

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN, FEMALE, AND ELDERLY INMATES IN SIDOARJO DISTRICT

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Abstract

Correctional Institutions are institutions implementing the criminal system whose function is to develop correctional inmates, including, in this case, women who are serving sentences and required to participate in the entire series of training activities in correctional institutions. In this case, the effectiveness of coaching prisoners can provide a good role model for others, especially prisoners of female, children, and the elderly. Then, the supporting factors can be used as examples to become even better in the future, and better solutions can be found for factors that can hinder development. This research aims to determine the pattern of coaching females, children, and elderly prisoners and to determine the factors that inhibit and support coaching. Synergy is needed between all parties involved, starting from prisoners, correctional officers, and related agencies, in cooperating with each other in carrying out training for female, child, and elderly prisoners to overcome problems in the implementation of training for female, child, and elderly prisoners. For this reason, it is necessary to carry out treatment and guidance to achieve better goals, and if the convict leaves,

he will create an independent character and have a better leadership spirit.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Correctional Institutions, Convicts.

Introduction

A convict is someone who has committed a criminal act, been tried by a court, and received a judge's decision that has permanent legal force. The person has been handed over to a correctional institution (Lapas).¹ Juridical, the definition of a prisoner already exists in Chapter 1 of General Provisions Article 1 of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections, where this regulation replaces Law Number 12 of 1995 on Corrections, namely that a prisoner is a convict who is serving a prison sentence for a specific time and life, or death row convicts who are undergoing training in correctional institutions.

Legal protection for a person is a legal umbrella provided by the State to every citizen living in Indonesia without exception, including children, women, and even the elderly. Therefore, it is regrettable if there are still thoughts, assumptions, and even actions that lack respect for children, women, and even elderly people who are or have been prisoners.² Actions that do not give appreciation are, for example, when they have left the penitentiary and have changed for the better, but society still looks at them badly because they were in prison.

Female prisoners, also known as female prisoners, basically have the same rights as male prisoners. It's just that in correctional institutions, female inmates have different needs because women have characteristics that men don't have, for example, menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. Therefore, in this case, female prisoners must receive special attention both from a legal perspective and treatment from correctional institution officers.³

¹ Sri Wulandari, "Efektifitas Sistem Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terhadap Tujuan Pemidanaan," *Hukum dan Dinamika Masyarakat* 9, no. 2 (2012).

² Victorio Hariara Situmorang, "Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Sebagai Bagian Dari Penegakan Hukum," *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum* 13, no. 1 (2019).

³ Rahmat Hi. Abdullah, "URGENSI PENGGOLOONGAN NARAPIDANA DALAM LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN," *FLAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2016).

Regulations on the implementation of the rights of female prisoners are contained in Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 on Requirements and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Prisoners, Article 20 states that:

- (1) Prisoners and correctional students who are sick, pregnant, or breastfeeding have the right to receive additional food according to doctor's instructions.
- (2) Additional food is also provided to prisoners who perform certain types of work.
- (3) Children of female prisoners who are taken to prison or who are born in prison can be given additional food under the doctor's instructions until the child is at most 2 (two) years old.
- (4) When the child referred to in paragraph (3) reaches the age of 2 (two) years, he must be handed over to his father or relative or other party with the consent of his mother and made in a Minute.
- (5) For the sake of the child's health, the Head of Prisons can determine additional food other than those referred to in paragraph (3) based on the doctor's consideration.

The position of women in the social, cultural, and political system, and even the application of the law, is often considered disproportionate and unequal to that of men, including among prisoners in correctional institutions (prisons).⁴

Universally, the rights of prisoners that cannot be denied are revoked by the State, even under any circumstances, as stated in the 1948 UN Declaration of Human Rights on the right to life and personal safety; Prohibition of slavery, serfdom, and the slave trade; Prohibition of cruel persecution; The right to legal recognition; The right to equality before the law and/or non-discrimination in its application; Right to recovery; Prohibition against arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; The right to a fair trial; The principle of presumption of innocence and the prohibition of ex post facto laws; The right to choose nationality; The right to own property; Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to personal freedom, thought, and conscience, the right to religion, the right not to

⁴ Raisa and Annastasia Edianti, "HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN SOSIAL DENGAN RESILIENSI PADA NARAPIDANA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN KELAS IIA WANITA SEMARANG," *Jurnal Empati* 5, no. 3 (2016).

be enslaved, the right to be recognized as a person and have equal rights before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted under applicable law. Retroactive rights are human rights that cannot be reduced under any circumstances and by anyone.

