

## **GUIDANCE CONCEPT FOR CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARY AS LEGAL MEANS TO MINIMIZE NARCOTICS ABUSE**

**Herlina Manullang,<sup>1</sup> July Esther,<sup>2</sup> Jusnizar<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> HKBP Nommensen University Medan, Indonesia Email : herlinamanullang@uhn.ac.id

<sup>2</sup> HKBP Nommensen University Medan, Indonesia, Email: julyesther@uhn.ac.id

<sup>3</sup> HKBP Nommensen University Medan, Indonesia, Email : jusnizar.sinaga@uhn.ac.id

Received: 2023-02-20; Reviewed: 2023-08-27 Accepted: 2023-08-30; Published: 2023-08-31

### **Abstract**

*Almost fifty percent of the prison population is prisoners of narcotics, this situation is very worrying for the occurrence of drug abuse in prison. Overcrowding greatly affects the process of coaching prisoners, so it is likely that the expected goal of punishment will not be achieved. The nature of the type of research is normative juridical. The concept of coaching carried out to prisoners in prison is guided by Article 34 to Article 46 of Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022. The mentoring program for prisoners of drug abuse is carried out including personality coaching and independence coaching. Efforts to minimize the abuse of narcotics in prison are guided by Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013 relating to the Code of Conduct for Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers. Based on these regulations, efforts to minimize drug abuse in prisons are carried out with preventive and repressive actions. The obstacles faced by prisons in minimizing drug abuse in prisons include the unavailability of experts, obstacles from the community and the lack of infrastructure and facilities in carrying out the process of coaching prisoners.*

**Keywords:** *Guidance; Prisoners and Narcotics.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The presence of criminal law in the midst of society is intended to provide a sense of security to individuals and community groups in carrying out their daily activities. The intended sense of security is a state of calm, without worrying about the threat of actions that can harm individuals in society. In addition to regulating social life, criminal law is a rule of law in a sovereign state, containing prohibited acts or acts that are ordered, accompanied by criminal sanctions for violating or disobeying, when and in what cases criminal sanctions are imposed and how the implementation of the penalty is enforced by the state.<sup>1</sup> Criminal law by its nature is a public law that regulates public life.

The Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009 falls outside of the Criminal Code (KUHP). Narcotics are defined as “plant-derived or non-plant and parole substances or drugs”, both man-made and semisynthetic, this can result in a reduction or shift taste loss in consciousness, and the reduction or elimination of pain, and

<sup>1</sup> Eddy O.S. Hiarie, *Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Pidana*, Ed. rev., (Yogyakarta: Cahaya Atma Pustaka, 2016).

can lead to dependence,” according to Article 1 of Narcotic Law No. 35 of 2009. It is undeniable that narcotics trafficking in Indonesia has increased in recent years and has been very worrying.

According to Justice and Human Rights Minister, 50 percent of prison inmates are narcotics prisoners<sup>2</sup>, Furthermore, the Law and Human Rights Ministry's General Directorate of Corrections (Ditjenpas), as great majority Indonesian inmates are prisoners of narcotics abuse, reaching 145,413 as of August 2021, a total of 116,930 prisoners who abuse narcotics are in the category of dealers, while 28,483 others are users.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, according to the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN), based on the condition of the Indonesian population exposed to narcotics, *first*, that during 2019 the number of groups who had consumed narcotics was 4,534,744 people, this figure in 2020 rose to 4,827,619 people, *second*, in 2021 the user group was 3,419,188 people, in 2022 it increased to 3,662,646.<sup>4</sup> This data is directly proportional to the number of drug prisoners in correctional institutions (hereinafter abbreviated as prison) in Indonesia.

The high rate of drug abuse in prison is inseparable from the *legal system* in prison. Narcotics abuse in prisons will not occur if the legal system works well together. The drug prevention system has brought many “victims”, especially during raids on prisoners. That quite a number of prison officers are sanctioned.

Currently, the Government has issued Law No. 22 of 2022 on Revisions, as a replacement for Corrections Law No. 12 of 1995. Institutions of correction, as described in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022, are a legal system that organizes law enforcement in the area of detainee treatment, juveniles, and convicts. This article affirms that in its implementation, correctional institutions must also carry out the enforcement of sentences against prisoners and at the same time to respond to the dynamics of community needs. In addition, correctional institutions are institutions or places that carry out the function of guidance for prisoners. In carrying out the correctional function includes, services, coaching, community guidance, care, security and observation.

