

# The Role of Correctional Institutions in the Development of Prisoners to Prevent Recidivism of Crimes in Sorong City

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## Article History

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**Abstract** : Correctional Institution Class II B Sorong is very functional in fostering recidive inmates where in the system of implementing correctional guidance is very necessary participation or participation of the Community, both by cooperating in fostering and being willing to accept back recidive inmates who have completed serving their sentences. This research is an empirical-normative research that prioritizes the results of interviews. The types of data used by the author are primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used are literature and field research in the form of interviews. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive-qualitative analysis, namely describing the juridical review of the coaching of recidive prisoners. The coaching of recidive prisoners at the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution has 3 stages, namely, the initial stage includes the admission stage, orientation and independence coaching stage, from the coaching stage carried out by the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is in accordance with Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections or renewal of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. It's just that the implementation has not been carried out optimally due to several things, among others: lack of correctional officers in the field of religion, lack of health workers, and no surveillance cameras (CCTV), as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure at the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution. To the Correctional Institution Class II B Sorong to add Correctional officers and increase cooperation with agencies that can assist in carrying out the guidance of recidive prisoners so that in the future it will be even better.

**Keywords** : Correctional Institutions, Development, Prisoners

**Abstrak** : Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Sorong sangat berfungsi dalam pembinaan narapidana *recidive* dimana dalam system pelaksanaan pembinaan pemasyarakatan tersebut sangat diperlukan partisipasi atau keikutsertaan Masyarakat, baik dengan mengadakan kerjasama dalam pembinaan maupun sikap bersedia menerima kembali narapidana *recidive* yang telah selesai menjalani masa hukuman pidananya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian empiris- normatif yang mengutamakan dari hasil wawancara. Jenis data yang digunakan penulis adalah jenis data primer dan data sekunder. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu kepustakaan dan penelitian lapangan berupa wawancara. Analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa analisis deskriptif-

kualitatif yakni menggambarkan tentang tinjauan yuridis mengenai pembinaan narapidana *recidive*. Pembinaan narapidana *recidive* di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Sorong mempunyai 3 tahapan yaitu, tahap awal meliputi tahap admisi, orientasi dan tahap pembinaan kemandirian, dari tahap pembinaan yang dilakukan oleh Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Sorong sudah sesuai dengan Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 Tentang Pemasyarakatan atau pembaruan Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasyarakatan. Hanya saja dalam pelaksanaan belum terlaksana secara maksimal disebabkan karena ada beberapa hal anantara lain: kurangnya petugas pemasyarakatan dibidang keagamaan, kekurangan tenaga kesehatan, dan tidak ada kamera pengawasan (CCTV), serta sarana dan prasarana yang belum memadai di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Sorong. Kepada pihak Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Sorong agar menambah petugas Pemasyarakatan dan menambah Kerjasama dengan instansi yang bisa membantu dalam melaksanakan pembinaan narapidana *recidive* agar kedepan menjadi lebih baik lagi.

**Kata Kunci** : Lembaga Pemasyarakatan, Pembinaan, Narapidana.

## INTRODUCTION

The crime rate does not only occur in big cities, but also in small towns throughout the Republic of Indonesia, ranging from the middle and lower socio-economic levels to the upper socio-economic levels of crime among the community, mostly between 18-30 years old.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, we all need to be aware of the dangers and their influence on the threat of the continuity of the development of the younger generation.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, regardless of the level of guilt, the convicted person or victim is still expected to realize that what has been decided by the panel of judges for their guilt is a way or means for them to abandon their actions after completing their sentence. However, in accordance with the principle of togetherness, the obligation to restore the condition of these victims is not only the responsibility of the government, but also the responsibility of society in general.<sup>3</sup> Based on the provisions of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, especially Article 14 concerning the rights of prisoners, that prisoners must be treated properly and humanely in an integrated development system.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Frans Sindi Butar-Butar, Mhd. Ansori Lubis, and Syawal Amry Siregar, "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Narkotika Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Yang Diungkap Oleh Direktorat Reserse Narkoba Polda Sumut," *Jurnal Retentum* 3, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.46930/retentum.v3i1.898>.

