

# The Development Of Correctional System Of Narcotic And Prohibited Drugs Using The Criminon Program At Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary

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## Abstract.

*Broadly speaking, coaching at the Narcotics Special Penitentiary has the same goal, namely to rehabilitate convicts so that they become good and law-abiding citizens. However, in the implementation of coaching, there are still obstacles that cause the coaching program to not run effectively. This research is aimed at answering questions related to the implementation of fostering narcotics case convicts at the Narcotics Special Penitentiary and what are the obstacles encountered in the implementation of coaching for narcotics case convicts. This is a research that uses the library research method but the data collection is also complemented by semi-structured interviews with drug case convicts, coaching program instructors and also officials responsible for coaching program licenses. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the program for fostering convicts of narcotics cases using the Criminon method cannot be said to be effective. This can be seen from a number of obstacles encountered during program implementation. These obstacles are not only in the program, but also in the inmates who are coached and the instructors who do not understand the theories of the Criminon program.*

**Keywords:** Correctional, convict and Criminon.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse in Indonesia has been growing rapidly lately. Indonesia, which was originally only a transit point for trade and illicit drug trafficking, in its development has become a potential place for marketing and production, and has now even become an illegal drug exporter. Drug abuse usually begins with just trying to follow friends, to reduce or eliminate pain, fatigue, mental tension, or as entertainment or for association. Drug abuse is no longer a crime without a victim (victimless crime), but is already a crime that takes many victims, even though many people say that this crime is a victimless crime. Victimless crime in this case is in line with Friedman, in his book, which writes that especially for legal action against "victimless crime". Many people argue that it is wrong to punish an act simply because it is "immoral". Decency is "not a matter of law" as the title of the book by Gilbert Geis says. There was a movement to abolish most of these laws so that adultery would not be considered a crime. Many states have removed it. Some hope further to legalize gambling, prostitution, or the use of drugs such as marijuana or cocaine. This crime shows a sharp increase in Indonesia in the last ten years. Almost all districts or cities in Indonesia are not free from drug abuse and distribution (Sudarsa. 2006:3). Currently, drug abuse and illicit trafficking is not only carried out by groups or the upper class, but has penetrated all socio-economic groups and layers: rich-poor, urban-rural, age group, ethnicity and religion, from users, dealers, sellers, to drug dealers (Sudarsa, 2006:3). Even children who are the shoots and successors of the ideals of the nation also become victims.

According to the ILO IPEC (International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor) based on the results of research in the field, as many as 48 or 50 percent of them are involved in the manufacture of illegal drugs. The children were tasked with packing and placing the medicine in small envelopes and then selling it or packing larger quantities of medicine and then sending them to consumers or distributors. Another fact states that of the 90 children who sold illegal drugs, some admitted that they started selling drugs when they were 13 years old, even those who were still in elementary school. The initial involvement of children in illegal drugs was due to several aspects, including aspects of poverty, peer pressure, the role of the family

and the role of the dealer. The losses incurred as a result of drug abuse cannot be calculated. Some of the implications caused by drug abuse and illicit traffic from a health perspective can damage vital organs such as the brain, heart, liver, lungs and kidneys (Sudarsa, 2006). From an economic standpoint, property is depleted, which can then spur a perpetrator of drug abuse and illicit trafficking to commit criminal acts (Gunanjar, 2006). These conditions can destroy a society and the future of the nation's children. With a limited number of Narcotics Penitentiary, while the number of narcotics convicts is increasing from year to year, of course this results in over capacity. The number of inmates does not match the capacity of the Penitentiary. This of course raises new problems for the Narcotics Penitentiary in particular. The increase in the number of convicts, of course, more or less disrupts the process of fostering convicts, considering that the facilities or space for carrying out coaching are lacking or insufficient.

