

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY REHABILITATION FOR NARCOTIC PRISONERS AT NARCOTICS SPECIAL PRISON CLAS II A JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is one of the government agencies that carry out public services to the public. These public services are aimed at prisoners, prison families and the community both individually and in groups who have an interest in prisoners. Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is a special prison that has the task of carrying out the rehabilitation of drug prisoners. One form of social rehabilitation carried out is the therapeutic community (TC). Transparency of activities is very important, including TC rehabilitation activities starting from the planning, implementation and end of activities. There are a lot of research on therapeutic community, which distinguishes this research from others, firstly, the location of the study was conducted in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta and second, highlighting the application of transparency in the implementation of TC rehabilitation in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta that has never been studied. This research raises the issue of how the implementation of therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta? Second, has the value of transparency been applied in the implementation of the therapeutic community as a manifestation of good governance in Narcotics Prison Class II A Jakarta? This study aims to determine the implementation of therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta and the application of the value of transparency in these activities. This research uses a qualitative approach and the research is descriptive. Data collection techniques carried out by interview, observation, and study documentation. The research subjects were the Section Head of Guidance for Prisoners and Correctional Students, guiding the therapeutic community activities and drug prisoners. The research location is Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. The results showed that the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta was not optimal in carrying out the rehabilitation of the therapeutic community and the values of transparency had not been applied in rehabilitation activities. The impact of rehabilitation objectives is not achieved, prisoners' involvement in rehabilitation activities is still low, the working atmosphere is less conducive, there is mutual suspicion between subordinates to the leadership, and the possibility of misuse of activity budgets by the authorities.

1. INTRODUCTION

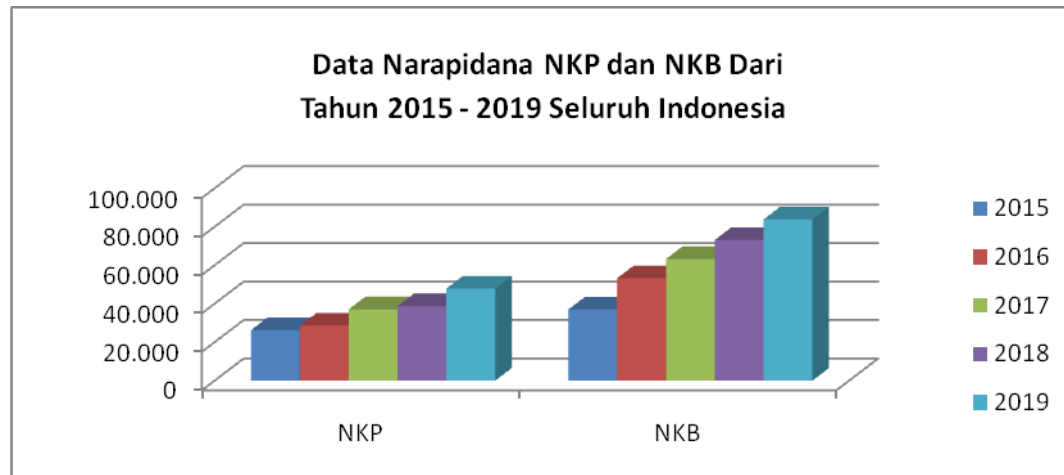
1.1. Background

One crime that is very alarming and needs special attention is the narcotics crime. Narcotics cases increase every year. The impact is that most of the prison institutions throughout Indonesia are inhabited by narcotics prisoners whose numbers are increasing every year. The complexity of the problem of drug trafficking in Indonesia made the government decide to handle it integratedly. The government

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issued Presidential Instruction Number 6 Year 2018 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication and Illicit Drug Trafficking (P4GN) Program.

