bapas Per -UPT clients at the West Java Regional Office in November 2021

| No | Unit<br>Executive<br>Technical | Adult<br>Clients | Children's<br>Clients | Grand Total | Created<br>Date |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1  | BAPAS CLASS I<br>CIREBON       | 900              | 6                     | 906         | 2021-12-04      |
| 2  | BAPAS CLASS I<br>BANDUNG       | 1011             | 4                     | 1015        | 2021-12-04      |
| 3  | BAPAS CLASS II<br>BOGOR        | 936              | 11                    | 947         | 2021-12-04      |
| 4  | BAPAS CLASS II<br>GARUT        | 980              | 9                     | 989         | 2021-12-05      |

Source: Latest data of Bapas Per -UPT clients at the West Java Regional Office in November 2021

The forms of guidance provided by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center vary, ranging from providing guidance on religion, skills, to personality coaching by organizing mental, social, and training guidance. This guidance is given with the aim that the client can live well in society as a citizen and be responsible, to provide motivation in order to improve themselves, and not to repeat crimes.

The Bandung Class I Correctional Center in carrying out narcotics rehabilitation guidance has the task of guiding correctional clients and is responsible for collecting, organizing and implementing interventions in community guidance activities through three stages, namely initial, advanced and final guidance<sup>14</sup>. Each stage of guidance is armed with community research that measures the level of achievement of the client's progress, both psychic, social and technical abilities of his productivity independence. Rehabilitation Guidance for drug addicts carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center is a process of treatment and freeing addicts from dependence, a form of social protection that integrates drug addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse narcotics, and protects the community from the disturbance of crime and at the same time protects prisoners and provides provisions for a better life.

The Bandung Class I Correctional Center has a duty for correctional clients, namely providing life provisions to be even better in accordance with the Regulation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.12 of 1995 article 1 concerning Correctional

<sup>14</sup> (Ekawati 2020)

Services which explains that the Correctional system is an order regarding the direction and boundaries and ways of coaching Correctional Assisted Citizens based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the trustees, who are fostered, and the community to improve the quality of Correctional Assisted Citizens to realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens<sup>15</sup>.

Explanation of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.12 of 1995 article 1 concerning Correctional Services, it is hoped that community clients who have been rehabilitated agar become good and responsible citizens by holding rehabilitation guidance at the Class I Correctional Center Bandung. But in fact, data at the Bandung Class I Correctional Center shows the number of correctional clients who will be fostered during November 20 21, which amounts to an average of 959 people. The impact of the large number of clients who will be rehabilitated greatly affects and hinders the task of the Bandung Class I Correctional Center. This happens because it is viewed from the narcotics client data as follows:

**Table 2.** Daily Report on Bapas Class I Bandung Narcotics Client Data for November 2021

| NO | DATE                | NUMBER OF ADULT<br>CLIENTS | NUMBER OF CHILD<br>CLIENTS |
|----|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | 1 November 2021     | 900                        | 3                          |
| 2  | 2 November 2021     | 1010                       | 4                          |
| 3  | 3 November 2021     | 1015                       | 4                          |
| 4  | 4 November 2021     | 1015                       | 4                          |
| 5  | 5 November 2021     | 1014                       | 4                          |
| 6  | 6 November 2021     | 958                        | 4                          |
| 7  | 7 November 2021     | 968                        | 4                          |
| 8  | 8 November 2021     | 962                        | 4                          |
| 9  | 9 November 2021     | 962                        | 4                          |
| 10 | 10 November<br>2021 | 961                        | 4                          |
| 11 | 11 November<br>2021 | 959                        | 4                          |
| 12 | 12 November<br>2021 | 956                        | 4                          |
| 13 | 13 November<br>2021 | 959                        | 4                          |
| 14 | 14 November<br>2021 | 959                        | 4                          |
| 15 | 15 November         | 956                        | 4                          |

<sup>15</sup> (Bawono 2020)

|    |             |     |   |
|----|-------------|-----|---|
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 16 | 16 November | 956 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 17 | 17 November | 959 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 18 | 18 November | 959 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 19 | 19 November | 958 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 20 | 20 November | 956 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 21 | 21 November | 952 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 22 | 22 November | 954 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 23 | 23 November | 952 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 24 | 24 November | 950 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 25 | 25 November | 948 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 26 | 26 November | 948 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 27 | 27 November | 950 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 28 | 28 November | 945 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 29 | 29 November | 941 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |
| 30 | 30 November | 942 | 4 |
|    | 2021        |     |   |