In fact, convicts really need coaching, both mental development which is aimed at self-improvement, as well as self-reliance development which is aimed at training convict skills so that after leaving the Correctional Institution, convicts become independent human beings who are aware of the law and return to their families and communities. This also applies to convicts who are involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Arief (1993) said, that there is no willingness to accept society and usually there are also difficulties in getting a job, ex-convicts expect at least two important issues, namely they need assistance or support and they need friends like all of us. With this assumption or stamp from society, a separate dilemma arises for an ex-convict. Stigmatization of a person has its own influence, especially creating a feeling of distrust of ex-convicts. In this matter Hoefnagels also stated that stigmatization basically results in all forms of negative sanctions which successively create more stigma. A crime committed by someone is then officially punished so that he loses his job, then is removed from his friends and the environment of righteous people (Muladi, 2004:2). Some ex-convicts eventually commit crimes again because of distrust from society and the difficulty in finding work because of their status as ex-convicts. But there are also many ex-convicts who eventually return to society to become good citizens. Arief (1993) added that those who had been released from prison for the first days returned to life and adjusted to society, they needed material and moral assistance from community members as well as government and private agencies, to live and adjust. Guidance in Indonesia basically still starts from the principle and system of imprisonment.

The prison system places great emphasis on the elements of revenge and deterrence, so that the institutions used for coaching are prison houses for convicts and state educational homes for guilty children. The function and purpose of coaching which is not just deterrence but also an effort to rehabilitate and social reintegrate convicts (Prison Fostered Residents) has led to a coaching which since more than 40 (forty) years ago has been known and called the correctional system. As stated above, sanctions, one of which is imprisonment, are given not only for retaliation or punishment, but also have a function that is useful not only for oneself but also for other members of society. Muladi (in Panjaitan, 1995:12) says that the purpose of punishment is to repair individual and social damage caused by criminal acts. The Correctional System is a series of criminal law enforcement units. Correctional Institutions as the spearhead of the implementation of the principle of Protection, is a place to achieve the goal of punishment through education, rehabilitation and reintegration of convicts. This aims to protect the public against the possibility of repeated criminal acts by convicts and is an application and an integral part of the values contained in Pancasila. Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections explains that the Correctional System is an order, direction, boundaries, and method of fostering Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP in Bahasa Indonesia) based on Pancasila, which is carried out through a process. In Indonesia, convicts who are involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking are accommodated in the Narcotics Special Penitentiary for provinces that already have them. Guidance based on the correctional system, which emphasizes mental development and independence development alone, is not effective enough (implemented) for convicts who are involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

This is because convicts for drug abuse and illicit trafficking are quite diverse, especially drug users who cause addiction to the users. Departing from the diversity of convicts involved in drug crimes, special handling is needed, especially for convicts who use drugs. This prompted the government, in this case the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, to seek a strategy as a rehabilitation effort for drug convicts, namely by

implementing the *Criminon* program as a new coaching program in addition to mental coaching and fostering independence based on the correctional system. Currently a coaching program is being implemented through a model offered and socialized by ABLE (Association for Better Living and Education) International, namely using the *Criminon* program. The pattern is gradual, from the pattern of knowing himself, until he learns to know Learning by Learn. So what is the concept of leading to happiness in life (the prisoner concerned) and finding solutions (Sihabudin, 2006). This special program makes researchers interested in discussing and researching directly the implementation of guidance and counseling for drug convicts at the Cipinang Class II A Narcotics Special Penitentiary, Jakarta. Based on the problems described above, this research is aimed at answering questions related to coaching for drug convicts based on the correctional system at the Class II C Narcotics Special Penitentiary in Cipinang Jakarta and what obstacles are faced by Correctional Institution officers in carrying out coaching at the Cipinang Class II Narcotics Special Penitentiary, Jakarta. The results of this research will contribute to the development of science, especially in the field of Law and at the same time are expected to provide input for stakeholders in the field as a reference for setting policies, coaching and handling convicts who are related to drug abuse.