The series of correctional functions is intended to return prisoners to a good society is important, not only material or spiritual, but both must run in balance, so that later prisoners can easily live life after completing the sentence. The role of correctional facilities facilitates integration and adjustment to community life, the goal is that they

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Ryan Aditya, “50 Persen Penghuni Lapas Napi Narkotika, Menkumham Nilai Janggal Dan Aneh,” *Kompas*, September 15, 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/15/21242611/50-persen-penghuni-lapas-napi-narkotika-menkumham-nilai-janggal-dan-aneh>.

<sup>3</sup> Monavia Ayu Rizaty, “Penghuni Penjara Membludak, Ini Jumlah Narapidana Di Indonesia,” *Databoks*, May 12, 2022, <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/05/12/penghuni-penjara-membludak-ini-jumlah-narapidana-di-indonesia>.

<sup>4</sup> Bayu Marhaenjati; Dwi Argo Santosa, “Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Indonesia Meningkat 0,15 %,” *Berita Satu*, December 15, 2021, <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/867389/penyalahgunaan-narkotika-di-indonesia-meningkat-015->.

can feel that as individuals and other Indonesian citizens and they are able to create a good opinion and image of society.

The increasing proportion of drug prisoners receiving jail sentences, causing the function of prisons has changed no longer to act as a deterrent against mistakes of the convict but rather emphasizes the coaching and mentoring system so that the convict after completing his sentence returns to society and becomes a better person and can participate in society.

Narcotics crimes that occur in prisons are narcotics abuse without rights<sup>5</sup> and are categorized as extraordinary crimes, because they are carried out with a network system that is quite complicated and difficult to detect. For example, convict Khairul Arifin alias Dedek Kunto, along with his network, was arrested by the North Sumatra Narcotics Agency (BNN), for being involved in an international network. The modus operandi is done by controlling the network using cellphones. From the confession of the suspect, the cellphone was smuggled by guests who visited him. This situation certainly has an impact on the negative view of the community towards the process of fostering narcotics prisoners in prison.<sup>6</sup>

The study of the problems raised is about how the concept of fostering prisoners in correctional institutions as an effort to minimize drug abuse and the obstacles faced by correctional institutions in minimizing drug abuse in correctional institutions.

Starting with the background of the problem as described to answer the problem question, The research technique adopted is normative legal. The normative juridical approach is used to study and analyze laws and regulations pertaining to the concept of fostering convicts in correctional institutions in an effort to abuse narcotics.

## 2. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1 The Concept of Guiding Prisoners in Correctional Institutions as an Effort to Minimize Narcotics Abuse

Although Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections states that corrections is part of the criminal justice system, it still has many weaknesses in various aspects.<sup>7</sup> One of the weaknesses stems from regulations that have not been able to support the implementation of a transparent and accountable criminal justice system. These weaknesses have resulted in the lack of appropriate administration concerned with the criminal justice system. After all is said and done, it will hamper the efforts to control crime in society.

<sup>5</sup> President Of et al., "LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 35 OF 2009 REGARDING NARCOTICS BY THE MERCY OF THE ONE SUPREME GOD THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA," 2009, 1-126.

<sup>6</sup> Dewantoro, "BNN Sumut Bongkar Jaringan Narkoba Internasional Yang Dikendalikan Napi Dari Dalam Lapas Tanjung Gusta," *Kompas. Com*, April 26, 2019, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/04/26/18490051/bnn-sumut-bongkar-jaringan-narkoba-internasional-yang-dikendalikan-napi-dari?page>.

<sup>7</sup> Ferdy Saputra, "Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dihubungkan Dengan Tujuan Pemidanaan," *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2020): 1, <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v8i1.2604>.

Mardjono Reksodiputro claims that, one of the measures to keep crime below acceptable tolerance boundaries is the system of criminal justice.