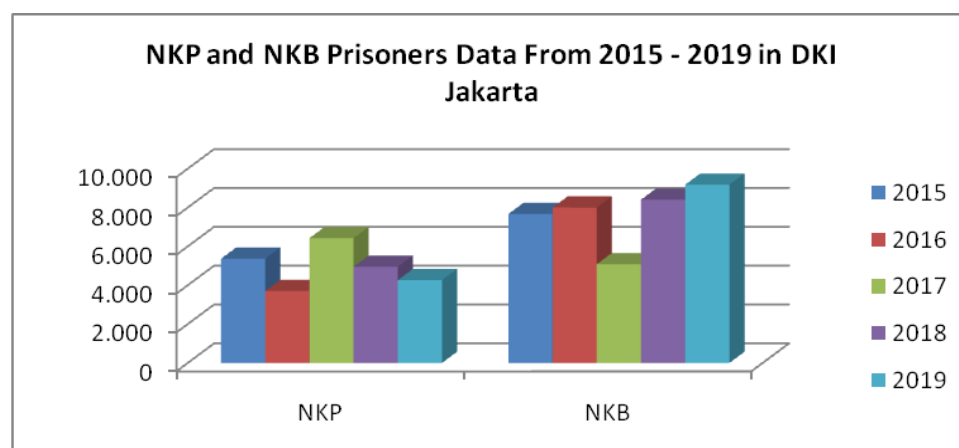
The available data shows that drug convicts are increasing every year throughout Indonesia. This can be seen from the diagram below:



Description: NKP: User Narcotics NKB: Drug Dealers Dealers.

Source: sms.gateway Ditjenpas, 2019

From the data above, the increase in the number of drug convicts also affects the DKI Jakarta province. DKI Jakarta is a national barometer and the data shows an increase in the number of drug prisoners, to be more clearly seen in the data below.



Description: NKP: User Narcotics NKB: Drug Dealers Dealers

Source: sms.gateway Ditjenpas, 2019

The increase in the number of drug prisoners in DKI Jakarta also has an effect on increasing the number of inmates in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. Data on the contents of prison inmates in 2016 were 3,168 people, in 2017 there were 2,664 people, in 2018 there were 2,416 people and in 2019 there were 2,602 people (Source: Sms.gateway Directorate of Corrections). This condition needs attention from the government. One of the solutions taken by the government is integrated drug handling. The manifestation of correctional participation in handling problems is to provide social therapeutic community rehabilitation in narcotics special prisons. This was

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reinforced by the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-14.OT.02.02 Year 2014 which states that one of the penal services standards is social rehabilitation services for drug users.

As a government agency that provides public services to prisoners, convict families and the community, it is obligatory to apply the values of good governance in carrying out their functional duties. Good governance is an obligation for every government agencies that provides public services. Correctional institutions are expected to provide good and professional services. One form of service provided to drug convicts in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is the rehabilitation of the therapeutic community (TC).

In the Minimum Standards Rules (SMR) number 58 (Ham, 2008, p. 280) it states that the purpose and reason for imprisonment or similar measures of freedom suppression are mainly aimed at protecting the public from crime. This goal can only be achieved if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure that as far as possible after returning to the community, the offender is not only determined but can also lead to a law-abiding and independent life. From SMR the number 58 can be interpreted that as long as inmates in prison need to be given activities that can help them change for the better than before. And this is the duty of the prison function in providing services to prisoners.

Minimum Rules Standard number 59 (Ham, 2008, p. 280) reinforces the sound of SMR number 58 which states that to achieve this goal, correctional institutions must utilize the forces of recovery, education, moral, spiritual and strength as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, and must try to implement all of them according to the needs of fostering individual prisoners. From SMR number 59 explanation that the form of services provided to prisoners can be in the form of recovery, education, moral, spiritual and assistance. The Narcotics Special Prison Class IIA Jakarta carries out the therapeutic community rehabilitation as a form of service to drug prisoners so that they can change for the better when they return to the community.

