

## Regulation of Coaching Patterns for Women Narcotics Prisoners (Study in Class II A Medan Women's Prison)

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> female prisoners, Construction Pattern, Drugs.</p>	<p><i>This study aims to describe the regulation of coaching patterns for women narcotics prisoners in Class II A Correctional Institution Medan City and explain the rights of female prisoners in drug cases based on Law No.12 of 1995 jo Law No.22 of 2022 concerning corrections. Then explained the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 article 54 concerning the rehabilitation of female prisoners in Medan's Class II A Community Institution. This study uses qualitative descriptive design with sources of legal materials Laws and regulations. Data collection techniques in this study used in-depth interviews and observations. The results of this study found that the regulation of the pattern of coaching female prisoners in Tanjung Gusta Medan Class IIA Prison has been running quite well and the Rights of Women Prisoners have been running based on the applicable Law and the Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 article 54 concerning rehabilitation of citizens Drug Case Development in Class II A Medan Women's Prison can be said to have run well but not optimal because the number of correctional officers who have competence in carrying out narcotics rehabilitation is very limited, besides that the function of narcotics rehabilitation has not been included in the organizational structure of UPT Pemasarkatan.</i></p>

### INTRODUCTION

Prison according to Law Number 12 of 1995 article 1 (3) which says that the Penitentiary Institution (LAPAS) is a place to carry out the formation of Prisoners and Correctional Students. The concept of prison is not merely formulating the purpose of imprisonment, but is a coaching system, a methodology of "Treatment Of Offenders" with an approach that centers on the potentials that both exist in the individual concerned and in the midst of society. This concept of LAPAS is not only used as a place to eliminate the independence of someone who commits a crime, but as a forum for coaching prisoners.

Legal Protection of Female Prisoners is one of the main things, it is because our State is a State of law (Rechstaat) and not a State of power (Machstaat) as explained in the official explanation of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Recognition of the principle of The rule of law has consequences, that the State through the means of State power which does have a monopoly to provide and implement criminal sanctions cannot act arbitrarily with its power but must always adhere to the due process of law.

The existence of women's prisons aims to form prison-assisted citizens to become whole people, realize mistakes, improve themselves, be independent and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community, can play an active role in development and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens (Wayan S, 2014). The presence of the penitentiary here means to educate or socialize the prisoners again in the hope of becoming a more useful society in the midst of society Formation is an important view of a correctional system as a system that applies to prisoners. The formation includes various kinds of coaching or fostering efforts to be a marker of the application of a correctional system. The interpretation of people who violate the norm in

the future will help people to create the best method for coaching lawbreakers or prisoners or fostered citizens, therefore there is a criminal search bond by seeking an efficient community development system.

The penal code applies only to those who have committed a crime but correctional instruction must be given to all. The correctional system must be reformed because there is no need for such a system anymore, there should be no penitentiary for prisoners when committing crimes when correctional guidance is carried out in prisons. The guidance that will be carried out in Medan City Class IIA prisons seeks to shape their personalities and the independence of the assisted citizens who are in Medan City Class IIA prisons.

Personality development includes activities that will be related to their character both from the religious side, sports learning in the body of the fostered citizens, national and state development, guidance related to the law, intelligence development based on the intellectual insight of the fostered citizens, coaching reuniting themselves with community members or how fostered citizens can adapt again in the community. This study aims to analyze the regulation of the pattern of coaching female prisoners in Class IIA Prisons in Medan City. In addition, how the rights of female prisoners, especially in drug cases in Class II A Prison, Medan City based on Law No. 12 of 1995 jo Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning corrections and how the implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 article 54 concerning rehabilitation of residents assisted by drug cases in Medan Class IIA Women's Prison.

