



Effectiveness of Assimilation Implementation on Criminal Criminators of Narcotics (Case Study at the Surakarta City Detention Center)

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Abstract

The criminal justice system is a system or network that exists in society in order to eradicate crimes that occur, one of the existing systems is a penitentiary that provides guidance to inmates. This study aims to describe and explain the implementation of assimilation and the effectiveness of the assimilation of narcotics convicts in the Surakarta city detention center. This research is a legal research conducted with a qualitative non-doctrinal approach. The type of study in this research is more descriptive in nature, because it intends to clearly describe various things related to the object under study. The implementation of assimilation at the Surakarta Prison regarding the requirements for providing assimilation that is not in accordance with its implementation, the procedures for providing assimilation that are not in accordance with the provisions, and also the implementation of assimilation that is not in accordance with PEMENKUMHAM No.3 of 2018. This is influenced by several factors that are not fulfilled by regulations Changing laws and regulations, one of which is due to the existence of Covid-19, the limited number of law enforcement officers which causes the need for assistance from third parties, inadequate infrastructure such as the limited number of detention rooms which causes the room to overcapacity, the community and culture factors stigma or unfavorable views towards inmates who are given assimilation.

Keywords: *Correctional Institutions; Assimilation; Narcotics*

1. Preliminary

The criminal justice system is a system/network that exists in society in order to eradicate crimes that occur in society. The objectives of the criminal justice system are as follows, namely to prevent people from becoming victims of crime, resolve cases of crimes that occur so that people are satisfied that justice has been upheld and those who are guilty are convicted and make sure that those who have committed crimes do not repeat their crimes (Romli, 2010, p. 3). The abuse of narcotics is currently experiencing rapid development, where narcotics are no longer used as a medicinal purpose or scientific development goal, but are diverted to obtain huge profits, namely by illegally trafficking narcotics to various countries. This is what causes public concern because the consequences that arise from the abuse

of narcotics can endanger the life of the nation and state, especially for the growth and development of the younger generation (Koesno, 2015, p. 2).

With the promulgation of Law Number 12 of 1995 Concerning Corrections, it provides reinforcement of efforts to realize the correctional system as an order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as ways of fostering correctional assisted citizens based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the coaches, those who are fostered, and the community to improve the quality of the prisoners in prison in order to be aware of mistakes, improve oneself, and not repeat criminal acts so that they are declared free to be accepted back by the community and actively participate in development with the hope of living naturally as good and responsible citizens of society.

In Article 3 of Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance of Prison-Assisted Citizens, it is stated that coaching is carried out to assisted residents related to several aspects, namely devotion to God Almighty, national and state awareness, intellectual, attitude and behavior, physical health. and spirituality, legal awareness, healthy reintegration with society, work skills and work and production training.

Every prisoner has the opportunity to obtain assimilation in accordance with what is stipulated in Article 36 of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assistants. As stipulated in Government Regulation No. 99/2012 concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assistants, for inmates who wish to obtain assimilation must meet the specified requirements, namely having good behavior, actively participating in the coaching program well; and have served $\frac{1}{2}$ (one half) of the criminal period. Meanwhile, on the other hand, for narcotics convicts, the requirements that must be met if they want to get assimilation are good behavior, active in participating in the coaching program well and have served $\frac{2}{3}$ (two thirds) of the criminal period.

In the correctional facility, it is clear how prisoners are placed in a room, outside the prison room is surrounded by towering walls, so that their life seems to be confined while they are in prison and away from social life. This is different from life outside prisons, where prisoners can directly touch and interact with the community without being limited by a certain barrier, but under supervision from prison officials. For criminal convicts in general who are assimilated can directly interact/come into contact with the community such as being involved in community service, doing work for certain parties who are collaborating with prisons, and so on. Another case is experienced by narcotics case convicts where only assimilation is received, namely narcotics convicts who were sentenced to court with imprisonment of less than 5 years. The process of assimilation of narcotics convicts, both dealers and addicts, should be given based on the provisions of the Legislation and closely monitored. This is because when the assimilation takes place, the prisoners are given the opportunity to interact with the community.