Research on the therapeutic community is quite a lot carried out as by Syarifuddin Gani (Gani, 2013) at Marsudi Putra Dharmapala Inderalaya Social Institution in South Sumatra by measuring the success rate of therapy with behavioral changes. There are also studies conducted by Muhammad Ilham Bakhtiar and Suehartono Syam (Syam, Muhammad Ilham Bakhtiar and Suehartono, 2013) that measure the success of TC rehabilitation in the Rehabilitation Center of BNN Baddoka, South Sulawesi. The difference in research that I have done aims to find out the process of implementing a therapeutic community in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. In the TC rehabilitation process problems will be identified and also to find out whether the value of transparency as a manifestation of good governance is applied or not. This research has not been done and something new.

The research questions formulated were twofold. First, how is the implementation of therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Prison Class II A

Jakarta? Second, has the value of transparency been implemented in the therapeutic community rehabilitation for narcotics prisoners as a manifestation of good governance in Narcotics Prison Class II A Jakarta?

This study aims to determine the implementation of the therapeutic community rehabilitation and the implementation of the value of transparency in the therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. The results of this study are important to know the extent of the implementation of the rehabilitation of the therapeutic community and the application of the value of transparency as a form of good governance in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta.

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

Narcotics Prison Class II A Jakarta is a special prison that has one of its functions to carry out rehabilitation for drug prisoners. TC Rehabilitation is a social rehabilitation carried out in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. Social rehabilitation services are provided in the form of TC rehabilitation activities, criminon and brief interventions, as mandated in article 10 paragraph 1 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 12 Year 2017 concerning the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Detainees. Based on Article 56 of Act 35 Year 2009 Regarding Narcotics states that social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental, and social, so that former narcotics addicts can return to carrying out social functions in people's lives. To realize this, one of the activities carried out by the Special Narcotics Prison is by providing TC rehabilitation to drug prisoners. The involvement of every prisoner, officer and community in these activities is very important.

Based on article 2 of the Minister of Law and Ham Regulation Number 12 Year 2017 Regarding the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Detainees that the rehabilitation of narcotics for Detainees and Penitentiary Fostered Citizens is aimed at narcotics addicts, narcotics abusers and narcotics abuse victims. From the above statement, prison is obliged to carry out drug rehabilitation. Drug rehabilitation services are a form of public service for prisoners and community.

From the above definition there is a common understanding with the Minimum Standards Rules (SMR) number 59 which states that to achieve this goal, correctional institutions must utilize the forces of recovery, education, moral, spiritual and strength as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, and must try to implement all of them according to the needs of fostering individual prisoners. This means that prisons are required to carry out rehabilitation for drug prisoners. And to realize this requires cooperation and support from all parties.

The objectives to be achieved by the SMR are number 58 (Ham, 2008, p. 280) which states that the purpose and reason for imprisonment or similar measures of freedom suppression are mainly aimed at protecting the public from crime. This goal can be achieved if the term of imprisonment is used to ensure that as far as possible

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after returning to the community, the offender is not only determined but can also lead to a law-abiding and independent life. For this reason, it is necessary to provide training and rehabilitation activities for prisoners.

To realize the number 59 SMR (Ham, 2008, p. 280) then based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Number : M.04.PR.07.03 Year 2003 concerning the Establishment of 13 (thirteen) Narcotics Special Prison units set. The purpose of establishing 13 (thirteen) narcotics prisons is to provide special rehabilitation for narcotics and psychotropic prisoners, and to change their behavior as users and dealers. Means there are 2 (two) functions carried out by the Narcotics Special Prison. The first function, as a place to undergo criminal and second, as a place or rehabilitation center for inmates addicted to narcotics or psychotropic drugs.

