



JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN HANDLING NARCOTICS RECIDIVISTS IN THE JURISDICTION OF TANAH GROGOT DETENTION CENTER

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Abstract

The problem of recidivism in drug cases is a serious challenge in the correctional system in Indonesia, including in Tanah Grogot Detention Center. Prisoners who re-offend after serving their sentence reflect a gap in the effectiveness of guidance and rehabilitation. In this context, the role of correctional officers becomes very crucial, not only as implementers of regulations, but also as facilitators in the process of changing the behavior of prisoners. This research aims to analyze the role of correctional officers in handling narcotics recidivists in Tanah Grogot Detention Center through juridical and empirical approaches. The approach used is empirical law with a qualitative descriptive method, which examines how the law is actually applied by officers in the field. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with the Head of the Detention Center, Head of the Security Unit, Head of Detention Services, Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Kalimantan, and BNK Paser staff, while secondary data was obtained from literature studies, laws and regulations, scientific journals, and other legal documents. The results showed that correctional officers play an active role in fostering the personality and independence of prisoners, especially drug recidivists, through risk classification, close supervision, humanist approaches, and strict assessment of integration feasibility. Although the coaching program has been running well, its implementation still faces obstacles such as limited resources, not optimal cross-sector cooperation, and uneven training of officers. Therefore, stronger regulatory support, increased officer capacity, and more intensive synergy between institutions are needed to reduce drug recidivism rates in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Correctional Officer, Narcotics Recidivist, Empirical Law, Prisoner Development, Tanah Grogot Detention Center.

Abstrak

Permasalahan residivisme dalam kasus narkoba menjadi tantangan serius dalam sistem pemasyarakatan di Indonesia, termasuk di Rutan Tanah Grogot. Narapidana yang kembali melakukan tindak pidana setelah menjalani hukuman mencerminkan adanya celah dalam efektivitas pembinaan dan rehabilitasi. Dalam konteks ini, peran petugas pemasyarakatan menjadi sangat krusial, tidak hanya sebagai pelaksana regulasi, tetapi juga sebagai fasilitator dalam proses perubahan perilaku narapidana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran petugas pemasyarakatan dalam menangani residivis narkoba di Rutan Tanah Grogot melalui pendekatan yuridis dan empiris. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah hukum empiris dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif, yang mengkaji bagaimana hukum diterapkan secara nyata oleh petugas di lapangan. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan Kepala Rutan, Kepala Kesatuan Pengamanan, Kepala Pelayanan Tahanan, Kakanwil Kemenkumham Kalimantan Timur, serta staf BNK Paser, sementara data sekunder diperoleh dari studi literatur, peraturan perundang-undangan, jurnal ilmiah, dan dokumen hukum lainnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa petugas pemasyarakatan berperan aktif dalam pembinaan kepribadian dan kemandirian narapidana, khususnya residivis narkoba, melalui klasifikasi risiko, pengawasan ketat, pendekatan humanis, dan penilaian yang ketat terhadap kelayakan integrasi. Meski program pembinaan telah berjalan baik, implementasinya masih menghadapi kendala seperti keterbatasan

sumber daya, belum optimalnya kerjasama lintas sektor, dan belum meratanya pelatihan petugas. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan dukungan regulasi yang lebih kuat, peningkatan kapasitas petugas, serta sinergi yang lebih intensif antar-lembaga untuk menekan angka residivisme narkoba secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Petugas Pemasarakatan, Residivis Narkoba, Hukum Empiris, Pembinaan Narapidana, Rutan Tanah Grogot.

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INTRODUCTION

The drug problem in Indonesia has now become a multidimensional problem that not only causes serious disturbances to social, economic and public health stability, but also poses a threat to national resilience. The abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics continues to increase from year to year, both in terms of the quantity of cases, the quality of the distribution network, and the complexity of the distribution pattern. In fact, a number of reports show that the international narcotics network has now penetrated into the correctional system, making correctional institutions (Lapas) and detention centers (Rutan) one of the vulnerable points in efforts to eradicate narcotics. This condition indicates that the narcotics problem can no longer be solved with a repressive legal approach alone, but requires comprehensive rehabilitative, preventive and corrective efforts through the synergy of all parties, especially correctional institutions which are the spearhead in the development and social reintegration of drug offenders.¹

Combating narcotics in Indonesia is increasingly urgent legally and operationally. on Narcotics as the main foundation in regulation as it faces the increasingly complex challenges of drug abuse ². It regulates various aspects, including prevention, abuse, and rehabilitation for users. However, technological developments such as the widespread use of smart devices and online transactions, have made it easier for organized syndicates to distribute narcotics to remote areas. This shows that the implementation of legal regulations needs to be supported by strategic steps in the field to be effective. In recent developments, the government has taken proactive steps by strengthening law enforcement through a series of derivative regulations that explicitly highlight efforts to eradicate narcotics syndicate networks.³ This step is expected to mitigate risks and increase effectiveness in tackling drug trafficking in

¹ Novi Novitasari dan Nur Rochaeti, "Proses Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 3, no. 1 (2021): 96–108; Wasis Purnomo dan Dika Yudanto, "Peranan Lembaga Pemasarakatan dalam Pembinaan Narapidana Penyalahgunaan Narkoba (Studi Kasus di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIB Wonogiri)," *Jurnal Bevinding* 1, no. 01 (2023): 62–69; Haposan Sahala Raja Sinaga, "Penerapan restorative justice dalam perkara narkoba di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis* 2, no. 7 (2021): 528–41.

² BPK RI, *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkoba*, 2009.

³ Caesar, *Pembinaan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Indonesia* (2021).

the country. In accordance with Government Regulation No. 25 of 2022 on the Implementation of Narcotics Policy Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 21 of 2018 Amendments to the Regulation of Human Technical Procedures Granting, Extending, Refusing Cancelling and Expiring My Stay Permit. This regulation regulates prevention, law enforcement, and rehabilitation measures for drug users. It emphasizes the importance of cooperation between various agencies to tackle organized drug trafficking. Enforcement of strict sanctions and a rehabilitation-based approach are now the main focus in dealing with the threat posed by drug trafficking globally. This is in line with advances in information technology that have made it easier for distribution networks to spread. Narcotics crimes today are no longer committed individually, but also in groups where it is a neatly organized and highly secret syndicate spread with a very wide network.

Although narcotics have a very high price and impact on the mental and emotional health of users, users and dealers still do not seem to stop engaging with these illegal drugs Narcotics.⁴ The main cause of drug abuse lies in both inner and outer urges, accompanied by other influencing factors, including narcotic factors that act on the part of the brain responsible for the experience of pleasure, including in the context of sexual stimulation, and provide pleasure according to their pharmacological effects.⁵ Drug abuse can be fatal when an overdose occurs, which is when the amount of drugs consumed exceeds the body's ability to process them. Overdose can lead to death. The current increase in the number of drug offenders reflects the seriousness of this problem, especially with the high rate of recidivism among prisoners who return to commit similar crimes after release.⁶

Correctional institutions or detention centers, as an integral part of the criminal justice system in Indonesia, have a strategic role in carrying out the functions of guidance and rehabilitation of prisoners, including prisoners of narcotics cases. Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers are not only a place to serve a sentence, but also a place to develop individual potential, form legal awareness, and seek to restore the behavior of prisoners so that they can return to being law-abiding members of society. However, at the empirical level, the implementation of the correctional function still faces many structural and cultural obstacles. One of the most striking problems is the high rate of recidivism. One indicator of the success of the correctional system is the recidivism rate of prisoners, especially narcotics cases.

