

Construction Of Drug Abuses (Case Study at Class 11-A Kupang Penitentiary)

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Abstract

Completers reported higher alcohol use than counterparts. Explores the model's subcategories: "life choices" (substance use, criminal and sexual behavior), static (background and disposition), and dynamic situational influences (occupation, psychological state, recent and past encounters). This research aims to determine the development of drug abuse in the Kupang Class II A Correctional Institution. The method used is an analytical descriptive approach. The data collection method is data from interviews and observations, the data analysis used is qualitative data analysis. The results of the research show that drug abuse guidance in Class IIA Kupang Prison has been achieved implemented in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the pattern of training prisoners/detainees of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, however, its implementation is still not perfect due to various obstacles. The training for narcotics prisoners has so far remained the same as the training for general prisoners. Drug abuse is a special case and should receive special guidance.

Keywords: Prisoners, Narcotics Abuse, Therapeutic Community

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse is increasingly becoming a threat that is attracting a lot of global attention, especially in Southeast Asia. The rapid development of the world due to globalization not only increases the ease of communication across national borders, but also provides opportunities for the rapid emergence of cross-border crimes or transnational crimes (Afifah, 2023). Drug trafficking is generally transnational (crossing national borders) which is of concern to the world because it poses a threat to international security. The Southeast Asia region also faces the same problems related to drug trafficking and also has the largest drug trafficking area in Asia, namely the Golden Triangle. Neglect of government attention combined with weak law enforcement is increasingly encouraging the growth of drug trafficking in Southeast Asia. Therefore, it is very important for countries in Southeast Asia to prepare themselves to face the problem of drug trafficking (Anggraini, 2016).

Narcotics are drugs that have mental (psychological) and physical damage if misused (Ariyanti, 2022). However, the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics is increasingly widespread. The government is working hard to prevent the illicit trafficking of narcotics by implementing severe penalties, even the death penalty, against perpetrators of illicit narcotics trafficking (Ariyanti, 2017).

Narcotics crime is a transnational crime, because its distribution and illicit trade is carried out across national borders. Even though law enforcement officials have worked optimally, the government has even specifically established an institution to handle narcotics abuse, namely the National Narcotics Agency, but the problem of drug abuse has not decreased, it has become more complex and increasing. This is proven by the increasing number of users and dealers being caught, as well as the revelation of a syndication of illegal drug factories by the BNN which was apparently built in Indonesia. The circulation of narcotics needs to be closely monitored because currently many of them are used for negative things (Ariyanti, 2021).

The problem of narcotics abuse is not only a problem that needs to be of concern to the state through its law enforcement officials, but also needs to be of concern to all elements of the Indonesian nation (Ariantari & Wirasila, 2019). This problem is very important considering that narcotic drugs have physical and mental effects. Narcotics abuse is a serious threat to strengthening the young generation who will lead the Indonesian nation in the future. Therefore, narcotics crimes are serious crimes against humanity, because they have a huge impact, especially on the younger generation (Armadha, 2021).

Based on the description above, there are several research results regarding the role of coaches in coaching prisoners, coaching prisoners, (Hafrida & Siregar, 2015), in their research they put forward two coaching approaches, namely: (a) *intramural treatment* and (b) *extramural treatment*. Intramural treatment is coaching carried out in correctional institutions with the aim of improving and increasing devotion to God Almighty, intellectual and attitude, and behavior, physical and spiritual health. Its implementation includes developing prisoners' personalities and fostering independence. Extramural treatment coaching is coaching carried out outside correctional institutions, aimed at improving and developing prisoners' abilities while in correctional institutions, including providing assimilation, leave to visit family, leave for release and conditional release (Halimah et al., 2015).