## **METHOD**

This study applies qualitative methods with a focus on regulations and training patterns for female drug user prisoners in Class II A Medan Women's Prison. The first step involves field studies, with direct observation of the prison environment, available facilities, and interactions between female inmates and trainers. Furthermore, in-depth interviews were conducted with prison officials involved in the implementation of the training program, female inmates to understand their perspectives on the training they received, and trainers to gain insight into the training methods applied and their impact. Document analysis was also an integral part of the study, gathering prison-related policies and regulations and reviewing training documents such as notes, plans, and evaluations. Participatory observation includes active involvement in training activities, allowing researchers to gain a deeper understanding of interactions between inmates and trainers, as well as group dynamics during training sessions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The first problem in this study is related to the regulation of the pattern of coaching female prisoners for drug cases in Class IIA prisons in Medan City. In general, the concept of prison is not only aimed at imprisoning criminal offenses, but a coaching system with the methodology of "Treatment of Offenders" using an approach that is centered on the individual concerned and in the community. Based on this concept, prisons not only eliminate individual independence because of their unlawful actions, but also as a forum for coaching prisoners, especially Tanjung Gusta Medan Class IIA Penitentiary.

### **A. Inmate Construction Arrangement undergoing Funding**

The Class II A Tanjung Gusta Medan Women's Welfare Institute was established from 1983 to 1985 based on the decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M/03-PR.07.03 dated February 26, 1986. Since July 2, 1986 all female prisoners or prisoners in Tanjung Gusta Medan Class IA Penitentiary were transferred to the New building with a total land area of about 6,435 m. When viewed from the physical condition, the management of the women's prison can actually be said to be quite adequate and consists of offices, prisoners' living rooms, work activity rooms, prayer rooms and guard posts. While the tamping capacity of the penitentiary is 150 00 while the number of residents currently amounts to 499 people consisting of 396 prisoners and 103 prisoners, as well as prisoners who have children and children living with there are about 3 people and there are 45 recidivists.

The Guidance Officer must have expertise or skills in fostering inmates. In order for activities and types of coaching not to be monotonous, coaching officers must have security to look for new things, especially those related to women's skills activities that are easy to teach and low cost. Because the constraints of the coaching activities carried out cannot be separated from funding problems. Coaching in terms of skills in prisons is in great demand by inmates because the skills taught are tailored to their interests and talents. These skills include embroidery, sewing, cake cooking, salon, sandal making, bag making, flower arranging and beading decorations and other handicrafts.

Facilities and infrastructure as a support for coaching activities is one of the important factors that cannot be ignored in the process of coaching prisoners. The success of Tanjung Gusta Medan Class II A

Women's Correctional Institution in fostering prisoners cannot be separated from the existing infrastructure. The facilities and infrastructure in the prison can be said to be quite complete. Education and skills infrastructure is said to be complete with the availability of a beauty salon complete with equipment, cooking utensils, land for gardening although not too large, and there is a room for sewing with complete equipment and embroidery tools are also available.

#### **B. Regulation of Women's Lapas Construction Pattern Class IIA Field**

The basis for the implementation of prisoner development is based on the pattern of prisoner development that has been issued by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.022-PK.04 10 of 1990. The guidance provided to fostered citizens is certainly in accordance with the situation and conditions of each individual, of course, will be different and adjusted to the situation of prison conditions and the criminal background of prisoners. The guidance given to the prisoners consists of: Personality Coaching, which is guidance related to beliefs in accordance with the religion adhered to. One example is with recitation or devotion. This construction is expected to provide wholehearted awareness so that they will repent and not repeat mistakes. Self-Reliance Development is one thing that cannot be separated from the coaching program which is a form of training given to fostered citizens as a form of their preparation. Citizens are given the freedom to choose training activities that suit their interests and talents. The training in Tanjung Gusta Medan Class II prison includes training in coffee production, bread production, to mechanical and handcraft training.

