

## JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COACHING FOR NARCOTICS RECIDIVIST INMATES (STUDY IN CLASS II-B BALIGE PRISON)

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the legal framework governing the guidance of narcotics recidivist inmates, examine the guidance patterns implemented at the Class II-B Balige Detention Center, and identify the obstacles faced by officers in applying such guidance. The research employs an empirical juridical method, combining normative legal analysis with field data obtained from observations and interviews. The findings reveal that the legal basis for inmate guidance is regulated under Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 on Guidance and Supervision of Correctional Inmates, and Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. The detention center applies individual and independent guidance patterns tailored to inmates' needs. However, implementation faces obstacles, including officer negligence and limited supervision, which affect the effectiveness of the correctional system. Strengthening institutional discipline and supervision is essential to prevent recidivism.

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### INTRODUCTIONS

The repetition of narcotics abuse from year to year proves that there is an increase in quality and quantity because generally narcotics crime incidents are like a hill in the middle of the sea which seems so small but big below sea level. Of course, this narcotics problem can be seen as a result of the report of the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the North Sumatra Police (North Sumatra) which succeeded in uncovering 3,078 narcotics cases with a total of more than 1.6 tons of evidence of various types, and arresting 3,970 suspects. This achievement was revealed when holding a press conference on the disclosure of drug crimes in semester 1 of 2025 (January 1 to June 30, 2025) and the destruction of evidence on Thursday (3/7/2025). (Riski, 2025)

The development and circulation of narcotics in Indonesia is caused by several factors, namely:

1. The global development of communication and transportation with a changing culture in the environment of adolescents who prefer imitation of foreign cultures such as the freedom to use narcotics.

2. Narcotics are goods that provide a lot of benefits in business and the worsening of the Indonesian economy and many threats of layoffs, so that narcotics are made a priority to be able to live a fulfilling life.
3. Narcotics are used as a shortcut to escape from an existing problem.
4. The instability of economic and political values and of course the political elite is focused on economic and political problems until the problem of narcotics is no longer considered.
5. There is a need for large enough funds to eradicate narcotics so that the funds needed are not enough to eradicate narcotics.
6. The rule of law, law enforcement officials, and facilities and infrastructure that have not been optimal in the eradication of narcotics.

Based on the North Sumatra Province BNN report throughout 2023, as many as 3,663 narcotics abusers have undergone rehabilitation, with a total of 1,792 people undergoing outpatient rehabilitation and 1,871 people undergoing inpatient rehabilitation. In the field of rehabilitation, one of the flagship programs that continues to be developed is the screening and field intervention (sil) program. This sil program aims to bring rehabilitation and intervention efforts closer to individuals who have the potential to be involved in narcotics abuse. From the implementation of the 2023 SIL, the North Sumatra Province BNN and the Regency/City BNN have fostered as many as 1,565 people who were caught in raids and the implementation of early detection carried out by the North Sumatra Provincial BNN and the Regency/City BNN in the North Sumatra region. Through this strategy, the North Sumatra Provincial BNN is making efforts to eradicate the narcotics syndicate network. In an effort to eradicate illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors, the North Sumatra Provincial BNN has succeeded in carefully mapping 4 (four) maps of the illicit trafficking network of narcotics and narcotic precursors in its area. BNNP North Sumatra has succeeded in detailing and mapping the illicit trafficking networks of narcotics in urban areas, including distribution channels, storage points, and individuals or groups involved in these activities. (Nolayoga et al., 2025; Sianturi & Rachmayanthi, 2024)