Of course, the things above greatly influence the application of the laws that apply to female prisoners by law enforcement officers in all correctional institutions in the archipelago, especially in drug cases, which are currently a concern. However, in this case, legal guidance has been carried out. To carry out the updates, the researchers are trying to carry out research on the development of religion and psychology.⁵

Becoming a member of a narcotics correctional institution is certainly not every individual's desire, but if it happens, then the individual must be able to accept himself. The psychological condition that occurs in inmates in correctional institutions arises because of a tendency to be unable to take their situation. In this case, individuals can accept themselves as they are, not what they want, and their hopes are by their abilities.

Corrections in Indonesia have experienced significant changes, especially regarding how prisoners are treated. Thinking about the function of punishment according to Indonesia, which adheres to the Pancasila ideology, is no longer just prevention but is also an effort for social rehabilitation and reintegration of the Correctional Family (WBP), which has been formed with a system of treatment for law violators in Indonesia which is called the penitentiary system. The term penitentiary was first introduced by the late Mr. Sahardjo (Minister of Justice at that time) on 5 July 1963 in a speech conferring the title of Doctor Honoris Causa by the University of Indonesia. He states that correction is the aim of imprisonment.

Plato stated that no one can change a person's fate except himself. With change, humans can know themselves. The process of self-knowledge requires a motivational stage in the form of continuous introspection. In the case of correctional institutions, correctional families are given their own motivation so that they can look positively

⁵ Ismail Rumadan, "PROBLEM LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN DI INDONESIA DAN REORIENTASI TUJUAN PEMIDANAAN," *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 2, no. 2 (2013).

at every incident that occurs. Continuous self-motivation will lead to a self-development process with stages.⁶

Here, the researcher wants to conduct further research on female convicts with drug cases and elements in correctional institutions. The scientific benefits of this research add to the development of legal knowledge, especially criminal law, regarding the effectiveness of correctional institutions in carrying out guidance for prisoners, so it is hoped that after researchers conduct this research, it can have a positive impact on female prisoners in prison—correctional Institution. Furthermore, regarding female prisoners in our country, every year, there is various treatment and turmoil in women's prison cells, ranging from violence between fellow prisoners and violence by officers to pregnant women who are about to give birth or those who have already given birth. They are giving birth (breastfeeding), as well as female prisoners who are physically and mentally disabled and suffer from other secondary diseases. Of course, the State must really pay attention to these matters and be assisted by the National Human Rights Commission and the National Commission on Violence Against Women, as well as other bodies that deal with women, so that prisoners' rights, including legal protection, can be fulfilled and protected.

Correctional Institutions, hereinafter referred to as LAPAS, are institutions or places that carry out the function of providing guidance to prisoners following Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections in lieu of Law Number 12 of 1995.⁷ The objectives of developing inmates can be classified into two. First, prevent the recurrence of criminal acts, restore balance, and resolve conflicts. The second is to correct the perpetrator (prisoner). It follows (Article 2 of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections) states that "the correctional system is implemented so that prisoners realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat the criminal acts they have committed."

⁶ Muhammad Juniar Prabowo and Adhitya Widya Kartika, "PELAKSANAAN PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA WANITA PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA NARKOTIKA DI RUTAN WANITA KELAS II A SURABAYA," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 4 (June 4, 2023).

⁷ Constitution, Republic of Indonesia, and Basic Law, "Article 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections," no. 143384 (2022).

In this regard, the researcher is interested in learning more about “The Effectiveness of Correctional Institutions for Child, Female, and Elderly Prisoners in Sidoarjo Regency.”

The Role of Guiding Class IIA Surabaya Women’s Penitentiary for Child, Female and Elderly Convicts

The Surabaya Class II Women’s Penitentiary plays an important role in providing guidance to convicts and detainees. In this detention center, there are not only prisoners who are serving their sentences but also prisoners who are in the trial process. The following is data on the number of people in the Class II A Women’s Detention Center in Surabaya:

Year	Prisoner
2020	81 people
2021	83 people
2022	151 people

From the number above, the Surabaya Class II A Women’s Correctional Institution conducts training for female prisoners per Article 38 of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections, namely that prisoners are given guidance in the form of personality-related guidance and independence development. These coachings are:

1. Personality Development

Personality development is more about each prisoner’s personality, whereas development is more directed towards things that will later become the basis for the prisoner’s change for the better. According to Law Number 22 of 2022 on Adjustment, character development includes firm character, noble character, character and nation, defending the country, expanding scientific abilities, noble character, coordination with society, and deradicalization.

