

Implementation Of Remission Of Narcotics Prisoners In Class II A Maros Penitentiary

Andi Fahriadi

Abstract: The research objectives to be achieved in the framework of writing this thesis are: Knowing and analyzing the implementation of remission of Narcotics Prisoners in Class II A Maros Penitentiary. Analyze the factors that influence remission. This research method is empirical legal research, which is the study of the implementation of the rule of law regarding the object of research, namely the implementation of remission of prisoners of narcotics cases.

The results of the study show that the implementation of remission of narcotics cases in class II A Maros in general does not get special remission and general remission because there are several conditions that must be fulfilled administratively, or substantively. Factors that influence, factors of Administration, Substantive Factors

Keyword: remission, narcotics prisoners, penitentiary

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state is a law-based country. This is expressly stated in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Law in Indonesia has a function both as a social control and social maker, which essentially aims to realize the noble ideals of the Indonesian people. This function was affirmed in the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: "Protecting all nations and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, realizing general welfare, educating the life of the nation, and carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice". In a government of a country regulated by law and giving sanctions for violation of the law. Law is a whole collection of rules or rules in a common life that can be enforced by a sanction.

The Criminal Justice System is a system of "input" in the form of perpetrators who commit acts that violate criminal law to be "processed" and then become "output" (out put) back to the community as before. Thus the scope of the task of this system is indeed broad including Preventing people from being victims of crime, Resolving crimes that occur, so that the community is satisfied that justice has been upheld and that the guilty are convicted; and Try so that those who have committed crimes do not repeat their actions. The components that work together in this system are mainly the agencies (bodies) that we know by the name: police-prosecutors-courts-and correctional institutions.

As it is known that the Correctional System that applies today, conceptually and historically is very different from what is applicable in the Prison System. The principle adopted by the Correctional System places inmates as subjects who are seen as individuals and ordinary citizens and are faced not with a background of retribution but with guidance and guidance. The difference between the two systems has implications for differences in the methods of guidance and guidance carried out, due to differences in goals to be achieved.

The purpose of punishment is to prevent someone from committing a crime and not a revenge from the community. The same efforts that have been made in the field of prison in western countries, especially in America have also been implemented in Indonesia since 1964, so that a new Prison System is known as the Correctional System.

Prison crimes are known as the reaction of the public to criminal acts. Prison sentences are also called the term "lost crimes of independence" where a person is made helpless and socially exiled from his environment. Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections states that the correctional system is an order concerning the direction and limits as well as the method of fostering prisoners based on Pancasila which is implemented integrated between correctional officers, correctional inmates, and the community to improve quality correctional inmates to realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat the crime so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in development, and can live properly as good and responsible citizens. One form of guidance in the correctional system is the provision of remission to prisoners who have met the criteria set out in the law. In principle, remission (reduction of sentences) is a legal means that has the right to form after the issuance of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.

All inmates or criminal children who have met the conditions without exception, extraordinary criminal offenses (extraordinary) are entitled to receive remission. This type of remission and its size are regulated in Presidential Decree 174 of 1999 concerning Remission. Regarding the procedure for implementation, it is regulated in Government Regulations.

After the issuance of Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the concept of awarding the Acting Witness (Justice Collaborator) is provided in the form of reducing penalties, additional remissions and the rights of prisoners who others.

The Correctional System has the core task of coaching prisoners as in the Penal Charter as a result of the Correctional Directorate work conference on April 27 to May 9, 1964 in Bandung. According to Articles 1, 2 and 6 of the Correctional Charter, the meaning of the coaching task is as follows: "... who have integrity with the community and refer to the integrity of life and livelihood. Correctional services as a moving process by stimulating the emergence and development of self propelling adjustments towards personal development through their own associations adjust that the Indonesian Penal System means coaching prisoners with the integrity of life and livelihood "

.Correctionalism is a therapeutic process in which the inmate at the time of entering prison is not in harmony with the surrounding community, and has a negative relationship with the community. So far the inmates then experience coaching that is inseparable from other elements in society, so that in the end prisoners with their surrounding communities are a whole and harmony (harmony) living with a living, cured in terms of adverse (negative).