Furthermore, the results of research conducted by (Seena Fazel, Kiriakos Xenitidis, 2008) published in the *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, can confirm that: "There are 9 million prisoners worldwide, but it is uncertain what proportion have intellectual disabilities. Such prisoners have been identified as a vulnerable group at risk of victimization and mental illness. Psychiatric surveys based on interviews of unselected prison populations were sought, involving diagnoses of intellectual disabilities. The search was performed by computer-assisted searches, scanning of relevant reference lists, hand-searching of journals, and correspondence with authors of relevant reports. Prevalence rates of intellectual disabilities by gender and other potentially relevant study characteristics were abstracted from publications, supplemented by information from authors of reports. Ten relevant surveys from four different countries were identified that included a total of 11,969 prisoners (mean age: 29 years; 92% male; 23% violent offenders). No formal calculation of a summary estimate of prevalence was undertaken due to substantial heterogeneity. The results suggest that typically 0.5–1.5% of prisoners were diagnosed with intellectual disabilities (range 0% to 2.8% across studies)."

Based on the results of this research, it can be seen that there are 9 million prisoners worldwide, but it is not certain what proportion have intellectual disabilities. These inmates have been identified as a vulnerable group at risk of victimization and mental illness. Typically 0.5–1.5% of prisoners are diagnosed with an intellectual disability (range 0% to 2.8% across studies) (Zulkarnain et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by (Michelle A. Lang, 2000). With the title: *Predicting retention in a residential drug treatment alternative to prison program*. Say that "One hundred and fifty felony drug offenders diverted from prison to community-based, residential drug treatment alternative to prison program completed a comprehensive interview as part of a longitudinal study. Treatment completion predictors were sought examining intake data (demographics, family, social, employment, medical, psychological, criminal, sexual behavior, drug use and treatment histories). Logistic regression results found completers had more social conformity and close friends, and less need for employment counseling, felony drug convictions, drug dealing income, and unprotected sex than dropouts. Completers were also less likely to encounter recent problems with significant other, have a psychiatric history, experience gunshot or stabbing, and commenced heroin use at older ages than dropouts. However, completers reported higher alcohol use than counterparts. Further analyses explored subcategory models: "life choice"

(substance use, criminal and sexual behavior), static (background and dispositional), and dynamic situational influences (employment, psychological state, recent and past encounters).”

Based on the results of the research above, it can be shown that one hundred and fifty drug crime offenders were diverted from prison to community-based residential drug treatment alternatives to prison programs. Treatment completion was sought by examining intake data (demographic, family, social, employment, medical, psychological, criminal, sexual behavior, drug use and treatment history). Completers have more social conformity and close friends, and less need for employment counseling, drug crime convictions, drug trafficking earnings, and unprotected sex than high school dropouts. Completers were also less likely to have had recent problems with a significant other, have a psychiatric history, been shot or stabbed, and started using heroin at an older age than dropping out of school.

Based on the description of the theory or concept above, the author can say that so far the government has always collaborated with various components of the nation and society to carry out various guidance both in rehabilitation homes and government institutions, such as correctional institutions. In the context of this writing, the researcher has chosen the Class II-A Correctional Institution as the place for the research. As a government agency that carries out public services, the Class II-A Penfui Kupang Penitentiary provides guidance to drug abusers, who of course have been formally juridically convicted based on the applicable laws and regulations.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research used is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach with descriptive analysis with primary data collection techniques through in-depth interviews with 5 informants among residents who abuse drugs such as crystal methamphetamine (Ahmadin, 2013), marijuana and pills (Index, tramadol and somadril) in the development of prisoners. To check the validity of the research results, triangulation of data sources, methods, and time triangulation was carried out (Moleong, 2017). This research was carried out at the Class II-A Penfui Kupang Correctional Institution in providing guidance to drug abusers .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Training Patterns and Forms of Training for Drug Abusers in Class II-A Correctional Institutions in Kupang

