
Supervision of The Prevention of Narcotics Distribution In Class IIA Bengkalis Penitentiary

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and explain as well as identify obstacles in the supervision of prevention of narcotics distribution in Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary. In this study, an empirical juridical approach is applied which remains based on normative premises where the operational definition is taken from laws and regulations to then look at the reality on the ground. Primary data were obtained from observations and interviews with leaders, officers and prisoners of Class IIA Bengkalis Penitentiary. Secondary data was obtained from documentation owned by the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary and from literature studies. The conclusion of the study is that supervision in preventing drug trafficking in the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary has followed the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) in the Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01. 2015 and Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-36.OT.02.02 of 2020. The results of the evaluation show that there are several obstacles in supervision, such as: Executing Officers do not yet have the ability to identify types of narcotics and do not have standard expertise as self-reliance coaches; There is no x-ray sensor device for inspection of objects that are prohibited from entering and objects attached to the body; Minimal training facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: Supervision, Narcotics, Penitentiary, Bengkalis, SOP.

Introduction

Drug crime is a social problem faced by people around the world. Survey data on the prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2021 shows that the prevalence rate has increased by 0.15% compared to the 2019 survey. The prevalence rate of drug abuse in the Indonesian population in 2021 during the past year has used it, reaching 1.95% or the equivalent of 3,662,646 people. Increased prevalence rates were found in groups of women in urban and rural areas; age group 15-24 years and 50-64 years in urban and rural areas; residents whose main activity is not working; and residents whose main activities are taking care of the household (PUSLITDATIN BNN, 2022).

The Indonesian government's efforts to eradicate drug abuse have taken various forms of policy. The government through the Legislature has repeatedly issued and revised existing regulations in the field of Narcotics and Psychotropics. Starting from Law no. 9 of 1976 concerning Narcotics, continued to be revised or changed to Law no. 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics. Furthermore, Law no. 5 of 1997 was revised and changed again to become Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In addition, the Indonesian government has established a

special agency for the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) at the central to provincial (BNNP) and district and city (BNNK) levels, through Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 dated 12 April 2010. In order to implement Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the Indonesian government also issued Government Regulation no. 25 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Compulsory Reporting of Narcotics Addicts and Presidential Instruction No. 12 of 2011 concerning Implementation of the National Policy and Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (P4GN) 2011-2015 as a form of joint commitment by all components of society, nation and state. The last one is Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 21 of 2013 concerning Facilitation of Narcotics Prevention and Abuse which involves the participation of Governors, Regents and Mayors.

According to Wijaya in Fattah (2022), illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotics can be overcome through various government strategies and policies which are then implemented thoroughly and simultaneously by the relevant apparatus in collaboration with the anti-drug community component. According to Deputy President Ma'ruf Amin (Setkab, 2020) there are at least four strategic steps that BNN can take in implementing Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2020. First, strengthening family resilience interventions, early education to children and the public about the dangers of drug abuse, as well as encouraging the participation of related institutions, educational institutions and organizations and community groups. Second, intervene in drug-dangerous areas so that they become clean areas of drug abuse. Third, increase the provision of rehabilitation services through community-based interventions, improve and maintain the quality of rehabilitation services according to national standards, which is supported by improving the quality of human resources in implementing rehabilitation. Fourth, strengthening and expanding the network of cooperation in preventing and eradicating narcotics both at the domestic and international levels. Even though many preventive measures have been taken, the results have not been encouraging. All prisons and detention centers in Indonesia are mostly inhabited by correctional convicts (WBP) of narcotics crime cases. Data from the Directorate General of Corrections for 2022 shows that 145,413 people in correctional institutions and detention centers experience narcotics crimes out of a total of 270,257 inmates or reach 53.81%.

One of the institutions or technical implementation units that are vulnerable or cannot be separated from the circulation of narcotics is the Penitentiary (Lapas). In 2019, at Bengkalis Class IIA prison there was circulation of 800 g of drugs through waste officers from outside and WBP who were in charge of transporting waste from inside the prison. Then in 2022, another 80 kg of drugs were smuggled, involving WBP Class IIA Bengkalis Prison. There are internal and external factors that cause the involvement of convicts in the illicit traffic of narcotics that must be watched out for in order to prevent and eradicate narcotics trafficking in prisons. Internal factors are related to the psychological impact when convicts are in prison. External factors are related to problems with facilities and infrastructure, supervision and control of officers within the prison itself. The involvement of unscrupulous prison officers also triggers the illicit circulation of narcotics among prisoners (Artha and Wiryawan, 2015). The results of research by Harsono and Rahmatullah (2019), show that the performance role of the special prison police (polsuspas) in supervising prisoners has not run optimally because of limited human resources, infrastructure and facilities in carrying out supervision which are quite minimal, coaching and training provided to members of the Polsuspas is not optimal and socialization regarding work programs and missions in prisons that are still not evenly distributed among all Polsuspas members.