In Government Regulation Number 31 of 1990 concerning procedures for fostering fostered waga Pengasayarkatan explained the obligation for every fostered citizen to participate in personality development activities. The flow of the work process for prison-assisted residents is explained as follows: For assisted citizens who have served 1/3 of the detention period and have carried out tpp hearings, then they will be collected and brought by the duty officer to do attendance using bonds. Then the fostered residents will be directed to the bimker to start working and conduct training according to their minar such as coffee production, bread and conducting training according to their interests. After all the residents, they were absent to return to their respective blocks.

The stages given to prison-assisted citizens by Tanjung Gusta Class II Women's Correctional Institution aim to provide readiness for assisted citizens who can become good citizens and improve their relations and unity with the community. The community is also expected to help eliminate the negative stigma attached to themselves from fostered residents and is also expected to be willing to accept them back into community life.

Tanjung Gusta Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution also experienced obstacles that became obstacles in the development process, such as: Psychological conditions, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, an unbalanced number of prisoners and prison officers. The coaching process carried out at Tanjung Gusta Class II A Correctional Institution is in line with Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which explains that community development aims to create good citizens, obey the law, be responsible, and can play an active role in development. Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections was passed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on August 3, 2022. The ratification of this law was motivated by the provisions contained in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections no longer in accordance with the development of community law and has not fully reflected the needs of the implementation of the correctional system so that reform is needed.

#### **C. Rights of Prisoners according to Law No. 12 of 1995 jo Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.**

Penitentiaries have a vital position in the national legal system. This relates to the role and function of the penitentiary, which is to provide guidance to prisoners. In the context of law enforcement through prisons as stated in the general explanation of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections that prisons are expected to be able to sensitize prisoners and criminal children to regret their actions and return them to become good citizens, obeying the law and upholding moral, social and religious values so as to create a safe, orderly and peaceful community life.

The important role of prisons in sensitizing prisoners is oriented towards creating law-abiding citizens. This can be interpreted that the detention or formation process carried out in prisons can be said to be successful if the rights of fostered citizens have been fulfilled properly in line with what is regulated by law Number 12 of 1995 concerning corrections in article 14 paragraph 1 that prisoners have the right to: Following one's own religious beliefs, getting mental and physical care, receive education and teaching, gain access to appropriate health and food services, file complaints and obtain reading materials and pay attention to mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited. Then get a paycheck or insurance for the work that has been

completed and receive visits from family members as well as legal counsel. Getting the opportunity for assimilation and vacation to visit relatives and get the right to parole.

Currently, Law Number 12 of 1995 is no longer valid and updated to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which explains community development. Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Corrections aims to create good citizens, law-abiding, responsible and able to play an active role in development. Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections was passed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on August 3, 2022. The ratification of this law was motivated by the provisions contained in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections no longer in accordance with the development of community law and has not fully reflected the needs of the implementation of the correctional system so that reform is needed. One of the provisions stipulated in this latest Law is the regulation of the rights and obligations of prisoners and prisoners contained in articles 7 – article 11.

Rights and Obligations of prisoners in the latest Law Number 22 of 2022 states that a prisoner has the right to carry out worship in accordance with his religion or belief. Get physical and spiritual care. Obtain education, teaching and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop potential. Get health services and proper food according to nutritional needs. Get information services. Get legal counseling and legal assistance. Submit complaints and/or complaints. Obtain reading materials and follow mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited. Receive humane treatment and be protected from torture, exploitation and any act of physical and mental harm. Obtain social services and, accept or deny family, advocate, companion and community visits.

In addition to the rights mentioned above in article 10 paragraph (1), it is stated that prisoners who have met certain requirements without exception also have the right to Remission, Assimilation, Leave to visit or visit family, Conditional leave, Leave before release, Parole, other rights in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Certain requirements that must be met by prisoners in order to obtain the rights mentioned in article 10 paragraph (1) include: Good behavior, Active participation in coaching programs. Has shown a reduced level of risk.

In addition to the rights of prisoners that have been described earlier, prisoners also have obligations as stipulated in article 11 of Law Number 22 of 2022, namely Obeying the rules of order. Follow the coaching program in an orderly manner. Maintain a clean, safe, orderly and peaceful life. Respect the human rights of everyone in their environment. It is mandatory to work taking into account health conditions and having use value.