Relation to the 1990 Minister of Correspondence Declaration No. The character of advancement includes, among others, M-02-PK.04.10 of 1990, which concerns examples of improvements for prisoners and inmates: a. Increase attention to one’s self-confidence; b. Expanding attention to states and nations; c. Expanding attention to scientific capacity (insight); d. Increase familiarity with one’s freedom; e. Push students to be more coordinated with society.

2. Independence Development

In this case, independence coaching is meant to be aimed at more personal matters in terms of the skills possessed by each prisoner. Considering Law Number 22 of 2022 on Recovery, increasing self-confidence includes things that combine preparation with goals that are beneficial for recovery people undergoing training. Type of training these are planning capacity to help independent associations and businesses, job readiness, and broadening interests and talents.

Following Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections, tour guides must be trained in discovery skills so that they can find skills to use after the looter has served his sentence at the Class II A Women's Prison in Surabaya. It is, of course, with the aim that when the prisoner has finished serving his criminal sentence, he can return to society in a better condition and hopefully not commit another criminal act.

Independence development carried out by the Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution as follows:

- a. Cooking Skills
- b. Knitting Skills
- c. Salon Skills

To understand the function of the correctional system, see Article 4 of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections, which states: "The function of Corrections includes service, guidance, community guidance, care, security, and observation."

Thus, the function of Correctional Institutions is to return prisoners to society so that they can blend in and return to their role as free and responsible members of society. Therefore, the role of correctional institutions is to develop and nurture correctional families.

These guidelines are specifically regulated by Articles 2 to 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022. Regarding Corrections, Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2022 stipulates that the training of Correctional Prisoners is carried out in Rutan, LPAS, Lapas, LPKA, Bapas, or other specified places.

The objectives of coaching prisoners are closely related to the objectives of punishment. In the new National Criminal Code, the objectives of criminal punishment have been determined, namely:

- a) Prevent the occurrence of criminal acts by upholding legal norms to protect the community;
- b) Carrying out corrections to prisoners to make them suitable and

- valuable people and capable of living in society;
- c) Resolving conflicts resulting from criminal acts, restoring balance, and creating a sense of peace in society;
- d) Frees the guilt of the convict.

The aim of coaching prisoners is to help them become active and creative participants in the unity of life as citizens of Indonesian society who respect the law, are aware of responsibility, and benefit from it.

According to Mardjono Reksodiputro, one of the criminal justice system's goals is to ensure that criminals do not repeat their crimes. The expected goal of the criminal justice system is related to punishment. Sentencing in the criminal justice system is the most complex process because it involves many different people and institutions.

In Indonesia, perpetrators of criminal acts who have been sentenced by a judge in the form of imprisonment, the judge's sentence will be carried out by the prosecutor. This prison sentence is carried out by "imprisoning a person for a certain period so that he is not free to carry out his activities in society as before." The definition of imprisonment is understood as an effort to place a person in a closed place, namely a prison, which is currently called a correctional institution.⁸

Correctional institutions are part of the Criminal Justice System. They are places where prisoners serve their sentences and obtain various forms of training and skills.

It is hoped that this coaching and skills will accelerate the prisoner resocialization process. Correctional Institutions, through the correctional system, provide more humane treatment to prisoners through coaching patterns. This is, of course, different from the previous system, namely the prison system. The treatment of prisoners in the prison system, where the prison is the place to carry it out, places more emphasis on the element of revenge and tends to use rough and harsh treatment.

The transition from the prison system to the correctional system has brought changes in the treatment of prisoners. Likewise, the term prison was later changed to correctional Institution, hereinafter called

⁸ Marselina Tobing, Budi Halim, and Antony Jaya, "EFEKTIVITAS PELAKSANAAN PEMBINAAN TERHADAP NARAPIDANA WANITA DILAPAS KELAS IIA TANJUNG GUSTA MEDAN," *Jurnal Hukum to-ra : Hukum Untuk Mengatur dan Melindungi Masyarakat* 8, no. 2 (2022).

LAPAS. This change in terminology is not just about eliminating the frightening impression and existence of torture in the prison system. Still, it is more about how to treat these prisoners humanely.