⁴ R. P. A. Priamsari, "Kebijakan Integral Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika," *Jurnal Hukum Progresif* 10, no. 2 (2022): 99–111, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jhp.10.2.99-111>.

⁵ A. Elisabet dkk., "Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Dikalangan Remaja: Bahaya, Penyebab, Dan Pencegahannya," *Jurnal Multidisiplin Indonesia* 1, no. 3 (2022): 877–86, <https://doi.org/10.58344/jmi.v1i3.80>.

⁶ Mohamad Fajar, "Penerapan rehabilitasi medis dan rehabilitasi sosial atas penyalahgunaan narkotika bagi diri sendiri," *Jurnal Sosial Teknologi* 2, no. 5 (2022): 406–17.

This shows that the coaching process in prisons or detention centers has not been fully successful in realizing the expected deterrent effect and behavior change.

Ministry of Law and Human Rights data shows that more than 30% of drug offenders commit similar crimes within five years of release. The prevalence of drug smuggling through cell phones, cake couriers or officer assistance, confirms that there is an active network within detention centers. This condition shows the failure of the system in preventing the entry of narcotics and reducing recidivism. Recidivism in the context of drug cases not only reflects the failure of individuals to reform themselves, but is also an indicator of systemic failure in carrying out the rehabilitation mission. These drug recidivists often relapse due to a lack of coaching support, weak control of the social environment after release, and limited access to adequate rehabilitation services and psychosocial assistance while serving their sentence. Furthermore, drug offenders who do not receive special treatment have a high risk of spreading their negative influence to other prisoners, especially those who are serving their sentence for the first time. This is where the role of correctional institutions is important in sorting and classifying prisoners based on criminal background, level of addiction, and potential recidivism, in order to avoid contamination of criminal ideology in the correctional environment.

The specific behavior of a recidivist will only be subject to additional punishment when re-offending a specific criminal offense within a certain time span, which is less than five years.⁷ The high rate of recidivism in narcotics cases shows that there are deficiencies in the guidance and rehabilitation system in correctional institutions. Correctional institutions are an important component in the criminal justice system in Indonesia which is tasked with improving the behavior of prisoners..⁸ Therefore, further evaluation of the role of correctional officers in correctional institutions is needed. Correctional officers have very complex responsibilities, ranging from maintaining security, supervising inmate activities, to providing effective coaching and rehabilitation programs.

The success of the inmate development process involves various factors, among which is largely determined by the main role played by correctional officers. The role of these officers is very important because they directly interact with prisoners every day. The role of correctional officers in reducing drug recidivism and ensuring security is one of the main and crucial factors in creating a safe and conducive correctional environment. Correctional officers need to implement preventive

⁷ E. A. Mufti dan O. S. Riyanto, "Peran Lembaga Pemasarakatan Dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Narapidana Untuk Mengurangi Tingkat Residivis," *Al-Manhaj: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023): 2425–38, <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.4026>.

⁸ Mufti dan Riyanto, "Peran Lembaga Pemasarakatan Dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Narapidana Untuk Mengurangi Tingkat Residivis"; Priamsari, "Kebijakan Integral Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika."

measures to prevent the entry of drugs into prisons or detention centers, provide appropriate guidance to prisoners, and organize rehabilitation programs to help prisoners overcome drug dependence. As the quality of officers has a significant impact on the overall success of the prisoner development program. Correctional officers have a complex role, not only as security supervisors, but also as coaching facilitators, rehabilitation assistants, and drivers of social reintegration. The spirit and integrity of the officers are the main capital in creating a correctional environment that is conducive to the coaching process. However, the reality in the field shows that the number of officers available is often not proportional to the number of prisoners, especially in conditions of overcapacity which has become a classic problem in almost all prisons and detention centers in Indonesia. High workloads, lack of facilities, and very complex external pressures make the coaching and supervision process not run optimally.⁹

In this situation, the coaching strategy for drug offenders must be designed with a contextual approach and oriented towards long-term results. It takes innovation and courage from officers to develop a coaching program that is not only a formality, but also touches on the psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of prisoners. The program must be able to generate a spirit of change in the inmates, provide new hope, and create an atmosphere conducive to the process of reflection and repentance. One of the keys to success in this process is the separation of recidivist inmates from first-time inmates in order to avoid continued negative influence. In addition, the post-release monitoring system must also be strengthened so that prisoners who have returned to society do not fall back into the same environment that once brought them to prison.

Therefore, the role of correctional institutions in reducing drug recidivism is not only an administrative responsibility, but involves the moral and social responsibility of the state towards its citizens. Successful social reintegration is an indicator of the success of the correctional system as a whole. Achieving this goal requires competent human resources, a transparent system, and cross-sector synergy between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the National Narcotics Agency, the Ministry of Social Affairs, community leaders, and community organizations. Without joint efforts, correctional institutions will only become temporary shelters without having a significant impact on changes in prisoners' behavior.¹⁰

⁹ Rinaldo Rinaldo dkk., "Penerapan rehabilitasi terhadap pelaku penyalahgunaan narkoba oleh penyidik kepolisian (Studi di Direktorat Narkoba Polda Sumut)," *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum* 14, no. 1 (2022): 43–53.

¹⁰ Rian Tuta dkk., "Peran Lembaga Pemasarakatan Dalam Upaya Pembinaan Terhadap Pelaku Residivis Tindak Pidana Narkotika:(Studi Kasus Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIA Gorontalo)," *Dinamika Sosial: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat dan Transformasi Kesejahteraan* 1, no. 2 (2024): 01–23.

Taking into account the complexity of these problems, it is important to conduct an in-depth study of how correctional institutions, especially state detention centers, carry out their role in handling drug cases and recidivism. Furthermore, in the context of drug recidivism, this phenomenon cannot be separated from the failure of the coaching system organized while the prisoners are in correctional institutions. Many prisoners are actually still in an addictive condition when they enter prisons or detention centers, but do not receive adequate rehabilitation programs, both medically and psychosocially. This is exacerbated by the limited number of experts such as addiction counselors, psychologists, and rehabilitation facilitators in the correctional environment. In many cases, drug offenders only serve their sentence as a formality of punishment, without any deepening of the root causes of their substance abuse behavior. As a result, once they return to their original social environment, not a few immediately return to the same network of abuse, which then triggers recidivism. This is evidence that the coaching process is not only technically weak, but also lacks the dimension of character transformation and legal awareness of prisoners.¹¹

Meanwhile, drug trafficking that infiltrates prisons or detention centers is also an extremely serious challenge. It is not uncommon to find cases where unscrupulous prisoners actually organize drug trafficking networks from behind bars. In fact, some cases show the involvement of external and internal parties in facilitating the entry of the prohibited goods. This situation indicates a failure in the function of early detection and internal supervision, as well as weak control over interactions between prisoners. In this context, correctional officers are faced with heavy pressure, especially in carrying out security and guidance duties. With a ratio of officers that is not ideal, as well as the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure such as drug detection devices, monitoring cameras, and integrated security systems, officers are faced with a high risk of security violations and the emergence of criminal forces in detention centers. It should be understood that if the supervision system does not run effectively, then coaching becomes difficult to implement, because the correctional environment actually becomes a place for negative influences to develop, including the strengthening of narcotics networks within the institution.