Basically the Correctional System pattern that is regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections has adopted a Minimum Standard Rules for The Treatment of Prisoners (SMR). One concept of correctionalism that refers to SMR can be seen from the final goal of correctional, where coaching and coaching to prisoners and criminal children leads to the integration of life in society. In the consideration of Law Number 12 of 1995, it was stated that the re-acceptance by the community and the involvement of prisoners in development was the end of the implementation of the prison. The guiding process that applies in the Correctional System puts forward the principle of recognition and more humane treatment compared to the Prison System which promotes revenge and deterrent effects.

The purpose of the Correctional System is the formation of a fostered person to be a complete human being, aware of mistakes, improve themselves, not repeat criminal acts, return to society, active in development, live naturally as a citizen and responsible. While the function of the Correctional System is to make inmates unite (integrally) in a healthy way in the community and can play a free and responsible role. The purpose of the whole human being is interpreted by convicts and criminal children as human beings who are directed to their partners to establish relationships with God, the person and the environment. Whereas a healthy integrated interpretation is explained as restoring WBP's relationship with the community.

The foundation of the coaching process is regulated technically through Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Guidance Citizens (WBP), PP No. 32 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing WBP Rights, PP Number 57 of 1999 concerning Organizational Cooperation Guidance and Guidance of WBP, and Decree of the Minister of Justice Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning Guidance Patterns for Prisoners and Students.

Based on what has been described above, several reasons and background why this topic is taken into a thesis topic is, the first reason is to want to know the implementation of remission in the Correctional System, the second reason is whether a legal analysis of remission to prisoners and prisoners is needed .

II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

How is the implementation of remission of the Narcotics case of the Class II A Maros Penitentiary? and What factors influence the giving of Narcotics cases in the Class II A Correctional Institution?

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Theory of Authority

Authority is the right to use the authority possessed by an official or institution according to the provisions in force, thus the authority also concerns the competence of legal actions that can be carried out according to formal principles, so that authority is a formal authority that is owned by an official or institution. Authority has an important position in the study of constitutional law and state administrative law. So important is the position of this authority, so F.A.M. Stroink and J.G. Steenbeek calls it a core concept in state law and state administrative law.

Authority in a juridical sense is an ability that is given by the laws and regulations that apply to cause legal consequences (Indroharto, 1993: 13). Authority is very important for a person or institutions or government apparatus because with the authority they have can act and commit with anyone who can cause

legal consequences intended is related to the implementation and authority that has an impact on the rights and obligations that should be owned.

Authority and authority differ from each other. Authority is formal power, authority granted by power originating from law, while authority is only about certain parts of authority.

In the authority there is authority (rechts bevoegheidheden). Authority is the scope of public legal action, the scope of government authority, not only includes the authority to make government decisions (bestuur) but includes authority in the framework of carrying out duties and giving authority and distribution stipulated in the legislation.

Power related to the law as rational or legal authority is authority based on a legal system, understood as rules that have been recognized and obeyed by the community and even strengthened by the State (A. Gunawan Setiartdja, 1990: 10). Power is not Absolute but limits that function as a means of control over the exercise of power. The control device is in the form of rules that are obeyed by the community, thus the position of the control device is very strong.

Every government policy through its officials is based on legitimate authority according to the prevailing laws and regulations, without the authority the government cannot establish a policy that binds itself and other parties. Therefore, legitimate government authority is an attribute for the government and its tools to create policies that focus on the scope of the implementation of these policies.

H.D. Van Wijk and Willem Konijnenbelt (Ridwan HR, 2006: 26) put forward the definition above, as follows:

- a. Attribution is the administration of authority to the organs of government.
- b. A mandate is an authority exercised by government organs after being permitted from one other governmental organ.
- c. The delegation is the transfer of government authority from one government organ to another government organ.