Departing from Sahardjo's view of law as protection, the statement about law as protection provides many changes, one of which is in the way prisoners are trained. It paves the way for the corrective treatment of convicts as the aim of imprisonment. Emphasizing the coaching aspect in the administration of prison sentences includes processes for carrying out rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners.

Article 2 Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections states that the correctional system is implemented so that prisoners realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat the crimes they have committed so that they can be accepted again by society, can generally live as good, law-abiding, responsible citizens, and can play an active role. It is to prepare prisoners to integrate healthily into society.

Therefore, to implement the correctional system, community participation is required, including collaboration in coaching and willingness to accept prisoners who have finished serving their sentences.

In the context of the correctional system, coaching is a system, so coaching for prisoners has several components that work interrelatedly for one goal. This component consists of all parties involved in the coaching process, such as prisoners, prison officers, and the community, who will receive the prisoner's presence after release.⁹

Treatment of prisoners with a system that is oriented towards a form of targeted guidance and has the ultimate goal of restoring the relationship between prisoners and society that existed before their existence. Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections. It can be seen in the Circular Letter of the Director General for Community Development Number KP13/3/1 dated 8 February 1965. 42 This circular letter contains information about how to provide guidance in 4 (four) stages, which constitute one integrated development process. The general stages of development are the orientation/introduction

⁹ Mitro Subroto and Anak Agung Gede Maha Mulia Putra, "Proses Pembinaan Narapidana Lanjut Usia Di Rutan Kelas II B Klungkung," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 5 (October 31, 2023).

stage, the assimilation stage in the narrow sense, the assimilation stage in the broad sense, and the integration stage with the social environment through an integrated and planned coaching concept in the form of coaching stages.

Article 10 letter b Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections states, "Assimilation is a prisoner reintegration program which is implemented by assimilating prisoners into community life." This assimilation is given to prisoners if they have met the requirements, namely good behavior, can actively participate in the development program well, and have shown a reduced level of risk. Assimilation is the process of developing prisoners outside a correctional institution (extramural). This development process is carried out by blending inmates with society. The aim and purpose of this assimilation is to prepare prisoners to return to living an excellent social life.

Open prisons were created to prepare prisoners to reintegrate into society. Article 38 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 on Requirements and Procedures for Implementing Correctional Family Rights, states that open prisons are a place to carry out assimilation. Open Prison is a new institution within the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. There are only 6 (six) open prisons in Indonesia, namely Class II B open prisons in Pasaman, Jakarta, Kendal, Nusa Kambangan, Mataram, and Waikabubak. The establishment of this open prison is an implementation of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.03.PR.0703 of 2003, dated 16 April 2003.

Efforts to integrate prisoners with society in open prisons can be seen from the closeness of the coaching environment to a community environment without walls or bars, such as closed prisons or detention centers. In open prisons, inmates interact and communicate directly with the surrounding community. It shows a dynamic change in the field of criminal law regarding the treatment of someone who commits a criminal act in a modern form in the Indonesian criminal law system.

Not all prisoners can assimilate in open prisons because conditions must be met first. According to the Circular Letter of the Director General of Corrections dated 3 August 2004, No. E.PK.04.10-115 on Placement of Prisoners in Open Prisons/Plantations, several conditions must be fulfilled for prisoners to be placed in Open Prisons.

In general, the conditions are that the convict has fulfilled the substantive requirements and administrative requirements for discussion at the Correctional Monitoring Team (TPP) session, received TPP approval from the correctional Institution concerned, and received approval from the Head of the Correctional Institution. Based on the Circular, for the time being, there are exceptions for prisoners who will be placed in open correctional institutions, namely prisoners in cases of fraud, psychotropic narcotics, and terrorism cases.

According to Tholib, Head of the Jakarta Open Penitentiary, development through efforts to unite prisoners' lives with community life, such as in open correctional institutions, is known as the Community-Based Correctional Method. According to this method, coaching activities are directed at uniting prisoners with community life. It was further stated that "through community-based correctional methods, it is possible for inmates in correctional institutions to build better relationships so that they can develop new, more positive relationships."

This opinion is based on the reality that is growing and developing in society, and a person cannot be far from society because it is human nature itself to interact and communicate with other humans. It is also in accordance with the opinion of Dwidja Priyatno, who stated the following:

"The guarantee of the right to stay in touch with family and certain people is that even though correctional inmates must still be brought closer and introduced to society and must not be alienated from society in the form of visits, entertainment in prison from free society, and opportunities to gather with friends and family such as programs time off to visit family."