Based on the Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-14.OT.02.02 Year 2014 states that one of the penal services standards is social rehabilitation services for drug users. One form of social rehabilitation carried out in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is the therapeutic community rehabilitation. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2017 Regarding the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Detainees, Social rehabilitation is a process of integrated recovery activities, both physical, mental and social, so that former narcotics addicts can re-implement social function in people's lives. This is in line with the purpose of correcting the restoration of the life relationship, livelihood and life of an inmate. Restoring the relationship of life means restoring the relationship between the prisoner and the Creator (God), livelihood means restoring economic conditions or abilities or livelihoods and life means restoring the prisoner's relationship with fellow community members. To make this happen, it is necessary to rehabilitate drug prisoners.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2017 Regarding the Implementation of Narcotics Rehabilitation Services for Prisoners and Detainees, the rehabilitation of narcotics is aimed at detainees and correctional prisoners for narcotics addicts, narcotics abusers and victims of narcotics abuse. According to Ibrahim Fikma (Fikma, 2016) the intended addicts are basically victims of narcotics abuse that violates government regulations, and they are Indonesian citizens who are expected to be able to develop this country from adversity in almost all fields. Narcotics convicts are Indonesian citizens who must be helped to recover and participate in development.

In carrying out their duties in providing public services to prisoners and the public, Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is required to apply the values of good governance. The application of good governance values in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is expected to provide quality and professional public services to stakeholders.

Some experts give definitions about public services, among others (Cahyadi, 2016, p. 481-482):

1. Services according to Moenir are activities that are forwarded by organizations or individuals to consumers that are intangible and cannot be owned.
2. Public services according to Roth are defined as services available to the public, either in general or specifically.
3. Lewis and Gilman define public service as public trust.
4. Public service according to Kurniawan is the provision of services (serving) the needs of people or communities who have interests in the organization in accordance with the basic rules and procedures that have been determined.

Act Number 25 Year 2009 concerning Public Services defines public services as activities or series in order to meet service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and population of goods, services, and / or administrative services provided by public service providers. From the definition of experts it can be concluded that public services are services provided to consumers or stakeholders both in general or specifically in accordance with applicable regulations.

Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is one of the government agencies that provide public services to prisoners and the public is required to apply the values of good governance. The application of good governance values is expected to provide better quality and professional public services.

Some experts and institutions provide a definition of governance, among others, stated by:

1. Bohen (Ali, 2013, p. ...) governance is the responsibility and accountability for all operation of an organization)
2. Pequet (Indradi, 2017, p. 38) Governance is a process in which a socioeconomic system or other complex organizational systems are controlled and regulated.
3. Pinto (Indradi, 2017, p. 38) Governance is a process in which a socioeconomic system or other complex organizational systems are controlled and regulated. Pinto (Indradi, 2017, p. 38) defines governance as the practice of governing governance as the practice of administering power and authority by the government in managing government affairs in general, and economic development in particular.
4. World Bank (Indradi, 2017, p. 46) governance is The ways state power is used in managing economic and social resource for development of society).
5. UNDP (Indradi, 2017, p. 46) defines governance as follows "the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs at al levels.

Implementation of good governance requires each individual involved in the system to provide the best ability to work. Good governance requires improvement in the system, therefore the participation of every individual is very important to achieve goals. As stated by Tussman (Indradi, 2017, p. 37) states that "governance is not by the best among us but by the best within each of us" (the government should not be implemented by the best people among the apparatus the state, but precisely by the best ability of each individual of the state apparatus concerned).

The concept of governance essentially illustrates the change in meaning of governance that refers to (Indradi, 2017, p. 47):

1. A new process of governing (a new process of governing)
2. Changes in conditions in the rules arrangement (a changed condition of ordered rule)
3. A new method of community participation in government (the new method by community society is governed).

These three concepts are intended to create quality public services. Specifically in correctional institutions it is expected that the services provided are in accordance with established standards, efficient and straightforward.

One theory of governance with the socio cybermatics approach (Indradi, 2017, p. 47) emphasizes that to achieve public satisfaction is not only the responsibility of the government. Thus the community also has a role to create good governance. A good governance approach requires collective action. Collective action is a form of achieving common goals.

According to Bhatta (Indradi, 2017, p. 41) governance has 4 (four) main elements, namely accountability, transparency, openness and rule of law. The four elements are elaborated in the PASTI values system at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. It must have professional meaning, accountability, synergy, transparency and innovation. In this study the author focuses on the transparency value system.