From this opinion, it can be learned from the main points of authority that Attribution is the authority obtained by an original organ, because it is derived from the legislation, which is set limitatively in the Article. Attribution authority has a very strong position because it gets support from the community through textual regulation in the legislation made by the people's representatives in legislative institutions and the like. The power of attribution lies in the recipient of authority who can make new authority and can even expand the authority that he receives and is accountable for absolute self-responsibility.

The delegation, there is no new authority given to the recipient of the delegation, because what happens is only the delegation of authority from one official to another, the delegation of authority is accompanied by the delegation of responsibility to the recipient of authority, even though the moral responsibility remains attached to the delegating authority.

The mandate, the recipient of the mandate is only carrying out the task, acting for and on behalf of the creditor, the responsibility remains attached to the mandate but the moral responsibility is still held by the recipient of the mandate as a binding on the authority given.

2. Criminal and Criminal Theory

The goal theory as Theological Theory and combined theory as an integrative view within the goal of punishment assume that punishment has a structural purpose, in which both theories combine the Utilitarian view with the Retributivist view.

The Utilitarians' view which states that the purpose of punishment must have beneficial and demonstrable consequences and the view of retributivists which state that justice can be achieved is the purpose of the Theological is carried out using a measure of principles of justice.

Some theories related to the purpose of punishment are as follows:

1. Absolute Theory / Retribution

According to this theory the criminal is imposed solely because of someone who has committed a crime or crime.

2. Objective/ Relative Theory

In the adherents of this theory view as something that can be used to achieve utilization, both related to the guilty person and those related to the outside world, for example by isolating and repairing criminals or preventing potential criminals, will make the world a better place.

The basis of justification for the existence of a criminal according to this theory lies in its purpose.

3. Combined Theory

Combined theory is a combination of the relative theory. According to the combined theory, the criminal purpose is always to repay criminals' wrongdoing also intended to protect the public by realizing order with the provision that criminal weight cannot exceed the fair retribution limit.

4. Integrative Theory

This Integrative Theory was introduced by Muladi, a professor from the Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University:

Nowadays the problem of criminal prosecutions is very complex as a result of efforts to pay more attention to factors concerning human rights, as well as making the crime operational and functional. This requires a multi-dimensional approach that is fundamental to the impact of criminal prosecution, both concerning individual and social impacts.

The choice of integrative theory about the purpose of punishment is based on reasons, both sociological, ideological and juridical. The sociological reason can be based on the opinion expressed by Stanley Grupp, that the feasibility of a criminal theory depends on one's assumptions about the nature of human beings.

3. Correctional Theory

Correctional Institution (abbreviated as LP or LAPAS) is a place to guide prisoners and correctional students in Indonesia. Before the term prison in Indonesia was known, the place was called a prison term. Penitentiary is a Technical Implementation Unit under the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (formerly the Ministry of Justice).

Residents of the Penal Institution can be inmates (inmates) or correctional prisoners (WBP) who can also be detained, meaning that the person is still in the judicial process and has not been determined guilty or not guilty by the judge. Civil servants who handle the formation of prisoners and detainees in prisons are referred to as Correctional Officers, or formerly more familiar with the term prison guards. The concept of correctionalism was first initiated by the Minister of Justice Sahardjo in 1962. Since 1964 it was supported by Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The Penal Code affirms efforts to create a Correctional System which is a form of guidance for correctional residents.

Correctional system which is the final part of the criminal justice system in criminal justice is an integral part of the integrated criminal justice system. Thus, correctional facilities, both in terms of the system, institutions, coaching methods, and prison staff, are an integral part of a series of law enforcement processes.

4. Remission Theory

Remission in the system of imprisonment, especially concerning prison systems is very important. This concerns the matter of guidance carried out by officers of the Penitentiary against Prisoners, for that in the system of imprisonment in Indonesia, remission has a very strategic position because, if inmates are not well behaved then they cannot be given remission.

Remission in the Correctional System is defined as a penalty cut for prisoners after fulfilling certain conditions set. The definition of remission in the Indonesian Dictionary of Large Languages is defined as the forgiveness of punishment given to a convicted person. According to Andi Hamzah, remission is as a release of sentences for all or part of or from a lifetime to a limited sentence given every August 17.