Within the scope of material criminal the execution of the law, the system of criminal justice is a material criminal law component.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, Mardjono Reksodiputro suggested the police, the district attorney's office, the court, as well as the correctional institution are the four components of the legal system. The four components It is intended that members pertaining to the system of criminal justice will collaborate as well as create a unified system of criminal justice.<sup>9</sup>

An important mechanism that must be well developed coordination between all law enforcement officers is essential in the legal system. Although they now have distinctly different functions and officials from other police enforcement officers, in executing out their responsibilities and duties they must be able to carry out functionally as regulated by Code of Criminal Procedure. The system of criminal justice requires a harmonious relationship between the existing subsystems. In addition to harmony in their respective duties and authorities, they are also expected to work in an integrated manner. If the integration works as it should, then the criminal justice system will experience losses, among others:

1. Difficulty in measuring each agency's success or failure in regard to their common tasks;
2. Difficulty in resolving each agency's fundamental challenges as a component of the legal system;
3. Because each agency's functions are frequently ambiguous, every organization has little regard for the overall effectiveness of the system of criminal justice.<sup>10</sup>

With the overall relationship related to the system of criminal justice, the objectives in terms of criminal justice will be realized. This is basically because the system of criminal justice is characterized by following consequences and implications:

1. All subsystems will be interdependent because the output of one subsystem is the input for another;
2. The systems approach encourages inter agency consultation and coopratoin, which in turn enhances system-wide strategizing efforts.
3. Policies decided and implemented by one subsystem will affect other subsystems.<sup>11</sup>

Prison is the mouth related to the criminal justice system, a location people who are sentenced to certain punishments by judges must carry out their punishment.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Saputra, "Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dihubungkan Dengan Tujuan Pemidanaan."

<sup>9</sup> M.H. Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, S.H., M.H. Kristian, S.H., M.Hum ; editor, Dr. Dini Dewi Heniarti, S.H., *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Dan Sistem Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia*, ed. M.H. Dini Dewi Heniarti, S.H., Edisi Pert (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2017), <https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1053837>.

<sup>10</sup> Reksodiputro, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia : Melihat Kepada Kejahatan Dan Penegak Hukum Dalam Batas-Batas Toleransi*.

<sup>11</sup> Tolib Effendi, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana : Perbandingan Komponen Dan Proses Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Beberapa Negara*, ed. Tim Pustaka Yustisia (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Yustisia, 2013).

<sup>12</sup> M.H. DR. Hj. Tina Asmarawati, S.H., *Pidana Dan Pemidanaan Dalam Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia (Hukum Penintiesier)*, Cetakan pe (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015).

Correctional facilities are not only a place to punish people, but as part pertaining to the system of criminal justice, According to Corrections Law, Article 1, Paragraph 2 No. 22 of 2022, The correctional system is a system that maintains order. that governs the flow of events, limitations, and ways of carrying out functions of correction. Correctional institutions are also related to prison guards because prison guards also become executors in fostering inmates by creating a safe prison environment, thereby prison training officers regarding the significance convicts' treatment properly and with regard because of the institution's capability to maintain order, in addition to repeating that instruction, this may be the case. a good way to persuade cops to follow the rules, as well as to cultivate an officer culture that encourages such activities.<sup>13</sup>, that can implement the prisoner training according to procedural. Furthermore, Article 2 of Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022 states that the objective of the penitentiary system is first and foremost to offer assurances for the protection of the rights of inmates and children, second, to enhance convicts' individuality and independence so that they recognize their blunders, third, enhance themselves and avoid repeating criminal crimes so that they can be allowed back into the community and live decently as good, law-abiding, responsible citizens while protecting the community from repeated criminal acts. The two previous articles, it can be concluded that the formal juridical value of social reintegration is the goal of the correctional system in Indonesia today.

In addition, prisoner development aims to liberate individual prisoners mentally and spiritually. With the achievement of the goal of liberating the prisoner, the prisoner as if experiencing a mental and spiritual rebirth and will release all old ways of thinking, habits, and lifestyle, thus the prisoner will realize the mistakes made and will not repeat (recidivist).<sup>14</sup> Prison is the spearhead of the implementation of protection and at the same time, is a place where correctional aims can be met through education, rehabilitation, and social reintegration.<sup>15</sup>

Prisoner development in correctional facilities is regulated from Article 35 to Article 46 of Law No. 22 of 2022 which states that the development of prisoners is organized by correctional institutions. Article 36 of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections states that the implementation of guidance is carried out: starting from the acceptance of prisoners, placement of prisoners, implementation of prisoner guidance, release of prisoners; and release of prisoners. According to Article 36 paragraph (5) of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, the implementation of inmate guidance is carried out based on the results of the Litmas, and paragraph (6) Litmas is prepared by community supervisors.

<sup>13</sup> Benjamin Steiner and John Wooldredge, "Prison Officer Legitimacy, Their Exercise of Power, and Inmate Rule Breaking\*," *Criminology* 56, no. 4 (2018): 750–79, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12191>.