One of the values of good governance is transparency. According to Mardiasmo (Ham B. P., 2017, p. 48) transparency means the openness of the government in providing information related to public resource management activities to those who need information. The government is obliged to provide financial information and other information that will be used for decision making by interested parties. Transparency is a principle that guarantees the freedom of everyone to obtain information about governance, namely information about the policy making process and its implementation and the results achieved. Transparency provides an opportunity for all interested parties to be able to access a variety of regulations, laws and government policies with minimal costs.

The characteristics of good governance formulated by UNDP consist of 9 (nine) things, among others (Indradi, 2017, p. 50) first, participation (participation), rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation. Equity, Effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, strategic vision. Transparency is built on the values of freedom that is responsible.

In implementing regional government transparency has 2 (two) meanings, namely:

1. One form of government accountability to the people
2. Efforts to improve management and good governance and reduce opportunities for practices of collusion, corruption and nepotism (KKN) (Ham B. P., 2017).

The application of the value of transparency that is continuous and continuous, can bring impact or better results for the organization.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research method is a way to solve problems that serve as a guide to gain in-depth knowledge about an object under study by collecting, compiling, interpreting data and testing its truth.

3.1. Formulation of Problem

There are 2 (two) research questions, first, how is the implementation of therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta? Second, has the implementation of the value of transparency in the therapeutic community rehabilitation been implemented in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta?

3.2. Research Objective

This study is to analyze the implementation of the therapeutic community rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta.

3.3. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative approach. In a qualitative approach the theory does not become the main central. To build a comprehensive interpretation of the research data will be compared with the theory.

3.4. Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach. According to Denzim and Lincoln Qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out using a variety of available methods (Moleong, 2014, p. 5). Qualitative research is an inquiry of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore social or human problem. The researcher build a complex, holistic picture, analyze words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in natural setting.

3.5. Research Characteristic

This research is descriptive research. The aim is to describe a phenomenon by examining it regularly, objectively and carefully.

3.6. Research Location

The study was located in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta.

3.7. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques in this study used interview guidelines that were prepared openly to be asked to informants in this study and made observations or direct observations at Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta.

3.7.1. Primary Data

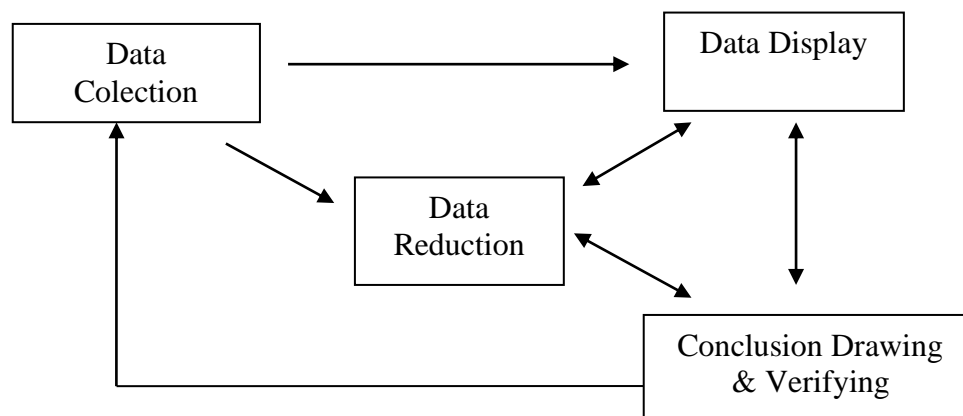
There are 2 (two) methods used in data collection, namely: first, in-depth interviews with research subjects. The research subjects were the Section Head of Prisoners and Correctional Students Development Section, prison staff in the therapeutic community and prison inmates field. The second primary data comes from scientific books, journals related to rehabilitation, good governance and correctional services to support existing data.

3.7.2. Secondary Data

Conduct a literature study by studying various legal provisions relating to correctional services especially in the provision of drug rehabilitation and literature on good governance.