Definition of Remission According to Article 1 of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning the Terms and Procedure for the Implementation of the Right of Corrected Citizens; "Remission is a reduction in the period of criminal service given to prisoners and criminal children who fulfill the conditions specified in the legislation".

Article 1 of the Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999 does not provide an understanding of remission, only to say that: "every prisoner and criminal child serving a temporary prison sentence and imprisonment can be given remission if the person is in good faith while serving a criminal".

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 1999 Article 1 number 6, the definition of Remission is a reduction in the period of criminal service given to inmates and criminal children who fulfill the conditions specified in the Law. Meanwhile, according to the former Director General of Corrections of Mardjaman, remission is one of the motivations for prisoners to foster themselves so that they can return to the community through healthy reintegration.

In order to realize the Correctional System one of the important legal facilities is the provision of remission to prisoners and criminal children. The legal basis for remission of prisoners and criminal children is as follows :

1. Act No.12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.
2. Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for Implementing WBP Rights.
3. RI Government Regulation No.28 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning the Terms and Procedures for WBP Rights.
4. Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999 concerning Remission.
5. Decree of the Minister of Law and Legislation No.M.09.HN.02.01 of 1999 concerning Implementation of Presidential Decree No.174 of 1999.
6. Decree of the Minister of Law and Legislation Number M.04-HN.04.01 of 2000 concerning Additional Remissions for Prisoners and Criminal Children.

7. Decree of the Minister of Law and Legislation No. M.10 HN.02.01 of 1999 concerning the Delegation of the Authority to Grant Special Remissions.
8. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-01.PK.02.02 of 2010 concerning Subsequent Remissions.
9. Circular of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS.86.OT.03.01 of 2008 concerning Classification of Certain Cases Regarding PP Number 28 of 2006.
10. Circular No.E.PS.01-03-15 dated May 26, 2000 concerning Changes to Criminal Prisons for Life as Temporary Prison Crimes.

5. Definition of Prisoners

Prisoners are convicted people (people who are serving a sentence for a crime), convicted. Meanwhile, according to the master dictionary the scientific term states that Prisoners are sentenced people; cradle people. Furthermore, based on the legal dictionary prisoners are defined as follows: Prisoners are criminals in Penitentiary.

Based on Article 1 paragraph (7) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Facilities, inmates are convicted of crimes of lost independence in Correctional Institutions. According to Article 1 paragraph (6) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, convicts are someone who in criminality based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force.

Patronage or Prisoners are mentioned in Article 1 number 7 of Act Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, where Prisoners are convicted of having lost their independence in a Penitentiary. All residents of Correctional Institutions or Prisons are referred to as Corrections Citizens (WBP) consisting of:

- a. Prisoners
- b. Correctional Students

From the statement above, it can be concluded that inmates are persons or convicts who are serving their sentences in the Penitentiary where their independence is lost. (Syahrudin, 2010 : 11)

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Remission of Narcotics Prisoners in Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

The implementation of the decision of the president of the Republic of Indonesia number 174 of 1999 concerning remission, was given twice in each year, namely general remission given on the anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Indonesian republic on August 17 and special remissions were given during the religious holidays held by the inmates concerned .

The implementation of remission for inmates will provide effective results if in the continuation of the guidance it leads to efforts that are able to produce a state of general or general prevention and special prevention.

The provision of remission for prisoners is intended to fulfill the desired expectations, between to motivate and make tools to remind prisoners to behave continuously in order to accelerate the social reintegration process until the person returns to the community environment, to reduce or minimize the negative impact of the sub-culture place of criminal execution (correctional institution), and in an effort to reduce the level of frustration (especially for recidivism inmates), so as to minimize disruption of security and order in the Penitentiary.

Based on data processing from the condition of inmates in the Class IIA Maros Penitentiary are as follows:

Table 1: State of Number of Narcotics Special Prisoners who received General Remission from 2015 to 2017 at the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

Year	Amount Prisoner	General Remission	%
2015	40	30	75%
2016	60	40	60%
2017	72	36	50%

Source: Secondary data processed, 2018

From the data of narcotics-specific inmates who received general remission, as seen in table 1, basically applied to inmates who have served a criminal period of 6 months from the first time the prisoner is detained by the investigator and has a history of good behavior while serving a criminal period in the Institute Corrections, so that not all the number of narcotics-specific prisoners in the Class IIA Maros Penitentiary receive general remissions.