<sup>14</sup> Muhammadong, Abdul Hadis, and Eva Meizara Puspita Dewi, "Implementasi Model Pembinaan Berbasis Terapi Agama Di Rutan Kelas 1 Makassar," *Seminar Nasional LP2M UNM* 2, no. 1 (2017): 622–24, <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/semnaslemlit/article/view/4110>.

<sup>15</sup> Ibrahim Nainggolan, "Lembaga Pemasarakatan Dalam Menjalankan Rehabilitasi Terhadap Narapidana Narkotika," *EduTech: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial* 5, no. 2 (2019): 136–49, <https://doi.org/10.30596/edutech.v5i2.3388>.

The coaching program for fostered residents is carried out including personality coaching and independence coaching programs. Personality coaching is coaching that emphasizes aspects of changing attitudes and better personality behavior, including:

1. Development of devotion to god almighty;
2. Intellectual abilities are developed through non-formal education activities in the form of community learning centers.
3. Physical development is carried out through physical fitness and sports activities, e.g. soccer, aerobics, etc.
4. Arts and Recreation Development

Independence development is a development that emphasizes the improvement of skills and expertise as a provision for livelihood after serving a sentence. Besides being treatment oriented, independence development is also carried out through independence programs.

If the prisoner has served  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the criminal period, coaching is carried out is extra-mural coaching or coaching outside the prison walls, in the form of assimilation, either working independently on agricultural land. Furthermore, prisoners who have served  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the criminal period and those who meet the standards are granted leave before release or parole.

The goal of prisoner growth in the law No. 22 of 2022 is in line with the purpose of punishment stipulated in Article 51 of Law No. 1 of 2023 in accordance with the Criminal Code (KUHP) which states:

- a. Preventing criminal behavior offenses by implementing safety regulations and protection of society;
- b. To socialize the guilty person by offering instruction and support. mentoring in order to develop into a decent and productive person;
- c. Resolving problems caused by criminal actions, restoring equilibrium, and instilling a sense of security and harmony in society;
- d. Encourage repentance and alleviate the convicted person's guilt."

According to Sudarto<sup>16</sup> fostering of prisoners aims to make them have the ability to take an active part and creative part in the unity of life relations as citizens of Indonesian society, respect the law, be aware and responsible and useful. This is in accordance with the goals of the criminal justice system, prevent those who have committed criminal offenses from repeating their actions.<sup>17</sup> Through their own habitus, all criminal justice actors comprehend the social reality related to the system of criminal justice, and intermediaries are no different.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Sudarto, *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana* (Bandung: Alumni, 1981).

<sup>17</sup> Romli Atmasasmita, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Kontemporer*, Ed. 1, cet (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010).

<sup>18</sup> John Taggart, "Intermediaries in the Criminal Justice System and the 'Neutrality Paradox,'" *Journal of Law and Society* 49, no. 2 (2022): 339–61, <https://doi.org/10.1111/jols.12361>.

In the criminal justice system, criminal offenders who have been sentenced by a judge in the form of imprisonment, then the judge's verdict is executed by the prosecutor. Imprisonment is carried out by placing a person in a place within a certain time limit so that his freedom is taken or limited in the community. Correctional institution is a place for prisoners to serve their sentence and obtain various forms of guidance and skills.

In an effort to minimize the abuse of narcotics in prisons committed by prisoners, guided by Regulation No. 6 of 2013 Minister for Human Rights and the Rule of Law (Permenkumham) about the Code of Conduct of Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers. This provision has not been updated despite the existence of the Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022.

Prisons through officers in charge have the role and function of enforcing the law against prisoners, especially in minimizing drug abuse among prisoners by conducting routine orderly operations carried out internally and externally. This action refers to the terms of Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022, Article 64 paragraph (3), that the implementation of security consists of, prevention, prosecution, and recovery.

Preventive measures carried out by conducting internal orderly operations are pre-emptive efforts carried out by correctional institutions by preventing drug abuse before it occurs in prison, using a social approach, a situational approach, and a community approach. Preventive measures taken with various efforts include:

1. Maximize searches of visitors
2. Taking action, action is carried out as a preventive measure for abuse in prison, including by tightening visitors, conducting multiple searches, limiting and prohibiting off-duty prison officers.
3. Increased prison security by implementing a "maximum security" system.