Supervision is a process for determining what is being implemented, evaluating implementation and if necessary implementing corrective actions in such a way that implementation is according to plan (Terry, 2006). According to Effendi (2014) supervision is the most essential management function, no matter how good the work activities are without supervision, the work cannot be said to be successful. According to Manullang (2005) there are several processes under supervision. First, establish a measuring device (standard). A leader must have standards in evaluating the performance of subordinates. Assessment tools must be determined in advance before the implementation of the work. Assessment standards can be in the form of an overall plan or a part plan. Second, conduct an assessment (evaluation). Assessment or evaluation aims to compare the results of the work of subordinates (actual results) with a measuring device (standard) that has been previously determined. Third, carry out corrective actions. Corrective action is carried out if the results of the evaluation find the cause of the difference or deviation from the standard.

According to Yohanes (2006) the critical stage of the monitoring process is the comparison of the actual implementation with the planned implementation. Irregularities arising from the existence of a process in a job must be analyzed and explained and corrected for the future, so that mistakes made will not be repeated and avoid large losses in terms of funds. Corrective action can be taken in the form of replacing or repairing existing standards.

Methods

This type of research is explanatory qualitative research, which explains the behavior of convicts, visitors and correctional officers, as well as events that occur in correctional institutions regarding the problems studied without questioning the relationship between variables. The approach used is an empirical juridical approach that remains based on normative premises where operational understanding can be drawn from laws and regulations to then look at facts on the ground to find out the effectiveness of the implementation of supervision, find obstacles that arise regarding the implementation of supervision and how to overcome them in the context of preventing the circulation of narcotics in the Bengkalis Class II-A Penitentiary.

Primary data collection techniques used in this study are observation and interviews. Observations were made non-participant, where the author acts as an observer of the phenomenon. Interviews were conducted through dialogue and question and answer with informants selected by purposive sampling, namely: 1) Head of Penitentiary (Kalapa); 2) Head of Correctional Security (Ka KPLP); 3) Correctional Officers; and 4) WBP. Secondary data collection was carried out by collecting documents related to the management process of fostering and supervising Bengkalis Class IIA Lapas.

Results And Discussion

The Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary was established in 1964 with the status of "Prison" which is located on Jalan Ahmad Yani, Bengkalis City. Along with the rapid development of the city of Bengkalis and the consideration that the prison land was narrow and not strategic, in 1976 it was moved to Agricultural Street No. 4 which is the center of government, trade center, cultural center and education center. Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary has an organizational structure led by the Head of Penitentiary with one Administrative Sub-Division led by the Administrative Sub-Division Head, three Sections which include: Prisoner and Student Development Section led by a Section Head; The Work Activities Section is led by a

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Section Head; The Security and Order Administration Section is led by a Section Head; and the Penitentiary Security Unit led by a Unit Head.

As of December 31, 2022, Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary has an office complex, several facilities and infrastructure to support personality development activities such as a mosque and church for spiritual development, a sports field for futsal activities, takraw and gymnastics for physical development, biofloc for catfish cultivation, garden land for vegetable cultivation, a maggot house for producing fish feed, and some carpentry and craft equipment for self-help development, 4 residential blocks for WBP with a capacity of 393 people.

Supervision Standards in Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary

The Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for supervision of Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary refers to the Decree of the Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-416.PK.01.04.01. 2015 concerning Standards for Prevention of Disturbance to Security and Order in Prisons and Detention Centers and Decree of the Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-36.OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Correctional Service Standards.

Based on the efforts made in controlling the circulation of narcotics, Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary applies three categories of supervision. First is a Preventive Surveillance. Preventive supervision, namely early prevention efforts before the illicit circulation of narcotics in prisons occurs. Several forms of preventive supervision implemented are: Monitoring of people; Supervision of goods and vehicles; as well as Supervision of the territory or environment of the correctional institution. Second is a Pre-Emptive Supervision. Pre-Emptive (moral) supervision, namely efforts to instill good values or norms in the form of fostering positive activities for prisoners to reduce or even eliminate the desire to consume narcotics and not to commit narcotic crimes again. Supervision included in pre-Emptive supervision are: Personality Development and Independence Development. Third is Repressive Oversight. Repressive supervision is an effort to take action when narcotics circulation is suspected to have occurred. Some forms of Repressive surveillance are: Room Searches; room search; Placement of Seclusion Cells; Placement of Isolation Cells; Investigation and Reconstruction–Inspection; Investigation and Reconstruction During Reconstruction; Narcotics Rehabilitation Service.