<sup>2</sup> Ina Helianny and Edy Santoso, "Kajian Model Pembinaan Narapidana Kasus Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Yure Humano* 5 (2021): 1–18.

<sup>3</sup> Henny Saida Flora, "Pendekatan Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Pidana Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Law Pro Justitia* II, no. 2 (2017): 41–60.

<sup>4</sup> Idham Idham and Lenny Nadriana, "DISKRIPSI SISTEM PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN DALAM TINDAK PIDANA NARKOTIKA (Studi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung)," *Audi Et AP: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 1, no. 02 (2022): 108–16, <https://doi.org/10.24967/jaeap.v1i02.1672>.

Correctional Institution as an organization that has duties and functions that are as important as other institutions in the Criminal Justice System, such as the Police, Prosecutors and Courts. The duties and functions of the Correctional Institution are to carry out guidance to prisoners and correctional students.<sup>5,6</sup> The purpose of imprisonment is focused on the development of convicts.<sup>7,8</sup> Coaching is part of the process of rehabilitating the character and behavior of prisoners while serving a sentence of loss of independence, so that when they leave the penitentiary they are ready to reintegrate into society.<sup>9</sup> Because imprisonment has a purpose, it is no longer directionless or torturous.<sup>10</sup> Fostering prisoners cannot be equated with most people and must use the principles of prisoner development. There are four important components in fostering prisoners :<sup>11</sup>

- a. The prisoner himself,
- b. Family, are members of the nuclear family, or immediate family,
- c. Community, are people who are around the inmates when they are still outside the correctional institution/detention center, can be ordinary people, community leaders, or local officials.
- d. Officers, can be in the form of police officers, lawyers, religious officers, social officers, correctional institution officers, detention centers, correctional centers (BAPAS), judges and so forth.

The implementation of prisoner development in the penitentiary is a way out to foster and also to return prisoners to the right path.<sup>12</sup> It is hoped that the deviant

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<sup>5</sup> Pasal 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 Tentang Pemasarakatan

<sup>6</sup> Idham and Nadriana, "DISKRIPSI SISTEM PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN DALAM TINDAK PIDANA NARKOTIKA (Studi Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung)."

<sup>7</sup> A Harefa, "Pembebasan Bersyarat Sebagai Upaya Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lapas Kelas Ii B Gunungsitoli," *JURNAL MathEdu (Mathematic Education Journal)* 6, no. 2 (2023): 205–11, <https://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/MathEdu/article/view/5451%0Ahttps://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/MathEdu/article/download/5451/3028>.

<sup>8</sup> Siti Hawa and Pudji Astuti, "Pidana Penjara Jangka Pendek Terhadap Narapidana Lanjut Usia (Lansia) (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIB Tuban)," *Novum: Jurnal Hukum* 6, no. 3 (2019): 1–23.

<sup>9</sup> Made Deby Listianitari, Made Sugi Hartono, and Ni Ketut Sari Adnyani, "Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas Iib Singaraja Bagi Narapidana Yang Dijatuhi Hukuman Pidana Ringan," *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia* 5, no. 2 (2022): 450–63, <https://doi.org/10.23887/jatayu.v5i2.51663>.

<sup>10</sup> Idham and Nadriana, "DISKRIPSI SISTEM PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN DALAM TINDAK PIDANA NARKOTIKA (Studi Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung)."

<sup>11</sup> Wahab Aznul Hidayat, "Penerapan Diversi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak," *Justisi* 5, no. 2 (2019): 84–96, <https://doi.org/10.33506/js.v5i2.543>.