Source: Daily Report on Bapas Class I Bandung Narcotics Client Results November 2021

The data above shows the number of clients of narcotics crimes. Of the many correctional clients who have been rehabilitated, there are still clients who have committed offences and the prison remains a safe location for drug traffickers. The prison, which is held at the Class II A Banceuy Penitentiary, is said to be a place to control the drug business because in that location inmates can still use mobile phones and access the Internet. This happens because it is seen from the narcotics client violation data as follows:

**Table 3. Daily Report on Banceuy Class II Prison Narcotics Client Violation Data November 2021**

| No | Name                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Date                    | Types of Violations        | Information |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Name: Pirjiawan<br>Permana Als. Uwek<br>Bin Maman L.<br>Register Number :<br>Bi-76/17<br>Article of Violation :<br>111 Law No. 35/09<br>Length of Sentence :<br>7 Years<br>Ekspersasi : 02<br>November 2021                  | 06<br>Novembe<br>r 2021 | Positive Urine Test        |             |
| 2. | Name : M.Lukman<br>Mardy S Bin Udin S<br>Register Number :<br>Bi-637/2018<br>Article Pel.Budget :<br>111 Law No. 35/09<br>(Narcotics)<br>Length of Sentence :<br>4 Years 6 Months<br>Ekperasi : 15<br>November 2021          | 22<br>Novembe<br>r 2021 | Carrying a Mobile<br>Phone |             |
| 3. | Name : William<br>Herlambang Bin Eli<br>Supriatna<br>Register Number :<br>Bi-135/17<br>Article of Violation :<br>127 Law No.<br>35/2009<br>(NArkotika)<br>Length of Sentence :<br>2 Years<br>Eksperasi : 15<br>Nobember 2021 | 13<br>Novembe<br>r 2018 | Fight                      |             |
| 4. | Name : Jatna Bin<br>Kurniawan                                                                                                                                                                                                | 13<br>Novembe           | Drug Urine Test            |             |

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Nomor Register : BI- r 2021  
121/18Article of  
Violation : 114 Law  
NO.35/09  
(Narcotics)  
Length of Sentence :  
5 Years  
Experiential :  
February 04, 2022

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5. Name : Binter 13 Drug Urine Test  
Ferdinan Bin Novembe  
Hotman r 2021  
Register Number : BI  
540/ 18  
Article of Violation :  
362 of the Criminal  
Code  
Length of Sentence :  
2 Years 6 Months  
Eksperasi : 26  
September 2021

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6. Name : Restu Fauzi 22 Drug Urine Test  
Bin Roni S Novembe  
Register Number : BI r 2021  
432/18  
Article of Violation :  
Law No. 35/2014  
(Child Protection)  
Length of Sentence :  
10 Years  
Experiment : 17  
December 2021

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7. Name : Trisna Gugun 22 Drug Urine Test  
Saepul Bin Adang Novembe  
Rustandi r 2018  
Register Number : BI  
50/17  
Article of Violation :  
170 of the Criminal  
Code  
Length of Sentence :

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|    |                                          |                  |                 |
|----|------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|    | 5 Years                                  |                  |                 |
|    | Eksperasi : 13                           |                  |                 |
|    | January 2021                             |                  |                 |
| 8. | Name : Dede Yusuf Bin Saepuloh           | 22 November 2021 | Drug Urine Test |
|    | Register Number : BI 160/ 17             |                  |                 |
|    | Article Of Violation : 363 Criminal Code |                  |                 |
|    | Length of Sentence : 3 Years 6 Months    |                  |                 |
|    | Eksperasi : 11                           |                  |                 |
|    | November 2021                            |                  |                 |

Source: Daily Report on Banceuy Class II Prison Narcotics Client Violation Data Results November 2021

The two data above show that it has not been achieved well in the guidance service for the rehabilitation of narcotics correctional clients at the Class I Correctional Center in Bandung. In November 2021, the average adult client was 959 people, while for child clients it was 4 people in the rehabilitation period. As for the inmates who committed violations in November 2021 who have been rehabilitated, there are 8 people. The existence of violations that have been rehabilitated in November 2021 shows that rehabilitation guidance has not been optimally effective in the Class I Correctional Center Bandung.