Evaluation of supervision standards in Class IIA Bengkalis Penitentiary

Evaluation of Preventive Supervision

In general, the author sees that the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary already has minimal visiting service facilities and infrastructure when compared to the standard facilities and infrastructure in the Decree of the Director General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-36 .OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Correctional Service Standards. Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary does not yet have facilities and infrastructure or facilities for X-ray sensor detection devices for inspection of goods and bodies of visitors, officers. The results of the author's observations on the implementation of body search activities, it was found that the visitor's body search was in accordance with the standard system, mechanism and procedure for a search. However, there are still weaknesses in officers' search activities. P2U officers did not ask officers who were about to enter the prison to take off their shoes, did not check the soles of the left and right feet, as stated in point 7 in the system, mechanism and procedures for searching officers. According to the author, the lack of thorough examination was not in line with the orders of the Head of Class IIA Bengkalis Penitentiary to all officers he leads to be wary of narcotics smuggling routes into prison.

According to Wirmyati and Remaja (2018), there are 9 routes for smuggling narcotics into Correctional Institutions, namely: 1) Visitors; 2) Officers; 3) prisoners who take part in assimilation programs outside prisons; 4) WBP who leaves/enters Lapas for the purposes of legal proceedings and/or trials, permits to leave Penitentiary for important reasons and seeks treatment at the Hospital; 5) Foodstuff line; 6) Stores/warungs operating within the block; 7) Official/scheduled visits for coaching convicts (lectures, education, garbage collection, cooperation with third parties and others); 8) Incidental/assimilation visits (such as commemoration of holidays, inauguration, and others); 9) Throwing goods and using drones and animals.

The results of the evaluation of the requirements for Implementing Officials in the preventive supervision category, the authors found that the Officials who were appointed or assigned did not have the requirements according to implementing standards. Based on the results of interviews with several officers who became informants for this study, the authors received information that in general they only received physical training and a brief explanation of the tasks to be carried out during the orientation period after being accepted as officers. They do not have knowledge about the types and forms of narcotics and do not know ways to rehabilitate drug addicts.

The results of the author's observations of the area or environment in Class IIA Bengkalis prison, found several areas that have been equipped with CCTV cameras (digital and infrared). The availability of CCTV cameras does not meet the standards set out in the SOP for environmental and area maintenance. CCTV cameras are not available in every residential block. The results of an interview with Mr. Sudi Hartono as the Head of the Class II A Penitentiary Security Section for Bengkalis on Thursday 16 January 2023, they use CCTV as a tool to support security and surveillance activities. CCTV cameras are installed in various locations, hallways or corridors that are considered vulnerable. Meanwhile, monitors were installed at the main Security Team Post, Main Door Security Post (P2U), KPLP Room, and Kalapas Room. In addition to the lack of CCTV facilities and infrastructure to support monitoring of residential blocks, the author also found that implementing officers rarely searched people and goods going out or entering residential blocks. This proves that the Security Team Officer (Rupam) is not thorough and does not carry out the systems, mechanisms and procedures for guarding residential blocks.

Evaluation of Pre-Emptive Supervision

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the author with Mr. Sudi Hartono as the Head of the Class II A Bengkalis Prison Security sub-section on Thursday 16 January 2023, it was obtained an illustration that one of the efforts to reduce the level of narcotics circulation in Class IIA Bengkalis Prison is to educate the WBP and Officers to play an active role in overseeing the distribution of narcotics.

The results of the author's observations while in Class IIA Bengkalis prison, there are several stages of WBP coaching activities. Implementation of coaching begins with an environmental orientation that lasts for 14 days (2 weeks). During the orientation period, the WWBP are expected to be able to adjust and adapt to the environment and adapt to the WBP who arrive earlier so that they can interact normally. At the end of the orientation period, WBP will be notified by officers about the order, obligations and rights of convicts, how to submit complaints and everything related to prisons. WBP received very strict supervision (Maximum security) during this orientation period.

Based on the coaching SOP owned by Bengkalis Class IIA Lapas, after the orientation period the WBP will be placed in a residential block room. According to Mr. Muhammad Lukman as Head of Lapas, while occupying the room, WBP carried out a coaching process which was divided into 3 stages. First is an Initial Development Stage. The initial stage of coaching is carried out up to one-third (1/3) of the sentence. At this stage, very strict supervision is carried out (Maximum Security). WBP received Personality Coaching which was directed at mental and character development in order to become a better person, pious and responsible to oneself, family and society. Personality Development includes: a) Physical Development, in the form of National Defense Development (Scouting), Sports (futsal, badminton, volley ball, table tennis and field tennis) as well as Art and Music; and b) Spiritual Development, in the form of fostering religious awareness. In this coaching, inmates are allowed to carry out worship according to their religion and beliefs as well as giving advice and da'wah from religious leaders such as ustad, priests and pastors who sometimes come from outside the prison.