But often during assimilation, narcotics prisoners have the opportunity to distribute narcotics in certain ways, such as contacting narcotics dealers when officers are careless and some are working with prison guards to bring prohibited items into prison. This indicates that the development of legal awareness of a narcotics convict as stipulated in Article 3 letter (F) of Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance of Penitentiary Assisted Citizens has not been fully implemented.

From the description of the background of the problem that has been described above, the researcher is interested in compiling a thesis with the title of implementation effectiveness assimilation of convicted narcotics case studies in the Surakarta city detention center.

2. Research Methods

This research is based on legal research conducted with a qualitative non-doctrinal approach. The type of study in this research is more descriptive in nature, because it intends to clearly describe various things related to the object under study, namely the implementation of assimilation in the Surakarta City Detention Center. This research is a scientific paper based on the results of literature review and field studies, so that the data sources of this writing are data in the form of statutory documents or legal documents, scientific journal literature and interviews.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Implementation of the Assimilation of Narcotics Prisoners At the Surakarta City Detention Center

The assimilation of narcotics and prisoners in the Surakarta city detention center in the research conducted by this author will be based on the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No.3 of 2018 concerning the terms and procedures for granting remissions, assimilation, leave, visiting family, parole, leave ahead of release, and on conditional leave. In an effort to obtain the required data, the author has conducted interviews with 10 convicts of narcotics in the Surakarta City Detention Center, which are as follows:

1. Terms of Assimilation

Based on Article 45 paragraph (1) Permenkumham No. 3 of 2018 states that the requirements for assimilation are as follows:

- a. Doing well is proven by not serving a disciplined sentence in the last 9 (six) months

Having good behavior is proven by not serving a disciplined sentence in the last 9 months, where this narcotics crime is different from general crimes where only the last 6 months.

The disciplinary penalties referred to in this article are in accordance with the provisions in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Prisons and State Detention Centers, each prisoner and detainee has obligations as regulated in Article 3. Of the 10 inmates who are assimilated by the Surakarta City Detention Center 5 are in accordance with the existing provisions they are orderly and carry out obligations as it should. Then 5 It is not in accordance with the existing provisions, namely because it is only for 6 months which is based on PERMENKUMHAM number 10 of 2020 concerning the terms of providing assimilation and integration rights for prisoners and children in the context of preventing and overcoming the spread of Covid-19 which provides conditions for only 6 months due to the Covid-19 outbreak.

Then in relation to the prohibition stipulated in Article 4 Out of 10 convicts who were assimilated by the Surakarta city detention center 5 were in accordance with the existing provisions, they were orderly and there were actions that violated the prohibitions as regulated above, and 5 were not suitable due to The existence of Permenkumham number 10 of 2020 concerning the requirements for providing assimilation and integration rights for prisoners and children in the context of preventing and overcoming the spread of Covid-19 which can only be required for 6 nine. Therefore, the 5 prisoners have complied with the existing provisions, namely having good behavior, proven by not serving a disciplined sentence within the last 9 months. Sealin that 5 is not in accordance with the existing provisions due to the existence of Permenkumham during the Covid-19 pandemic which can have good behavior proven by not

servicing a disciplined sentence within the last 6 months. Thus the existence of this outbreak has an effect on assimilation.

b. Actively following the coaching program well

Based on the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance of Community Assisted Citizens, which in Article 1 paragraph 1 states that guidance is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, attitudes and behavior, intellectual, spiritual and physical health, Nasrapidana professionals and correctional students. Furthermore, in Article 2, it is stated that the coaching and mentoring program consists of fostering and mentoring independent personalities and in Article 3 it is stated that the coaching and guidance of personality and independence consists of several things. From the data obtained by the author related to the requirements of assimilation, namely being active in following the coaching program well, So according to Firoh Qomarudin as the head of the sub-section of administration and care of the Class 1 Surakarta Prison, said that out of 10 prisoners who were given assimilation, there must first be an assessment of their participation in the guidance program. If it has met the assessment standards which are said to have followed the program well, the prisoner has the right to obtain assimilation by considering the other requirements (Qomarudin, 2020).