Therefore, reforming the correctional system must be placed as part of the state's strategic efforts in breaking the cycle of drug abuse and recidivism. One strategy that should be developed is a restorative correctional system, where prisoners are not

¹¹ Romaidil Fitra dan Basyarudin Basyarudin, "Peran Lembaga Masyarakat Dalam Pembinaan Kemandirian Bagi Narapidana Kasus Narkotika Di Lembaga Masyarakat Kelas Iia Bukittinggi," *Sinergi: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah* 1, no. 5 (2024): 342–53.

only seen as objects of punishment, but also as subjects who have the potential to change. In this system, it is important to distinguish the treatment of recidivist prisoners from novice prisoners, so as not to transfer criminal values that actually strengthen the tendency to violate the law in the future. A risk and needs based approach must also be applied to map the level of risk of prisoners reoffending, as well as to design coaching programs that suit the needs of each individual. This can be done through periodic risk assessments, grouping of prisoners based on criminogenic classifications, and physical separation between drug offenders and general offenders.

On the other hand, the spirit of correctional officers in facing these challenges deserves appreciation, although it often goes unnoticed by the public. They work under the pressure of a complex system, in situations of overcapacity, limited resources, and real safety threats. But within these limitations, many officers remain committed to carrying out correctional functions with high integrity. They not only maintain security, but also act as facilitators of change for prisoners. For this reason, it is imperative that the state pays more attention to capacity building, welfare, and ongoing training for correctional officers so that they are able to carry out their duties professionally and humanely. In addition, it also causes ineffectiveness of supervision and coaching programs due to the significant increase in officer workload so that drug raids, monitoring of suspicious activities and coaching interventions are neglected. Furthermore, the potential spread of disease and detainee stress due to overcapacity triggers the risk of disease transmission, excessive stress, and mental disorders for detainees and officers. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the role of correctional officers in Tanah Grogot Detention Center in seeking to improve security and reduce the number of drug recidivists in the future. National law (Law No.35/2009 and PP No.22/2022) requires the implementation of prevention, rehabilitation, and law enforcement against drug abusers and offenders. However, on the ground, there is uncertainty between legal norms and reality. Gaps include occupancy far exceeding ideal capacity, inadequate ratios of detention officers, and constraints in implementing rehabilitation programs due to limited human resources and resources.

Finally, the legal objectives to reduce recidivism and strengthen social reintegration are not optimally achieved. Several cases that occurred in Tanah Grogot Detention Center, including in 2020 there was a finding of prohibited items in the clothes of a detainee (methamphetamine) who had just been bon Polres, in the process of checking the main gate guard of Tanah Grogot Detention Center. In addition, there was also a finding of a cellphone in the clothes of a female visitor when checked by the Tanah Grogot Detention Center main gate guard in 2022. Then in 2024 officers had difficulty conducting raids because they were without additional personnel and lacked detection equipment. These incidents prove that the system in

detention centers and prisons is experiencing a *vacuum of enforcement* that causes security disturbances and legal ineffectiveness. This research is expected to provide concrete and easy-to-implement recommendations to improve the coaching and rehabilitation system for prisoners and to reduce the recidivism rate, so that the environment becomes safer in the prison.

Through this research, it is hoped that an appropriate and effective solution can be found to improve the role of correctional officers in addressing the drug problem. Correctional officers are at the forefront of regulation implementation; they are responsible for maintaining security, conducting daily supervision, organizing raids, and implementing guidance and rehabilitation programs. However, overcrowding and limited personnel ratios reduce the effectiveness of their role. This research highlights the relevance of officers as the spearhead of eradicating drug trafficking and reducing recidivism rates, as the quality of daily interactions is directly correlated with the outcomes of reintegration programs. The results of the study are expected to make a useful contribution to Tanah Grogot Detention Center and other correctional institutions in strengthening the quality of inmate development and rehabilitation, as well as creating a safe and conducive environment for the reintegration process of inmates into society.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is an empirical legal research that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior, both verbal behavior obtained from interviews and real behavior carried out through direct observation. This research is conducted using empirical evidence used as information obtained through observation. The choice of research type is based on a conceptual approach, legislation, case approach or comparative approach. The main focus of this research is information obtained from direct experience, which is in the form of data. In the context of this research, data has a very broad meaning. The data used in this research is qualitative data.¹²

The empirical research method is a legal research approach that aims to understand the law as something real and how the law operates in society. Because the focus of this research is the relationship between individuals in society, empirical legal methods are often referred to as sociological legal research, where this research is based on facts that exist in society, government institutions, and legal institutions. This research is descriptive and tends to use analysis. The purpose of this research is to describe existing conditions using scientific research methods and solve problems based on data and facts collected during the research.¹³

¹² HA Hafidzi, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris: Teori Dan Praktik*, no. Query date: 2025-07-03 06:57:07 (2024).

¹³ Iman Jalaludin Rifa'i, "Ruang Lingkup Metode Penelitian Hukum," *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* 6 (2023), <https://www.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=60O8EAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA6&dq=metode+penelitian+em>

Descriptive data analysis techniques in this qualitative research involve the process of analyzing, describing, and summarizing events or phenomena based on data obtained through interviews and direct observations in the field. The purpose of qualitative descriptive analysis is to provide a comprehensive and in-depth description of the various phenomena under study. The results of this data analysis are in the form of an explanation of the situation under study, while the presentation is conveyed in the form of a narrative or story explanation.

Data analysis is an important element in qualitative research methods, especially when it comes to rigorous data analysis. This process includes organizing, grouping, and interpreting the data that has been collected. In qualitative data analysis, there is often identification of main themes, coding of data, determination of categories, and search for relationships or patterns contained in the data. The purpose of data analysis is to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon being studied. The analysis is carried out by examining the circumstances relating to the problem at hand, then inventorying and identifying relevant laws and regulations. After that, analysis of cases and legal regulations is carried out through legal interpretation to draw conclusions from the results of the analysis.

In this legal research, the legal provisions inventoried by researchers include:

1. 1945 Constitution
2. Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP)
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections
5. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 Concerning the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 33 of 2018 Concerning the Immigration Surveillance System to Prevent and / or Mitigate Crimes of Terrorism, Human Trafficking, Narcotics Distribution, and the Spread of Dangerous Communicable Diseases through the Door of People Traffic.
6. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Prisoners.