Providing guarantees for rights, as mentioned above, can be a motivation for prisoners to live a better life like other humans. The coaching pattern that combines prisoner life with the community environment is also related to the principle of resocialization in the correctional system. Romli At-masasmita, stated: "Corrections is reintegrating prisoners so that they become good and useful citizens or healthy re-entry into society, which in essence is resocialization."

Changes in the characteristics of prisoners during resocialization can be achieved through a good coaching system and a more humane approach. A more effective strategy in preventing and dealing with the

occurrence of criminal acts committed by perpetrators of criminal acts is to create a coaching environment that reflects that environment.¹⁰

Public in general, an open prison environment that is located close to the community environment is one form that is in accordance with this approach. It is done to achieve the goals of the correctional system in order to achieve the objectives of punishment. In InSurabaya Women's Prison, which is located in Sidoarjo Regency, the coaching program is carried out through 3 (three) stages as a continuous program, namely the initial stage, advanced stage, and final stage or, better known as the correctional process. The development programs implemented include personality development programs and independence development programs.

Personality development is coaching that emphasizes aspects of changing attitudes and behavior in a better direction, including:

1. The Al Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Program provides prisoners who adhere to Islam with the opportunity to develop devotion to God Almighty. Meanwhile, prisoners who are Christians hold services every Sunday to Thursday at the church.
2. Intellectual abilities are developed through non-formal education activities, such as the "Teratai" Community Learning Activity Center's Package A, B, and C chases every Monday to Thursday. This coaching program is also equipped with a Reading Garden.
3. Physical development is carried out through physical fitness activities, such as aerobics, football, badminton, tennis, basketball, and table tennis.
4. Development of Arts and Recreation in the form of bands, calung, entertainment stage performances, and fishing ponds.

Independence development is training that emphasizes improving skills and expertise as a provision for livelihood after serving a sentence. Apart from being treatment-oriented, the development of independence is also profit-oriented through the following programs:

1. Independent businesses include calligraphy, ornaments, kites, furniture, and football sewing;

¹⁰ R.N Lailani and Joko Kuncoro, "Efektivitas Terapi Kilat Dhuha (Dzikir Dan Sholat Dhuha) Dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Kecemasan Pada Narapidana Wanita Di Lapas Wanita Kelas II Semarang," *Konferensi Ilmiah Mahasiswa UNNISULA (KIMU)* 2 (2019).

2. Agribusiness includes farming inside and outside prisons, as well as fish farming;
3. The industrial business that is the leading industry of the Class IIA Surabaya Penitentiary is printing. The printing production results are in the form of register books to meet the needs of all Correctional UPTs in Indonesia. Currently, printing is expanding its business by accepting orders for printed materials from the public;
4. Another industry that is also superior is convection, namely making prisoner uniforms, making elementary and middle school uniforms, and making sports t-shirts.

If the convict has served half his sentence, then the training provided is extramural or outside-the-wall training in the form of assimilation, either working independently on agricultural land outside or working for a third party. Furthermore, convicts who have served 2/3 of their sentence and meet the requirements are given leave before release or parole.

The training of prisoners carried out by the Class IIA Surabaya Correctional Institution cannot be separated from the participation of third parties, both government, private sector, and community organizations, through partnership programs. This partnership program can be further developed, especially for investors who want to participate in improving the development of Sukamiskin Prison in order to build independent people so that prisoners, after their sentence ends, can realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back into society. , can play an active role in development, and can live normally as good and responsible citizens.

The Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center is within the scope of the West Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which is located in Jl. Penitentiary I, RT.22/RW.04, Balongsari, Kebonagung, Kec. Porong, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java 61274. In connection with the coaching, efforts carried out by the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center for prisoners/convicts based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 on the Pattern of Development for Prisoners and Detainees.

The form of coaching as regulated in these regulations includes 2 (two) things, including (a) personality development and (b) development of independence. Manifestations of personality development involve fostering religious awareness, the nation and State, intellectual abilities, legal understanding, and self-integration with society. Meanwhile, developing independence includes skills programs to support independent businesses, skills to support small businesses, skills developed according to inmates' talents, and skills to help industrial businesses or agricultural (plantation) activities using medium technology or high technology.

