

EFFECTIVENESS OF REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS FOR INPATIENTS IN LANGKAT NARCOTICS PRISON

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Abstract.

The registration and classification process is a very crucial initial step in the correctional system, its implementation often faces obstacles, both in terms of human resources, facilities, and existing policies. In the context of Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary, where overcapacity and the complexity of narcotics cases are the main problems, the effectiveness of the implementation of prisoner registration and classification standards needs to be further evaluated. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of prisoner registration and classification standards at Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary, as well as how its implementation can support better guidance for prisoners. The data collection tool in this study uses document studies or literature studies, which means searching for data by studying documents or library materials according to the problems being studied. In general, research distinguishes between primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected and processed by the researcher directly from the subject or object of the research, while secondary data is data obtained indirectly from the object or subject of the research. These regulations as a whole aim to ensure that every prisoner in Indonesia is properly registered, properly classified according to their characteristics and needs, and receives appropriate guidance to improve their behavior and prepare for their reintegration into society. The implementation of prisoner registration and classification in relation to determining the pattern of guidance in the Correctional Institution (LAPAS) is as important as registration. Overall, proper registration and classification will support the determination of the appropriate pattern of guidance, which in turn can increase the success of rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, registration, classification, prisoners*

BACKGROUND

When the criminal court decision on the defendant has permanent legal force (inkracht van gewijsde), based on the procedural provisions regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Procedure Code), the Prosecutor's Office will execute the decision by placing the defendant, whose status has changed to a convict, in a Correctional Institution (LAPAS). Furthermore, Article 10 of Law 12/1995 stipulates that the first thing that must be done when handing over a convict to a Correctional Institution is registration (registration) of the convict. Correctional Institutions (LAPAS) are an integral part of the correctional system in Indonesia, with the primary goal of providing guidance to inmates so they can reintegrate into society after serving their sentences. Effective guidance requires a strong foundation in inmate management, one of which is through the implementation of a sound inmate registration and classification system. Inmate registration and classification are two crucial aspects of prison management. Inmate registration is the process of recording an inmate's identity and information upon their initial entry into the correctional system. Meanwhile, classification aims to group inmates based on various criteria, such as type of crime, risk level, and behavior, to determine appropriate placement and guidance patterns. Langkat Narcotics Penitentiary, as a correctional institution specifically handling drug inmates, faces unique challenges and needs related to inmate management. The majority of inmates at this prison are involved in drug-related crimes, each with its own unique characteristics, both psychologically and socially, as well as in their impact on rehabilitation. Therefore,

implementing effective registration and classification standards is crucial to creating a safe, orderly correctional system capable of providing optimal rehabilitation. However, although the registration and classification process is a crucial initial step in the correctional system, its implementation often faces obstacles, both in terms of human resources, facilities, and existing policies. In the context of the Langkat Narcotics Prison, where overcapacity and the complexity of narcotics cases are major problems, the effectiveness of the implementation of inmate registration and classification standards requires further evaluation. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of inmate registration and classification standards at the Langkat Narcotics Prison and how their implementation can support better inmate development. In this case, effectiveness will be measured by the extent to which the registration and classification process can provide a clear picture of the inmate's characteristics, determine appropriate placement policies, and support more targeted development programs. By understanding the effectiveness of the registration and classification process, it is hoped that the Langkat Narcotics Prison can improve its inmate management system, which in turn will positively impact the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates, particularly in narcotics cases, to reduce recidivism rates and prepare them to return to society in a better condition.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. What are the regulations related to prisoner registration and classification standards?
2. How is the registration and classification of prisoners carried out in relation to determining the pattern of development in prisons?

RESEARCH METHODS

Research can be defined as all the activities of searching, investigating and scientific experimenting in a particular field to obtain new facts or principles aimed at improving science and technology. Meanwhile, according to Tyrus Hillway (Introduction to Research), research is a scientific method carried out through careful and complete investigation of all the evidence that can be obtained regarding a particular problem, so that a solution can be obtained for the problem. This research is a live-case study of the phenomena occurring in the Correctional Institution (LAPAS) related to the practice of implementing standardized registration and classification of prisoners in the Langkat Narcotics Correctional Institution (LAPAS Narkotika), which is conducted using a normative-empirical method to analyze the effectiveness of standardized registration and classification of prisoners. This research is based on documentation analysis. This means that the research will analyze many legal and administrative documents on the administration of correctional institutions, especially those published by relevant institutions, so the legal materials used are in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The legal material collection technique that will be used as a source in this research is a literature study, namely the collection of legal materials by reading laws and regulations, official documents, journals, articles from the internet, and other literature that is closely related to the problems discussed based on secondary legal materials. The data collection tool in this research uses document study or literature study, which means searching for data by studying documents or library materials related to the problem being studied. In research, a distinction is generally made between primary and secondary data. Primary data is data collected and processed by the researcher directly from the research subject or object, while secondary data is data obtained indirectly from the research object or subject. In this research, the author will use the following principles:

1. Secondary data was collected by analyzing reports compiled by LAPAS and normative legal materials consisting of the Corrections Law and its derivative regulations, especially those governing the registration standards and classification of prisoners and other documents.
2. Primary sources were collected by conducting interviews with UPT LAPAS staff whose functions and duties are related to the implementation of prisoner registration and classification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regulations related to prisoner registration and classification standards in Indonesia encompass various laws, government regulations, and internal policies issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Some of the main regulations governing this are:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.
 - a. Article 1 (4): This law explains that correctional facilities aim to provide guidance to prisoners so that they can return to society with better attitudes and behavior.
 - b. Article 14: Regulates the prisoner classification system, where prisoners must be classified based on the type of crime, age, and their sentence status to ensure appropriate correctional programs.

2. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2006 concerning Corrections
 - a. Article 5 It states that in the context of correctional services, prisoners must be guided through programs that are appropriate to the type of crime committed, the level of danger, and their needs.
 - b. Article 6 namely regulating the importance of prisoner registration, which serves as a basis for their classification and placement in correctional institutions.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2013 concerning the Correctional System This regulation provides further guidance on the technical implementation of the correctional system, including the registration and classification process for inmates. Article 4 stipulates that inmate registration must be carried out carefully, recording identity, legal status, and information related to the crime committed. Article 6 also regulates the classification of inmates, which includes grouping based on the type of crime, age, and health and psychological conditions.
4. Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-74.PK.01.06.02 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Classification of Prisoners This decree provides more detailed guidelines on how to classify inmates based on several criteria such as level of danger, type of crime, and length of sentence. This classification aims to create more effective guidance and maintain security within correctional institutions.
5. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2017 concerning the Management of Prisoner Administration. This regulation governs the administrative procedures related to the registration and enrollment of inmates, including how inmate data should be recorded and managed by prison officials. Article 3 regulates the registration and enrollment process, which involves collecting inmates' personal data and information about their crimes.
6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Correctional Institutions. Every correctional institution in Indonesia typically has standard operating procedures (SOPs) detailing operational procedures related to inmate registration and classification. These SOPs refer to higher-level regulations and provide practical guidance for prison officers in carrying out their duties. Implementing inmate registration and classification, in relation to determining correctional patterns in correctional institutions (LAPAS), is crucial because it aims to create an effective correctional system and provide guidance tailored to the needs and characteristics of inmates. Below are some key points related to this process.
 - a. Prisoner Registration

The registration process is the initial stage when someone enters the correctional system. During this stage, the inmate's identity is fully recorded, including personal data, legal background, and other important information. This registration includes information such as the type of crime committed, age, health status, education, and other relevant information that may affect their correctional system.
 - b. Classification of Prisoners

After the registration process, inmates will be classified based on several factors. This classification is important to ensure that inmates are placed in sections or blocks that suit their category. Factors that form the basis for classification include the type of crime. Inmates who commit minor crimes will be separated from those who commit serious crimes, especially violent crimes. Security risks, based on the level of threat or potential for inmates to disrupt prison security, they can be categorized as low-, medium-, or high-risk inmates. Behavior, Classification can also be based on behavioral history during previous detention. Inmates who are frequently involved in problems or violence will be placed in a more restrictive environment. Age and Health: Inmates who are older or have certain health problems can be placed in more supportive facilities.
 - c. Determination of Development Patterns

Based on the classification results, the prison can determine a developmental program tailored to the needs of each inmate. This program aims to rehabilitate inmates so they can return to society and bring positive change. The Development Program for Low-Risk Inmates, namely inmates who are not dangerous and have behaved well during their detention, can participate in development that focuses more on skills development and education. This development aims to provide them with opportunities to improve themselves and be better prepared for reintegration into society. The Guidance Program for High-Risk Inmates, namely those who pose a security threat or have committed serious crimes, will receive more intensive and closely monitored guidance. This can include mental rehabilitation, psychological counseling, and training to reduce aggression levels. In addition, some inmates may require specialized rehabilitation programs, such as those involved in drug abuse, psychological problems, or those who have experienced severe trauma due to crimes committed or experienced.

d. Periodic Evaluation

Prisoner development does not stop at initial classification. Periodic evaluations are necessary to monitor their progress. If necessary, the classification or development plan can be changed based on progress or changes in the inmate's behavior. Overall, effective registration and classification significantly influence appropriate development plans, which in turn contribute to the successful reintegration of prisoners into society after completing their sentences.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

These regulations as a whole aim to ensure that every prisoner in Indonesia is properly registered, properly classified according to their characteristics and needs, and receives appropriate guidance to improve their behavior and prepare for their reintegration into society. The implementation of registration and classification of prisoners in relation to determining the pattern of development in Correctional Institutions (LAPAS) is as important as proper registration, namely accurate and complete registration is an important initial step in the correctional system, because it records the identity, legal background, and other important information that affects the development of prisoners. Classification of inmates based on type of crime, level of security risk, behavior, age, and health is crucial to determine appropriate placement, in order to create a safe environment and support the rehabilitation process. Based on the classification, the correctional program can be tailored to the inmates' needs. Low-risk inmates will receive more focused education and skills training, while high-risk inmates will receive closer supervision and more intensive training. As well as Regular evaluation of the development of prisoners is essential to ensure that the applied development patterns remain relevant and effective, and provide opportunities for prisoners to change and reintegrate into society better. Overall, proper registration and classification will support the determination of appropriate development patterns, which in turn can increase the success of rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners.

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