<sup>12</sup> Zefa Destiana, Muhammad Firdaus, and Anuar Rasyid, "Komunikasi Antarpribadi Petugas Lapas Dalam Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Perempuan Kelas Ii a Pekanbaru," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 9, no. 4 (2020): 312–26, <https://jkms.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JKMS/article/download/7391/6481>.

behaviors that they have done in the past will not happen again and they can turn into well-behaved members of society. The trick is to make them aware by instilling physical and spiritual guidance.<sup>13</sup>

Inmates who commit repeated criminal acts such as cases of theft, murder, rape, and thus the purpose of imprisonment is in addition to causing pain due to loss of freedom, and class II B Sorong prison provides guidance to convicts so that they repent and return to being good members of society. Coaching and mentoring of prisoners includes coaching and guidance programs in the form of personality development activities and independence development activities.<sup>14</sup> Personality development is directed at mental and character development so that prisoners become fully human, devoted and responsible to themselves, family and society. Meanwhile, the development of independence is directed at fostering talents and skills so that prisoners can return to their role as free and responsible members of society.<sup>15</sup>

## **METHOD**

This research is an empirical-normative research that prioritizes the results of interviews. The types of data used by the author are primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used are literature and field research in the form of interviews. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive-qualitative analysis, namely describing the juridical review of the coaching of recidive prisoners.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **A. The Role of Correctional Institution Class II B Sorong in the Development of Prisoners**

Correctional Institution (Lapas) class II B Sorong is one of the correctional technical implementation units as a place for prisoners who have the function of fostering, security and caring for prisoners. Correctional Institution class II B Sorong located on Sapta Taruna Masuk road No. Km.10, Sawagumu, Kec. North Sorong, Sorong City, West Papua. 98451. It is recorded that the number of inmates in the Correctional Institution class II B Sorong reached more than 500 inmates / detainees. Correctional officers work based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia dated February 26, 1985 No. 01. PR. 07. 03 Year 1985. Where

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<sup>13</sup> Hawa and Astuti, "Pidana Penjara Jangka Pendek Terhadap Narapidana Lanjut Usia (Lansia) (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIB Tuban)."

<sup>14</sup> Saifulloh Hamdani Putra, "Pembinaan Kepribadian Dengan Metode Pondok Pesantren Upaya Meningkatkan Pemahaman Agama Islam Bagi Narapidana," *JUSTITIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora* 8, no. 4 (2021): 578–86, <http://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/Justitia/article/download/2677/pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> Moch Agung Bachtiar, "Strategi Pembinaan Kemandirian Terhadap Narapidana Residivis Narkotika ( Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Klas IIA Sidoarjo )," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora* 7, no. 1 (2020): 103–15.

the officers are divided into sections, namely the section of guidance of students, the section of work activities, the section of administration, security and discipline, as well as the Penitentiary Security Unit (KPLP). The sections are responsible for their duties under the leadership of the head of the Penitentiary.<sup>16</sup> Officers or what is also called the apparatus in fostering prisoners who have violated the law and fostering them based on the correctional system is not an easy job based on the correctional system is not an easy job but a very heavy task besides requiring very adequate facilities, Performance is the result of work that can be achieved by a person or group of people in an organization, in accordance with their respective authorities and responsibilities.<sup>17</sup>

The coaching of prisoners at the Correctional Institution class II B Sorong in an effort to improve the quality of human resources (HR) must indeed be intensified in order to improve the prisoners themselves and be able to improve the welfare of society in a country, including for prisoners who must be given "Extra" coaching in improving their quality and quality so as not to repeat the same crimes, and participate in the development process, the efforts of the Correctional Institution in building a whole human being and supported by the prisoner coaching program. Inmate development is based on a correctional system that has been regulated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning corrections. According to Law No. 12 of 1995 article 2, the purpose of coaching is in order to form prisoners to become fully human, realize mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted by the community, and can play an active role again as free and responsible members of society.