Legal protection of the rights of female prisoners in article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (UUDN RI/45) states equality before the law, this rule causes the consequence that the State in fulfilling the rights of the State must not have discriminatory treatment of the implementation process. Not equal treatment in the sense of really treating equally, but how to fulfill the rights of citizens and still pay attention to the specificity and proportionality in it of what is fundamental needed is a factor that must be highlighted. In Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning corrections, it has not been regulated more deeply related to the rights of female prisoners who are menstruating, pregnant, giving birth and breastfeeding in the law only explains the differences between men and women have not entered into the legal protection provided to female prisoners themselves.

The state strives to fulfill the rights of female prisoners in Class II A Medan Women's Correctional Institution with various steps, namely: Efforts to Health Services for Women Prisoners. As a human being and part of the general public, a prisoner is deprived of his freedom as a form of sanction for the abuse of legal norms committed but still has the same rights as humans in general. As a creature created by God almighty, a prisoner still needs to be maintained in dignity and dignity, respected without violating his human rights. Prisoners have the right to get proper treatment and get nutritious food and drinks that are also suitable for consumption so that their health can be maintained. State efforts in fulfilling proper food services for female prisoners. Based on the data obtained by the researchers, the number of female prisoners at the Class II A Medan Women's Correctional Institution has reached 563 people and the researchers' observations are still relatively normal with the facilities and infrastructure available in the prison with tight security by officers. This makes every fulfillment of the rights of female prisoners such as the need for health services and food carried out properly in accordance with existing regulations.

The role of prisons in providing legal protection to female prisoners needs to go through several stages such as the establishment of the correctional process as a method of formation which includes four stages, namely: The orientation stage or the introduction stage. At this stage, prisoners will be closely guarded from

the first day the prisoner enters prison until 1/3 of his criminal period or at the earliest one month. This stage is referred to as the maximum supervision stage. Narrow Assimilation Stage At this stage, when 1/3 or 1/2 of the time a prisoner is able to behave well and show progress in repentance and improved discipline, then the prisoner will be given more deserved release. Broad Assimilation Stage At this stage the process of coaching prisoners has passed 1/2 of the actual criminal period and according to the correctional development council has achieved sufficient progress - progress then the forum for the formation process is expanded by being allowed to assimilate with the outside community, including participating in worship with the outside community, participating in sports, attending public school education, working outside but the implementation remains under the guidance and Supervision assisted by prison officers. The last stage of integration with the community is a formation process that has been carried out by 2/3 of the actual prisoners or at least 9 months. So prisoners are given release or conditional leave. In the process of coaching is with the wider community while the supervision is decreasing.

Legal protection for pregnant women in fostered citizens is carried out in public hospitals. This is in accordance with the rules stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Part Nine Article 49 paragraph (3) concerning special rights inherent in women due to their reproductive function, guaranteed and protected by law. In addition, related to the activities carried out at the Class II A Medan Women's Correctional Institution, there are facilities such as sports fields, which at the same time researchers see the assisted residents doing gymnastics which is usually done regularly in the morning. Furthermore, the women's prison development program in the perspective of social work as one of the social group work methods where people who have the same legal "problems" are gathered in one group then they will tell each other, play and get messages and impressions from the stories of others who are in the same group with them. This social group work pattern is one of the most effective patterns of coaching women's prisons. Another thing that can strengthen this method is the concept of gender, where each individual, especially female prisoners, will be more comfortable to open up and tell stories to fellow women. This will help the social group work process and if done regularly it can help narapida feel more accepted in his group.

In providing legal protection efforts to female prisoners, of course, there are obstacles such as there are perspectives on customary law and cultural views. Most people in Indonesia do not realize that the cultural and social values prevailing in Indonesia today have marginalized the role of women in Indonesia, especially in the context of human rights, and discriminated against women in Indonesia. Gender problems in Indonesia are complex problems, because they are problems that can be seen from various aspects. Gender issues in Indonesia are widely clashed with cultural and religious issues by emphasizing different points of view.