The data obtained from this research will be analyzed using the descriptive analysis method, which aims to clearly explain the role of correctional officers to improve security in reducing narcotics recidivism in Tanah Grogot Detention Center.

piris&ots=7E_DKp2rs7&sig=K3nytW12n4_VQOX_JJm1_8heGYk; Yati Nurhayati dkk., "Metodologi normatif dan empiris dalam perspektif ilmu hukum," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2021): 1–20.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Correctional Officers in Handling Narcotics Recidivists

a. Officer's role as a coach

According to Friedrich Julius Stahl, the theory of the rule of law emphasizes four basic principles, one of which is respect for human rights as a natural and universal right. In the context of a state of law like Indonesia, this principle demands that the state not only upholds the rule of law, but also ensures that every individual including foreign nationals and prisoners receive equal protection of rights in the eyes of the law. Although in practice there are limitations, such as the non-recognition of legal standing of foreign citizens in judicial reviews based on Article 51 paragraph (1) letter a of the Constitutional Court Law, the basic principles of human rights remain a normative basis that must be respected by all state apparatus, including correctional officers. In handling drug recidivists, correctional officers have a role as coaches who not only carry out control and supervisory functions, but are also responsible for providing guidance that respects human dignity. This includes the provision of rehabilitation services, personality development, and the fulfillment of basic rights of prisoners such as access to health, education, and humane treatment. By carrying out this role professionally and fairly, correctional officers help realize the principles of Stahl's rule of law, especially in the aspect of human rights protection, and strengthen the legitimacy of the state as an entity that not only punishes, but also restores and fosters.

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections also provides a stronger legal framework in the management of prisoner development, including drug recidivist prisoners. In the context of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, correctional officers have a very important role in handling and fostering prisoners, especially those with drug recidivist status. Drug recidivists, who are often re-involved in drug trafficking or use after serving their sentences, require a more intensive and structured approach in their development.

1) Personality and Mental Development of Narcotics Recidivists

Correctional officers at Tanah Grogot Detention Center have a major role in conducting personality development, which aims to change the behavior and mindset of prisoners. Based on Law No. 22 of 2022, this personality development includes not only moral formation, but also the strengthening of religious values and national insight. In the case of drug recidivists, correctional officers should emphasize the importance of religious understanding and nationalism to overcome their tendency to return to criminal acts after release.

This guidance is carried out with various programs, such as religious training, mental coaching, and activities that encourage love for the country. Religious

programs are one of the main tools in strengthening their moral immunity. Correctional officers at Tanah Grogot Detention Center also actively direct inmates to get closer to God as a strong moral foundation so that they can take care of themselves after release.

According to the Head of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, Mr. Yusuf Mukharom A.Md.IP., S.Sos, at Tanah Grogot Detention Center, personality and mental development for drug recidivists is supported by the readiness of correctional officers who are regularly trained. Officers, especially security officers, periodically participate in physical and mental development programs every few weeks or months to ensure their physical condition remains excellent. This is important considering the task of guarding prisoners, especially drug recidivists, requires high physical endurance and skills. In addition, officers are also given technical skills training such as shooting practice, which is carried out in collaboration with Brimob Company 2 Battalion C Pelopor East Kalimantan. In addition, a number of the best officers were sent to attend special education and training in handling terrorist prisoners. All of these efforts are carried out as a form of preventive measures and preparation to face various dynamics that may occur in the correctional environment, including in handling drug recidivist cases.

According to BNK Paser staff Mr. Setio Jatmiko, SE, when asked about the effectiveness of coaching in Tanah Grogot Detention Center in reducing the number of drug recidivists. He said that the implementation of rehabilitation programs or the handling of drug users is highly dependent on budget availability. If the budget is sufficient, ideally all drug users can be reached and given appropriate treatment. However, due to the current budget constraints, the approach taken is still persuasive. Efforts made include collecting data on all drug users through cooperation between BNK, BNNK, Provincial BNN, and the relevant prison or detention center.

2) Development of Independence and Provision of Skills

One of the important steps in handling drug recidivists is to provide guidance that focuses on independence. Correctional officers at Tanah Grogot Detention Center also play a role in providing useful skills training for prisoners, which aims to reduce the likelihood of them being involved in criminal acts again, especially drugs. These skills programs can be in the form of training in technical fields, such as mechanics, barbers, or other skills that can be used to find work after leaving the detention center.

This is important because many drug recidivists are drawn into drug trafficking because they lack decent employment or skills. By providing them

with skills that they can use to earn a legitimate income, correctional officers help reduce their dependence on illegal activities.

According to the Head of the Detention Center Security Unit Mr. Achmad Zaki Al Hasni, S.E when asked about what skills are provided to prisoners in Tanah Grogot Detention Center. He said that the skills provided include coaching in detention centers covering various fields of skills, such as bunker making, furniture, carpentry, laundry, as well as special activities for female prisoners such as processing amplang kitchen and making bread. In addition, prisoners are also involved in the management of cooperatives and food stalls. As a form of appreciation, prisoners who are active and show progress in coaching activities will be rewarded in the form of premiums that can be received after their release.

According to the Head of the Sub-Section of Detention Services in Tanah Grogot, Mr. Ludwig Muhammad S, S.Tr.Pas said that in Tanah Grogot Detention Center, the religious development program is designed with a special approach for drug recidivists. This approach is carried out persuasively, with the hope that the recidivists will be able to be more adaptive in accepting and applying the good values provided through various coaching programs, both in spiritual aspects and independence. Religious development is not only focused on worship rituals, but is also directed at forming a deep spiritual awareness, so that it can support the process of behavior change. The religious values that are instilled become an important basis in helping recidivists undergo skills and independence coaching in a more meaningful way, as a provision for them to return to living in the community in a more positive and productive way.

Furthermore, the Head of the Sub-Section of Detention Services in Tanah Grogot, Mr. Ludwig Muhammad S, S.Tr.Pas also added that in Tanah Grogot Detention Center there is a very strict internal policy regarding the proposal of prisoners, especially narcotics recidivists, to get integration or conditional release. This policy is a direct instruction from the head of the detention center so that officers are more thorough in assessing prisoners who are eligible for the coaching program. Recidivist prisoners will only be submitted if they show seriousness and get good or very good scores in the coaching assessment system. If the inmates are not serious about participating in the coaching program, their proposal will not be approved. In addition, Tanah Grogot Detention Center also applies a more personalized coaching system through the appointment of correctional guardians, where one officer is responsible for fostering 20 to 30 inmates.

The correctional guardian plays an important role in evaluating and providing recommendations on the quality of the inmate's development. If the assessment is unfavorable, the prisoner will not receive a positive

recommendation for integration. This policy demonstrates the detention center's commitment to ensuring that self-reliance and skills development is effective and focused, especially for drug recidivists who require special supervision and treatment.

According to the Head of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, Yusuf Mukharom A.Md.IP, S.Sos, the evaluation of the effectiveness of the coaching program that has been running so far shows very positive and sustainable results, with full support from the local government and related partners. Self-reliance coaching and skills provision are considered to have been well implemented, but there is still a need for improvement, especially in the aspect of certification-based soft skills training. This kind of training is considered important because it can provide real benefits for prisoners when they return to the community. Overall, the resource person stated that the entire coaching program was effective thanks to the hard work of the team in the field, who received high appreciation for their dedication and efforts in carrying out their coaching duties optimally.