Then, in an effort to increase the disclosure of narcotics crimes and marijuana plant land and other prohibited plants, bnp and bnk in the North Sumatra Province area have uncovered 94 cases of narcotics and psychotropic crimes with 129 suspects. Of all the disclosures of narcotics cases revealed this year, the North Sumatra Provincial BNN and the Regency/City BNN in the North Sumatra Province area confiscated a number of narcotics evidence, of which the three largest are: methamphetamine weighing 99,560.82 grams, marijuana weighing 190,438.3 grams, and ecstasy as many as 998.5 grains. In addition, BNNP and BNNK in the North Sumatra Province area have also succeeded in destroying 3 (three) points of cannabis land located in the hilly area of Tor Sihite, Rao-Rao Dolok Village, Tambangan District, Mandailing Natal Regency. The information that was successfully collected showed that there were three locations of marijuana fields with an area of  $\pm 6$  hectares. Officers found more than 50,000 marijuana stalks ( $\pm 6$  tons) neatly planted in the two fields. Efforts to eradicate narcotics syndicate networks were also carried out by raiding nightlife venues, boarding houses, and hotels as many as 222 activities, with the results of 997 people indicated to abuse drugs. In addition, raids were carried out in the Drug Village area as many as 35 activities, with the results of 8 people indicated to abuse drugs.

From the data above, the number of people who use narcotics is certainly very concerning. Therefore, the Indonesian government issued Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors for 2020-2024 (RAN P4GN). This regulation was made as a manifestation of the government's commitment to carry out the constitutional mandate, which is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed. In order to make the program successful, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights institutions contribute by organizing coaching programs for narcotics recidivist inmates, especially in the community and prison environments throughout Indonesia. The penitentiary system in Indonesia has a goal by not only imposing sanctions but also providing coaching. (Atalla et al., 2025; Sianturi & Rachmayanthi, 2024)

In the past, penitentiary was regulated in Law No. 12 of 1995 which stated that inmates must receive guidance so that they can be returned to the community. In this context, narcotics offenders, the Correctional Law has corrective

and rehabilitative properties in minimizing the potential for recidivism. Rehabilitation and coaching patterns for inmates in narcotics correctional facilities are regulated in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning corrections, Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, Permenkes No. 4 of 2020 concerning Organizers of Institutions Receiving Mandatory Reporting, Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 9 of 2017 concerning National Standards for Social Rehabilitation for Addicts and Victims of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Addictive Substance Abuse.

Correctional Institutions (Prisons) and Detention Houses (Rutan) generally have the goal of educating, fostering, and guiding inmates, by changing their attitudes and behaviors in prisons that are in the criminal period. However, in its implementation, there are inmates who receive guidance at the State Prison (Rutan). This is because of how many factors, one of which is because not all areas have prisons until inmates are placed in prisons, this certainly makes correctional officers in prisons have to be more professional in carrying out their duties. The function of prisons and prisons itself is a place to accommodate inmates. Inmates who receive guidance in Detention Centers, due to several factors, including not every Regency or City have a Prison, this makes some Prisoners located in Detention Center to their own place of origin, especially for those whose sentence period is less than one year or several months. (Asriyani, 2026a; Triantono & Margaret, 2024)

In Article 38 paragraph (1) jo. Explanation of Government Regulation No. 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Minister can designate certain prisons as prisons". With the "Decree of the Minister of Justice No. M.04.UM.01.06 of 1983 concerning the Determination of Certain Correctional Institutions as State Prisons and State Prisons can change their function to become Correctional Institutions". Prisons can change their function to Prisons and vice versa, Prisons can change their function to prisons. Correctional institutions (Lapas) are the center of the criminal justice system in Indonesia, where defendants who have been sentenced to prison by the court and have changed their status to convicts or if they have lived in prisons are referred to as prisoners. Prisons are intended to foster inmates during their time in prison. In carrying out its duties, functions and responsibilities, the Correctional Institution is guided by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. However, in its implementation, it is not only the Correctional Institution (Lapas) that is responsible for the care and development of inmates, the Detention House (Rutan) must also take care of and nurture inmates. This is due to the capacity in the prison which has exceeded capacity.