Views of Human Rights Law. Basically, law is a reflection of human rights so that the law contains justice or is not determined by the human rights that are conceived and regulated as well as guaranteed by the law itself. The law is no longer seen as a power alone but must also radiate protection of the rights of citizens. Laws based on human values reflect norms that respect human dignity and recognize human rights. Norms that respect human dignity that contain noble values that uphold human dignity and guarantee human rights. Where human rights become a tool to enable citizens to freely develop their talents for the game of duty well.

A view in terms of the Nature of Detention. It is these conflicts of qualities that will cause paradox in human life, so it is not surprising that one day we talk about human rights and at that time we think the opposite is the limitation of human rights restrictions. This is certainly not due to concerns that these rights are restricted. However, it is due to the need for eradication - restrictions to maintain the balance of order in society.

#### **D. The hurdles experienced in the implementation of the construction of women's inmates specifically rehabilitated in the women's lapas.**

Based on article 1 number 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rehabilitation is the right of a person to obtain restoration of his rights in his ability, position and dignity given at the level of investigation, prosecution or trial because he was arrested, detained, prosecuted or tried without reason based on law or because of a mistake about his person or the law applied in the manner provided for in this law. The rehabilitation program carried out at Tanjung Gusta Class II A Penitentiary is a series of coordinated and integrated efforts, consisting of medical, mental, psychosocial, religious and educational efforts to improve the ability to adjust, independence and self-help and achieve functional abilities in accordance with the potential possessed both physically, mentally, socially and economically. This program is certainly implemented to help assisted residents regardless of narcotics and psychotropic dependence with this rehabilitation is expected to become an integrated countermeasures center under one roof. The process of integrated services and

rehabilitation for drug abuse, both medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation, must meet human resources who meet the requirements or criteria because tackling drug abuse is not an easy thing, so special skills and expertise are needed.

Rehabilitation has the same goals as coaching. This is also emphasized by the guidelines in other prisons, also the same as the guidelines in Narcotics prisons, namely Law Number 12 of 1995 Jo Law Number 22 of 2022, the importance of the need for therapy and rehabilitation in prisons is due to: a). The negative impact of drugs in the long term, b) An increase in the average mortality rate due to comorbidities as a negative impact of drug abuse such as TB, HIV-AIDS and Hepatitis. c). Reduce the transmission of TB, HIV-AIDS and Hepatitis. The National Narcotics Agency or hereinafter abbreviated as BNN intensified rehabilitation programs to reduce the number of narcotics abuse in Indonesia. In addition to aiming to suppress the growth of drug addicts, rehabilitating narcotics abuse that has reached a high prevalence, it is believed that it will be able to kill the narcotics market in Indonesia. This is similar to the economic principle where there is demand, there is supply or known as the concept of demand and supply. So by suppressing the process of narcotics circulation and suppressing the number of drug users who are abused, the economic concept will work. Providing rehabilitation to addicts and perpetrators of drug abuse until cured (clean) will be the right step to reduce demand for narcotics. If there is no demand from consumers, dealers and dealers will not get the market and they will go out of business by themselves.

The Ministry of Health has issued Minister of Health Regulation Number 50 of 2015 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Compulsory Report and Medical Rehabilitation for Addicts, Abusers and Victims of Narcotics Abuse, while the Ministry of Social Affairs issued Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Social Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts in Social Rehabilitation Institutions. The implementation of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation cannot be separated, therefore the existing arrangements also do not require different standards for rehabilitation providers both medical and social rehabilitation.