3.8. Data analysis

Researchers use data validity techniques that focus on credibility and confirmability criteria (Bungin, 2010,p. 69). Data analysis techniques used refer to the opinion of Miles and Huberman (Bungin, 2010, p. 69), namely: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (verification). These three data analysis processes are simultaneous and interactive processes. This process is in the form of a cycle and for more details it can be seen as follows :



4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Result

The findings obtained from this study are:

1. The implementation of TC activities in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is not optimal. This is caused by oversight carried out by officers is not optimal. Officers only assist during work hours only (morning 07.30 WIB - 16.00 WIB Monday to Thursday and 07.30 WIB - 16.30 WIB on Friday). Night activities are accompanied by inmates who have been appointed by officers.
2. Low prisoner interest in participating in social rehabilitation activities. This is due to the low knowledge and understanding of prisoners of the importance of social rehabilitation.
3. The application of the value of transparency in the planning and implementation of TC activities in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta does not yet exist. The impact arises an uncomfortable working atmosphere, mutual suspicion between staff / subordinates to the leadership.

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1. Guidance in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta

Based on article 2 number (1) Government Regulation number 31 Year 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Guidance stated that the coaching and mentoring program covers the activities of fostering and mentoring personalities and independence. Article 2 number (2) Government Regulation Number 31 Year 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Principles says that the coaching program is intended for Prisoners and Correctional Students. Article 3 Government Regulation Number 31 Year 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Principles, which states that the fostering and guidance of personality and independence as referred to in Article 2 covers matters relating to:

- a. devotion to God Almighty;
- b. national and state awareness;
- c. intellectual property;
- d. attitude and behavior;
- e. physical and spiritual health;
- f. legal awareness;
- g. healthy reintegration with society;
- h. job skills; and
- i. job training and production.

Based on these regulations the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta also carries out fostering independence and personality. Fostering Independence in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta includes work skills guidance activities. Work Skills Guidance in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is called the vocational training center. Existing work skills activities include bread making training, wood training, fisheries training, plantation training, handicraft training, barber

training, laundry training, screen printing training, rubber recycling training, welding training and sewing training. Personality development includes boarding school activities, routine recitation, learning to read and write the Koran, mass and commemoration of religious holidays.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Number 04.PR.07.03 Year 2003 concerning the Establishment of 13 (thirteen) Narcotics Prison Correctional Institutions aiming to provide special rehabilitation for narcotics and psychotropic prisoners and change their behavior as a user or dealer. To make it happen, the main task of Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta is to carry out the process of correcting prisoners / students in prison using narcotics and other illegal drugs. To carry out these basic tasks, the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta has functions, among others:

1. Carry out fostering prisoners / correctional students of narcotics cases.
2. Providing guidance, therapy and rehabilitation of prisoners / prisoners in prison for narcotics cases.
3. Providing social / spiritual guidance.
4. Carry out security maintenance and prison order.
5. Carry out administrative affairs and prisons households.

Coaching activities focused on social rehabilitation and medical rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation is a coaching activity aimed at guiding prisoners to develop social attitudes and proporsial attitudes. It is hoped that when they return to the community, they will not repeat acts of drug abuse. The forms of social rehabilitation in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta are therapeutic community (TC), boarding school activities, criminion, learning to read and write the Koran, Vocational Training Centre, , welding training and sewing training, computers, English and boy-scout. Forms of medical rehabilitation activities were carried out including the examination of health conditions and the status of new prisoners (medical check-up for new prisoners), routine health services, identification of illnesses suffered, physician control to the occupants' blocks and inpatient and outpatient activities for sick prisoners.

4.3. Implementation of Therapeutic Community (TC)

Therapeutic community (TC) activities at the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta began in 2004. The supply of TC activities for Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta officers is carried out by Indonesian Narcotics Agency (BNN). Prison officers involved in TC training by BNN were also included as apprentices at BNN for 2 (two) months and in social centers for drug rehabilitation for 10 (ten) days.