The form of guidance in prison is carried out through the following process stages : The initial stage is carried out when the registration, orientation, identification and selection process begins when the prisoner's pre-status reaches one third of his sentence. This process is called basic coaching, and the coaching implementation stage is carried out after reaching one third of the detention period to more than two thirds of the criminal period (Tawawi & Wibowo, 2020). The results of these two processes are forms of guidance that suit the needs of drug inmates . The decision to find a form of coaching was based on the agreement of the BIMASWAT board. One example is the form of individual or individual guidance by determining the guardian based on data from the prisoner . Forms of coaching in individual and group services are as follows:

Health Services

The health services provided to drug convicts include prisons serving drug convicts in prison, in addition to the Pratama Clinic located at the

City National Narcotics Agency Office and the Provincial National Narcotics Agency . This clinic specifically serves drug abusers in Kupang City in the form of outpatient treatment. Abusers who receive treatment are those who have been released after receiving recommendations from prisons and those who are members of existing non-governmental organizations, including those who feel the need to receive treatment but still live mixed with the general public. In collaboration with these two clinics, outpatient services are provided. The activity carried out was a urine test (Rizaldy, 2021).

Based on the results of interviews with drug convicts, they said that: "Urine tests are carried out routinely in prisons. The results of urine tests in 2015 for a group of drug inmates were all declared clean, while urine tests showed that 4 people were positive for drugs (this finding is one of the links in the chain of events indicating drug trafficking in prison involving RK as the researcher explained at the beginning of the discussion). The HIV/AIDS test was carried out by the East Nusa Tenggara Province Drug Eradication Commission, the drug convict group was declared clean or negative."

Figure 1. Interviews with respondents



From this explanation, researchers are of the opinion that routine testing, especially urine , for the group of drug inmates is very important because if a prisoner has a positive result, it means that he has used or used drugs in prison. This condition in itself indicates the presence of drugs in prison. Thus, it is the responsibility of prison security and the Kupang Resort Police to uncover the whereabouts of these drugs and bring to justice the perpetrators involved in accordance with applicable law .

Guidance Services (Counseling)

In order to support the implementation of special guidance and coaching for drug abusers regarding the establishment of the Implementation Officer for the Rehabilitation of Narcotics Convicts in Class II-A Correctional Institution Kupang, the launching of rehabilitation activities was carried out at Class II-A Kupang Prison . In this case , the role of the counselor, (Wibawa et al., 2017) are: Providing assistance that leads to the awakening of drug abusers' awareness of the dangers of drug use to themselves as well as the courage to open themselves up to the effects of drug use on their body's health. The data collected by the counselor is directed towards medical treatment from a special doctor. Through counseling , it is hoped that abusers will realize the importance of the dangers of drugs and together find a way out to avoid using them . drugs, to find the possibility of drug abusers, they must be rehabilitated with a higher pattern (recommended for treatment elsewhere) , and follow-up programs can be implemented for free users, through a post-rehab program implemented by the National Narcotics Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province, working together with various Non-Governmental Organizations.

Counseling and health services are in line with the movement to establish a Pratama Clinic located at the location of the Kupang City National Narcotics Agency and the East Nusa Tenggara Province National Narcotics Agency, to provide assistance consultations and treatment for the sick , specifically for drug abusers .

The actual counseling guidance service is attached to the *community therapy* program sponsored by the National Narcotics Agency. As said by Ivon Irene Bani, SH. one of the drug rehabilitation instructors stated that after the rehabilitation activities have been running for 2 months, the activities will continue with personal counseling. As with rehabilitation, the instructors will also be counselors and will be accompanied by counselors and special doctors appointed by the Provincial National Narcotics Agency. The results of an interview with Lorince Ndaumanu as Head of the Rehabilitation Division of the National Narcotics Agency for East Nusa Tenggara Province, in his office said: "The continuation of the group rehabilitation activities carried out for 2 months at the Kupang Class II-A Prison are counseling activities which will continue all the time. Through personal counseling, drug inmates are helped to express complaints about themselves and their health, helped to find the right way to get out of their personal problems and at the same time be directed to get personal health services for the sick with certain medicines that suit their condition."