3) Supervision and Block Classification for Drug Recidivists

In Law No. 22 of 2022, supervision of prisoners is an integral part of the duties of correctional officers. Specifically for narcotics recidivists, Tanah Grogot Detention Center separates blocks between narcotics prisoners and general criminal prisoners or other prisoners. This separation is important so that supervision can be carried out more focused and in accordance with the type of criminal offense committed by each prisoner.

Supervision of drug recidivists is stricter, both in terms of physical supervision in detention centers and in terms of guidance. The assessment process is conducted in greater depth to determine the most appropriate type of guidance for them. Correctional officers also ensure that prisoners' rights, such as remission and integration rights, are granted based on proper assessment and in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

According to the Head of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, Mr. Yusuf Mukharom A.Md.IP., S.Sos, Tanah Grogot Correctional Officers routinely receive physical training and special skills, including shooting practice and training on handling terrorist inmates, in an effort to improve the ability to supervise high-risk detainees. Strict supervision is applied with a block classification system that separates prisoners based on potential risk, such as general criminal blocks and drug blocks. Independence and spiritual development are also part of the supervision strategy, with training programs for MSMEs, agriculture, and fisheries as well as religious guidance involving various religious leaders and related partners. This cross-agency collaboration

strengthens the supervision function while providing targeted guidance for drug recidivists.

Evaluation of the coaching program shows the effectiveness of ongoing supervision, although there is a need for improvement especially in the aspect of certification-based independence coaching. Supervision of drug recidivists is tightened with strict selection and assessment before granting rights such as remission and integration, so that they are truly ready and do not repeat criminal acts. Supervision is also supported by the provision of adequate prisoner rights and effective block management to maintain security and order. On the other hand, improving the welfare and career path of officers is also considered important so that the quality of supervision and block classification of drug recidivists continues to improve, while synergies with central and regional governments are expected to solve the problem of overcapacity and strengthen comprehensive rehabilitation programs.

According to the Head of the Detention Center Security Unit Mr. Achmad Zaki Al Hasni, S.E., when asked about the classification or division strategy for each case, especially narcotics and narcotics recidivists, and whether there are differences in treatment. He said that the treatment of recidivist prisoners in narcotics cases in detention centers is indeed differentiated from first-time inmates. This is based on the experience of those who have previously served their sentences, so they have more understanding of the correctional system. Security officers have also generally recognized the faces and behavior of these recidivists because they have served time in detention before. This difference in treatment can be seen in several aspects, one of which is related to the rules of integration and the granting of remission, where for recidivists there are different provisions compared to general prisoners. In terms of security, the classification system is also strictly implemented. Rutan divides residential blocks based on the type of criminal offense and the characteristics of the residents. There are special blocks for narcotics cases, blocks for general criminal offenses, blocks for detainees, children's blocks, and special blocks for the elderly. Residents in each block are not mixed, in order to maintain security and the effectiveness of the coaching program.

Furthermore, the Head of the Detention Center Security Unit Mr. Achmad Z, S.E added that Supervision of narcotics recidivists in Tanah Grogot Detention Center is carried out with a strict block classification system and layered monitoring. Officers have strong memories and are supported by a complete prisoner database, including physical data and special records, so that recidivists can be identified from the start. All detainees, including drug recidivists, are treated equally in terms of handling disciplinary violations with clear procedures and a multilevel reporting system from the security squad to

the head of the security unit. Close coordination between security, coaching and management officers ensures that supervision runs optimally, including during the implementation of self-reliance coaching which remains under the strict supervision of officers 24 hours.

Physical and mental training, as well as special security techniques, continue to be promoted to maintain officers' readiness to supervise the high-risk drug recidivist detention block. The surveillance system is also supported by layers of strict checks at the entrance to the detention center with three layers of security to prevent the entry of prohibited items. Risk mitigation efforts are strengthened by supporting facilities such as scanners, x-rays, and jemmers, which are necessary for effective inspection of goods. The success of this supervision is reflected in the conducive conditions of the detention center, with no narcotics findings and no serious violations in recent years, showing that block classification and integrated supervision play an important role in maintaining security and order in the detention center.

According to the Head of the Sub-Section of Detention Services in Tanah Grogot, Mr. Ludwig MS, S.Tr.Pas, the implementation of supervision of narcotics recidivists in Tanah Grogot Detention Center refers to the Correction Law Number 22 of 2022, which is the legal basis for providing rights as well as guidance to prisoners. To ensure its effectiveness, each recidivist is monitored through the correctional database system, which records the history of violations, legal status, and participation in coaching programs. One of the strategies implemented is the establishment of correctional guardians, where one officer directly supervises 20-30 prisoners, including drug recidivists, with full responsibility for integration assessments and parole recommendations. Prisoners who do not show seriousness in development, especially recidivists, will not be recommended for integration rights or remission. Block classification is also applied, where drug recidivist prisoners are placed separately from general criminals to prevent potential security disturbances and ensure optimal guidance.

In terms of services and rehabilitation, drug recidivists receive more intensive supervision through religious guidance and psychological rehabilitation, with a persuasive and spiritual approach so that they can truly change. Each prisoner continues to have full access to basic rights such as health, food, exercise, and visits, but with strict selection and thorough disciplinary evaluation. Cross-sector collaboration with BNNK, the health department, and religious authorities strengthens this comprehensive coaching strategy. In addition, an integrated health screening and reporting process is routinely carried out, especially for high-risk prisoners such as drug recidivists, as an effort to keep the detention center environment sterile from

drug trafficking. In supporting all of these supervisory mechanisms, direct instructions from the Directorate General of Corrections and the leadership are always used as a reference, and all officers are instructed to post daily orders and report on their implementation regularly, to ensure the implementation of tasks remains focused and professional. With all of this, Tanah Grogot Detention Center is committed to maintaining an effective and sustainable system of supervision, block classification, and rehabilitation of drug recidivists.

4) Preventing Recidivism Through Mentoring

Law No. 22 of 2022 emphasizes the importance of ongoing coaching to reduce recidivism rates. At Rutan Tanah Grogot, correctional officers not only foster inmates while in prison, but also provide mentoring after they are released through the parole program. Parole is one of the means to help prisoners reintegrate back into society, however this requires ongoing assistance to ensure that the prisoner does not fall back into criminal behavior.