"Guaranteeing the right to keep in touch with family and certain people is that even though prisoners are in prison, they must still be brought closer and introduced to the community and must not be alienated from the community in the form of visits, entertainment into prisons from free members of the community, and opportunities to gather with friends and family such as leave programs to visit family".<sup>18</sup> The provision of guarantees of rights as mentioned above, can be a motivation for prisoners to live better as other humans. The pattern of guidance that blends the life of prisoners with the community environment is also related to the principle of

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<sup>16</sup> Sintia Tarwiyah and Hadi Tuasikal, "Pemenuhan Hak Narapidana Anak Sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II B Kota Sorong," *UNES Law Review* 6, no. 3 (2024): 9114–29.

<sup>17</sup> Sarbanun Tilolango and Andi Ahriani, "Peran Konselor Dalam Membentuk Aktualisasi Diri Narapidana Perempuan Di Lapas Kelas II B Kota Sorong," *PUBLIK: Publikasi Dan Bimbingan Konseling Islam* 1, no. 1 (2021): 57–68, 60.

<sup>18</sup> Citra Anggraeni Puspitasari, "Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Dalam Pelanggaran Hak Narapidana Dan Tahanan Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan/Rumah Tahanan Negara," *Jurnal Panorama Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2018): 33–46, <https://doi.org/10.21067/jph.v3i1.2342>.

resocialization in the correctional system. Romli Atmasasmita, states that: "Correctional is to re-socialize prisoners so that they become good and useful citizens or healthy reentry into the community, which in essence or in essence is resocialization."<sup>19</sup> Referring to the point above, the Correctional Institution is the most important key in an effort to foster prisoners who will later return to the midst of community life.<sup>20</sup> Based on Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, it has not been regulated with regard to rehabilitation guidance for prisoners.<sup>21</sup> However, after the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it was only then that the rehabilitation and treatment of prisoners was regulated as stipulated in Article 4 and Article 60 of the Corrections Law.<sup>22</sup>

This rehabilitation is a method applied in the development of Prisoners of Correction (WBP) as an effort to minimize the occurrence of re-offense and efforts to reduce capacity in correctional institutions.<sup>23</sup> In this regard, the role of correctional institutions in the implementation of prisoner development programs must be carefully prepared because with the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is expected to provide appropriate and accurate actions to overcome problems that have far developed and new problems that have not been accommodated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The mechanism carried out from the coaching of prisoners in general is not much different from the coaching of prisoners in general and with the existence of problems that have been far developed, the implementation of coaching for prisoners is still carried out.<sup>24</sup>

Based on the results of interviews with Kasih Binadik Mrs. Sarah Rumakat, S.H at Sorong Correctional Facility, in the task of coaching prisoners there are several programs that are most routinely / often carried out by the Correctional Institution (LAPAS) Class II B Sorong, the coaching program refers to and pays attention to the rights of prisoners as stipulated in Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 1995

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<sup>19</sup> Atmasasmita. R. 1982. *Strategi Pembinaan Pelanggar Hukum Dalam Konteks Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia*, Bandung : Alumni.

<sup>20</sup> Ely Alawiyah Jufri and Nelly Ulfah Anisariza, "Pelaksanaan Asimilasi Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka Jakarta," *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2017): 1–26, <https://doi.org/10.33476/ajl.v8i1.452>.

<sup>21</sup> Jurnal Hukum Kaidah, "Media Komunikasi Dan Informasi Hukum Dan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Hukum Kaidah* Volume 21, no. Nomor 2 (2022): 137–61.

<sup>22</sup> Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Lembaga Pemasyarakatan, Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995.

<sup>23</sup> Alawiyah Jufri and Ulfah Anisariza, "Pelaksanaan Asimilasi Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka Jakarta."