The placement of prisoners in prisons is carried out in accordance with those in prisons, as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. In the regulation, there is no inmate training carried out in the Prison, but because the prison exceeds capacity (over capacity) so that the training can be carried out in the Prison, thus the correctional officer in the Prison has a dual function, namely taking care of prisoners and fostering prisoners in the same environment. Prisons and prisons are considered a collection of individuals who have committed a criminal act, who then gather together to interact. In this context, there is a potential that inmates, after being released from prisons/prisons, do not experience positive changes, but tend to repeat their criminal acts, so that they can become recidivists. The practice of repeating crimes (recidives) is not new in the world of law, because wherever there is a crime, it is often repeated. The repetition of a crime is considered a continuation of malicious intent, as expressed by Bartolus, a legal expert, who states that "Humamum enimest peccare, angilicum, seemendare, diabolicum perseverare" that crime and the repetition of crime are considered a continuation of malicious intent, affirming that the practice of repetition of crime has existed for a long time and is in line with the existence of crime itself. (As Sulthon & Priyatmono, 2025; Atalla et al., 2025; Nolayoga et al., 2025)

The imposition of criminal sentences for the perpetrators of crimes has the intention of providing a deterrent effect, so that the perpetrator will reconsider if he wants to repeat his crime or return to commit a criminal act. But in reality, the perpetrators of the crime are not afraid, so they recommit similar crimes, even though they have been legally punished for their crimes. A recidivist is a person who re-commits a similar or similar crime by law, and the period of time to be considered a recidivist is not more than five years. This regulation regarding recidivism is in Book II Part XXXI of the Criminal Code entitled "Rules for the Repetition of Crimes Concerned with Various Chapters". It is stated that a person who can be called a recidivist if he commits the same criminal act within five years from serving all or part of the sentence imposed as a result of the criminal act.

R.M. Jackson explained, that a crime is said to be active if the offender is not convicted again in a certain period (recidivism). As well as a measurement of the comparison between the number of offenders who are re-convicted and those who are not re-convicted". To ensure the truth, it is necessary to have a prison sentence not on a problem or seen solely from the point of view of the effectiveness of the application of sanctions/penalties. Therefore, the existence of a prison sentence at least separates the perpetrator of the crime from the community, thereby reducing the possibility of re-committing a crime. (Silalahi & Zarzani, 2023; Yustiana et al., 2023)

Imprisonment is the most common punishment handed down by judges compared to other types of crimes. In material criminal law, imprisonment is the most threatened type of punishment. The purpose of the prison sentence itself:

1. Retaliation;
2. Make a deterrent;
3. Closing;
4. Rehabilitation, Reform, and Resocialization.

Prison sentences are served by inmates who are incarcerated or incarcerated, the purpose is to re-establish inmates to become good citizens and protect the community from the possibility of repetition of crimes by inmates. Prisoner development is all efforts that aim to improve and improve the morals (ethics) of prisoners in prisons and prisons. Based on "the decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.04.UM.01.06 of 1983 concerning the Determination of Certain Correctional Institutions as Detention Houses and vice versa State Prisons can change their function to become Correctional Institutions". This happens because prisons are over capacity and not every Regency or City has a prison so that inmates get guidance in the prison until their sentence is completed. One of them is the Class II B Balige Prison which should be a place to detain suspects or defendants until they obtain permanent legal force, but in reality it is used to foster inmates just like prisons.

In the case of inmates who should be put in prisons, but for several reasons they are put in prisons, they need a form of coaching that is in accordance with the guidance given in prisons. The function of prisons should not only be as a supervisor, but also as a place to improve themselves and change the behavior of inmates in it. Prisons or Detention Centers are institutions that are required to discipline inmates to become good citizens and not to repeat criminal acts so that they become recidivists. The coaching pattern that is the main goal of the correctional system is to treat inmates in accordance with correctional procedures, therefore the pattern of coaching implementation in the correctional institution must be implemented properly so that the final goal of the correctional system can be achieved. In particular, the development of correctional assisted citizens aims to ensure that during the period of punishment and after completing their sentences, namely:

1. Succeeded in re-establishing his self-esteem and confidence and being optimistic about his future;
2. Successfully acquire knowledge, minimum skills for provisions, be able to live independently and excel in national development;
3. Succeed in becoming a law-abiding human being which is reflected in their orderly and disciplined attitude and behavior and is able to rally social loyalty;
4. Succeeding in having the soul and spirit of devotion to the nation and state.