Table 2: State of Number of Narcotics Special Prisoners who received Special Eid Remission in 2015 until 2017 at the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

Year	Amount Prisoner	General Remission	%
2015	38	28	75%
2016	60	40	60%
2017	70	34	50%

Source: Secondary data processed, 2018

The table above shows the number of prisoners who received special Eid Remission for narcotics-specific inmates who are Muslims, basically applied to inmates who have served a 6-month sentence and have good behavior calculated from the date of detention to religious holidays (Eid ul-Fitr), so not all Islamic narcotics special inmates in the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution receive special remission for Eid al-Fitr. For those who are Christians, based on the data of Christmas special remission can be seen in the following table:

Table 3: State of Number of Narcotics Special Prisoners who received Special Christmas Remissions from 2015 to 2016 at the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

Year	Amount Prisoner	General Remission	%
2015	2	2	100%
2016	-	-	-
2017	2	2	100%

Source: Secondary data processed, 2018

The table above shows the number of narcotics-specific prisoners receiving special remissions for Christmas holidays for Christian inmates, basically applied to inmates who have served a 6-month sentence and have good behavior calculated from the date of detention to the Christmas religious holidays, so that not all prisoners specifically the Christian narcotics in the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution receive a special remission during the religious holiday.

The procedure for proposing remission begins with the remission proposal submitted to the Minister of Law and Human Rights by the Head of the Penal Institution through the Head of the local Regional Office. Furthermore, the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding remission is notified to inmates on the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17 for general remissions and religious holidays held by the inmates concerned for special remissions.

Table 4: Response of Respondents (Inmates) to the Implementation of Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999 concerning remission at the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

Response	Amount Prisoner	General Remission	%
Optimal	30	12	48%
Less optimal	30	18	52%
Not optimal	-	-	-

Source: Primary data processed, 2018

Based on Table 4, it turns out the response of respondents (inmates) to the implementation of the Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999 concerning remission in the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution: 12 people (twelve) answered it was optimal, 18 people (eighteen) answered less optimally. Because in the implementation of the decision of the president of the Republic of Indonesia number 174 of 1999 concerning remission to run less optimally because of the issuance of government regulation number 28 of 2006 in this government regulation can be given remission against narcotics and psychotropic cases after they underwent 1/3 of the prison period.

Government Regulation number 28 of 2006 Article 34 paragraph (3) for prisoners convicted of committing criminal acts of terrorism, narcotics / psychotropic drugs, corruption, crimes against national

security, severe human rights crimes and other transnational terrorism crimes, remission can be granted if requirements, as follows:

- a. good behavior, and
- b. has undergone 1/3 of his criminal term.

Considering the importance of the authority and role of correctional officers in every implementation plan of the rights of prisoners in Class IIA Maros Penitentiary, especially in the implementation of remission and its relation to the assessment of correctional officers on the disciplinary actions recorded in the register F book, it is necessary to know the response to the performance of officers Correctional class IIA Maros in the framework of assessing prisoners who take disciplinary actions, as follows:

Table 5: Respondents (Prisoners) Response to Implementation of duties Class IIA Maros Penitentiary correctional officer

Response	Amount Prisoner	General Remission	%
Have been objective	30	20	75%
Less objective	30	10	25%
Not objective	-	-	-

Data Source: March 2018 Questionnaire

Table 5 above shows that respondent's response to the role of the correctional institution of class IIA Maros in the rank of the inmates who take disciplinary actions recorded in the register F, as stated in table 7, is: 20 people (twenty) answer is objective, 10 people (ten) answer objective curves

Less objective and not objective which is shown by correctional officers in Class IIA Maros Correctional Institutions must be understood, because the main foundation of professionalism of correctional officers is based on the formal educational background of employees which is determined from the education and technical training of employee correctional facilities and education and structural training employees at Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution.