Thus, from the data submitted by Firoh Qomarudin, each coaching is carried out by several programs and also assessments for each prisoner, where these programs include several activities, such as increasing devotion to God Almighty, namely by carrying out activities according to the inmate's religion. If there is a study or recitation in Islam, State and national awareness, for example, is education about State Defense taught by people who are experts in their fields, Intellectuals, for example learning in classrooms, there is also formal education, attitudes and behavior, for example by providing lessons about manners and manners, spiritual and physical health, for example, such as when a detention center invites a psychologist or psychiatrist to consult with inmates, and also conducts or organizes several sports activities for inmates, related to awareness law, for example by providing learning about the law and several laws and regulations, healthy reintegration with the community, for example by providing awareness of life in the community, work skills for example by providing skills for inmates, for example sewing, painting or other skills for inmates, jam that also given work and production training. Where each coaching program is implemented properly and the standards are measured.

Thus, from the data described above and related to the requirements for assimilation, namely being active in following the coaching program well, in this case it is in accordance with the provisions of Permenkumham No. 3 of 2018, because of the 10 prisoners who were researched, none of the prisoners violated the provisions above.

c. Has served 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal period with a minimum of 9 (nine) months

Requirements for granting active assimilation have become 2/3 of the criminal period with a minimum of 9 months for narcotics piodana. Regarding the assimilation of narcotics convicts, according to Firoh Qomarudin, assimilation is not the responsibility of the prison, assimilation is given the rights of the prisoners. Meanwhile, the current position of prisoners is not necessarily in the prison but there are also remand centers due to over-crowd in prison, therefore an assimilation program is carried out in Surakarta Rutan. According to the regional office at this time, the prison is functionally a detention center and a remand center can be a prison.

This information is in accordance with the data obtained by the author, where out of 10 convicts who were given assimilation, 4 of them had not served 2/3 of their prison terms, namely Okky Rizka Putra, Siti Nuraini, Prishellya Gita, Mustika Intan Permadani, Niken Nuaring Tyas. From the data

obtained, thus in fact this is a deviation, furthermore, Firoh Qomarudin was relieved due to the corona virus outbreak. Then in 2020, Permenkumham number 10 of 2020 appeared again regarding the requirements for assimilation and integration rights for prisoners and children in the context of prevention and control of the spread of Covid-19. Thus, with the new Permenkumham there are two kinds of assimilation, namely. The first assimilation at Permenkumham No. 3 was derived from PP No. 99/2012 and there was Permenkumham no. 10 of 2020 this regulation is in the background because of the Covid 19 pandemic.

Permenkumham number 10 of 2020 regulates that inmates who can be assimilated must meet several conditions, one of which is that they have served $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sentence. Thus the 5 inmates who do not comply with the above actually use Permenkumham number 10 of 2020, thus even though they have not served $\frac{2}{3}$ of their prison terms, they can get assimilation due to the presence of corona and there is a fear of the spread of corona in prisons or remand centers. Because as has been stated above, the conditions of prisons and detention centers are limited.

2. The Procedure For Giving Assimilation

a. Data Collection of Prisoners proposed for Assimilation (Article 56 paragraph 1)

Regarding the data collection of prisoners who are proposed to be given assimilation in general, it is based on the consideration of the assimilation of Narcotics. Regarding the provision of considerations because it is written that the Surakarta remand center only runs it, such as the guidance report, good behavior, what the Surakarta remand center emphasizes is the development progress report when the Surakarta Prison Detention Center conducts an inspection and then some are found to be positive even though they are included in the proposal for assimilation and are later suspended or thwarted by the Surakarta remand center. Then if the assimilation proposal has been implemented then the remand center conducts routine inspections, then it is found that someone is positive or brings a cellphone or commits an offense, it will not be true for us (*remand center*) and that generally applies not only to narcotics.