In the provisions of Article 2 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning corrections, the objectives of correctional facilities are as follows: Provide guarantees for the protection of the rights of prisoners and children; Improving the quality of personality and independence of the Assisted Residents so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts, so that they can be accepted back by the community, can live reasonably as good citizens, obey the law, be responsible, and can actively play a role in development; and

Providing protection to the community from the repetition of criminal acts. (M. A. Pratama & Ginting, 2022; Zuono et al., 2023)

Based on the purpose of the correctional facility, the coaching of inmates is expected to shape the character and mentality of inmates who seem to be considered by the community to be unable to do good anymore. Therefore, with the coaching pattern that will be applied by the Class II-B Balige Prison, it can make narcotics inmates turn into more and will not repeat their actions (*recidivists*).

From the background of the above problems related to the coaching pattern that the author will develop in this study, and this research is a requirement for completing postgraduate studies at the University of Medan Area, the author raises the title of the research on "Juridical Analysis of the Implementation of Rehabilitation for Narcotics Recidivist Prisoners (Study in Class II-B Balige Prison)".

## **METHOD**

This research was carried out at the State Prison (Rutan) Class II-B Balige which is located at Jalan Siliwangi No. 17, Pardede Onan Village, Balige District, Toba Regency, North Sumatra Province. The research uses a normative juridical type, which is research that is guided by the norms and legal rules that apply in the system of laws and regulations. This approach includes the study of legal principles, legal systems, vertical and horizontal synchronization, comparative law, and legal history. The nature of the research is descriptive-analytical, with the aim of providing a systematic overview of the implementation of the development of narcotics recidivist inmates as well as analyzing it based on the relevant legal framework. (Rasyid, 2022; Satory et al., 2024)

The subject of the study focuses on the implementation of the development of narcotics recidivist inmates in the Balige Class II-B Prison. The research informant consists of employees or staff of the prison who have competence and experience related to the development of prisoners. The criteria for informants include being physically and spiritually healthy, having insight and experience about the problems being researched, and being willing to provide information objectively. Empirical data was obtained through direct interviews with correctional officers to enrich the normative analysis conducted.

The main data collection technique is carried out through literature studies or document studies by utilizing secondary data. Secondary data includes primary legal materials, namely laws and regulations such as Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, as well as other related regulations. In addition, secondary legal materials in the form of relevant literature, books, and journals are used, as well as tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias to clarify terminology and concepts.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively by focusing on the interpretation and interpretation of legal norms associated with empirical facts in the field. All the data obtained is collected, edited, and compiled systematically to be analyzed using the deductive method, which is to draw conclusions from general provisions towards the specific problem being studied. This process results in a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the development of narcotics recidivist inmates and the obstacles faced in its implementation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Legal Regulation for Coaching Narcotics Recidivist Prisoners**

In this correctional regulation, correctional is something that cannot be separated by the criminal justice apparatus made by agencies that are in accordance with law enforcement in providing services to foster and guide inmates. Initially, the penitentiary law was passed in 1995, namely Law No. 12 of 1995. And national development is increasingly leveling up, where Law No. 12 of 1995 was updated because it was no longer in accordance with the legal situation of the community, so the outdated law must be replaced. This government regulation was made to implement Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning corrections. In the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 1 of this Government Regulation that coaching is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of Prisoners and Correctional Students. While guidance is the provision of demands to improve the quality, devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of Correctional Clients. (Asriyani, 2026b; D. M. Pratama & Hamzah, 2025)

In Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, people who use or addict narcotics are people who use or use narcotics when dependent on narcotics physically and physically. Narcotics dependence is a situation that begins with the desire to use narcotics regularly and the recommendation to use drugs that exceed so that there are effects and if the use is reduced or increases suddenly, then the person can cause typical physical and psychological symptoms. The criminal justice system will never be separated from the so-called penitentiary institution. Before the enactment of correctional regulations, namely Law 12 of 1995 and revised to Law No. 22 of 2022, the legal basis for the implementation of prisoner development was the prison regulation (*gestichen reglement 1917 No.708*) which states

the position of prisoners as objects that have no purpose of punishment at all, but as if it were a deterrent (retaliation). The nature of the prison system is very different from the penitentiary system, this is because the prison system is controlled by a school of criminal law whose doctrine is *punishment should fit the crime*, while the correctional system called *the twintrack system* in terms of individual criminals is also considered (*punishment should fit the crime*). (Jamaluddin et al., 2025; D. M. Pratama & Hamzah, 2025)