Therapeutic Community

One of the supervisors of rehabilitation activities through *Therapeutic Community* (TC) activities, namely Jemi Sine, SH, registration staff, in an interview said:

"We from the Kupang Class II-A Prison asked 7 staff to be given special training for rehabilitation for 2 weeks for the team leader at the activity site in Bandung, namely Demetrius Goku, SH and for 2 weeks for 6 staff, including : Ivon Irene Bani, SH, Sony Tanan, SH, Jemi Sinc, SH, Robi Terik, SH, Petrus Fernando Dalla, Amd.P and Fitriana M. Seran, Amd Kep. We were given basic training to become instructors for drug rehabilitation activities launched or implemented in all prisons in Indonesia. "In its implementation, Kupang Prison is a sponsor because it carries out this activity before other prisons . "

The main programs of *Therapeutic Community* (TC) include : *Therapeutic Community* (TC) is a group of people who have the same problem, they come together to help each other in overcoming the problems they face, in other words, *man helping man to help him self*, namely someone helping someone. others to help themselves. *Narcotics Anonymous* (NA) is a group of people who use the 12 program Steps to achieving recovery from the disease of addiction. NA believes that we can help each other and ourselves to stay clean by using the 12 –step guide and 12 traditions, and Rehabilitation in Prisons is a recovery process for correctional inmates who are addicts and victims of narcotics abuse which is carried out in Correctional Institutions and aims to change their behavior. *maladabtip* becomes adaptable so that the unproductive can become productive so that they can function socially when they return to society (Adzibah, 2019).

The Therapeutic Community concept, namely self-help, can be done with the belief that everyone can change, groups can support change, each individual must be responsible, structured programs can provide a safe and conducive environment for change and active participation (Saputra et al., 2018). Interview with Sony Tanan, SH, said that:

"*This Therapeutic Community* program is implemented internationally. Its implementation in Indonesia is carried out through the Central National Narcotics Agency program, which is heavily funded by the Jokowi government. Drug crimes are increasing in Indonesia and this condition cannot be left alone. Program to cure 100 thousand drug sufferers that has been proclaimed must be followed up with concrete steps on how drug abusers can be brought back into society and most importantly not use drugs again. It is indeed eradicating drugs. is not easy and healing for abusers can be an alternative (Excerpt from Jokowi's opinion about community therapy in a televised interview on anti-drug day. I attended training in Jakarta for 1 week. The material provided was very good and I will carry out according to the program given

The launching of the activity took place at the prison which was attended by the Governor of East Nusa Tenggara, the Chair of the National Narcotics Agency for East Nusa Tenggara Province and 3 representatives from the Central National Narcotics Agency. This rehabilitation program was carried out every day for 3 months since it was launched. In an interview regarding the implementation of the rehabilitation process over the last 2 weeks, Sumardi, Wahyu and Robert Koni, the three drug convicts, had the following opinion: Sumardi believes that this activity should have been carried out long ago so that it doesn't seem too late and rushed in preparation.

Programs and activity schedules are only suitable for implementation in rehabilitation homes that have complete facilities and facilities. Adapting to prison conditions greatly influences the pattern of presenting these activities, for example here we don't wear special uniforms, we have to sit on the floor even though we need a table for writing. The results of an interview with an informant as a drug convict serving a sentence of 7 years and 6 months, said: "If you look at the program which is translated into English and Indonesian, it is very difficult. You must have the right educational background to become an activity instructor. I am afraid that this activity will not be effective. So what I hope is that more qualified companions are provided or the training of the companions is deepened further".

So it can be said that this program is very good to be implemented in Indonesia. It's not a problem even if it seems late. Drug abusers are people who are truly "sick" both mentally and physically. Mental assistance must be individual because each prisoner has different levels of difficulty and pressure when in prison. Physical health services are also needed because the influence of addictive substances on the body causes addicts to behave differently and tend to do so Strange.