Of the 10 prisoners who were given assimilation by the Rutan Surakarta, this was related to the data collection of prisoners who were proposed for assimilation in accordance with the existing provisions because the RUTAN in this case was only the implementer of the provision of assimilation recommendations which were then carried out for data collection.

b. The requirements for providing assimilation and completeness of documents are fulfilled for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the criminal period since the prisoner is in prison (Article 56 paragraph 2)

Regarding the requirements for providing assimilation and completing documents, they are fulfilled for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the criminal period since the prisoners are in prison for 10 convicts who are assimilated at the Solo Detention Center, of which there are 5 inmates who are not in accordance with the conditions for giving assimilation due to the existence of PERMENKUMHAM No. 10 of 2020 this regulation is in the background because of the Covid 19 pandemic.

Thus, the terms of providing assimilation and completeness of documents are not in accordance with existing provisions because there are 5 prisoners who do not comply with the existing regulations.

c. Recommendations for providing assimilation for prisoners to prison heads based on data from prisoners who meet the requirements (Article 57)

Regarding the recommendation of providing assimilation for prisoners to prison heads based on data of prisoners who meet the requirements, according to Firoh Qomarudin, the Rutan emphasizes that

the development report in outline of the remand center remains evaluated while the prisoner is not yet free in the prison, reports on the development of guidance in us are still being evaluated. When a violation is found and this has been proposed for assimilation or has not been proposed. The remand center will be pending with a certain time limit, even if it is proposed to assimilate their freedom, the remand center will be pending with a certain time limit. However, related to the existing conditions related to the existence of Permenkumham no. 10 of 2020 this regulation is in the background because of the Covid 19 pandemic, there are several prisoners who do not comply with the conditions that should be there.

Thus, of the 10 prisoners who have been researched by the author, it can be seen if the recommendation for assimilation for narcotics convicts has not been carried out in accordance with existing provisions, namely based on inmates who meet the requirements because there are 5 prisoners who have not met the requirements to be given assimilation.

d. Submission of proposals for assimilation to the directorate general with a copy to the head of the regional office (Article 57)

Regarding the submission of the proposal for assimilation to the directorate general with a copy to the head of the regional office, of the 10 Prisoners who were assimilated by the Surakarta Rutan, all of them were in accordance with the existing provisions, namely the provision of proposals given to the directorate general.

e. Verification by the head of the regional office is no later than 3 days after the proposal

Regarding Verification by the head of the regional office, no later than 3 days since the proposal of the 10 prisoners who were given assimilation by the Surakarta Rutan, all of them are in accordance with the existing provisions, namely it has been implemented no later than 3 days since the proposal was given by the head of the regional office.

f. Accepted by the head of the prison conveyed by the head of the regional office to the director general (Article 58)

Regarding the provisions received by the head of the prison, the head of the regional office conveyed to the director general of the 10 Prisoners who were assimilated by the Surakarta Rutan from the whole it is in accordance with the existing provisions, namely administratively the head of the prison has submitted to the director general the data related to narcotics convicts to be assimilated.

g. The Director General verifies assimilation for 15 days (Article 59)

Regarding the provisions of the Director General to verify assimilation for 15 days out of 10 prisoners who were given assimilation by the Surakarta Rutan, all of them were in accordance with the existing provisions, namely that the verification process had been carried out for 15 days by the director general.

h. The Director General sends the verification results to the minister for approval (Article 60)

In relation to the provisions of the Director General sending the results of verification to the enteri to obtain approval from 10 prisoners who were assimilated by the Surakarta Rutan, all of them were in accordance with existing provisions, namely that verification results were sent to the minister in order to obtain approval so that assimilation could be granted.

i. Approval for assimilation by the minister (Article 61)

In relation to the provisions of the agreement for assimilation by the minister from 10 prisoners who were given assimilation by the Surakarta Rutan, from the whole it was in accordance with the existing provisions, namely that after all stages were carried out, the minister had agreed to assimilate narcotics prisoners so that this assimilation could be carried out and in accordance with the provisions which exists.