The development of prisoners is guided by the following principle, namely *Pengayoman* is the treatment of prisoners to protect the community from repetition of criminal acts and equip them to become useful individuals after release, by emphasizing that prisons are not places of revenge but of guidance. All prisoners must be treated fairly and equally without discrimination, in accordance with Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, regardless of their social background. Guidance in prisons is based on the values of Pancasila, including spiritual education, skills, and the cultivation of a family spirit, so that they are ready to return to society independently and morally. Despite having made mistakes, prisoners must still be respected for their dignity as human beings, as ignoring this is a violation of human rights. The only suffering of prisoners is the loss of freedom, but basic rights such as health, food, and shelter must still be fulfilled. In addition, they still have the right to be in contact with their families, because family support can encourage and strengthen the coaching process during the criminal period, because coaching aims to make prisoners become someone with good behavior, realize their mistakes.¹⁴

b. Officer's Role as Supervisor

Based on Friedrich Julius Stahl's theory of the rule of law, one of the fundamental principles is respect for human rights, which are natural and

¹⁴ Firman Aji Pamungkas dkk., "Efektivitas Peran Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Upaya Pembinaan Narapidana Ditinjau Dari UU No. 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasyarakatan," *Collegium Studiosum Journal* 6, no. 1 (2023): 58–68, <https://doi.org/10.56301/csj.v6i1.811>; Gunawan Gunawan dan Henry Aspan, "Peran Lembaga Pemasyarakatan dalam Melakukan Pembinaan terhadap Narapidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika (Studi di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Lubuk Pakam)," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 5 (2023): 8418–30.

universal regardless of nationality. This places the state, including Indonesia, in a position of obligation to protect the human rights of every individual, both Indonesian citizens (WNI) and foreign citizens (WNA), as long as they are within its jurisdiction. However, there is a mismatch between this principle and legal practice in Indonesia, such as the provision in Article 51 paragraph (1) letter a of the Constitutional Court Law that does not provide legal standing to foreigners in judicial reviews, thus substantively limiting their access to constitutional protection. This tension between ideal norms and reality is also reflected in the correctional system, particularly in the handling of drug recidivists, where the role of correctional officers spearheads the practical implementation of human rights values. As supervisors, officers are not only tasked with maintaining security and order, but also ensuring that the basic rights of prisoners, including the right to guidance, health, and fair block classification without discrimination based on previous legal status, are fulfilled. In the context of drug recidivism, intensive supervision and a rights-based coaching approach are crucial to prevent reoffending, while still upholding human values as mandated by the principle of the rule of law.

Correctional officers at Tanah Grogot Detention Center have an important role as supervisors of drug recidivists, in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022. As functional officers in charge of Community Guidance, they conduct intensive supervision through several stages: risk assessment (assessment), assistance during the criminal period, and evaluation during community reintegration.

In practice, officers ensure that recidivists not only receive rights such as remission or integration, but are also closely monitored to prevent reoffending. They also use supervisory duties in security and observation functions: checking communication, applying discipline, and early detection of security and order disturbances within the detention center.

In addition, officers facilitate coordination with relevant parties such as families, BNK, and the police to support the post-release supervision process. This synergy allows for continuous monitoring of ex-prisoners, as well as extracting useful information for evaluation and prevention of recidivism.

Thus, the supervisory role of correctional officers includes: risk assessment, close supervision during and after the sentence, implementation of security procedures, and development of coordination networks, all geared towards reducing drug recidivism rates and ensuring effective security and reintegration.

According to the Head of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, Mr. Yusuf Mukharom A.Md.IP, S.Sos, the drug problem cannot be solved only by Tanah Grogot Detention Center. It requires cooperation between law enforcement officials, religious leaders, youth leaders, families, and society as a whole. This is a national problem, not just an institutional issue. In Tanah Grogot Class IIB Detention

Center, synergy must involve families, especially for recidivists. Families are an important part of supporting the reintegration process and preventing prisoners from returning to drug practices after release. This collaborative approach involving various parties both inside and outside the institution is a similar strategy that has been implemented in the integrated rehabilitation program (therapeutic community) and cross-agency cooperation such as BNN and local government.

Furthermore, the Head of Tanah Grogot Detention Center, Yusuf Mukharom A.Md.IP, S.Sos added that Correctional Officers in Tanah Grogot Detention Center play an important role as supervisors in ensuring security, order, and the success of the coaching program, especially for drug recidivists. They are equipped with physical, mental, and technical skills such as shooting and handling special cases, in order to deal with the dynamics in the field. In carrying out their duties, officers also classify residential blocks based on the type of crime and risk of the inmates, and closely monitor their involvement in independence and spirituality development programs. This supervision is strengthened through synergies with external agencies such as the Ministry of Religion, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and BNNK, and encourages certification-based coaching as a provision for social reintegration.

In the midst of limited resources and over-capacity conditions, officers continue to carry out supervisory functions optimally and humanely by instilling human values in every action. They also monitor the process of applying for integration rights such as remission and parole, especially for recidivists, so that they are not abused. In addition, officers play a role in evaluating the effectiveness of guidance and encourage central and local governments to expand rehabilitation facilities and post-release programs. With this comprehensive approach, correctional officers are not only guards, but also guardians of the process of changing prisoners towards a better life.

c. Administrative and Collaborative Roles

Based on Friedrich Julius Stahl's theory of the rule of law, emphasizing the importance of protecting human rights provides a normative basis for all elements of the state, including correctional institutions, to respect human dignity without discrimination. In this context, correctional officers have an administrative responsibility to ensure that all prisoners, including foreign nationals who are in detention centers or prisons, continue to obtain their basic rights such as the right to health, guidance, information, and visits in accordance with the provisions of the Correctional Act and Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia. Although juridically foreign nationals do not have legal

standing in a judicial review at the Constitutional Court, in administrative practice, they still receive equal treatment while in the correctional system.¹⁵

In addition, the role of correctional officers is not only limited to internal supervision, but also involves active collaboration with various external institutions to ensure the fulfillment of rights and services to prisoners, including rehabilitation programs, religion, and self-reliance training. This collaboration is an integral part of the state's efforts to uphold the principles of the rule of law that are oriented towards justice and the protection of human rights. Thus, correctional officers become the implementers of the principles of the rule of law directly in the field, bridging between legal norms and social realities in a humanist and accountable correctional system.

Correctional Officers (PKs) at Tanah Grogot Detention Center play a strategic administrative and collaborative role in the handling of drug recidivists under the provisions of Law No.22 of 2022. Administratively, they are responsible for compiling important documents such as Litmas (community research) and assessment data, risk-based prisoner block management, and recording recidivist rights and obligations. These documents serve as the basis for integration programs, remission, coaching, and parole within the framework of Articles 20 and 24 of the Law.

Meanwhile, in a collaborative manner, PK works closely with various parties such as the families of prisoners, BNK, the police, and other correctional institutions to develop and implement post-release guidance and reintegration plans. This approach strengthens the principle of mutual cooperation and restorative justice as emphasized in Article 3 of the Corrections Law, because the correctional process is not only inside the detention center, but also involves the wider community.