After the enactment of Law No. 12 of 1995 and has been revised to Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning corrections as a form of reform in the field of criminal law, there have been changes in the enforcement of criminal law. However, in fact, they often face problems, namely how to increase public trust in the criminal justice system so that the community (prisoners) as justice seekers feel safe, comfortable, and peaceful. The importance of the role of correctional institutions in a balanced and fair criminal justice system (*integrated criminal justice system*), because correctional institutions are systems and subsystems to other subsystems, namely, the police, prosecutor's office and the courts.

Correctional institutions as institutions to shape prisoners to be better are part of determining the success of the criminal justice system. The criminal process in correctional institutions is a place of processing until certain changes are made when returned to the community. So correctional institutions are a special place for inmates as in the draft of the Criminal Code on Punishment, which is the content of socializing convicts by holding coaching so that they change for the better, and that punishment is not intended to be miserable and allowed. (Fitra & Basyarudin, 2024; Thamrin & Syaputra, 2023)

#### **The coaching pattern applied by Balige Class II-B Prison Officers for Narcotics Recidivist Inmates**

In order to realize an effective coaching program in preventing narcotics inmates from becoming recidivists, there are factors that can affect the coaching pattern in the Balige Class II-B Prison. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Pattern of Prisoner / Prisoner Development of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, that there are several factors that can affect the implementation of coaching as follows:

##### **Building Patterns and Layouts**

Building Patterns and Layouts are one of the important factors that can influence the implementation of coaching in prisons. In this regard, the pattern and layout of the building in the Class II-B Balige Detention Center is very good as a place for fostering Fostered Residents, because the Balige Class II-B Detention Center has a separate place for coaching activities between one activity and another. (Widagdo et al., 2024)

##### **Organizational Structure.**

Regarding the work mechanism, especially the relationship between the command line or command and staff, it should be able to be carried out efficiently so that the implementation of tasks in each work unit can run smoothly. So that each officer must understand and be able to carry out their duties in accordance with their respective authorities and responsibilities. In this case, the organizational structure at the Balige Class II-B Detention Center has been well accommodated and each officer has carried out duties, authorities, and responsibilities in accordance with their respective sections

##### **Leadership of the Head of the Detention Center (Rutan)**

The leadership of the Head of the Detention Center can be a supporting factor or an inhibiting factor in the prisoner development program. Karutan leadership can be a supporting factor if its leadership is able to encourage subordinates' work motivation, apply discipline, be full of responsibility and be able to cooperate with their subordinates. In addition, the professional ability and moral integrity of the Prison are very important so that its leadership can be a supporting factor as well as an example for its subordinates and also for the Fostered Residents. In this case, the leadership of the Head of the Detention Center in the Class II-B Balige Detention Center is quite good in supporting the success of the Prisoner Development Program, namely the Head of the Detention Center is always willing to cooperate with his subordinates and is able to direct his subordinates to always be disciplined and responsible for their work. (Hartiana, 2022)

##### **Quality and quantity of officers**

The quality and quantity owned by officers should always be considered, so that officers can have the ability to answer challenges and problems that often occur and arise in the Detention Center, in addition to mastery of routine tasks. If there is a shortage in quality and quantity (number of officers), it should be overcome by improving the quality of employees and organizing in accordance with the employee's field of expertise, so that the shortage does not become an inhibiting factor or even a threat to the development and security/order of the Fostered Residents. In this regard, the quality and quantity of officers in the Class II-B Balige Prison are quite capable in responding to and solving problems that arise in fostering inmates. (Sumirat & Hamzah, 2025)

**Management.**

Management is closely related to the abilities and managerial skills possessed by leaders and staff, so that administrative management in the Detention Center can run orderly and smoothly. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a study on the type of management that is in accordance with the needs and conditions of the prison. In this regard, the Class II-B Balige Detention Center collaborates with related agencies and also the community in order to support inmate development activities at the Balige Class II-B Detention Center.