## II. METHODS

This is a research with library methods. Library research is collecting library data obtained from various sources of library information related to research objects such as through research abstracts, indexes, reviews, journals and reference books (Sugiyono, 2010). In addition, researchers also used field research methods, namely research conducted to obtain data from drug officers and convicts who were directly involved (in) fostering *Criminons* at the Special Penitentiary for Narcotics Class II A Cipinang Jakarta by interview and observation methods at the research location. This study uses a semi-structured interview method; according to Sugiyono (2013: 318) semi-structured interviews are interviews where the subject under study can give free and unrestricted answers, but the subject under study may not deviate from the theme that has been determined.

The data obtained from the research were then analyzed qualitatively and presented in a descriptive analysis. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2013: 91) state that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. There are three activities in the data analysis model that are carried out, namely: (1). The data reduction stage, namely taking notes, summarizing the main things, focusing on important things, selecting patterns and themes. (2). The stage of presenting data in the form of brief descriptions, charts, between categories, flowcharts, and the like, and (3). Conclusion drawing and data verification stage.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990, Regarding the Pattern of Convict/Detainee Development that the scope of Guidance can be divided into two areas, namely

1. Personality Development which includes:
  - a. Development of Religious Awareness
  - b. Development of National and State Awareness
  - c. Intellectual Ability Development
  - d. Development of Legal Awareness
  - e. Coaching integrate themselves with society
2. Development of Independency. Development of Independency is provided through the following programs:
  - a. Skills to support independent businesses, for example handicrafts, industry, household, repair of machines and electronic devices.
  - b. Skills to support small industrial businesses, for example managing raw materials from agricultural products and natural materials into semi-finished materials.
  - c. Skills developed according to their respective talents.

- d. Skills to support industrial enterprises or agricultural activities.

### **Implementation of Criminon Development in Narcotics Special Penitentiary as a Rehabilitation Effort**

The *Criminon* method is based on the thoughts of Ron L. Hubbard, a well-known American writer in the 1960s, where every crime begins with the loss of one's self-esteem which creates self-doubt. This method was born against the background of Ron L. Hubbard's research and conclusions, who said that it would be difficult for drug users to develop. This conclusion was obtained from his studies in various countries in the 1960s. In other words, to deal with a crime committed by a person, the reasons why the crime was committed must first be sought, not merely imposing criminal sanctions (Atmasasmita, 1992). Apart from that, Hubbard also managed to explore and integrate the original values of all nations and religions. The combination of these values is then formulated and compiled into a teaching system. This means that in dealing with criminals, it is not by force or coercion that one has to do good again, but with guidance and treatment (treatment). In his book, Romli also says that "treatment" is more beneficial for healing criminals; so that the purpose of sanctions is not to punish but to treat or foster criminals (Atmasasmita, 1992).

### **Implementation of Criminon Development in Narcotics Special Penitentiary as a Rehabilitation Effort**

The Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary is one of the newly established Correctional Institutions. As a place for coaching convicts, at that time the Narcotics Special Penitentiary had not provided any coaching. Tuty Sri Melashashih R, Director of *Criminon* as a Criminon license holder then offered a coaching program in the form of rehabilitation therapy for drug convicts known as *Criminons*. With the agreement number: E.UM.06.07-124 of 2005, the cooperation agreement between the Director General of Corrections and Indonesian Criminons can be implemented. *Criminon* as a rehabilitation effort for drug convicts is carried out and established as a coaching program. Prior to the implementation of the program, officers of the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary were given training as instructors for 3 months;

1 month of *Criminon* therapy training as a student and another 2 months of training as an instructor. However, training to become a *Criminon* instructor, the foundation does not provide adequate theory about *Criminons* and the history of *Criminons* themselves, so their knowledge is limited to how to implement and carry out *Criminon* training. This was acknowledged by the director of the *Criminon* foundation, who said that his party only provided training to become instructors, while neither theory nor history of the *Criminon* itself was provided (Bemmelen Van, 1987). As a result, the instructors' knowledge of the *Criminon* itself was lacking. Apart from that, the Narcotics Special Penitentiary here is only as a unit for implementing coaching, meaning that in every *Criminon* program that is implemented, the Penitentiary does not participate in determining the program, but only as an executor.

