



The Role of Correctional Institutions In Empowering Prisoners For The Character of Prisoners

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explore the role of correctional institutions in shaping the character of prisoners. The concept of inmate development in correctional institutions is analyzed and a normative juridical approach is used to review and analyze laws and regulations related to the concept of inmate development in shaping their character. The results showed that there are still various obstacles to the successful implementation of an activity, the large number of prisoners makes the correctional institution over capacity where the capacity as of December 2023 should only be 1,200 people but there are 1,280 people in it so that there is an overcapacity of 6% things like this are the obstacles most often encountered against the success of empowerment in correctional institutions, besides that several obstacles are encountered to maximize coaching. The lack of budget in the process of fostering Wargabinaan often hinders the implementation of the coaching program, which causes prison officers to prepare funding efforts that can help the implementation by forming cooperatives among fellow prison officers, however, even that has not been able to meet the financing to the maximum so that the purpose of coaching is not maximally achieved. In an effort to empower prisoners, prison officers maximize prison officers in fostering prison officers with the aim that after the prisoner comes out / finishes serving his sentence, he can re-interact with the community.

Keywords: Role, Coaching, Prisoners

Introduction

Currently, the correctional system in Indonesia is governed by Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections which replaces Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections. Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections was drafted in order to prepare for the enactment of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code, which is called the National Criminal Code. The background of the existence of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections is to change the function of punishment in Indonesia from a deterrent system to a process of guidance and social integration. The intended development is to form correctional prisoners into full human beings, while social

integration is to integrate the relationship between convicts and society and ensure the protection of detainees (Andrade, 2024).

Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 Year 2022 on Corrections states that correctional is a subsystem of criminal justice that organizes law enforcement in the field of treatment of detainees, children, and prisoners. This article affirms that the Correctional Institution is a subsystem of the criminal justice system, which plays an important role in achieving the objectives of criminal justice, in the form of crime prevention. The role of correctional institutions is very important in the development of prisoners and the implementation of punishment. The ultimate goal of the correctional is to shape the prisoners and the punishment is intended to make a complete human being, realize mistakes and not repeat crimes (Kozlova, 2024).

coaching is intended as an effort to make prisoners realize that they regret their actions and return them to become good citizens of society, obey the law, uphold moral, social and religious values so that a safe and peaceful community life is achieved which is placed on a juridical basis in Law No. 22 of 20022 concerning correctional institutions (Wulandari, 2015). The coaching of prisoners carried out by the correctional institution against prisoners includes coaching and mentoring programs in the form of personality activities, and independence activities, this is done because prisoners are people who have rights that should be fulfilled (Mieda, 2024).

In the implementation of this guidance, the Correctional Institution as the last agency in the development of prisoners must pay attention to various aspects of human resource development (Rinaldi, 2019), This is done in order to prepare prisoners after completion / release in serving their prison term can prepare themselves to return to society. Therefore, the dimensions of coaching are fundamental to various aspects of life in line with the complexity of life in society. The various dimensions of coaching are broadly divided into three important aspects. The first is as a personality coach, the second is as an aspect of fostering independence. This can be interpreted that the development of personality aspects includes instilling legal awareness of prisoners, the second aspect of personality is intended so that prisoners have the ability to continue their lives in the midst of society after serving their sentences (Moreira, 2022a). Then the third is the administrative aspect of the correctional institution itself. The guidance provided to prisoners in the process of detention is such as, improving the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, professional attitudes and behavior, as well as the physical and spiritual health of prisoners (Utoyo, 2015).

Therefore, the purpose of the coaching carried out is to educate, guide and direct an activity in a systematic and organized manner and it is hoped that prisoners have the ability to live independently, and can socialize in the community after undergoing life in correctional institutions. Based on the purpose of the coaching has a link or relevance to the protection of rights for prisoners, meaning that through law enforcement efforts and coaching of prisoners their rights enforcement aspects are protected. Because by prioritizing the dimensions of law enforcement in the scope of correctional institutions, the inmates will obtain professional enforcement in accordance with the rules applied to correctional institutions (Zuiderwijk, 2020). Likewise, by prioritizing the dimension of guidance for prisoners, the rights that they should get will certainly be fulfilled as part of the

implementation of the guidance carried out. Such efforts are actually a form of protection of human dignity that should be highly valued. By providing appropriate rights to prisoners is a protection of human beings, so that government guarantees for the implementation of prisoners' rights are included in the area of human civilization with such practices, the stages undertaken by suspects or prisoners are protection of human dignity, so that government guarantees for the implementation of prisoners' rights can be seen as the application of civilized law. With this, of course, it is intended to achieve a certain purpose. In the legal perspective, the purpose of giving and guaranteeing the rights of prisoners is so that there is fair treatment for them so as to avoid arbitrary treatment, because after all the law must be fair to anyone, including people who are serving their sentences (Loua, 2020).