3. Implementation of Assimilation (Article 66 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) Permenkumham 3/2018)

a. Implemented in the form of social work in social institutions

The implementation of assimilation at RUTAN Surakarta is carried out if it is adjusted to Permenkumham No.3 of 2018 which in Article 66 paragraphs 1 and 2 states as follows:

(1) For convicts of criminal acts of terrorism, narcotics and narcotics precursors, psychotropic drugs, corruption, crimes against state security and serious human rights crimes, as well as other transnational organized crimes, assimilation is carried out in the form of social work in social institutions.

(2) Social institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) are government institutions or institutions established by the community which are engaged in: a. religion; b. agriculture; c. education and culture; d. health; e. humanity; f. cleanliness; and g. oriented to provide services to the community/humanity.

Based on information from Firoh Qomarudin as the head of the administrative and maintenance sub-section of the Class 1 Surakarta Prison (Qomarudin, 2020). So from the data above, to assimilate Narcotics prisoners, they actually have to cooperate with third parties. Meanwhile, the third party in the Surakarta Rutan, prisoners who are Muslim (Muslim), have the Assalam Social Institution, so when the assimilation is supposed to be outside but for security reasons we (the remand center) do it inside every Saturday. For those who are Christians, the remand center carries out assimilation in collaboration with the Saka Guru church. Rutan exists (Mou) with both institutions, and the assimilation is carried out inside and there is no outside assimilation due to security factors and it allows for the implementation of assimilation inside.

Of the 10 prisoners above and in accordance with the existing provisions and the implementation of existing assimilation, thus the implementation of assimilation at Rutan Surakarta is only carried out through spiritual or religious activities, meanwhile agricultural activities, education as well as culture, health, humanity, cleanliness and orientation to provide services to humanity or society. In addition, the implementation in the detention center is only carried out for one day on Saturdays.

3.2 The Effectiveness of the Assimilation of Narcotics Prisoners in the Surakarta City Detention Center

The effectiveness of the assimilation of narcotics prisoners in a city detention center is a factor that affects the effectiveness or failure of a law is determined by several aspects, namely as follows (Soekanto, 2008, p. 37):

a. The legal factor itself (law)

Law is needed as a means to achieve justice, benefit and also certainty. Regarding the regulations on the implementation of assimilation set inside Permenkumham No. 3 of 2018 concerning terms and procedures for granting remissions, leave to visit family, conditional release, leave prior to release and leave together.

According to Firoh Qomarudin related to regulatory factors, it is complete and clearly regulated in Permenkumham No. 3 of 2018, only its implementation needs to be controlled, but with the existence of Permenkumham number 10 of 2020 concerning the requirements for providing assimilation and integration rights for prisoners and children in the context of preventing and overcoming the spread of Covid-19, it has led to several changes related to the law.

In this Permenkumham there is a special rule related to assimilation in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in prisons. However, with these changing requirements, there should be additional requirements or the ability of detention centers or prisons to assess prisoners so that they do not repeat the criminal act again. Thus there needs to be a requirement for RRI assessment and criminogenic factors so that it can be known about the level of recidivist risk and also the criminogenic factors possessed by narcotic prisoners. By carrying out this action it is hoped that it can provide assistance to the PK in conducting online monitoring and mentoring. In addition, supporting data and completeness of data related to the release of assimilation and integration convicts need to be done because if it is possible to commit another criminal act, the correctional institution can easily trace its whereabouts.