Second is an Advanced Stage Development. The advanced stage of development starts from one-third (1/3) to one-half (1/2) of the criminal term. At this stage, medium level supervision is carried out (Medium Security). WBP received personality coaching and independence coaching. Independence coaching is aimed at fostering talents and skills in the form of job guidance with the hope that after being released and leaving prison, WBP will have skills that will be used as capital for work. The development of talents and skills in Bengkalis Class IIA Prison includes: Training on tilapia and catfish cultivation using the biofloc system, Training on maggots cultivation as a source of fish feed, training on vegetable cultivation, training on carpentry and mubeler (furniture), training on lejo weaving and Welding training. Third is a Final Stage of Development. The final stage of coaching is carried out after the prisoners have served one-half (1/2) to two-thirds (2/3) of their sentence. At this stage WBP receives looser supervision (Minimum Security). In the final stages of coaching, WBP can receive self-reliance coaching inside and outside the prison. Coaching outside prisons or outside assimilation is only for general criminal cases.

Evaluation of the implementation of the System, Mechanisms and Procedures for Spiritual Development, Penitentiary institutions do not yet have a cooperation agreement or MoU with stakeholders such as the Bengkalis Regency Religious Office, the Indonesian Ulama Council in the Bengkalis region and the Indonesian Wali Church in the Bengkalis region to carry out spiritual development programs. Class IIA Bengkalis penitentiary only invites religious leaders personally to fill in religious activities. In addition, the executor of the activity has not conducted a Pre-Test to determine the level of religious knowledge of the WBP. The author believes that the program is still incidental and not sustainable. The results of this evaluation are the same as the results of research conducted by Juliana (2015) which states that when viewed as a whole the personality development of prisoners carried out by Class II A Bengkalis Prison is still not good because there is no personality development program that is carried out routinely and continuously.

The results of the author's evaluation of physical health activities found that activities have been supported by sports facilities such as sports fields that can be used for Futsal, Takraw, Badminton and Aerobics sports activities. Futsal, Takraw and Badminton activities are unscheduled while aerobics has a fixed schedule based on blocks. Aerobics for the four blocks of WBP men will be held from Monday to Thursday. Each block takes turns participating in aerobics. Specifically for the women's WBP block, aerobics is scheduled to be held on Saturday. According to WBP and officers, whom the authors met and interviewed, stated that physical health coaching activities can help prisoners reduce their dependence on narcotics.

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However, some WBP complained about the limited opportunity to exercise due to the limited number of officers as companions and activity supervisors.

The author considers that there are still several notes in the independence development program at Bengkalis Class IIA Lapas that do not refer to standards, namely: 1) The activity has not gone through an assessment of the potential for industrial activity in Bengkalis and Riau Province so that the results or production at this time are only to meet daily needs - prison days; 2) The training program does not yet have a syllabus containing training materials; 3) Executing officers do not have one of the skills competency requirements required by the SOP, namely: Have a certificate in their field; Have a business in their field and have expertise in their field; 4) There has been no attempt to market industrial products in the digital market or conventional market; 5) There is no contractual agreement with WBP and certification examination for WBP who have completed education, training and work practices. According to Juliana (2015) the independence development activities carried out by Class II A Bengkalis prison are still not good, because they are not sustainable, they just run out without any follow-up, there is no workshop as a training ground and only a few participants.

Class IIA Bengkalis Lapas, in general, has followed the SOP for appointing WBP general criminal offenders as Pemuka and Tamping. However, the appointment of a prisoner for a non-narcotics crime offender does not pay attention to additional requirements, such as the absence of a written document stipulated by law enforcement agencies regarding a statement of WBP's willingness to work with law enforcement to help dismantle the criminal case he has committed and the prisoner who is allowed to become tamping. namely imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years.

Evaluation Results of Repressive Supervision

During the last three years (2020 to 2022), 13 WBP were caught using drugs during room searches. This shows that the repressive supervision in Class II A Bengkalis Penitentiary is not optimal. In addition, there is no Narcotics Rehabilitation service because they do not have an operational license and do not have doctors and nurses who have received training in the field of drug disorders and do not have cooperation with the nearest Correctional Institution or Detention Center which has trained doctors and nurses; Puskesmas, Psychiatric Hospital or Local Government Hospital or Private Hospital.