The Director of *Criminon* said that only 4 programs were designated as rehabilitation efforts. The four programs are (Andi and Rahayu, 1983).

1. *Narconon perception and communication*, which is the first stage. At this stage a person who is addicted to drugs or a criminal learns how to communicate with others while also learning how to control himself, both for his emotions, addictions, and other behaviors that can make a person out of control.
2. *Narconon Learning Improvement Course*, namely, the Learning by Learn method, here a person is trained on how to make the right decisions and solve a problem at hand. By trying to solve and understand the words given in the form of articles. Then the words that are not understood continue to be studied until you really understand and understand the meaning of the article or sentence given. This method actually has nothing to do with drug cure, but it is believed that a person's failure in education and work is the main entry point for decisions that can lead to drug abuse and other crimes. In the end, this method was given to inmates as a provision so that when he is free he can teach his children and friends how to learn good methods to achieve success and not imitate their actions.
3. *Narconon the way to happiness course*, namely the method of the way to happiness (the way to happiness) as well as moral guidance. How does one achieve happiness, by learning the norms of what must be done and not violating the law. In addition, the inmates are taught good manners through

these norms. The form is training and not just training through books but directly practiced. For example protecting and improving the environment which includes the The way to happiness method. Starting from small matters such as picking up trash in its place, doing community service and social activities.

4. *Narconon Ups and Downs in life Course*. This method is a very important method, because the core of the training program is that they will be able to recognize various personalities. In this case they often associate with different types of people, so that association often leads someone to fall and they only realize when it's too late. From here it can be understood about how the personality of an anti-social person is and how his social personality is. This book also provides methods for how to get people out of pressure and how to deal with stress.

The four programs above are currently being implemented at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary. There are several reasons why his party only implements 4 programs. Those reasons are:

1. In terms of effectiveness. By implementing the 4 programs above it is considered effective, meaning that all programs implemented at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary are considered to be quite useful and bring benefits to the inmates who take part in them.
2. Not all programs are implemented here, because it is considered that this program is not only for drug users but also for convicts with other criminal acts. With these considerations, the implementation is sufficient with only 4 programs.
3. Lack of funds. The implementation of this program requires a lot of money, starting from the training of instructors to the implementation of student training. There is even one program, namely the second program, in which there is a detoxification program in which students are required to spend 1 to 5 hours a day in the sauna with a predetermined dose of vitamins. So that with consideration of funds, the implementation of the program is only limited to 4 programs, where the determination of the pure program is determined by *Criminon Indonesia* as the license holder.

At the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary, this therapy has been completed by 6 batches. Each class consists of 20-30 people which are completed within 1 to 1.5 months. According to information from the instructors who handle *Criminon* at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary, the form of *Criminon* is carried out in the form of communication which is carried out intensively from Monday to Friday, at 09.00-12.00 a.m noon then resumed at 13.00-16.00 p.m. There are currently 4 instructors, consisting of 2 prison officers and 2 convicts who have undergone this therapy and are then trained to become instructors. These four instructors have to provide training to students who number 20 to 30 people. The form of this training or therapy is as follows:

1. *Narconon perception and communication*, which is the first stage.

This program learns how to deal with someone by communicating well. The first stage of the program consists of eleven parts, where each part is divided into several articles as well as instructions and orders that must be carried out by students. Orders and instructions regarding the articles are also accompanied by instructor guidance. In this program students learn to communicate well, through understanding articles that students must learn. From the articles that have been read and understood, students are then asked to describe and practice the conditions contained in the article to their respective instructors. The level of difficulty regarding understanding the article from the first part to the end is increasing. The first training will end until the students really understand all the parts contained in the first manual and the instructor has determined that the students have passed the communication program and continue on to the next training or therapy.