**Officer Welfare.**

The welfare factor of officers also has an influence on the implementation of the prisoner development program. This is because the welfare of officers can affect the spirit of work ethic possessed by officers in fostering inmates. In this case, the income obtained by Balige Class II-B Prison Employees is felt to be enough to be able to fulfill their lives.

**Coaching Facilities/ Facilities**

The completeness of facilities and facilities in prisons is an important indicator in the success of the prisoner development program. Because the lack of coaching facilities and facilities both in terms of fulfillment of quantity and quality can result in less effective implementation of coaching programs and inhibit coaching activities. In this case, the facilities and facilities owned by the Class II-B Balige Detention Center are still considered incomplete in supporting the coaching program, so they still need the completeness of the procurement of facilities and facilities.

**Budget**

In order to fulfill the facilities and infrastructure to support the prisoner development program, the adequacy of the budget is also important so that the facilities and infrastructure can run as they should. In this case, the budget owned by the Class II-B Balige Prison to meet the needs of inmate development is still quite limited. However, Rutan Employees can manage the budget well, so that budget limitations do not hinder coaching activities.

**Quality and Variety of Coaching Programs.**

The quality of the forms of coaching programs cannot only be determined based on budget factors and available facilities and facilities, but also requires creativity from a coach in providing coaching programs that are creative, easy, and able to provide effective education for the Assisted Residents. In this regard, the coaching program in the Class II-B Balige Prison consists of 2 (two) types of coaching consisting of Personality Development and Independence Development, where the types of activities in it have been adjusted based on the needs of the Inmates. (Baharuddin et al., 2023; Panjaitan, 2023)

Table 1. The recidivist narcotics inmates during 2023-2025 that the author took in the Class II-B Balige Prison are as follows:

Yes	Year	Number of Prisoners Who Commit Narcotics Recidivism
1	2023	8 People
2	2024	8 People
3	2025	6 People
Total		22 Persons

Data Source: Narcotics Recidivism Data for 2023-2025 Class II-B Balige Prison

With the large amount of data on narcotics inmates who repeat criminal acts similar to those that have been committed before, it can be concluded that there is a need for an intensive coaching pattern for inmates so that when they are returned to the community again, they will not repeat the same crime in the future and promise to change for the better. The pattern of coaching for narcotics recidivist inmates in the Class II-B Balige Prison is carried out through

two main approaches, namely individual coaching and independent coaching. Individual coaching is considered effective in preventing recidivism because it is oriented towards changes in the personality and internal consciousness of the inmates. Individual coaching activities include coaching in religious teachings that aim to strengthen faith and form better behavior so as not to repeat narcotics crimes after returning to society. In addition, coaching is also directed at the application of state ideology through strengthening the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution so that inmates have national awareness and social responsibility. Legal awareness development is also provided to increase understanding of legal norms and foster legal compliance. In addition, coaching in improving intelligence is carried out so that inmates continue to have access to education and are not left behind intellectually while serving their sentences. (Subadra et al., 2023; Tuta et al., 2024)

Meanwhile, independent coaching focuses on developing the skills and economic independence of prisoners. The program includes independent business training such as sewing, handicrafts, laundry, salon, and weaving. Inmates are also equipped with skills that support small and medium industrial businesses, including processing raw materials from the agricultural sector and farming activities in the prison environment. Talent development in the field of art is also part of independent coaching to channel the positive potential of inmates. All coaching activities at the Class II-B Balige Detention Center are supervised by individual and independent coaching management staff with the support of security officers, and guided by Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The implementation of this coaching shows that there are systematic efforts to encourage changes in the behavior of inmates so that they can return to society as better and productive individuals.