Efforts made in the orientation of the implementation of guidance for prisoners or correctional inmates in correctional institutions are intended to provide provisions and shape the mental attitude of prisoners so that they are aware of all actions and mistakes that have occurred previously in their lives.¹¹ Furthermore, do not repeat criminal acts, improve yourself, and become a virtuous human being when you return to society (resocialization).¹²

The implementation of guidance carried out in correctional institutions requires the role and cooperation of elements within the Institution, such as correctional officers, correctional inmates, and families or the community in supporting activities aimed at correctional inmates. Therefore, the implementation of the coaching program requires integration, especially between the prisoners or correctional inmates concerned, legal officials who have an interest in coaching, and the general public who will receive the inmates back in the correctional institutions in the future into social life as before.

In implementing coaching for prisoners or inmates, there are 3 (three) important things that must be understood first so that the implementation of the coaching is optimal and in line with the expectations of inmates, correctional institution officers, and society in general:

¹¹ Christian B.A Sitepu, "Penanganan Masalah Rentan Narapidana Lanjut Usia Dan Pembinaannya Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas IIA Karang Intan," *Jurnal Syntax Transformation* 2, no. 04 (2021).

¹² Ferdy Saputra, "Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dihubungkan Dengan Tujuan Pemidanaan," *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2020).

- 1) That the correctional process is regulated and managed in the spirit of protection and guidance, not retribution and imprisonment;
- 2) That the correctional process includes coaching prisoners inside and outside the Institution (intramural and extramural), And
- 3) The correctional process requires the participation and integration of correctional officers with prisoners, correctional students, and the general public.

Starting from the statement above, before correctional officers carry out the coaching process for prisoners, they must first know and understand the methods that can be used, and it is hoped that the coaching program will run effectively and efficiently. There are other hopes that coaching goals, such as making prisoners aware so that they can become part of their life in society (resocialization), can be achieved.

The methods used by the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center in carrying out coaching and mentoring for the inmates are as follows:

- 1) Top-Down Approach and Bottom-Up Approach Method Top-down approach coaching is a form of coaching that carries out coaching from the top down. Correctional officers apply this coaching model to prisoners according to the inmate's abilities and personalities. Meanwhile, bottom-up approach coaching is an approach carried out from the bottom up. In this approach, inmates are allowed to choose or determine the type of coaching they want, according to their talents and that provided by the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Prison.
- 2) Combined Method between Individual (personal) and Group. This combined method of training is carried out by adjusting the abilities and personality of the prisoner. Each prisoner has a different educational background, social life, attitudes and behavior, and talents and interests, thus influencing the abilities and personalities of each prisoner.

Based on this, the guidance given to prisoners differs from that given to other prisoners.

- 1) The guidance provided is persuasive and educational. Officers' guidance aims to change prisoners' behavior by modeling exemplary behavior and treating them fairly. With coaching like

this, it is hoped that the inmates will show a commendable attitude. Correctional officers also view prisoners as part of society who has self-respect and dignity like other humans.

- 2) Coaching is carried out systematically and continuously. This means that the coaching that is carried out every day for the prisoners is connected to each other so that the prisoners can gradually understand the material being presented. Officers deliver material according to the abilities of each inmate.
- 3) Guidance is carried out with direct interaction (officers and prisoners), which is family. This guidance is carried out, for example, when officers provide counseling to prisoners. In providing advice, officers do not view prisoners as guilty but consider them part of society who have human rights and must be respected. Officers consider prisoners as part of the family. In this way, inmates can openly convey their complaints and problems to officers.

The realization of a coaching system for prisoners continues to prioritize the rights of prisoners while serving their sentences in correctional institutions, this is regulated in Article 12 of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections, as follows (1) Prisoners have the right to: performing worship in accordance with his religion or belief; receive care, both physical and spiritual; receive education, teaching and recreational activities, as well as opportunities to develop potential by paying attention to their growth and development needs; get adequate health services and food in accordance with nutritional needs; obtain information services; receive legal counseling and legal assistance; submit complaints and/or grievances; obtain reading materials and follow mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited; receive humane treatment and be protected from acts of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and all actions that are physically and mentally harmful; getting social services; and accept or refuse visits from family, companions, advocates and the community.

Based on the rights above, the researcher conducted an interview with one of the convicts in a drug case named Andiyana, 34 years old, regarding the services and coaching efforts provided by Class IIA Surabaya Penitentiary officers, as follows: "Prison officers have informed and notified prisoners regarding their rights. Rights granted while in prison. The officers also mentioned existing facilities to support

the implementation of these rights, such as mosques (places of worship), sports venues, family gathering places, and so on.”