According to the Head of the Sub-Section of Detention Services in Tanah Grogot, Mr. Ludwig Muhammad S, S.Tr.Pas said that in the administrative aspect, the role of correctional officers in Tanah Grogot Detention Center is very important in ensuring that the entire process runs in accordance with regulations, including those stipulated in the Correctional Act Number 22 Year 2022. Officers are responsible for assessing inmate development, proposing integration and remission, and managing data in the correctional system, especially for recidivist inmates. Each officer has the responsibility to regularly supervise and evaluate 20-30 prisoners as correctional guardians. This administrative process also involves data recording, fulfillment of basic rights such as health, visits, information, as well as applications for remission and integration which require compliance and good

¹⁵ H. F. Andriani dan M. Subroto, "Perlakuan Terhadap Narapidana Disabilitas Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 5, no. 3 (2021): 6061–69.

behavior from prisoners. In doing so, officers also continuously report the results of their duties to the Head of the Detention Center and Regional Office, as well as ensuring that any policies from the center are implemented thoroughly through a daily reporting system.

On the other hand, the collaborative role of correctional officers can be seen in active partnerships with various agencies, such as the Health Office, Ministry of Religion, Puskesmas, Paser BNK, to education and training institutions. This collaboration includes the provision of 24-hour health services, spiritual guidance, psychological rehabilitation, MSME-based independence training, to agricultural and fisheries training. Officers also established a formal MOU as the basis for cross-sector synergy to support the prisoner development and service program, including drug recidivists. The role of supervision is also carried out preventively through health screening, separation of residential blocks based on the classification of criminal offenses, as well as spiritual and moral approaches to prisoners. All of this is part of the officer's responsibility as a supervisor and driver of a humane and effective correctional system.

It can be concluded that through integrated administrative and collaborative functions, correctional officers ensure that drug recidivist treatment and supervision programs operate according to legal norms, needs and standards, while building effective synergies to support quality reintegration into society.

d. Inter-Agency Collaboration in Handling Recidivists

The theory of the rule of law according to Friedrich Julius Stahl emphasizes the importance of respect for human rights as a fundamental principle that is natural and universal, applicable regardless of citizenship status. In this context, Indonesia as a state of law is obliged to protect the rights of all residents of the country, including foreign citizens, as long as they are in accordance with applicable regulations. However, although these human rights are universally recognized, in practice Indonesia limits the space for legal participation for foreign nationals, for example by not providing legal standing in the process of judicial review and constitutional review which is only reserved for Indonesian citizens. This shows that although the universal principle of human rights is upheld, the implementation of national law still provides nationality restrictions.

The correlation with inter-agency collaboration in handling recidivists lies in the need for synergy between various agencies to uphold the principle of a state of law that protects the human rights of all parties, including recidivist prisoners. The handling of drug recidivists in Indonesia cannot be done by one agency alone, so it involves cooperation between correctional officers, the health department, BNN, the ministry of religion, as well as various social institutions and local governments. This collaboration aims to provide humane guidance, rehabilitation,

and effective supervision, while at the same time ensuring the fulfillment of the human rights of prisoners so that they can be properly and fairly socially reintegrated. Thus, this collaborative effort reflects the application of the principle of the rule of law that not only enforces the rules, but also respects and protects human rights as a whole in the context of the correctional system.

In the effort to handle drug recidivists in Tanah Grogot Detention Center, inter-agency collaboration is crucial. The East Kalimantan Regional Head of Corrections monitors and coordinates 16 UPTs in his area including detention centers and prisons to ensure operational standards are carried out and overcapacity is handled proportionally through rotation of residents, such as the transfer of prisoners from Tarakan to Grogot for a more balanced distribution of occupancy. When there was extreme overcapacity (more than 400%), efforts to transfer dozens of WBP were successfully designed together with the Regional Office and other UPTs as a solution to the distribution of occupancy in Central Sulawesi.

According to the Head of the East Kalimantan Ditjenpas Regional Office, Mr. Hernowo Sugiastanto, it can be said that the problem of recidivism cannot be seen in isolation, because the increase in recidivism rates is influenced by various factors, especially environmental and economic factors. The important question that needs to be answered is why someone can repeat a criminal offense after serving a sentence? The increase in recidivism often occurs due to economic needs that encourage them to break the law again. Although in general the recidivism rate tends to decrease, recidivism in drug cases has actually increased, especially the transfer of offenders to drug offenses. Therefore, it is important to find the root causes of the increase in drug recidivism. To support this, we are often asked to provide statistical data that maps the increase in the number of detainees. From the observations and data available, economic factors and the environment in which prisoners live are the main causes of the high recidivism rate. Many of them face economic limitations so they are forced to re-offend to fulfill their needs. He also said that as a law enforcement officer, the Regional Office has a very large share in overcoming legal problems. One important aspect of the regional head's duties is to establish good relationships with partners and stakeholders in East Kalimantan. In this case, the Regional Office has stayed in touch with several related agencies, such as the Kapolda, BNNP, High Prosecutor's Office, and the Court. All of these parties in principle have a commitment to collaborate with each other, especially in dealing with prisoner problems, both drug-related and general criminal offenses. However, given that currently the majority of cases faced are drug-related, they focus on monitoring the movements that occur within the prison. This is in accordance with the direction of the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding the acceleration of countermeasures against drug trafficking and the use of cell phones in prison. The

Regional Head also emphasized the commitment to continue to fight drug trafficking and cell phone abuse, despite the considerable challenges faced.

In addition, Rutan Tanah Grogot actively builds partnerships with BNK Paser, the police, and other law enforcement officials in raids, socialization, and the data collection process of drug users to support comprehensive law enforcement and sustainable prevention. Law No.22/2022 strengthens this collaborative framework by requiring the modernization of the correctional system and the role of Community Supervisors in social reintegration. The success of this program is measured through increased integration and parole rates, reflecting the effectiveness of inter-agency synergies in the development of drug offenders.

One of the BNK Paser staff, Mr. Setio Jatmiko, SE, said that for the juridical process for drug recidivists or for drug prisoners if they want to participate in rehabilitation without going through legal channels, they can do these things, including because currently, the District Narcotics Agency (BNK) does not have the authority to take action against drug users or dealers. As an institution, BNK only acts as a facilitator of activities, such as conducting socialization or carrying out urine tests if requested. BNK cannot follow up on drug cases directly. For proposed rehabilitation activities, BNK can submit a report to the National Unity and Politics Agency (Badan Kebangpol), but the mechanism must follow the applicable procedures. The rehabilitation process requires a recommendation from the authorities to determine whether a person needs to be rehabilitated or not. If someone is already caught up in the judicial process, then they cannot be rehabilitated through BNK, because it is already the authority of the law. However, if someone is using drugs for the first time and has not gone through the judicial process, then the family can report to request rehabilitation assistance. In this case, BNK will direct for rehabilitation without going through legal channels, with approval from the authorities.

2. Supporting and Hindering Factors in the Implementation of the Role of Correctional Officers in Tanah Grogot Detention Center

Based on Anderson's legal policy theory, it emphasizes that public policy is a series of actions developed by government officials with clear objectives, not just spontaneous reactions, and reflects real decisions taken within the framework of law and legitimate authority. In the context of implementing the role of correctional officers at Tanah Grogot Detention Center, this public policy is reflected in various programs and actions carried out in a structured and planned manner, such as coaching prisoners, strict supervision of recidivists, and collaboration with related agencies. Supporting factors for the implementation of this role include special training for officers, clear regulatory support such as Correction Law Number 22 of 2022, and synergistic cross-sector coordination.