<sup>24</sup> PL Tobing and Purbaningrum Purbaningrum, "Efektifitas Program Pembinaan Narapidana Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas IIA Jakarta," *Journal Evidence Of Law* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.59066/jel.v1i1.25>.

concerning Corrections and is emphasized in Article 7 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The coaching program includes:

1. Personality Development

The purpose of personality development is so that prisoners are able to recognize themselves so that it is hoped that prisoners can regret their actions so as to prevent repetition of criminal acts, so that they can change themselves in a better direction so that after leaving they can be accepted back into the community. The personality development program in Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution includes:

a) Religious Awareness/Ceremony Development

Based on Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 Article 4 concerning the Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Prisoners, states that every Prisoner and Correctional Student must follow the education program and religious guidance in accordance with their religion and beliefs. This guidance is given with the aim that prisoners can increase awareness of the religion they profess, so that their faith can be strengthened, so that prisoners realize that humans are the creation of God Almighty. Religion is a guide to life given by God to humans with the aim that humans in their lives can do good and leave bad things. By increasing religious awareness, it will automatically arise awareness within the prisoner himself that the actions that have been carried out so as to cause him to enter the penitentiary are not good actions and will try to change his behavior towards a better direction if he increases religious awareness.

- Islamic Religious Development.

In the development of Islamic Religion in Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is held with religious lectures, yasinan, and reading the Qur'an. In this implementation, the deepening of religious teachings at the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution must be accompanied by practices from the Ministry of Religion officers, in the form of tausiah and religious counseling from the KUA (Religious Affairs Office), Friday prayers in congregation and visits from the Community held at the Correctional Institution Mosque.

- Christian Religious Formation.

In fostering Christianity, the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution has collaborated with the Efata Matalamagi church which is located at Jl. Mamberamo River, Kec. North Sorong, Sorong City, West Papua. 98412. KM 10 Masuk, where every Sunday the Pastor and the Assembly take turns to conduct worship services held in the Penitentiary together with the

prisoners, as well as providing Bible Understanding, Fellowship and praying together. This guidance is carried out so that prisoners increase their awareness of religion and can be strengthened in faith so that prisoners no longer commit repetition of criminal acts.

## 2. Self-reliance Development.

The purpose of independence coaching is an educational coaching that is more directed at self-formation in the form of talents and skills of prisoners, this independence coaching is carried out so that prisoners can return to play an active role as free and responsible members of society. This independence coaching is carried out by the Correctional Institution in the hope that it will be a provision for prisoners when they return to the midst of society, prisoners no longer repeat criminal acts, but prisoners do more positive things as they have been taught while in prison, so that people in the surrounding environment no longer see the prisoner as a criminal again. The independence guidance obtained from the prison is in the form of work activities, as follows:<sup>25</sup>

### a. Barbershop.

This activity is carried out by prisons in order to develop the talents of prisoners who can cut hair.

### b. Planting/gardening.

With the existing vacant land, the prison utilizes it for prisoners to carry out one activity, namely gardening, and the results obtained are vegetables, eggplants, chilies and so on.

### c. Workshop.

The prison conducts this activity for prisoners who have talent in this field.

### d. Motorcycle washing station.

This activity is carried out so that prisoners do not feel bored.

## 3. Sports and Arts Development.

This coaching activity is to form a healthy prisoner's soul in order to develop the ability in the field of sports that each prisoner has. Every Friday inmates are given sports education, such as morning gymnastics together between officers and inmates, playing futsal and mini wicket. Based on observations at the Sorong Class II B Correctional Institution, the prisoners almost every day use the field in the prison. This sports coaching is most important, because prisoners can use their free time by doing activities that are useful and beneficial for themselves to maintain health and fitness.

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<sup>25</sup> Azzahra Handhika G. Fajri, "Pelaksanaan Rehabilitasi Narkotika Sebagai Upaya Perawatan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Lapas Kelas Iia Cibinong," *SOSIOLOGI: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Ilmu Sosial Dan Budaya* 25, no. 1 (2023): 35–53, <https://doi.org/10.23960/sosiologi.v25i1.398>.