Remission is a reduction in sentences for prisoners as stipulated in the decision of the president of the Indonesian republic number 174 of 1999 concerning Remission, responding responses (prisoners) about the benefits of remission can be seen in the table as follows:

B. Factors Affecting the Implementation of Remission

The low quality factor of human resources correctional officers influence the effectiveness of the implementation of remission for prisoners. The data obtained is that the level of education held by the officers is shown in the table below:

Table 7: Officer education level In the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution

Respons	Amount
Postgraduate (S2)	8
Bachelor degree	38
High school	43

Source: Secondary Data, 2018

The quality of human resources is low due to the level of education, also due to the weakness of the employee recruitment system and inadequate education and training facilities for employees (II/a) after becoming an employee then continuing education at the bachelor level (S1), but at the time of the employee's recruitment they usually immediately carry out the task without being provided with anything related to the execution of the officer.

The state of skilled and professional human resources is certainly aimed at those who have been provided with education and technical / functional correctional training, as in the following table:

Table 8: Number of Special Penitentiary Officers At the Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution Who Has Been Following Training Technical/ Functional Correction

Officer Education Level	Number of people
Postgraduate (S2)	6
Bachelor (S1)	10
Highschool	15

Source of Data: Head of Administration Section in March 2018

The table above shows that officers of the Correctional Institution until March 31, 2018, it turns out that those who have attended the education and training of Correctional Workers 31 (thirty one) people. Such conditions will certainly have an effect on the implementation of correctional duties as a whole, so that efforts and balance through the briefing of tasks based on the work mechanism determined always carried out continuously and programmed through the means of observation of the Class IIA Maros Penitentiary Correctional Officers who have structurally generally participated in structural training as stated in the table below:

Table 9: Number of Officers Who Have Been Following Structural Training

The name of training followed	Number of people
Level three leadership training	5
Level four leadership training	13

Source: Secondary Data, 2018

The table above shows that out of 89 employees there are only 5 (five) people who have attended the third level Leadership Training and that there have been 13 (thirteen) people who have participated in the Level Four Leadership Training. So the total number of employees who take part in leadership training is 18 (eighteen), so that the guidance for correctional officers by making efforts to increase education and training intensively is expected to later correctional officers can be more professional, disciplined, rational and have high and consistent moral integrity in facing correctional tasks, especially in coaching and mentoring prisoners.

The weakness of the recruitment system and the technical training for correctional officers will have an impact on the implementation of tasks both guidance and security. The execution of tasks in the Correctional Institution is armed with special work where on the other hand the officers or employees carry out strict security in guarding the inmates while serving crimes, on the other hand inmates must also be nurtured and guided, and for those who behave well and fulfill the conditions are given remission to become humans who are law-abiding and have provisions after leaving the Penitentiary.

Respondents' responses to the performance of Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution officers can be seen in the following table:

Table 10: Respondents (Prisoners) Response to Officer Performance

Response	Frequency	Calculation	Percentage
It's Optimal	18	30-18	53%
Less Optimal	12	30-12	47%
Not Optimal	-		
Total	N = 30		100 %

Source: Primary Data, 2018

The table above shows that respondents' responses to the performance of Class IIA Maros Correctional Institution officers, as stated in table 12 are: 18 (eighteen) answered that it was optimal, 12 (twelve) answered less than optimal, and no one answered no optimal.

V. CONCLUCIONS

The study concluded that The implementation of the remission of narcotics cases in class II A Maros in general does not get special remission and general remission because there are several conditions that must be fulfilled administratively, or substantively.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Based on the findings, the researcher recommends the following:
In order for the implementation of remission of both special remissions and general remissions, good synergy is needed between other law enforcement agencies. Because the application of remission is still less effective.

2. At the level of implementing remissions related to Government Regulation 99 of 2013, so that the authority of the correctional institution is not hampered due to the issuance of a justice collaborator issued by the public investigators and prosecutors by revoking PP 99, because the correctional institution is not the determinant of the decision but logically the decision institution

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