Corrective Actions for Oversight at Class II A Bengkalis Penitentiary

Corrective actions that have been carried out in preventive supervision are maximizing the performance of security officers at the main door. This was stated by Mr. Sudihartono, S.H., as Head of the Class II A Bengkalis Penitentiary Security Unit in an interview on Friday, October 7, 2022. "Main Door Security (P2U) is the spearhead of the security system at Bengkalis Class IIA Lapas as an effort to anticipate the lack of equipment x-ray sensors". Furthermore, Mr. Sudihartono, S.H. said that all luggage, be it food, solid objects or drinks, was dismantled in front of visitors. Examination of the visiting body and the correctional officer's body is carried out in detail, politely by prioritizing human rights.

Considering that the Class II A Bengkalis Penitentiary has human resources, the majority of whom have high school education and have worked for less than 5 years, corrective action is needed in the form of adding introductory material to the types of narcotics, first aid measures in accidents (P3K) and dissemination of SOPs for each work unit they will occupy. in the orientation activities of newly accepted Officers. Especially for Officers who have been on duty, it is necessary to take corrective action in the form of sending officers to attend training which is held regularly by the Ministries and Regional Offices. In addition, it is necessary to

socialize the SOP and produce integrity certificates for all officers to work according to the SOP to achieve the vision and mission of the penitentiary.

Education and training are interpreted as efforts to develop intellectual abilities and human personality (Sinambela, 2012). Other experts emphasize that education and training (Training) is a process of organizing teaching and learning in the context of increasing employee capabilities which include the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors needed to carry out their duties (Basri and Rusdiana 2015). According to Sianturi and Wibowo (2022), in Permenkumham number 11 of 2017 concerning Grand Design for handling overcrowding, empowering human resources for correctional officers can be carried out in several ways, namely: 1) Recruitment; 2) Education and Training; 3) Appropriate and effective placement; 4) Periodic Performance Assessment; 5) Career Management; 6) Personnel Information System; 7) Remuneration System; and 8) Termination.

Corrective actions in pre-emptive supervision that are necessary and can be carried out by the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary according to the author are: 1) Making collaborations with stakeholders for spiritual development, such as collaboration with managers of modern Islamic boarding schools; 2) Creating cooperation with stakeholders for regular and continuous development of self-sufficiency with orientation to the need for manpower in the local and regional labor market; 3) Creating cooperation with stakeholders for capital loans and opening conventional markets and digital markets in order to increase production and distribution of products from prisons.

The corrective actions mentioned above are in anticipation of a repeat of the incident that occurred at the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary during the Lejo weaving coaching activity in the past. Initially there were 25 WBP who took part in the craft training. Now there are only 5 people left who can work in the workshop, because the trainers are free, lack of working capital and delays in the marketing of woven products.

Corrective actions in repressive supervision that must be carried out by the Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary are: 1) Carrying out open coordination with law enforcement officials in the framework of following up on findings of narcotics violations by WBP during routine raids and 2) Increasing the frequency of carrying out routine and incidental raids; 3) Separation of incidental residential blocks; 4) Increasing the frequency of carrying out drug tests for prisoners and officers. These corrective actions are in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of Corrections of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PAS-571.PK.02.10.01 of 2021, where there are three strategies to create stability and security and order conditions and eradicate the illicit traffic of narcotics in detention centers/correction centers, namely: Early Detection , Combating Drugs and Synergy (Directorate of Security and Order of the Directorate General of PAS in Junef and friends, 2021).

Conclusions

The results of this study conclude as follows. First, Pre-Emptive Supervision and Repressive Supervision in preventing the distribution of narcotics in Bengkalis Class IIA Penitentiary have not been able to fully implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Second, the results of the evaluation show that there are still several obstacles, such as: 1) Executing officers do not have the ability to identify the type of narcotics; 2) Executing officers do not have requirements as self-sufficiency training supervisors; 3) There is no x-ray sensor to support the search for goods and bodies; 4) Adequate facilities and infrastructure for self-reliance training are not yet available.

Suggestions that can be given from this research are Bengkalis Class II A penitentiary must cooperate with the Police, TNI and Bengkalis National Narcotics Agency for routine training for existing personnel in order to increase the quantity and quality of human resources, submitting a request for the procurement of x-ray sensors, metal detectors, drug test kits and additional CCTV (digital and infrared) to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through the Riau Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office, Increase the intensity of searches of WBP's bedrooms, urine tests and increase collaboration for the preparation of coaching program materials, and increase educational and training infrastructure for WBP.

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