The pattern of coaching carried out by the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is a manifestation of the Correctional system whose implementation in coaching services is rehabilitative, educative, corrective and reintegrative in carrying out its duties and functions so that punishment is not only as a deterrent but aims to awaken prisoners to become responsible and useful citizens. Ideally, it means that the development of prisoners is based on the correctional system in the sense of socializing prisoners / students into society. The implementation of coaching carried out by the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution runs well and smoothly by using the facilities and infrastructure available at the Correctional Institution.<sup>26</sup>

The coaching of prisoners is carried out directly (direct interaction) between the coach and the prisoners. The coaching process tends to be persuasive and educative. The use of methods in the coaching process tends to be monotonous, while the learning model tends to be pedagogical. As stated by previous researchers, the process of coaching inmates has not adopted much adult learning theory so that the learning model tends to be behavioristic.<sup>27</sup>

From the general explanation above, it is clear that the function of punishment is to carry out rehabilitation and social registration so that prisoners realize their mistakes and improve themselves so that they can return to being good and useful members of society.<sup>28</sup> In line with the role of the penitentiary, the penitentiary officers who carry out the task of coaching, security, and guidance of community foster residents in Law No. 12/1995 are designated as functional law enforcement officials. The correctional system aims to restore the prisoners as good citizens and also aims to protect the community against the possibility of repetition of criminal acts by the prisoners, as well as an application and an inseparable part of the values contained in Pancasila. The Indonesian correctional system emphasizes more on the aspects of coaching inmates, correctional students, or correctional clients who have preventive, quartive, rehabilitative and educative characteristics.

The function of the Correctional Institution as an Educational Institution and at the same time as a Development Institution that is able to increase added value for prisoners, by sharpening the prisoner development program (correctional prisoners).<sup>29</sup> For example, by increasing the weight of skills, training the independence of prisoners,

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<sup>26</sup> Wahab Aznul Hidayat, "The Role of Witness and Victim Protection Agency for Imekko Tribe in Criminal Justice System in Sorong" 8, no. 2 (2023): 176–91, <https://doi.org/10.23917/laj.v8i2.2363>.

<sup>27</sup> Marwiyah, *Model Pendidikan Keterampilan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Semarang*, Tesis, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 1999

<sup>28</sup> Heliany and Santoso, "Kajian Model Pembinaan Narapidana Kasus Narkotika Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan."

<sup>29</sup> Arifai Arifai, "Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Anak Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara," *Kalabbirang Law Journal* 3, no. 1 (2021): 34–46, <https://doi.org/10.35877/454ri.kalabbirang268>.

increasing the productivity of work results, all of which are none other than for self-defense both mentally and spiritually, before returning to society. In other words, the Correctional Institution as a forum for inmate development must be able to function as an Education and Development Institution.<sup>30</sup>

## **B. Obstacles Experienced by the Correctional Institution Class II B Sorong in the Development of Prisoners**

In the implementation of the coaching process for prisoners at the Sorong Class II B Correctional Institution, there are obstacles or constraints in the Sorong Class II B Correctional Institution that come from Officers, Prisoners, Society, and Facilities and Infrastructure. In the new system of prisoner development, the treatment of prisoners is applied as Subjects as well as Objects. Subjects here as similarities, parallels, both as humans, both as creatures of God, both as specific creatures, capable of thinking and able to make decisions. As an object because basically there are differences in position in coaching, differences in coaching and not as a human being. The existence of this prison serves to foster prisoners to become fully human, realize their mistakes, have the will to improve themselves, and not repeat their mistakes in order to become good and responsible citizens. There are several factors that become obstacles, namely:

### 1. Personnel Division

- a. In terms of quality, Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is still less productive in carrying out every activity, especially inmate development and there are still many employees with a high school education background until now, so that the implementation of inmate development lacks innovation and seems monotonous because it only refers to pre-existing coaching programs. While the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is currently in dire need of employees with a background in S.Th. Education or those from Islamic Law because scholars like this can go directly to religious guidance at the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution.
- b. In terms of quantity, employees at the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution can be said to be less or unbalanced with the number of existing prisoners so that in carrying out supervisory duties, officers are often overwhelmed because of the limited number of officers. This can have an impact on the quality of coaching and security carried out.