Based on the Paser District Government's policy under the leadership of Regent Dr. Fahmi Fadli in 2025, there are concrete efforts to reduce the level of drug recidivism in Tanah Grogot through the active role of correctional officers. Public policy theory emphasizes the importance of a systematic and collaborative approach in formulating and implementing public policy. In this context, the Paser District Government implemented an approach in line with this theory through several strategic steps:

- a. Development of Independence of Prisoners (WBP): Regent Fahmi Fadli fully supports the self-reliance development program for prisoners at the Tanah Grogot Class IIB Detention Center. This program includes skills training such as culinary, furniture, as well as agriculture and fisheries sectors. The aim is to provide skills that can reduce the potential for recidivism after the prison term is over.¹⁶
- b. Synergy with the Paser Regency National Narcotics Agency (BNNK): Rutan Tanah Grogot collaborated with BNNK Paser in launching the Desa Bersinar (Clean Drugs) program. This program aims to create an environment free from drug abuse through a community-based approach (RB, n.d.).
- c. Socialization of Regional Regulations (Perda) on Drug Prevention and Eradication: East Kalimantan Provincial Legislator Fadly Imawan conducted a socialization of Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2022 to the people of Tanah Grogot. This activity aimed to raise public awareness about the dangers of drugs and the importance of community participation in prevention (News, 2024).

Through these steps, the Paser District Government demonstrates its commitment to reducing the level of drug recidivism by empowering correctional officers and involving various related parties.

However, the implementation of this policy also faces significant obstacles, such as limited resources, prisoner overcapacity, and the need to revamp the rehabilitation system, especially for drug prisoners. These obstacles require officers to adapt to existing conditions and find creative solutions within the limits of their authority. Thus, these supporting and inhibiting factors must be managed carefully so that the public policy that is the basis for the actions of correctional officers can run effectively and according to the predetermined objectives, namely ensuring security, guidance, and respect for human rights in the correctional system.

¹⁶ MNEWSKALTIM.COM, "Kunjungan ke Rutan Tanah Grogot, Bupati Paser Siap Dukung Pembinaan Kemandirian WBP," 2021, https://mnewskaltim.com/kunjungan-ke-rutan-tanah-grogot-bupati-paser-siap-dukung-pembinaan-kemandirian-wbp/?utm_source=chatgpt.com.

Synthesis and Implications

The findings reveal that correctional officers in Tanah Grogot occupy a pivotal role that extends far beyond the traditional function of custodial supervision. They serve as educators, motivators, and facilitators who contribute to the broader mission of restorative justice. This aligns with the paradigm shift in correctional philosophy that views prisons not as spaces of retribution, but as institutions of guidance (*pengayoman*) designed to restore offenders to society as law-abiding citizens. Their role reflects Friedrich Julius Stahl's principle within the rule of law theory, emphasizing the respect for human dignity and the protection of fundamental rights even within a punitive framework.

At the practical level, correctional officers operationalize this philosophy through three interrelated functions: coaching, supervision, and collaboration. Coaching involves not only delivering formal rehabilitation programs but also engaging in daily interpersonal interactions that shape inmates' values and attitudes. Supervision ensures that discipline and security are maintained, but in a manner consistent with human rights standards. Meanwhile, collaboration—both inter-agency and community-based—facilitates access to resources such as vocational training, religious counseling, and psychosocial support. Together, these functions form the foundation of an integrated correctional approach.

Nevertheless, the sustainability and effectiveness of these roles are heavily contingent on the broader structural environment. Correctional officers face persistent challenges, including prison overcapacity, inadequate facilities, limited budgets, and insufficient human resources. Such systemic constraints often undermine their ability to implement restorative justice principles fully. For example, while officers may be committed to providing individualized guidance, the high ratio of inmates to officers can limit meaningful engagement. Likewise, without sufficient financial resources, rehabilitation programs—especially those requiring specialized trainers, equipment, or certification—struggle to achieve their intended outcomes.

The issue of narcotics recidivism further underscores the need for a multi-dimensional approach. The high relapse rates among drug-related offenders demonstrate that punitive measures alone are insufficient. Instead, rehabilitation must be complemented by socio-economic empowerment, including access to employment, entrepreneurship training, and post-release support networks. In this context, community participation and inter-agency synergy become critical. Religious leaders, NGOs, local governments, and the private sector must be engaged in reintegration efforts, ensuring that ex-offenders do not fall back into the cycle of addiction and crime. Incorporating cultural and religious values, especially in communities like Tanah Grogot where local traditions and Islamic teachings hold strong influence, can also enhance the moral and social dimensions of rehabilitation.

From a policy perspective, the case of Tanah Grogot illustrates both the promise and the limitations of current correctional practices. On the one hand, correctional officers embody the ideals of the rule of law by treating inmates as subjects of rights and potential social assets rather than as irredeemable criminals. On the other hand, without structural reforms, these efforts risk being short-lived or symbolic. Three strategic implications emerge:

1. **Strengthening Skills and Employability:** Certification-based vocational programs should be expanded and standardized to equip inmates with market-relevant competencies. Partnerships with local industries and vocational schools can ensure that training leads to tangible employment opportunities post-release.
2. **Enhancing Officer Welfare and Professionalism:** Correctional officers themselves require better welfare, ongoing training, and psychological support to perform their demanding roles effectively. A well-supported workforce is more capable of delivering humane and consistent rehabilitation.
3. **Expanding Post-Release Mentorship:** Reintegration does not end at the prison gate. Structured mentoring and monitoring programs involving community stakeholders can provide the social scaffolding ex-offenders need to maintain sobriety, resist criminal temptations, and rebuild trust with society.

In conclusion, the experience of Tanah Grogot demonstrates that correctional officers are not merely custodians of punishment but key actors in promoting restorative justice within Indonesia's legal framework. To maximize their impact, systemic issues such as overcrowding, underfunding, and weak inter-sectoral cooperation must be addressed. By integrating legal enforcement with rehabilitation, socio-economic empowerment, and cultural-religious values, Indonesia can move closer to establishing a correctional system that is both humane and effective in reducing recidivism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, The role of correctional officers in handling drug recidivists in Tanah Grogot Detention Center is very strategic and multifunctional, covering aspects of guidance, supervision, and facilitation of rehabilitation based on the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights as stipulated in Law No. 22 of 2022. Officers not only maintain security and order, but also provide personality and skills development through various religious programs, technical training, and a humanist approach that takes into account the mental and spiritual readiness of prisoners. The strict supervision system is supported by the classification of residential blocks, modern technology, as well as cross-sector collaboration with various related agencies such as BNK, Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the Agriculture Office,

which strengthens the post-release rehabilitation and social reintegration process. Administratively, officers also manage inmate data, conduct risk assessments, and monitor inmates' rights so that they are not abused. This collaborative and integrative approach reflects the implementation of Friedrich Julius Stahl's rule of law principle, which places correctional officers at the forefront of maintaining security, facilitating moral recovery, and preventing recidivism in a sustainable manner by respecting human rights in a humane and accountable correctional system.

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