Rehabilitation centers in Indonesia for drugs are in Lido Bandung, West Java and Makasar. This place is where drug addicts are gathered to be rehabilitated and also serves as an internship for rehabilitation assistants who are given training. For assistants from the Kupang Class II-A Prison, the opportunity for an internship can only be taken up after they have completed 3 months of advanced training. There are only 2 drug users who are actually eligible for rehabilitation from Class II-A Kupang Prison, namely Bondit dai Doni Malelak (Violating article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics) however Due to the lack of participation, all 20 prisoners were included.

Figure 2. Interview



Post Rehab Construction

The results of an interview with Lorince Ndaumanu, Head of the Rehabilitation Division of the National Narcotics Agency for East Nusa Tenggara Province, said:

"Rehabilitation activities are preceded by an assessment by an assessor in prison, namely Ivon Bani, who has been trained by the National Narcotics Agency. Assessment activities have been carried out. New rehabilitation services were implemented. After that, a counselor will be prepared to provide counseling. None of the drug inmates in Class II-A prisons are affected by

Article 127 concerning rehabilitation, however, nationally Indonesia is in a narcotics emergency position. Many users and distributors do not know the consequences of the behavior they carry out because of this. The reason that is often given to both distributors and users is a matter of need. Economic needs are also the need for drugs themselves. The main assistance for a prisoner is to provide provisions for them to be independent. Once free, don't repeat the same thing again and become a productive human being. Especially those who are post-rehab, the National Narcotics Agency is trying to find market prey for them do an internship so you can get a job and be able to work."

Based on this interview, it can be concluded that the rehabilitation activities carried out must be approved by assessor Ivon Bani who has been trained by the National Narcotics Agency in conducting assessments regarding the feasibility of carrying out rehabilitation at the Kupang Class II-A prison. The rehabilitation process was only carried out in 2016, because basically abusers in the Kupang Class II-A Prison are not affected by Article 127 concerning rehabilitation. After being given rehabilitation, counseling will then be given by a counselor. This aims to provide new views and knowledge about the dangers of drugs and the main aim is so that abusers do not relapse and can become productive people.

In order to support the implementation of special assistance and guidance for drug abusers based on Decree Number: W22. PK.01.06 of 2016, concerning the Establishment of Rehabilitation Implementing Officers for Narcotics Inmates at the Class II-A Kupang Penitentiary, a rehabilitation clinic was launched at the Kupang Class II-A Penitentiary. As a follow-up to the cooperation agreement between the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province and the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Nusa Tenggara, a program for the rehabilitation of drug abuse inmates in the Class II-A Kupang penitentiary was opened.

In this activity the number of participants undergoing rehabilitation was 20 people for 2 months (60 days). The results of urine tests on participants after closing the first stage were all negative, this indicates that the participants have succeeded in managing their feelings and physical condition and it is hoped that the participants will be able to survive and not relapse. There were positive developments when the rehabilitation program was underway, the rehabilitation participants were able to communicate with other inmates who did not participate in rehab so that indirectly the inmates who did not participate in rehab received positive information about the rehab program and their desire to participate in rehab arose.

It is hoped that this rehabilitation program will be able to provide awareness to return to stability in the emotional and social environment and be able to manage thoughts and feelings to overcome drug addiction and more importantly be able to achieve a productive life beneficial to the family and society.

Job Skills

Work skills in Class II-A prisons are currently as follows: Independent Business Skills, Small Industrial Business Skills, Skills according to talent, and carpentry, agricultural and livestock skills. responsible for administration and finance, says that: "Carpentry, agricultural and livestock businesses have been running smoothly. The capital used is assistance from the government and private sector in the form of funds as well as materials and equipment. Inmates who work in these fields are those who volunteer to do work based on their talents and interests. Apart from that, inmates who are not yet skilled but have an interest in this work are combined and given training. Independence development has a complete data collection program and administration. In accordance with government regulations, 50% of work profits are returned to the State, 35% for work wages and 15% for operational costs and equipment maintenance. The division of work tasks to foster independence is regulated in the form of a schedule issued by the Head of the Work Activities Section."