The rehabilitation guidance for drug correctional clients carried out by the Correctional Center provides treatment and phases from the beginning of entry to completion of coaching and returning to the community and family. Each correctional center is required to carry out rehabilitation guidance based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning The Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens. Rehabilitation Guidance for drug addicts carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center is a process of treatment and freeing addicts from dependence, a form of social protection that integrates drug addicts into social order so that they no longer abuse narcotics, and protects the community from the disturbance of crime and at the same time protects prisoners and provides provisions for a better life.

**Table 4.** Bapas Per-UPT Client Data at the West Java Regional Office in November 2021

| No | Unit<br>Executive<br>Technical | Client<br>Adult | Client<br>Child | Grand Total | Created<br>Date |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|

|   |                          |      |    |      |            |
|---|--------------------------|------|----|------|------------|
| 1 | Bapas Class I<br>Cirebon | 900  | 6  | 906  | 2021-12-04 |
| 2 | Bapas Class I<br>Bandung | 1011 | 4  | 1015 | 2021-12-04 |
| 3 | Fathers Class I<br>Bogor | 936  | 11 | 947  | 2021-12-04 |
| 4 | Fathers Class<br>IGarut  | 980  | 9  | 989  | 2021-12-05 |

Correctional centers are required to carry out rehabilitation guidance based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens including the Per-UPT Correctional Center at the West Java Regional Office consisting of Bapas Class I Cirebon, Bapas Class I Bandung, Bapas Class II Bogor, and Bapas Class II Garut. The Bandung Class I Correctional Center for the time being can be said that Bandung is the largest contributor to drug users in West Java and the most clients who have to carry out rehabilitation<sup>16</sup>.

Based on this, the government has issued various efforts to overcome this problem. Among them is by establishing an institution that deals with the problem of guidance on the rehabilitation of narcotics crimes. One of these institutions is the Bandung Class I Correctional Center.

**Table 5.** Report on the Average Monthly Data of Bapas Class I Bandung Narcotics Clients in 2021

| NO | MOON           | NUMBER OF ADULT<br>CLIENTS | NUMBER OF CHILD<br>CLIENTS |
|----|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | January 2021   | 800                        | 4                          |
| 2  | February 2021  | 935                        | 3                          |
| 3  | March 2021     | 935                        | 3                          |
| 4  | April 2021     | 857                        | 2                          |
| 5  | May 2021       | 860                        | 2                          |
| 6  | June 2021      | 932                        | 2                          |
| 7  | July 2021      | 899                        | 3                          |
| 8  | August 2021    | 900                        | 4                          |
| 9  | September 2021 | 911                        | 4                          |
| 10 | October 2021   | 885                        | 4                          |
| 11 | November 2021  | 959                        | 4                          |
| 12 | December 2021  | 956                        | 4                          |

Based on the results of the interview conducted by the author, it can be seen that the obstacles faced by Bapas Bandung in carrying out guidance both internally and

<sup>16</sup> (Yazrul and Faniyah 2019)

externally, including the following:

a. Internal Constraints

Constraints in the Quantity of Bapas With the number of 959 Bapas Bandung clients who are running a guidance period is not balanced with the number of employees who are only 35 employees who serve as correctional supervisors in Bapas Class 1 Bandung while the number of correctional clients amounts to 959 people, so with this shortage of manpower can also make obstacles in job guidance. And with the limited staff of community supervisors, not all clients cannot be visited in person. If some employees visit in person, those who will perform tasks inside will lack members, resulting in limited quantity of employees resulting in one tendency to not be able to visit correctional clients in person.

1) Obstacles in Communicating for Communication.

Bapas Class 1 Bandung really has difficulties, especially for clients who communicate in Sundanese, unable to use Indonesian. Due to not knowing other regional languages, and clients who cannot have the correct Indonesian base, communication between Bapas and correctional clients has not been able to converge because of these languages.