2. *Narconon Learning Improvement Course*, which is the third stage but implemented as the second stage.

This program is a program where students are taught the important goal of learning anything useful. In the third part of the manual it is written that "In his 1828 dictionary, Noah Webster said "learning" means using the mind: reading and testing with the intention of learning and understanding" (Hubbard, 1991). In addition, this program also explains what obstacles occur in the learning process. This program explains that many people study because it is necessary, for example: people study only because they want to take exams



with the aim of getting good grades and achievements, not because of their need to know everything that is knowledge, so many people fail to apply what he learned after the person graduated, even with good grades. This is what is then emphasized in *Criminon* training or therapy. In essence, learning in any form is very necessary and important for one's life.

3. *Narconon the way to happiness course*

This program is a program that is carried out in the final stage, namely stage 8. This program studies various manners and norms that must be obeyed in everyday life or in community life (Hubbard, 1991:17). The main goal of this program is that every student who studies this program understands and understands norms and manners and tries to apply them in their daily lives, so as to achieve a certain happiness and satisfaction in one's life. The book consists of 24 chapters, each of which contains articles that must be understood and questions that must be answered by students and then handed over to the instructor. This training is mostly correspondence, where the emphasis is on learning about manners. The questions asked are based on the articles that have been read.

4. *Narconon Ups and Downs in life Course*

This program is the fifth stage. When viewed from the sequence, this program should have been implemented first, before the way to happiness course program. However, with the consideration that a student must learn good manners and norms first, and then study different personalities, this program is studied after the way to happiness course program. This stage is the final stage of the *Criminon* training which is implemented at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary. The purpose of this training is basically to provide knowledge about various types of personality of people who are basically different, so that students are trained to deal with various types of other people's personalities in society, including people who are anti-social. This training or therapy is carried out in practice, by demonstrating various attitudes as indicated in the book *Ups and Downs in life Course* (Arif, 1993). The program implemented at the Narcotics Special Penitentiary is for prisoners who are involved in drug abuse and illicit trafficking. When viewed from its purpose, this program is carried out for rehabilitation efforts for drug users or addicts. This can be seen in every book, be it the first, third, eighth or fifth program used as a rehabilitation effort. In each of these books it is written that this course consists of intensive exercises (drills) to help increase and improve the ability to confront, control and communicate and help to get off drugs (Arif, 1991).

However, in Indonesia, the program that was first implemented at the Gintung and Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary then developed for other criminal offenders, apart from drug addict inmates. Based on the author's interview with one of the *Criminon* instructors at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary, it turns out that in the *Criminon* training or therapy that was carried out there was not a single *Criminon* program related to efforts to rehabilitate drug users or addicts at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary (Arif, 1991). However, when interviewed, 4 (four) prisoners who took part in the *Criminon* program said that this therapy was good to implement. The four inmates gave almost the same answer by saying that the *Criminon* program implemented at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary was useful. However, they do not know what the benefits are for themselves and the purpose of implementing the *Criminon* program. From the results of the author's interviews with the convicts, adequate information cannot be obtained because they themselves do not understand the theory and goals of *Criminon* training. *Criminon* therapy is only in the form of psychic therapy and communication whose goal is only to restore one's self-confidence. On the one hand, this therapy is considered useful to restore a person's self-confidence, but on the other hand, this rehabilitation effort is felt to be lacking in healing drug addiction.