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<sup>30</sup> Adi Sujatno, 1993, *Upaya-Upaya Menuju Pelaksanaan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas 1 Sukamiskin Bandung, Makalah*, disampaikan pada Seminar Nasional Pemasyarakatan Terpidana II, Jakarta: Fakultas Hukum, U, I, hlm, 13.

## 2. Prisoner Barriers

The purpose of the guidance carried out is so that prisoners are able to recognize themselves so that it is hoped that prisoners can regret their actions so as to prevent recidivism, can change themselves towards more and after leaving can be accepted in the community. Obstacles from prisoners such as:

- a. The different backgrounds of inmates are an obstacle for correctional officers.
- b. Not a few inmates are less aware of the importance of this coaching due to their nature which tends to be less disciplined and not so interested in the coaching program.
- c. There are prisoners who sometimes dispute with other prisoners, causing a commotion and disturbing the comfort of other prisoners.

## 3. Community View

Obstacles arising from the community such as the lack of community participation in responding to coaching programs, especially those related to parole, so that often the community does not want to accept former prisoners to return to their midst, because the community still considers that someone who has experienced imprisonment will forever remain bad in the eyes of the community. For example, for labor needs, the community avoids hiring former prisoners because they are considered less honest when later working. Various efforts must be taken by correctional officers or coaches, in order to restore the image of prisoners as whole human beings in the community. The attitude of the community that seems to give a negative label is felt by prisoners, especially recidivists, as an extraordinary insult. It is as if there is no more opportunity to improve their self-image and this condition has a major influence on the possibility of prisoners repeating their actions so that they become recidivists. The community still considers ex-convicts not better, even the opposite. This can be seen when a criminal offense occurs, then the one who is more suspected as the perpetrator is an ex-convict. The rejection of ex-convicts gives the impression that the community is incapable, lacking the response to foster ex-convicts. The positive attitude of the community towards ex-convicts should be improved so that ex-convicts can live in society well. Hariyono further argued that Law No. 12/1995 on Corrections, needs to be replaced because the law was born in the new order era, so it has not fully answered everything related to the process of fostering prisoners in this day and age.

## 4. Limited Facilities and Infrastructure

In the coaching of prisoners carried out, of course, it needs to be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure in order to provide good and maximum

results. However, in the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution, some facilities and infrastructure are still lacking such as:

- a. Limited land in the field of fostering independence, namely in agriculture. With limited land for agriculture, it can lead to less running of the process of fostering independence in agriculture.
- b. The occurrence of overcapacity, where we can see that the current state of Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution is still in the stage of repair or renovation.
- c. Maintenance facilities in the form of a kitchen are still not equipped with nutritionists in terms of preparing proper food for prisoners.
- d. The lack of facilities and infrastructure both in quantity and quality has become an obstacle to coaching and has even become one of the causes of security and order. This is a task for all parties in the Class II B Sorong Penitentiary environment to be able to care for and maintain all existing facilities and infrastructure and utilize them optimally.

## **CONCLUSION**

The implementation of inmate coaching carried out by the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution can be concluded that there is no difference in the coaching carried out for ordinary and recidive prisoners. Coaching is more focused on fostering independence and personality development. However, in its implementation, it has been in accordance with and fulfills the rules of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections and passed a new Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance of Prisoners, and has also paid attention to the rights of Prisoners in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Prisoners. The obstacles faced in the implementation of inmate guidance at the Class II B Sorong Penitentiary are facilities, especially in terms of overcrowding and lack of capacity. Community members have not been able to accept the presence of former prisoners in their environment and there are no jobs for former prisoners. There is no difference in the process of fostering ordinary prisoners and fostering recidivist prisoners in the Class II B Sorong Penitentiary, this is also one of the factors causing the increase in recidivism. The lack of facilities and infrastructure in the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution so that Correctional Officers can only use the facilities and infrastructure available in the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution so that the coaching process can be carried out. Based on some of the obstacles faced by the Class II B Sorong Correctional Institution, therefore the author believes that the process of fostering prisoners has not run optimally / effectively.

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