2) Constraints in Area

Some correctional clients are not only populated in Bandung, but in various areas of West Java and its surroundings. Where the Bapas parties cannot directly go to areas outside Bandung to provide guidance or visit correctional clients, due to lack of funds and lack of quantity to be able to reach areas far from the city of Bandung. If the funds are sufficient, the Bapas can reach clients who live far away and remotely, because they are not supported by funds, so the Bapas can only reach areas that can be reached.

b. External Constraints are:

1) Constraints in terms of budget

In terms of the Budget obtained by Bapas Class 1 Bandung from the government to provide guidance for clients whose work guidance is not balanced with what is needed. With 959 clients in November receiving guidance and now still running the mentoring period, not all clients can get skill guidance from the Bapas because of the minimal funds. So the Bapas can only provide job training guidance which is only a few, because they cannot create training jobs due to the limited funds provided by the government to the Bapas. In its implementation to date, per year the Bapas can only provide one or two job trainings.

2) Clients who have been given the opportunity to work

Like one of them is a welding workshop, and driving training that has been running until now, but some of these clients do not want to take advantage of the opportunity given because they want to get something instantly. But there is also because some things clients do not accept these work activities, namely because the work activities provided by the Bapas do not match their interests and talents. Bapas cannot provide or provide various work activities to correctional clients due to the small budget so that many clients cannot participate in these work activities because the limitations of work activities are very minimal, and in addition to the work activities

provided by the Bapas only a few can participate in one of them driving training because of the small budget so that only a few can be given training, and some who don't want to follow because they don't match their interests so when they leave the Fathers and there are some who don't have the ability to work because of some of these factors, especially clients who have absolutely no skills or abilities.

3) Location of the client's residence far away and remote

The remote and remote location of the client's residence makes it difficult to reach by public transportation and the client's address recorded by Bapas Bandung is unclear and not the same as the actual address because the client gave an inappropriate address. The vagueness of the address makes it difficult for Bapas Bandung to visit correctional clients, especially those who are in areas that are difficult to visit such as remote areas, making it more difficult for Bapas to visit correctional clients in conducting guidance.

1. Efforts Made by Bapas Bandung to Overcome Obstacles in the Implementation of Work Activities

To overcome the obstacles faced by Bapas Bandung in carrying out guidance on the implementation of work activities for correctional clients, efforts are needed from Bapas himself, namely:

a. Internal matters, namely:

- 1) With a small number of Bapas Bandung employees, and more correctional clients than employees, Bapas Bandung tries how each client has a Community Advisor. Bapas Bandung also tried to recruit people who volunteered to become correctional supervisors but, in the development of such a difficult era to find volunteers, there was no sukeralawan who could help guide the Bapas.
- 2) Bapas Bandung employees, especially those who serve as Community Supervisors, are tried to be able to speak Sundanese, in order to facilitate communication, so that community supervisors and clients can communicate well without unclear communication.
- 3) With an area that is not affordable, Bapas Bandung tries to be able to visit and provide guidance on work activities for correctional residents who are outside Bandung by means of Bapas Bandung in collaboration with the city government where the clients are located, so that they can reach correctional clients outside Bandung and the implementation of this guidance.

b. External Matters are:

- 1) With a small budget, Bapas Bandung tries as much as possible the existing budget or funds must be sufficient to provide guidance for clients who get guidance on work activities so that the existing mentoring program can run as expected and be carried out as well as possible to realize clients who have provisions and become responsible human beings. And Bapas not only provides guidance on work provisions from Bapas Class 1 Bandung itself, but Bapas also cooperates with private parties or private agencies to make it easier for clients to get work activities and increase provisions and abilities for clients, the purpose of this is so that clients have provisions and abilities so that when clients get jobs and skills to maintain their lives and become responsible human beings.

- 2) With a lack of human resources to work, the fathers encourage clients to want to work. Especially to clients who have absolutely no ability or skill in work. Because not all clients have the ability in the field of work and have an educated background, the purpose of this is so that clients can have the ability to work so that they do not repeat mistakes again and become human beings can meet their life needs and become responsible human beings.

The incomplete address provided by the correctional client, and areas that are difficult for vehicles to reach. Bapas Bandung strives to record the client's address as clearly and completely as possible according to the client's living circumstances, so that the guidance is easier.