This situation is related to the theory of the operation of law in society, according to Robert B. Seidman, stated that if the operation of law in this case the law in order to achieve correctional objectives is influenced by several components, namely regulatory agencies, regulatory enforcement agencies and planning holders (Rahardjo, 1980, p. 28).

So Legal factors that affect the implementation of the effectiveness of the provision of assimilation at the Surakarta City Detention Center Not in accordance with existing norms, which is evidenced by the existence of revisions or changes to laws that cause overlapping rules and changes in rules related to the requirements for assimilation, assimilation procedures and also implementation of assimilation.

b. Law enforcement factors

Law enforcement factors are the parties who form or implement laws. Related law enforcers are the police, prosecutors, courts, lawyers and civil society organizations. In this writing, the factor of law enforcement being studied is social institutions.

According to Firoh Qomarudin. The law enforcement factor is actually, in this case we have limitations regarding the number of personnel, thus we correctional institutions need a third party to help the work we are doing. Thus in fact the problems that arise are not due to law enforcement factors but problems that arise when we invite from a third party, so when a third party is not qualified to provide coaching material, that is the main factor in the effectiveness of assimilation in the Surakarta remand center is low. So if the third party composes to provide material into his assimilation, it will be ineffective. Because we also direct the material that must be delivered to the inmates, because we see that it has indeed deviated greatly from the standard of the remand center, so it is as if the prisoner is empty, when he inputs A, it is certain that A is easy to accept, so we really have to direct what the material looks like. and we must have the actual syllabus because not all spiritual coaches understand what can be conveyed and what cannot be conveyed to the prisoners. If law enforcers are officers, they only facilitate

the assimilation carried out in social institutions. Requirements for the assimilation of narcotics are Justice collaborator, paying a fine. He must take part in the assimilation. The implementation of assimilation and the implementation of parole can be carried out even if he does not get a Justice Collaborator because he has already received a remission, if he has received a remission, the Justice Collaborator is already in effect. The Surakarta Rutan is only a cover letter (Qomarudin, 2020).

Thus, when compared with the data obtained by the author and compared with the information that has been conveyed, the main problem in the law enforcement factor is that there is a lack of civil society personnel so that social institutions must invite third parties to provide guidance to prisoners.

So the law enforcement factors that affect the implementation of the effectiveness of the provision of assimilation at the Surakarta City Detention Center are not in accordance with existing norms, which is evidenced by the lack of personnel in the correctional institution or prison in the city of Surakarta.

c. Facility factor or facility

The supporting facilities or facilities factor consists of software and hardware. According to Firoh Qomarudin, the possible general infrastructure factors that we call are, for example, undeveloped detention facilities, lack of facilities and lack of rejuvenation, therefore with no development of facilities and infrastructure or because the State facilitates its facilities and infrastructure, that's all , so this is an obstacle experienced by prisons, especially the Surakarta Rutan in carrying out their duties or accommodating existing inmates (Qomarudin, 2020).

This limited infrastructure is also the basis for the existence of Permenkumham number 10 of 2020 concerning the requirements for granting assimilation and integration rights for prisoners and children in the context of preventing and overcoming the spread of Covid-19 where in the formation of this Permenkumham consideration the prison capacity is over compared to the number that should be thus causing a need to reduce the number of prisoners who are concerned about the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

So the facilities and infrastructure factors that affect the implementation of the effectiveness of the provision of assimilation at the Surakarta City Detention Center are not in accordance with the existing norms which is evidenced by the lack of facilities and facilities in the detention center, especially in the city of Surakarta, both regarding the capacity of detention centers, detention facilities and also quality of the detention house.

d. Community factor

The community factor is the environment in which the law applies or is applied. The most important thing in this community factor is the legal awareness of the community. The higher the legal awareness of the community, the higher the possibility of law enforcement. Conversely, if the legal awareness of the community is low, the level of law enforcement is likely to be low as well. According to Goswami, in the problem of the ability of non-material consciousness to act on matter without an intermediary, this dualism will disappear because consciousness is the basis of being and matter is a possible wave in consciousness (Goswami, 2001, p. 533).