Therapeutic community (TC) activities for drug prisoners in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta are carried out in the advanced coaching stage. In the initial stage of development there is no social rehabilitation. Every prisoner who has entered the advanced coaching stage is required to participate in social rehabilitation activities until the final coaching phase. Prisoners who take part in social rehabilitation

activities are prioritized for proposed parole (PB). Based on article 7 Government Act Number 31 Year 1999 Concerning Building and Guidance for Correctional Principles, states that the coaching stage was carried out in several stages. The coaching phase includes:

- 1) Early Stage Coaching
- 2) Advanced Coaching
- 3) Final Stage Coaching

This activity must be attended by prisoners related to Government Act Number 99 Year 2012 concerning the Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Penitentiary Guided Citizens. TC activities are carried out from Monday to Friday as scheduled. The activities are not carried out on Saturday and Sunday.

TC activities are carried out for 3 (three) months with 30 (thirty) participants. TC activities are activities aimed at helping convicted drug cases against the suggestion not to use drugs anymore. The method used by applying a regular lifestyle. It is hoped that convicted drug cases can break away from drug dependence after participating in TC activities. The purpose of TC has in common with the purpose of coaching. According to Dr. Sahardjo, S.H. the purpose of fostering is correctional facilities, it can be divided into three things, namely: (1) After leaving the correctional institution no longer commits a crime; (2) Being a useful human being, playing an active and creative role in developing his nation and country; (3) Being able to get closer to God Almighty and get happiness in the world and in the hereafter (Biafri, 2019, p. 16). A similar statement was made by Baharudin Soeryobroto (Biafri, 2019, p. 16), the penitentiary system aims to make ex-convicts able to: (1) Will not break the law again; (2) Become an active and creative development force in the development of the nation, state and religion; (3) Can live happily in the world and in the hereafter.

Participants in TC activities are inmates who have entered the advanced training stage. The shortage of participants in TC activities can be taken from social rehabilitation participants in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta. Prisoners in Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta if they have participated in social rehabilitation activities, then the final stage of coaching will only stop or finish. So after completing one program of social rehabilitation activities, prisoners continue to follow another program. This policy was taken by the prison because there were still low prisoners' interest in participating in social rehabilitation activities.

Before TC activities are carried out, all participants are required to take a urine test. Closing of TC activities also ended with a urine test for participants. This urine test of 2 (two) times will provide valid data for officers, whether prisoners who take TC still consume drugs or not. This means that if after the activity there is still a positive urine test result, it can be said that TC activity is less successful.

In carrying out TC activities Officers are assisted by 6 (six) inmates as peer counselors. These peer counselors are prisoners who have attended TC rehabilitation and passed. To become a peer counselor, inmates are selected by officers. The peer counselor is assigned to assist the prisoners from the beginning of the activity until the

activity ends at night. Monitoring of TC participants is done 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Several stages of TC activities include morning meetings, morning briefings, encounter groups, static groups, and others. Adiptif counseling is also prepared which is done once a week. The TC rehabilitation team in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta consists of 25 (twenty-five) officers but is not running optimally. In fact, there are only 2 (two) or 3 (three) people who accompany TC activities every day. This situation occurs because the task of rehabilitation becomes an additional task in the Employee Performance Target (SKP) in addition to outside tasks such as administration too much.

Several stages of TC activities include morning meetings, morning briefings, encounter groups, static groups, and others. Adiptif counseling is also prepared which is done once a week. The TC rehabilitation team in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta consists of 25 (twenty-five) officers but is not running optimally. In fact, there are only 2 (two) or 3 (three) people who accompany TC activities every day. This situation occurs because the rehabilitation task becomes an additional task in the employee SKP besides that outside tasks such as administration are also numerous.

4.4. Transparency Of Budgeting Theurapetic Community Rehabilitation Activities

Initially the TC activities budget in the Narcotics Special Prison Class II A Jakarta was funded by BNN. The assistance provided by BNN is in the form of vocational instruments, musical instruments and psychological test kits. In 2006 the funding was stopped. Relief funds for TC rehabilitation were given again by BNN after the rehabilitation of a thousand drug addicts during the administration of President Joko Widodo. Now TC activity funds have been realized in the office budget.