## Discussion

The Correctional Client Rehabilitation Guidance Service is one of the pillars of the guidance provided by the Correctional Center. The development of guidance is starting from providing guidance about religion, skills, to personality coaching. This guidance is given with the aim that the client can live well in society as a citizen and be responsible, to provide motivation to improve themselves, and not to repeat crimes. The correctional supervisor is responsible for collecting, organizing, and implementing the intervention of community guidance activities through three stages, namely initial, advanced, and final guidance. Correctional Guidance is an order regarding the direction and boundaries and ways of coaching Correctional Assisted Citizens based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the coach, the fostered, and the community to improve the quality of Correctional Assisted Citizens in order to realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively participate in development, and can live reasonably as good citizens and responsible.

The Correctional Center has a duty as a community advisor who oversees guiding correctional residents in accordance with applicable institutional laws and regulations. This is one of the missions of the Correctional Center (BAPAS) itself. The goal is to guide correctional residents to be aware and improve themselves and not to repeat the crime again. According to article 6 paragraph 3 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning correctional services. In this study, what was discussed was the implementation of work activities for adult clients so that child clients were not included in the discussion of this study. Mentoring of adult clients includes mentoring inmates who obtain Parole, Assimilation, Parole, Pre-Release Leave (CMB) and Conditional Leave (CB). Not all inmates can get Assimilation, Parole, Pre-Release Leave (CMB), and Conditional Leave (CB), as only inmates who are substantively and administratively eligible can get them.

In order to achieve the goal of providing rehabilitation guidance services, the Correctional Center must provide guidance in the coaching and skills program so that they become full human beings, realize their mistakes, correct themselves and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community and can play an active role in development and also the most important thing is to be able to live reasonably as good and responsible citizens. Services in the form of guidance are

carried out at the Correctional Center and there is also guidance carried out outside the prison.

Coaching carried out outside the prison is the responsibility of the Correctional Center. Clients must participate in counseling held with different themes. The themes include law, religion, and others. The counseling provided is only for clients. But in carrying out this rehabilitation guidance, of course, there are still obstacles that occur. This is in accordance with the results of interviews regarding the obstacles experienced by the narcotics rehabilitation guidance carried out by the Bandung Class I Correctional Center.

The steps taken by Bapas Class I Bandung in providing personality guidance to clients are not accompanied by counseling or socialization to the community making community members have no trust in the former fostered residents. The difficulty of a drug addict letting go of his dependence is inseparable from his own control and the environment in which he associates. With a strong mentality and religion should not be a problem if drugs again invade his body. But sometimes the environment can become a deadly weapon if it can't help itself and it is common knowledge that a remote living environment can have an effect and become a hotbed of drug trafficking.

Class I Bandung correctional center in realizing rehabilitation guidance is to make its fostered citizens become better citizens so that they can be trusted and accepted by the surrounding community, and it is hoped that clients can share provisions with the community that have been given by Bapas Bandung to clients. The importance is expressed regarding several elements that are the subject of successful rehabilitation guidance. The existence of problems in the implementation of the rehabilitation guidance program for inmates has caused the community system to not run as expected. From the results of the study conducted, researchers found several factors inhibiting the effectiveness in the implementation of rehabilitation guidance programs for inmates. The first is from the Assisted Citizens themselves. Because in the correctional process, it is often bumped by the attitude of the Assisted Citizens who do not want to change. He felt that he was already comfortable with his previous life. Also, the absorption of different inmates in receiving guidance. The lack of active participation from outside communities to openly accept Assisted Citizens without suspicion because they still consider Assisted Citizens to be criminals.

The implementation of rehabilitation guidance based on the results of interviews with informants, namely guidance on the rehabilitation of correctional clients for narcotics crimes carried out by the Correctional Center is to provide various kinds of guidance. Have the initial phases of entry until the completion of the coaching until returning to the community and family. Balai Correctional Class I Bandung is a technical implementation unit of community guidance in the form of a community system in criminal justice and law enforcement aspects in the context of crime prevention and guidance against violations of the law. One of its activities in the series of criminal justice system activities carried out by the Correctional Center is part of the activities of the prisoner correctional sub-system. The correctional system is also a new policy in treating a way of punishment that is more in the nature of protecting the community from the interference of crime and at the same time protecting prisoners

and then providing life provisions for prisoners through a guidance process that does not release directly with the community <sup>17</sup>.