Efforts to prevent drug abuse are carried out to prisoners by carrying out the role and function of the prison through officers, among others:

1. Provide guidance to prisoners / students
2. Providing care for the inmates and making preparation of facilities and managing work results.
3. Running social relations in the field of spirituality for prisoners
4. Carry out the maintenance of security and order in prisons
5. Perform administrative and household activities
6. Creating self-confidence in prisoners by eliminating feelings of guilt in convicts (prisoners)

Internal order operations are carried out to prisoners, carried out by prison officers and Kalapas, while external order operations are carried out in coordination with the ranks of the Police, TNI, National Narcotics Control Board (BNN) and in the event of a security breach, contact the Ministry of Human Rights' Regional Office as well as the legal system, as well as order disturbance in prison.

Repressive action is in the form of action against prisoners who are caught abusing drugs in prison. The action taken refers to the provisions of Article 8 of Permenkumham No. 6 of 2013, the form of sanctions imposed on prisoners who repeat drug abuse, in the form of disciplinary action against prisoners in the form of minor, moderate, or harsh disciplinary action.

Mild disciplinary action is given in the form of verbal warnings, written warnings. Moderate disciplinary punishment in the form of placing in a seclusion cell for 6 days and suspending or denying certain rights for a certain period of time. Severe disciplinary punishment by placing the prisoner in a cell for 6 days and may be extended and denied the right to remission, Conditional leave to see family, assimilation, leave before release, as well as parole in the current year and recorded in the F register. For security reasons, a prisoner may be placed in seclusion and recorded in register H.

If the detainee commits a crime, is subject to disciplinary punishment, the Kalapas submits it to the official authorized to detain. If the offense committed by the detainee is suspected of being a criminal offense, such as narcotics abuse in the prison, then the Kalapas forwards it to the authorized agencies such as the BNN and the Police.

In an effort to minimize drug abuse in prisons, correctional officers are required to provide humane supervision for prisoners with a regulated coaching system. The system is very different from the prison system in the past which emphasized the element of revenge which tended to be harsh.

## **2.2. Obstacles faced by prisons in minimizing drug abuse in prisons**

In the implementation of guidance to prisoners in prison not to abuse drugs, the obstacles faced from officers, prisoners, facilities, and infrastructure as well as administrative obstacles. The system of fostering prisoners' treatment of citizens applied as subjects as well as objects. As an object due to the difference in position in coaching, the difference in coaching is not as a human being. While in its position as a subject, the prisoners have similarities, parallels, and the same position as human beings.<sup>19</sup> In accordance with its position, the prison functions to make a whole human being, realizing his mistakes, willingness to improve himself, not repeating his mistakes to become a good and responsible citizen.<sup>20</sup>

Some of these forms of barriers include:

### **1. The lack of officers and experts.**

In general, prisons experience a shortage of officers, especially skilled experts in their fields such as psychiatrists/psychologists, sociologists, and doctors as well as other skilled personnel.

### **2. Barriers from Prisoners**

<sup>19</sup> Rahmat Hi. Abdullah, "Urgensi Penggolongan Narapidana Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *FIAT JUSTITIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2016): 49–60, <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v9no1.587>.

<sup>20</sup> Fauziya Ardilla and Ike Herdiana, "Penerimaan Diri Pada Narapidana Wanita," *Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya* 2, no. 01 (2013).

The number of prisoners who have not realized the purpose of coaching. Prisoners think that they are convicted criminals who have committed crimes so that it is difficult to be accepted back during society and the increasing number of prisoners against officers. In addition, every year the number of prisoners increases so that the system of fostering prisoners in prisons has not been implemented as expected.

### 3. Barriers from the Community.

The community plays an important role in carrying out the coaching process, because after the prisoners leave the prison, they return to the middle of society. Obstacles that come from the community are the wrong view, that the prison is a place of exile for bad people and there is still an assumption that once a bad person continues to do bad things.

### 4. Barriers to Facilities and Infrastructure

In providing guidance to narcotics prisoners, physical and non-physical infrastructure is needed.

### 5. Administrative Barriers

The slowness and length of administrative procedures have made it difficult for prisoners and the families of prisoners to arrange administration, for example, administrative procedures for conditional release, assimilation, etc.

## 3. CONCLUSION

Starting from the descriptions, the red thread can be drawn as follows the concept of fostering prisoners in prison as an effort to minimize narcotics abuse leads to the Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022, namely conducting routine orderly operations carried out internally and externally, this action is governed by the terms of Article 64 paragraph (3) of Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022. In inhibiting factors, the objectives of punishment have not been achieved such as the lack of officers and experts, community factors that have not played their role properly, lack of infrastructure and facilities and administrative obstacles.