Law Number 35 of 2009 has regulated voluntary rehabilitation, although its implementation is still not optimal because addicts and parents or guardians of drug addicts who are not old enough are still reluctant to report. This happens because the thoughts of parents or guardians of addicts in the community have a negative view when it comes to rehabilitation institutions. In addition to voluntary rehabilitation programs in Indonesia, there is also rehabilitation through legal processes. Rehabilitation with this legal process occurs if the perpetrators of drug abuse are caught by investigators (Baharudin, 2013). Rehabilitation because the legal process is carried out based on the results of an integrated assessment, which is part of the law enforcement process for drug abuse crimes that provide recommendations to law enforcement with questions about whether the perpetrators of drug abusers can be given rehabilitation actions or not. The implementation of rehabilitation is also regulated based on joint regulations between institutions related to handling criminal acts of narcotics abuse, which can be explained by the Supreme Court Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 01 / PB / MA / III / 2014. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 03 of 2014. Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 1 of 2014. Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN.

The Joint Regulation is present with the aim of creating optimal and maximum coordination and cooperation in solving narcotics problems in order to reduce the number of drug addicts and victims of drug abuse through treatment, treatment and recovery programs in handling drug addicts. In addition, it is also a technical guideline in handling drug addicts and victims of drug abuse as suspects, defendants or prisoners to carry out medical or social rehabilitation.

Medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation provide meaningful benefits to addicts, abusers and victims of drug abuse for health security and social functioning in their lives. Imposing rehabilitation sanctions on abusers who have privileges in the aspect of resocializing behavior in order to have quality, integrity and self-morals (Yong, 1997). In addition, what is no less important is to restore social functions so that they are ready to return to their original state or return to the community environment. While medical rehabilitation has a role that is no less important as an integrated treatment and recovery for abusers. Medical rehabilitation can be a helper for abusers to escape addiction pain through drugs prescribed by trained and professional doctors. Medical rehabilitation is carried out in community health centers and hospitals designated by the government to run medical rehabilitation programs.

Medical rehabilitation therapy services have the main objectives for abstinence or complete cessation of substance use, reduction of frequency and severity of relapses, and also improvement of physical,

psychological and social adaptation functions. Medical rehabilitation services at the detention center are carried out by a Health Team consisting of doctors, nurses and addiction counselors. In addition, in the process of implementing medical rehabilitation services also invite psychologists, psychiatrists, pharmacists and also laboratory analysis. The prevention and control process has steps that must be passed by perpetrators of drug abuse with promotive, preventive, repressive, curative and rehabilitative methods.

The imposition of criminal sanctions for drug users in articles 54, 55, and article 103 states that drug addicts and victims of drug abuse can be subject to medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation and are obliged to report to hospitals, community health centers and medical rehabilitation institutions as well as social rehabilitation for drug users or parents and guardians of drug users (Haryono, 2018). As a form of drug prevention and eradication, law enforcement officials have again improved their performance to continue to conduct various raids, considering that the spread of drug addicts has been very widespread and indiscriminate and also the circulation is very fast in various levels of society regardless of the social status of the victims. Article 55 of the Narcotics Law discusses that drug addicts must carry out mandatory reporting. This step is certainly very helpful for law enforcement officials in eradicating drug abuse. But most drug abusers actually feel embarrassed to report themselves who stumble on drug problems.

#### **E. Obstacles experienced by prisons**

Prisoners involved in narcotics crimes carry out rehabilitation by conducting special coaching that can restore their physical and mental state to be healthy or better as an effort so that prisoners or correctional facilities residents no longer repeat their crimes or recidivis (Situmorang, 2016). Class II A Narcotics Penitentiary Tanjung Gusta Medan provides correctional rehabilitation for prisoners and prisoners in 2022 based on reports from January to June medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation and in the implementation of rehabilitation in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics there is a statement that abusers are obliged to carry out medical and social rehabilitation. Obstacles in the provision of rehabilitation services that comply with correctional rehabilitation standards can be explained that the number of correctional officers who have competence in carrying out narcotics rehabilitation is limited. Special block facilities for adequate rehabilitation participants are not yet available. Guidelines for the implementation of rehabilitation have not been disseminated to the community officers optimally. The function of narcotics rehabilitation has not been included in the organizational structure of the correctional unit. There has been no explicit mention that the section / section that carries out the duties and functions and responsibilities of the rehabilitation program so that managerially the rehabilitation program cannot be properly organized. Rehabilitation of narcotics abuse in Class II A Community Institution Tanjung Gusta Medan has not had an effective and sustainable stage.