Work skills development has workshops, agricultural land and livestock land which are equipped with incomplete tools but are nevertheless sufficient for work skills training.

Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Inmate Training in Class II-A Correctional Institution Kupang

Inhibiting Factors in the implementation of coaching for prisoners. Correctional Institutions as institutions that accommodate and provide guidance to criminals (convicts) should have adequate facilities and infrastructure to support the guidance or correctional process itself. The Kupang Class II-A Correctional Institution chosen as the research site is one of the correctional institutions that experiences several factors inhibiting the development process for prisoners. Providing guidance for correctional inmates is not an easy thing and is a challenge from time to time for every correctional institution in Indonesia. Correctional Institutions or Lapas are institutions that play a very important role in re-socializing prisoners as the final part of the criminal justice system in Indonesia.

The results of interviews conducted by the author with Lukas L. Frans, Amd. IP, SH, M.Hum, several causal factors were found that could hinder the implementation of the security system and guidance for correctional inmates, such as: Limited space, time and energy. Coaches make coaching carried out according to categories (age, educational background, economic background and differences). criminal cases), the number of security officers at the Kupang Class II-A Penitentiary is disproportionate to the number of correctional inmates, so that the implementation of the security system is not optimal, and the limited facilities and infrastructure that support security at the Kupang Class II-A Penitentiary, such as a lack of security cameras. (CCTV), unavailability of metal detectors,

Next, Lukas L. Frans. Amd. IP. SH, M.Hum, mentioned another inhibiting factor at the Kupang Class II-A Prison: Not all correctional inmates are willing to take part in the training programmed at the Kupang Class II-A Prison. In this case, only the new correctional inmates are taking part in the coaching program, while the others prefer to live in guesthouses. However, this will have an impact on the warden's assessment of the correctional inmates concerned, limited professional staff in their field in coaching practice, lack of coaching teaching staff, this is related to the lack of human resources in the Kupang Class II-A prison, lack of the level of welfare felt by correctional inmates. Welfare is relative, The level of welfare of each prison inmate is different from one another. One of them is, there are many complaints to warden officers regarding the health of correctional inmates, there are no policies and special treatment for inmates in terms of public services, for example health services in hospitals, which should be treated specifically, and after being released, inmates have no capital. to live independently due to inadequate skill training.

Efforts Made by Correctional Institutions to Overcome Factors Inhibiting Construction

The main task and function of Correctional Institutions is to carry out personality development and independence which is supported by security, between guidance and security are like one currency that cannot be separated, namely if the situation is safe, guidance at the front and security is helpful, and if there is an emergency, security is at the front. and helpful coaching (Santoso, 2016).

The Directorate General of Corrections has task of formulating and implementing policies and technical standardization in the correctional sector. Apart from these main duties, Correctional Institutions also have service and maintenance duties, namely related to health and food services (Saniastini & Surata, 2018).

Basically, the entire process of organizing development at the Kupang Class II-A Prison will not run optimally if there is no participation from the relevant government such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This participation can take the form of a policy that is carried out in order to achieve the expected goals. Talking about policy, policy is an action that

leads to a goal in a certain environment in connection with certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve the goal or realize the desired target.

In this regard, based on the results of interviews with Lukas L. Frans, Amd. IP, SH, M.Hum said that the government, in this case the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, has provided many policies related to guidance at the Kupang Class II-A Prison, including tightening security at the Kupang Class II-A Prison, holding inspections, both routine and impromptu inspections. Apart from that, the Regional Government has also assisted in distributing funds for the Kupang Class II-A Prison. Currently, the Kupang Class II-A Prison has received funds for building repairs due to the riots that occurred in 2012.