Based on the results of interviews with informants that the implementation of guidance on the rehabilitation of narcotics crimes at the Class I Correctional Center in Bandung is still ineffective, this is supported by:

1. The number of Bapas Bandung employees is small, and the number of correctional clients is more than the employees.
2. About The Fostered Citizens themselves. Because in the correctional process, it is often bumped by the attitude of the Assisted Citizens who do not want to change. He felt that he was already comfortable with his previous life. Also, the absorption of different inmates in receiving guidance.
3. Limited communication between the client and the officer. Because the average client from remote areas who daily uses the Sundanese language. Meanwhile, Bapas employees who do not have Sundanese language skills.
4. With a less affordable area
5. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, for example physical facilities, such as classes, equipment, moreover, the number of Assisted Citizens exceeds the capacity.
6. The lack of active participation from outside communities to openly accept Assisted Citizens without suspicion because they still consider Assisted Citizens to be criminals.
7. Insufficient budget to provide the skills of all Assisted Citizens. Finally, only a few Fostered Citizens can be given skills.
8. Barriers in the field of skills because at first many inmates do not have special skills. Skills are very important for Assisted Citizens, because after completing the prison period, the Assisted Citizen needs to have at least one specific skill that he will later use to make ends meet.

Based on interviews with informants, there are many obstacles to achieving rehabilitation guidance well, so many things are done to streamline the implementation of rehabilitation guidance, namely:

1. With a small number of Bapas Bandung employees, and more correctional clients than employees, Bapas Bandung is trying to figure out how each client has a Community Advisor and Bapas Bandung is also trying to recruit people who voluntarily want to be correctional supervisors.
2. Bapas Bandung employees, especially those who serve as Community Supervisors, are tried to be able to speak Sundanese, to facilitate communication, so that community supervisors and clients can communicate well without unclear communication.
3. With an area that is not affordable, Bapas Bandung tries to be able to visit and provide guidance on work activities for correctional residents who are outside Bandung by means of Bapas Bandung in collaboration with the city government where the clients are located, so that they can reach correctional clients outside Bandung and the implementation of this guidance.

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<sup>17</sup> Fachrezi and Wibowo.

4. Assisted residents who are difficult to change, maybe we must add another program, so that the fostered residents or clients here are not surprised by the guidance held by the Bapas.
5. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, for example physical facilities, such as classes, equipment, the number of Assisted Citizens exceeds capacity. Make the least of unused physical means. For classes that are felt to be lacking, you can take advantage of the field or empty spots that allow you to undergo coaching. Because learning does not have to be carried out in a classroom where there are tables, chairs, and blackboards.
6. Lack is a criminal. The need for socialization to the community about the Fostered Citizens who are the same as other human beings. active participation from outside communities to receive Assisted Citizens openly without suspicion because they still consider Assisted Citizens
7. Insufficient budget to provide the skills of all Assisted Citizens. Finally, only a few Fostered Citizens can be given skills. The Assisted Citizens who undergo skills can hone their skills and produce works so that the work can be marketed, and the profits can be used to meet the needs of the skill class in need.

Barriers in the field of skills because at first many inmates do not have special skills. Skills are very important for Assisted Citizens, because after completing the prison period, the Assisted Citizen needs to have at least one specific skill that he will later use to make ends meet.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the presentation that the author has stated about the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Narcotics Crime Rehabilitation Guidance at the Class I Correctional Center in Bandung, a conclusion can be drawn that the guidance for narcotics prisoners at the Correctional Center has not been implemented optimally. This can be seen from the responses of clients who are still difficult to undergo rehabilitation guidance and sometimes imagine about the use of narcotics that are considered sedative. The supporting factor is that coaching for narcotics inmates is a crime that must be addressed. Coaching is also a mandate of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Prisons and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens as well as the vision and mission of the prison. Coaching efforts are one of the community protection movements. Meanwhile, the obstacles that must be resolved immediately are the first, namely from the Assisted Citizens themselves. Because in the correctional process, it is often bumped by the attitude of the Assisted Citizens who do not want to change. He felt that he was already comfortable with his previous life. Secondly, the lack of active participation from outside communities to openly accept Assisted Citizens without suspicion because they still consider Assisted Citizens to be criminals. Third, inadequate facilities and

infrastructure, such as physical facilities, such as classes, equipment, moreover, the number of Assisted Citizens exceeds the capacity of the Correctional Center. Fourth insufficient budget to provide the skills of all Assisted Citizens.

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