Apart from that, according to one of the instructors, *Criminon* is only an optional coaching, meaning that in the Narcotics Special Penitentiary, *Criminon* is not the only rehabilitation effort being carried out (Andi and Rahayu, 1983). In its implementation there are 3 other rehabilitation efforts, including Therapeutic Community or better known as TC, Integrated Rehabilitation with D-5 treatment, and Methadon, so that in practice *Criminon* coaching as a rehabilitation effort has experienced ups and downs, besides the funds available to support this coaching is very minimal. In addition, according to one of the medical staff at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary, the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary is only an implementing unit that carries out *Criminon* coaching, while the results after carrying out *Criminon* coaching

cannot be known. This means that his party (the Narcotics Special Penitentiary) only has evidence that the *Criminon* training for convicts has been carried out. Meanwhile, to find out whether this program really has a good (effective) influence, it is difficult to obtain an answer. This is because there has never been an evaluation of the implementation of this program or control over inmates who have participated in the *Criminon* training. One of the two psychologists at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary said that there were inmates who had undergone *Criminon* training and were then included in other coaching as a rehabilitation effort.

If then the inmates who undergo it are truly free from drug addiction, then we cannot further detect which program made the inmates recover from their addiction. The *Criminon* Development carried out at the Narcotics Special Penitentiary includes rehabilitation efforts aimed at drug convicts. Any rehabilitation efforts undertaken, including *Criminon* coaching, must be accompanied by counseling for inmates. One of the psychologists at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary who was interviewed by the authors said that counseling was not carried out periodically, due to the limited number of available staff. With 2 psychologists it is impossible to deal with 1510 people, so counseling is not carried out routinely. In practice, counseling is carried out only on the basis of the will of the prisoner concerned. From the description above, it appears that the implementation of *Criminon* coaching for drug convicts at the Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary cannot be said to be effective coaching, because there are many factors that hinder the process of implementing these coaching activities.

#### **Obstacles encountered in the implementation of the Criminon program**

From a series of *Criminon* activities that have been implemented, a number of obstacles are still encountered, namely:

- (1) Lack of available instructors and psychologists. To overcome this, convicts who have completed the program are trained to become instructors. But unfortunately they are not equipped with knowledge related to the history of *Criminon* or the purpose of carrying out aspects of the program. This causes the instructors' knowledge of *Criminon* itself to be very limited.
- (2) Of the 8 existing series of *Criminon* programs, it turns out that not all of them have been implemented. Only 4 programs were implemented according to the decision of the program license holders in Indonesia. This is due to a lack of budget financing. As a result, this coaching does not really have an impact on rehabilitation efforts for drug convicts.
- (3) Evaluation and control of convicts who have joined the *Criminon* program have never been carried out. As a result, it is difficult to know whether this program is having a good (effective) impact, it is difficult to obtain an answer.
- (4) The Cipinang Narcotics Special Penitentiary is only an implementing unit that carries out *Criminon* coaching, while the results after carrying out *Criminon* coaching cannot be known. This means that his party (the Narcotics Special Penitentiary) only has evidence that *Criminon* training for convicts has been carried out.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Based on the description and discussion as previously stated, it can be concluded that the Penitentiary System for the implementation of coaching in the Cipinang Class II A Narcotics Special Penitentiary cannot be said to be effective coaching, because there are still a number of obstacles encountered both from the inmates themselves, the instructors, and the program. The obstacle on the part of convicts is that in general they are used to life with large incomes, so that with the habit of living without working and earning large incomes, when they are faced with formations that require hard work and tenacity, for example sewing, screen printing, as implemented in the Narcotics Special Penitentiary, their interest is very lacking. Especially for users or addicts who usually come from the upper middle class.

Meanwhile the obstacle from the instructor side is that quite a number of instructors are taken from the prisoners themselves who have completed the *Criminon* program, and they are not equipped with knowledge related to the theory and history of *Criminon*. The lack of theory given causes the instructors who are convicts to not be able to fully dive into the job. If viewed from a program perspective, out of the 8

existing *Criminon* programs, only 4 were implemented so that there were several parts that were cut off and caused the program to become unsustainable. For further research, the researcher suggests that in-depth research be carried out regarding the evaluation of the program for fostering narcotics convicts through the *Criminon* program so that it can be analyzed in more detail for future improvements.

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