On the other hand, according to Lukas L. Frans' statement, Amd. IP, SH, M.Hum as Head of the Kupang Class II-A Prison Security Unit in an interview on April 16 2016, that related to the policies that have been implemented by the government, in this case the number of inspections carried out by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Ministry of Law and Human Rights). During each inspection, checks are carried out both from the administration and directly at the wisma.

Seeing that there are factors hindering the progress of the development process for correctional inmates, the Class II-A Kupang Penitentiary, as an institution that provides guidance for correctional inmates, certainly has steps or efforts that have been taken to overcome problems that could hinder the progress of the community development process. correctional facilities as explained above.

From the results of interviews with Lukas L. Frans, Amd. IP, SH, M.Hum as KPLP Class II-A Kupang Penitentiary on April 16 2016 at the Kupang Class II-A Penitentiary, that so far the efforts that have been made by the Kupang Class II-A Penitentiary to prevent obstacles to the coaching process include: Maximizing security at the Kupang Class II-A Prison by placing vulnerable points such as the top guard tower, boundary walls, and inside residential homes , Submitting a request for additional security officers to the Bali Province Law and Human Rights Regional Office (Kanwil Law and Human Rights), security officers asked for assistance from general staff to help supervise security around prisons considering the minimal number of officers in the security sector , and officers in the guidance sector, assisted by security officers, took a gentle approach to inmates who were unwilling to take part in the guidance program . The shortage of skilled teaching staff in the field of painting has forced Kupang Class II-A prison staff to participate in providing teaching as best they can.

Efforts Made to Maximize the Construction of Drug Convicts

The various problems that exist in the Kupang Class II-A Prison have caused the implementation of coaching at the Kupang Class II-A Prison to not run optimally. If related to the theory of legal effectiveness presented by Demetrius AD Goku, SH, as Head of Prison Guidance Section, there are factors that influence law enforcement according to Demetrius AD Goku, including: Legal factors themselves, namely in Legislation, and Enforcement factors law, namely the parties who form and apply the law. Facilities or facilities factors that support law enforcement, Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is implemented, and Cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creativity and feelings that are based on human initiative in social life.

Law enforcement has not been implemented optimally. This can be seen from law enforcement factors, namely the warden officers who have not been firm in developing prisoners so that there are still many inmates at the Kupang Class II-A Prison who do not take part in activities at work workshops, there are warden officers who are couriers for drug distribution in Class II prisons. -A Kupang, limited facilities and infrastructure have resulted in a public stigma that cannot accept ex-convicts.

The implementation of coaching for prisoners can be said to be successful if the goal of coaching mandated by Article 2 of the Corrections Law can be achieved, namely returning prisoners to full human status and being able to return to society (Rusydi & Sulchan, 2021). In order to achieve this goal, the implementation of prisoner development at the Kupang Class II-A Prison. Based on the results of an interview with Lukas L. Frans at the Kupang Class II-A Prison, efforts that can be made include: Reducing the number of correctional inmates by granting conditional release, conditional leave and leave to visit family which has now begun to be implemented at the Class II-A prison. A Kupang, Additional Human Resources in the Kupang Class II-A Prison, in this case, are Warden officers so that supervision of Correctional Inmates can be carried out optimally. The need for cooperation with many parties such as Non-Governmental Organizations, community leaders, Consulates of each country and others- other things, and it is necessary to reduce interference or interference from other parties, such as agencies in criminal acts of corruption, so that prisoners feel that they have been punished more than once

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been described, it can be concluded that the condition of guidance for correctional inmates at the Class II-A Kupang Correctional Institution can be said to not be going well due to various obstacles, including: Limited security personnel, lack of knowledge about narcotics, lack of skills in using them. advanced technology, for example computerized technology, security technology for inmates in the form of detection tools for violations committed, lack of supporting funds for the procurement of facilities, materials and so on, limited adequate facilities, relations with external parties that have not been realized well even though they are attempted.

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