As an example that implements efforts to shape the character of the prisoners themselves, namely the Class II A Pancurbatu Correctional Institution, Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution is one of the technical service units (UPT) in the ranks of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections of North Sumatra, with a land area of 8,369 m², a building area of 5,580 m², a total of 3 blocks, 79 rooms and 8 rooms, of which this Correctional Institution has a residential capacity of 1,200 people (Bartholomaeus, 2021).

Previously there has been research that examines the role of correctional institutions in shaping the character of prisoners, which is the difference between previous research and this study that in this study discusses how correctional institutions empower prisoners by conducting coaching and mentoring programs in the form of personality activities, and independence activities, while previous research focuses on the rules regarding the direction and limits and guidance of correctional prisoners based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between (3 main pillars) namely coaches, coached, and society. Furthermore, another example of research that is different from this research is the role of correctional institutions in providing guidance to elderly prisoners where the research focuses on the role of correctional institutions to foster elderly prisoners (Adikoeswanto, 2022).

Methodology

Starting from the background of the problem as described to answer the question of the type of research used is normative juridical. The normative juridical approach is used to review and analyze laws and regulations related to the concept of fostering prisoners in correctional institutions as an effort to empower prisoners to shape the character of prisoners.

Result and Discussion

1. The Role of Correctional Institutions in Empowering Prisoners to Shape the Character of Prisoners.

To address the increasing crime rate, the police as state security imposes a prison system on someone who violates the values and norms that apply in society. With the hope that the perpetrators of criminal acts feel deterrent and do not repeat their actions (Aji, 2016). However, in reality, this prison system is based on the absolut theory, so that the prison system is implemented with the principle of revenge against those who violate the law, as

well as strict guarding that alienates the whole from society. Given that this method is less effective in returning prisoners to become people who obey the law and the system that applies in society and society does not easily accept them back because the negative stigma attached to former prisoners is not easily released (Adikoeswanto, 2024).

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The function of the correctional institution itself is to prepare correctional prisoners so that they can integrate healthily with society, so that they can play a role as free and responsible members. 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 officers are divided into sections, namely the guidance section of students, the work activity section, the administration section, security and discipline, as well as the Correctional Institution Security Unit (KPLP) these sections are responsible for their duties under the leadership of the head of the Correctional Institution. Officers in fostering prisoners must have the ability to be on duty, because the task of coaching is not solely concerned with prisoners alone, but is related to elements of society which are also expected to participate actively and positively in fostering prisoners (A et al., 2023)

Correctional institutions are responsible for providing guidance and rehabilitation to prisoners so that they can become good citizens and are ready to return to society. The process of self-adjustment in prison involves various aspects, such as social skills, self-control, learning experiences and social support (Moreira, 2022b). Prisoners must also serve 2/3 of the criminal period, behave well and show sincerity and remorse for their actions. In terms of guidance to prisoners, it is stated in Article 38 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, namely, based on the results of the Litmas, prisoners are given guidance in the form of:

A. Personality Development

In the process of fostering the personality of citizens who aim to help prisoners restore positive attitudes and behavior through several activities

a) Religious Development

Providing spiritual guidance for routine worship activities, religious lectures, and the study of holy books so as to instill moral and spiritual values and awareness of sin as the basis for personality change.

b) Character development

Ethical and moral training teaches social values such as honesty, responsibility and discipline. So that later they are able to control themselves so that they can face challenges well.

- c) Physical and sports coaching conducted in the form of teams, for example soccer and volleyball, so that there is good communication and cooperation between them.
- d) Art and creativity coaching that helps them to express themselves and find new meaning in life.

B. Self-Reliance Coaching

The process of fostering independence is aimed at increasing the creative values of the prisoners, for example:

a) *Handicrafts*

In the effort of coaching, correctional institutions provide facilities in the manufacture of handicrafts, handicrafts made by prisoners such as traditional houses, tissu boxes, Christmas trees and other decorations that have high economic value

b) *Doorsmer*

In correctional institutions there is a dorsmer which is worked on by several people, this activity is used by prisoners in developing the skills of prisoners, even though the work is only vehicles owned by correctional institution officers, but it is enough to foster and develop the skills of prisoners and later they will get results after being declared free from correctional institutions.

c) *Agriculture and Plantation Activities*

In the efforts of the food security program, correctional institutions provide and facilitate agriculture developed by prisoners and supervised by correctional institution officers so that the coaching runs well.

d) *Welding workshop activities*

Through welding training, technical training is provided to prisoners to master this skill which later the prisoners can have the opportunity to find work or even open their own business in the field of welding workshops after completing their sentence. So that the opportunity for prisoners to commit criminal acts can be reduced because they have clearer career options.

e) *Sewing Activities.*

Sewing is a practical skill that is easy to apply in everyday life, however, sewing involves creative processes such as designing patterns, choosing fabrics, and finishing products. This activity can increase the confidence of prisoners as well as make them more productive, besides that in engaging in this activity, prisoners can shift their focus to positive things, reduce stress, and prevent boredom while in detention. So that later after Prisoners are released from the Correctional Institution sewing provides an opportunity to be involved in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

f) *Bread Making Activity*

Bread-making training provides prisoners with skills in the culinary field, especially in the bread and cake industry. By mastering bread making, prisoners have the opportunity to work in bakeries, hotels or even start a bread business after leaving the Penitentiary, but while prisoners are still serving sentences in the Penitentiary

the bread produced can be sold to the community. This activity keeps prisoners busy with useful activities.

g) *Haircutting Activities*

After release, prisoners who have barbering skills can work in barbershops, salons, or open their own barbering business because this activity is fairly easy and very much needed in the community, this skill has a stable demand because barbering services are needed everywhere.