However, the Tanjung Gusta Medan Class IIA Penitentiary also has strategic steps that have been carried out, namely by evaluating the implementation of rehabilitation and improvement both institutionally, human resources and narcotics rehabilitation mechanisms. However, there are still obstacles that still occur, one of which is: Motivation from WBP to participate in programs that go up and down, then the run for activities is still inadequate and in accordance with standards. Until it can be impeded, the rehabilitation program for narcotics abuse at UPT Penitentiary Class IIA Tanjung Gusta Medan has been running well even though it is not optimal.

Tanjung Gusta Medan Class II A Narcotics Penitentiary collaborates with various parties to provide social rehabilitation to prisoners in Lapas. This social rehabilitation program is based on the theory of behavioral approach where the application of a reward or reward system and punishment (punishment) in changing a behavior. Not only that, social rehabilitation programs also use a group approach where a group is used as a medium to change a behavior. In social rehabilitation programs, there are various norms and philosophies that can be used as role models to form better behavior. There are several phases designed to focus on emotional and intellectual development and behavior change in prisoners. Of course, this is so that prisoners are able to return to carrying out their social functions in community life properly and responsibly. This activity makes a structured grouping, addicts and drug abusers join a community that has a hierarchy, daily schedule, group therapy, group seminars and counseling as supporting media for the realization of self-change.

## CONCLUSION

The Regulation on the Pattern of Coaching Assisted Citizens for Drug Cases in Class IIA Women's Prisons in Medan City has been running quite well and is in accordance with Law Number 12 of 1995 jo Law Number 22 of 2022 related to the pattern of coaching Assisted Citizens for Drug Cases. Some forms of coaching provided by Class IIA women's prisons are personality coaching that concerns the beliefs of each citizen and fostering independence. The Rights of Citizens Assisted in Drug Cases in Class IIA Medan Women's Prison Based on Law Number 12 of 1995 Jo Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning corrections has been running properly.

As it is said that the process of detention or formation carried out in prisons can be successfully carried out if the rights of the prisoners have been fulfilled properly and it is in accordance with article 14 paragraph 1 that prisoners have the right to: practice their respective religious beliefs, receive mental and physical care, receive education and teaching, get access to health services and appropriate food, can file complaints, can receive visits from family members, lawyers or other people in turn, Get the opportunity for assimilation and vacation to visit the last relatives get parole. Legal protection of the rights of female prisoners in article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (UUDN RI/45) contains equality before the law, this rule causes consequences that the State in fulfilling the rights of the State must not have discriminatory treatment of the implementation process The State seeks to fulfill the rights of female prisoners in Class II A Medan Women's Correctional Institution with various steps, namely: Health Service Efforts for Women Prisoners, State Efforts in fulfilling proper food services for female prisoners.

The implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 article 54 concerning the rehabilitation of Assisted Citizens of Drug Cases in Class IIA Medan Women's Prison can be said to be going well but not optimally. Due to the limited number of correctional officers who have competence in conducting narcotics rehabilitation, special block facilities for adequate rehabilitation participants are not yet available. Guidelines for the implementation of rehabilitation have not been disseminated to the community officers optimally. The function of narcotics rehabilitation has not been included in the organizational structure of the correctional unit There has been no explicit mention that the section / section that carries out the duties and functions and responsibilities of the rehabilitation program so that managerially the rehabilitation program cannot be properly organized Rehabilitation of narcotics abuse in Class II A Tanjung Gusta Medan Community Institution does not yet have an effective and sustainable stage.

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