#### **Obstacles Faced by Balige Class II-B Prison Officers in Implementing Coaching Patterns for Narcotics Recidivist Inmates**

Efforts to prevent recidivism of narcotics inmates in the Class II-B Balige Prison face various obstacles as expressed by Mr. Lindi Nainggolan, SH as the Head of the Prisoner Services Section. One of the main obstacles stems from the lack of support from the prisoner's family, who are considered to have not paid attention and active involvement in the coaching process during the prison term. This condition is exacerbated by the attitude of some people who are reluctant to accept former inmates back into their social environment, thus potentially encouraging them to return to commit criminal acts. Internal obstacles also arise from the lack of discipline and coordination between officers in carrying out coaching programs, which results in the implementation of coaching that is not optimal. On the other hand, there are inmates who do not actively participate in the coaching program and do not obey the rules that apply in the prison environment.

The obstacles also stem from the limited number of experts in the Class II-B Balige Prison, such as the unavailability of psychiatrists, permanent religious coaching staff, and adequate skill instructors. To overcome this, the rutan seeks to present professionals from outside, such as religious speakers, doctors, sociologists, and instructors from the Job Training Center. Nevertheless, there was still negligence of some officers in carrying out their responsibilities, which was a special concern for the rutan leaders. From the prisoners' side, obstacles arise when some of them repeat the offense or show disobedience to the rules, which indicates the need to evaluate the effectiveness of the coaching pattern. The community factor is also a challenge in itself, because the negative stigma against former inmates is still strong and affects the social reintegration process. In addition, the limited time for coaching, especially in religious activities, is considered not to fully support the formation of the moral and spiritual awareness of prisoners to the maximum. (Samsu & Yasin, 2021; Tuta et al., 2024)

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in religious activities, is considered not to fully support the formation of the moral and spiritual awareness of prisoners to the maximum. (Bachtiar, 2020)

The societal stigma against ex-convicts is also a serious structural barrier. The perception that detention centers are synonymous with punishment facilities, not as a coaching institution, makes it difficult for the community to accept the changes that prisoners have sought. This social rejection can trigger psychological distress and hinder former inmates' access to work and other productive activities. Without social acceptance, the goal of corrections as a process of reintegration becomes difficult to achieve optimally.

From an institutional aspect, the limitation of human resources and the lack of professionalism of some officers affect the quality of the implementation of the coaching program. The presence of experts such as psychiatrists and spiritual counselors is essential to deal with the psychological and spiritual aspects of narcotics recidivist inmates, who generally have a certain level of dependence and mental problems. The absence of experts still makes coaching not run comprehensively and sustainably. The barriers that come from the inmates themselves show that behavior change cannot be achieved through formal approaches alone. A more adaptive and persuasive coaching method is needed so that inmates have an internal awareness to change. Coaching programs that are not accompanied by periodic evaluations and appropriate individual approaches have the potential to cause boredom and resistance from inmates. (Jamaluddin et al., 2025; M. A. Pratama & Ginting, 2022; Thamrin & Syaputra, 2023)

The limited time of coaching, especially in religious activities, also affects the effectiveness of character formation. Spiritual coaching that is carried out intensively and in a structured manner has the potential to foster remorse, moral awareness, and commitment not to repeat criminal acts. Strengthening the duration and quality of religious coaching can be one of the important strategies in reducing recidivism rates and supporting the success of the correctional system as a whole.

## CONCLUSION

This study found that legal regulations regarding the development of narcotics recidivism inmates already have a clear normative basis in the Indonesian legal system. The regulatory framework is listed in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens, and Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. These three regulations provide a juridical basis for the implementation of coaching that is oriented towards behavior change, increasing legal awareness, and social reintegration of prisoners.

The results of the study showed that the Class II-B Balige Detention Center applied a coaching pattern through two main approaches, namely individual coaching and independent coaching. Individual coaching is directed at personality formation, legal awareness, and strengthening religious values, while self-coaching is focused on skill development and economic independence. All coaching activities are carried out under the supervision of individual and independent coaching management staff, with the support of security officers, so that the implementation runs in a structured manner in accordance with correctional guidelines.

The findings of the study also identified a number of obstacles in the implementation of coaching patterns, especially the limitation of professional human resources in the prison environment. The absence of experts such as psychiatrists and religious counselors remains an obstacle in forming character and restoring the psychological condition of narcotics recidivist inmates. This condition affects the effectiveness of coaching, especially in the aspect of forming moral and spiritual awareness which is indispensable to prevent the recurrence of criminal acts.

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