In terms of budget planning, TC activities are arranged by the personnel and financial sub-sections. The technical parties responsible for TC activities are not involved in preparing the TC activity budget plans.

From the implementation side, the technical party as the direct responsibility of the activity was also not involved. The purchase of goods for the purposes of TC activities is carried out by the personnel and financial subdivisions. Technical parties only submit the need for TC activities for 3 (three) months. According to the largest budget informant used to buy urine test kits, TC uniforms and snack shirt participants.

At the end of the activity in the form of accountability activities are also compiled by the sub division of staffing and finance. Technical parties are also not involved.

The office budget is managed by a treasurer. The budget user authority is the head of the penitentiary. TC's overall budget information for one budget year is only known by the prison staffing and finance department. Conditions and work situations that are not open in terms of TC activities budgets generate distrust and poor prejudice

from staff towards the leadership. The impact of the staff working is not optimal, they feel unappreciated and there is no sense of belonging.

This is different when TC budget comes from BNN. Each TC working group member knows the entire TC budget for one activity. Every TC working group member knows that the budget is used for any purpose. Budget transparency or transparency results in each TC working group member being responsible for carrying out TC activities. Situations like this make their staff feel valued, recognized for their existence and a sense of belonging. The absence of a transparent budget for TC activities can lead to misappropriation of state funds by the authorities, prone to corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN), TC activities are not optimal and arise suspicion or distrust of the leadership. The work situation as above will not be comfortable for anyone.

In terms of oversight of the use of the budget in prison is still low. This is due to the absence of an internal supervision structure in prison. The Head of Penitentiary as the Budget User Authority (KPA) has full authority over the use of office budgets. This situation makes it difficult for treasurers to have a different understanding from the head of the penitentiary in using the state budget. According to Goffman, Lapas is a total institution that has characteristics such as being controlled by power (hegemony) and having a clear hierarchy (Pujileksono, 2017, p. 78). The bureaucratic patterns that occur in prisons are semi-military with a work culture of command patterns. To deny the leadership's command is to fight and that is the wrong action.

It is common knowledge that budget matters in prisons only the head of the penitentiary and treasurer know. Such conditions are prone to abuse of the state budget. As a result, it is difficult for prisons to become good government institutions, especially in budget transparency. According to Wicipto Setiadi (Setiadi, 2018, p. 253) this condition is a management obstacle that is the obstacle originating from ignoring or not applying good management principles (high commitment carried out fairly, transparently and accountably). This situation must be changed. It is hoped that prison will become an open institution so that it can provide professional public services to prisoners and the public. As stated by Prasetyantoko (Cahyadi, 2016, p. 479) that to improve performance it is necessary to apply the principle of good governance.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research description, it can be concluded that:

- a) The implementation of TC activities in Class II Narcotics Prison Jakarta is not optimal.
- b) The low interest of prisoners in participating in social rehabilitation activities.
- c) The application of transparency in the implementation of TC activities in prisons does not yet exist.

Based on the results of the study, the suggestions given include:

- a) Optimizing TC rehabilitation activities by making TC rehabilitation tasks a primary task rather than an additional task in the Employee Performance Targets (SKP) of employees.
- b) Increasing prisoners' awareness through socialization will be important and the benefits of social rehabilitation in Class II Narcotics Prison Special A Jakarta. Socialization is carried out by officers from block to block on a scheduled basis. It is expected that the number of social rehabilitation participants will increase.
- c) The Directorate General of Corrections should provide direction and socialization for the application of good governance values. The positive and negative impacts of the risk that must be borne by the heads of technical implementation units (UPT) if they abuse the state budget.
- d) The Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights should carry out their duties as a companion in the implementation of the budget in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Remind and provide corrections for repairs if an error occurs.
- e) The Head of the Technical Implementation Unit (Head of UPT) is also expected to have high integrity in carrying out his duties as the authorized user of the budget (KPA) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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