## REFERENCES

- Abdullah, Rahmat Hi. "Urgensi Penggolongan Narapidana Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan." *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2016): 49–60. <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v9no1.587>.
- Aditya, Nicholas Ryan. "50 Persen Penghuni Lapas Napi Narkotika, Menkumham Nilai Janggal Dan Aneh." *Kompas*, September 15, 2021. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/15/21242611/50-persen-penghuni-lapas-napi-narkotika-menkumham-nilai-janggal-dan-aneh>.
- Ardilla, Fauziya, and Ike Herdiana. "Penerimaan Diri Pada Narapidana Wanita." *Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya* 2, no. 01 (2013).

- Atmasasmita, Romli. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Kontemporer*. Ed. 1, Cet. Jakarta: Kencana, 2010.
- Dewantoro. “BNN Sumut Bongkar Jaringan Narkoba Internasional Yang Dikendalikan Napi Dari Dalam Lapas Tanjung Gusta.” *Kompas. Com*, April 26, 2019. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/04/26/18490051/bnn-sumut-bongkar-jaringan-narkoba-internasional-yang-dikendalikan-napi-dari?page>.
- DR. Hj. Tina Asmarawati, S.H., M.H. *Pidana Dan Pemidanaan Dalam Sistem Hukum Di Indonesia (Hukum Penintiesier)*. Cetakan pe. Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015.
- Effendi, Tolib. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana : Perbandingan Komponen Dan Proses Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Beberapa Negara*. Edited by Tim Pustaka Yustisia. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Yustisia, 2013.
- Hiarie, Eddy O.S. *Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Pidana*. Ed. rev.,. Yogyakarta: Cahaya Atma Pustaka, 2016.
- Muhammadong, Abdul Hadis, and Eva Meizara Puspita Dewi. “Implementasi Model Pembinaan Berbasis Terapi Agama Di Rutan Kelas 1 Makassar.” *Seminar Nasional LP2M UNM* 2, no. 1 (2017): 622–24. <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/semnaslemlit/article/view/4110>.
- Ibrahim Nainggolan. “Lembaga Pemasarakatan Dalam Menjalankan Rehabilitasi Terhadap Narapidana Narkotika.” *EduTech: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial* 5, no. 2 (2019): 136–49. <https://doi.org/10.30596/edutech.v5i2.3388>.
- Of, President, T H E Republic, O F Indonesia, Authorized Translation, T H E President, O F The, and Republic Of. “LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 35 OF 2009 REGARDING NARCOTICS BY THE MERCY OF THE ONE SUPREME GOD THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ,” 2009, 1–126.
- Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, S.H., M.H. Kristian, S.H., M.Hum ; editor, Dr. Dini Dewi Heniarti, S.H., M.H. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Dan Sistem Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia*. Edited by M.H. Dini Dewi Heniarti, S.H. Edisi Pert. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2017. <https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1053837>.
- Reksodiputro, Mardjono. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia : Melihat Kepada Kejahatan Dan Penegak Hukum Dalam Batas-Batas Toleransi*. Pidato pengukuhan diucapkan pada : upacara penerimaan jabatan sebagai guru besar tetap dalam ilmu hukum pada Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia di Jakarta pada tanggal 30 Oktober 1993: Universitas Indonesia Fakultas Hukum, 1993.
- Rizaty, Monavia Ayu. “Penghuni Penjara Membludak, Ini Jumlah Narapidana Di Indonesia.” *Databoks*, May 12, 2022. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2022/05/12/penghuni-penjara-membludak-ini-jumlah-narapidana-di-indonesia>.
- Santosa, Bayu Marhaenjati; Dwi Argo. “Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Indonesia Meningkat 0,15 %.” *Berita Satu*, December 15, 2021. <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/867389/penyalahgunaan-narkotika-di-indonesia-meningkat-015->.

- Saputra, Ferdy. "Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dihubungkan Dengan Tujuan Pemidanaan." *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2020): 1. <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v8i1.2604>.
- Steiner, Benjamin, and John Wooldredge. "Prison Officer Legitimacy, Their Exercise of Power, and Inmate Rule Breaking\*." *Criminology* 56, no. 4 (2018): 750–79. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12191>.
- Sudarto. *Kapita Selektta Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Alumni, 1981.
- Taggart, John. "Intermediaries in the Criminal Justice System and the 'Neutrality Paradox.'" *Journal of Law and Society* 49, no. 2 (2022): 339–61. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jols.12361>.