According to Firoh Qomarudin, community factors can be seen when the prisoner has returned home, when the prisoner returns, the community factor is the most decisive, because if it doesn't work, it is proven when the prisoner can reenter (recidivist) or not depending on community factors. A lot of public acceptance such as what kind of community labeling, what kind of stigma society is. If the stigma is clear and strong, later on, the prisoners will definitely enter again. In 2019 & 2020 in the Surakarta

Rutan, who were given assimilation from 33 convicts who repeated crimes, 1 named Maria Agung was caught again with the same case (narcotics), there was a report from the Surakarta Police Narcotics invisible for being absent at Bapas. If the attendance at the detention center stops we (the remand center) can report that there are prisoners who have committed another criminal act. The Surakarta Rutan received reports that only one (Maria Agung) of 33 prisoners received assimilation. Meanwhile, on average, convicts who are assimilated are still in the Surakarta Rutan and some are already free and some are still living (waiting for the release date). If it is not effective, someone will definitely enter again, if the prisoner does not really follow the assimilation guidance, then he will definitely come back. That is the obstacle for this effect (Qomarudin, 2020).

Thus, in exercising the rights of prisoners, it has a very good interest in the creation of the exercise of these rights, the community becomes one of the places to return prisoners to social life with the assimilation process. However, sometimes the assimilation process is not in accordance with existing expectations, the community even has a stigma or fear or worries about the presence of prisoners to carry out criminal acts again or create chaos.

So the community that influences the implementation of the effectiveness of giving assimilation at the Surakarta City Detention Center is not in accordance with the existing norms which is proven by there are still prisoners who repeat narcotics crime after obtaining assimilation.

e. Cultural factors.

Cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creativity, and taste based on human initiative in social life. Which is where the more conformity between laws and regulations and culture in society, thus the easier it will be to enforce it in the meantime if a statutory regulation is not in accordance with or contradicts the culture of the community, thus it will be very difficult to enforce the law which is referred to.

If it is related to the criminal justice system, the criminal justice system is a system or network that exists in society in a series to eradicate crimes that occur in society. Meanwhile, the aim of the criminal justice system is to prevent people from becoming victims of crime, resolve cases of crimes that occur so that people are satisfied that justice has been upheld and those who are guilty can be convicted, so that those who have committed crimes do not repeat their crimes (Romli, 2010, p. 3).

According to Firoh Qomarudin, the cultural factor is almost the same as the conditions in society, namely when environmental factors do not support the Surakarta remand center integration program, the prisoners will definitely return. So factors like this are very decisive in society (Qomarudin, 2020).

According to Lawrence M Friedman, if it does not work or function, the components of society are very much influenced by the legal culture in society (Friedman, 2009, pp. 5-6). In this case, if it is related to the main objective of law which seeks to create order and balance, it is hoped that human interests will be protected. To achieve this goal, the law has the duty to divide obligations and rights between individuals in society, share authority and also regulate ways to solve legal problems and maintain legal certainty (Mertokusumo, 2010, p. 55).

So Cultural factors that affect the implementation of the effectiveness of assimilation at the Surakarta City Detention Center are not in accordance with existing norms, which is proven by the existence of prisoners who repeat narcotics crimes.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Assimilation of Narcotics Prisoners at the Surakarta City Detention Center is not in accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No.3 of 2018 concerning the terms and procedures for granting remissions, assimilation, leave, visiting family, parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave. Evidenced by the inconsistency in the implementation of the assimilation requirements stipulated in Article 45 paragraph 1, the procedures for assimilation as regulated in Article 56 to Article 61 and also in the implementation of assimilation as regulated in Article 66 paragraphs 1 and 2. Further, the implementation of assimilation Narcotics convicts in the Surakarta city detention center are not supported by factors that affect the effectiveness of implementation, namely factors of facilities (*supporting facilities*), society and culture, legal factors and law enforcement.

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