These two forms of guidance have several indicators that are specific enough to review their implementation in the form of existing programs and activities for all prisoners in correctional institutions.

The implementation of the training is determined after the Head of the Correctional Institution and Correctional Institution Officials ascertain the background of the prisoners. Training methods include training in the form of direct family interaction between trainers and convicts, training methods in a persuasive educative way, namely trying to change behavior by giving examples and treating each other fairly to change their hearts to do commendable things. The training provided by the prison is well planned, each training session is planned continuously until the prisoners master the training provided. After mastering the training provided, the inmates will share the knowledge obtained with other inmates in collaboration with officers before their sentence expires (Jang, 2019).

Personality development begins with personality development, personality development is directed at fostering the mental and character of prisoners so that they become fully human, devoted and responsible to themselves, their families and society. Personality coaching is coaching that is directed at creating disciplined, religious and more directed individuals than before. Personality development is carried out in order to create the intensity of the prisoner's self from before (Nisa, 2023)

In maximizing empowerment, guidance that can be used as provisions for prisoners later after release so as not to repeat crimes, one of which is through fostering independence in the form of work skills, work training and production. This method of fostering independence allows inmates to choose a program that suits their interests and talents (Anjani & Wibowo, 2023)

From these activities can be produced a handicraft that can be traded to visitors who come and sold out of the penitentiary. From the sale of the prisoners get a premium of 10%. This is one of the implementations of Article 39 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, where the results will be given after the Prisoners are free from their detention period. This independence coaching can be a forum for channeling the interests and talents of the prisoners as well as a process of social adaptation of the prisoners before returning to the community.

2. Obstacles Experienced by Correctional Institutions to Form the Character of Prisoners

In carrying out guidance to prisoners in correctional institutions, of course, there are still various obstacles to the successful implementation of an activity, the number of prisoners makes the correctional institution become overcapacity where the capacity as of December 2023 should only be 1,200 people but there are 1,280 people in it so that there is

an overcapacity of 6% things like this are the most common obstacles to the success of empowerment in correctional institutions besides that several obstacles are encountered to maximize coaching including:

a. *Obstacles Lack of Number of Officers.*

In general, the constraints on the lack of officers are almost experienced by all correctional institutions so that this reduces the success rate of coaching.

b. *Barriers from prisoners.*

Citizens generally lack interest in this coaching program because they think that the program is not relevant to their lives after leaving the correctional institution, or think that the skills taught are not in accordance with their future needs. In addition, some citizens experience mental stress such as stress, guilt, or lack of confidence so that they feel pessimistic about participating in the coaching program.

c. *Lack of Experts*

In coaching, not only the number of supervising officers needed in the Correctional Institution, but experts in one field are often lacking so that the interests and interests of the Prisoners cannot be carried out as a result of the officers being unable to develop these talents.

d. *Barriers from society.*

The bad stigma from the community towards citizens who think that correctional institutions are places of exile for people who commit criminal acts, so that it becomes pessimistic from the citizens of the binaan, but if seen in accordance with the rules and obligations that exist Binaan Citizens will return to the community after completing their detention period.

e. *Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure Obstacles*

In carrying out an activity, facilities and infrastructure are tools or containers that are so important for its success, but these facilities and infrastructure are still less complete in correctional institutions so that prison officers are limited in providing guidance to prisoners.

f. *Insufficient Budget.*

The lack of budget in the process of fostering Wargabinaan in correctional institutions often hampers the implementation of the coaching program, which causes prison officers to prepare funding efforts that can help with the implementation by forming cooperatives among fellow prison officers, however, even then it has not been able to fulfill the maximum financing so that the objectives of the coaching are not achieved optimally.

g. *Administrative Obstacles*

The slowness and length of administrative procedures have made it difficult for prisoners and their families to deal with administration, for example in terms of administrative procedures for release on probation, assimilation, etc.

Conclusion

Based on these descriptions, the following red thread can be drawn that the role of correctional institutions in empowering prisoners to shape the character of prisoners is based on Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. In an effort to empower prisoners,

prison officers maximize prison officers in fostering prisoners with the aim that after the prisoners come out / have finished serving their sentences, they can return to interact with the community and live a brighter life and future. This coaching is based on article 38 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. However, in principle, this coaching does not solely run so well, there are also factors that hinder the course of this coaching, namely; starting from the lack of experts in coaching, the lack of correctional officers, factors from the prisoners themselves who think that coaching is not so important to run, to the stigma of society which assumes that once people commit crimes it is certain that they will never change.

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