Based on the interview results above, it can be seen that a convict or inmate will accept surrendering things that are his rights and obligations. This effort is carried out to provide good service because every prisoner who settles for the first time receives only known information if the prison officer conveys it. On another occasion, the researcher conducted an interview with the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women’s Prison, namely Amiek Diyah Ambarwati S.H., M.M. Regarding the implementation of functions and services as well as the form of guidance provided to inmates of correctional institutions, he expressed his argument as follows: “The Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women’s Detention Center has carried out this following the applicable laws and regulations. The form of guidance for correctional inmates (WBP) is in the form of personality development and independence, while service efforts are carried out in a way that all prisoners know about their rights, forms of service such as a place to sleep, eat, drink, dress and so on, prison officers provide all of this directly to the prisoners.

Based on the explanation above, services and treatment of prisoners are carried out according to the procedures regulated in government regulations, one of which is Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 28 of 2006 on Terms and Procedures for Implementing Services.

Correctional Development of Citizens’ Rights. Implementing the fulfillment of the rights of prisoners or detainees based on the principle of equality of treatment and service is the most important part of carrying out correctional officers’ (prison) duties and functions.¹³

The form of guidance for prisoners is regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number: M.02-PK. 04. 10-1990, as the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women’s Prison has done in efforts to develop prisoners.

This type of coaching consists of personality development programs and independence development programs. The two coaching programs aim to provide life provisions both materially and spiritually.

a) Personality Development Program

¹³ Republic of Indonesia, "Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999," 1999.

- b) Sports activities include physical fitness, badminton, table tennis, futsal, and volleyball. This activity is carried out every day (Monday-Saturday).
- c) Spiritual guidance activities are Monthly recitation, Yassin recitation (for Islam), Christian spiritual guidance (for Christianity), and Buddhist spiritual guidance (for Buddhism). These activities are carried out every day at each worship time.
- d) Art activities include gamelan, marawis, band music, kasidah, solo organ, and dance. This activity is carried out from Monday to Saturday with each rotating schedule.
- e) National and State awareness activities include flag ceremonies. This activity is held every Monday of the third week.
- f) Skills training activities include scouting training, which is held every Friday and Saturday. Interest skills education, namely agricultural activities by raising and cultivating catfish in the environment around the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Prison, and Vocational skills education, namely making paintings and sculptures, are usually exhibited in prisons. Apart from that, other crafts such as kites, blangkon, boats, buns, wigs, and other souvenirs are marketed outside the prison.

All prisoners must follow personality development without exception, while independence development is only followed by those who are interested. By the provisions of the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center, every inmate is required to take part in at least one form of independence development that has been given according to his interests and talents. This provision is implemented because this form of fostering independence is a lifetime gift for prisoners after release. When prisoners finish serving their sentences and return to society, they can use the skills they have trained in prison as their primary livelihood.

Inhibiting and Supporting Factors of the Surabaya Class IIA Penitentiary Development Pattern for Child, Female, and Elderly Convicts.

The supporting factors for developing inmates at the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution can be said to be quite complete and adequate because at the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution, there are facilities and infrastructure such as

places of worship, sports facilities, facilities and infrastructure to foster independence. Even those implementing training in correctional institutions are also very good at implementing them according to existing regulations.

In his research, several factors that were obstacles to correctional institutions were also mentioned, namely facilities and infrastructure factors.¹⁴

- a. Number of rooms: A room is a place used to carry out an activity or activity. In the Correctional Institution itself, it is used for various activities, but the number of rooms available is not proportional to the number of inmates or is over capacity.
- b. Cell: a cell is a place for those serving a sentence in one cell, which is filled to capacity, but in reality, they live together with other people with an inappropriate number or exceeding capacity so that sometimes they have to crowd together.
- c. Building: the building is a place for operational activities from the correctional Institution to where the inmates live. The building must be strong, sturdy, safe, and comfortable so that those inside it feel comfortable and don't worry about anything. However, sometimes the building where the correctional Institution is located needs to be updated and meet the requirements for training prisoners or needs to be renovated so that the building can function as it should.
- d. Skills education problems occur when serving a criminal term in a correctional institution, which does not last long and seems to take a long time. To address this, skills education is provided to prisoners. However, skills education facilities in correctional institutions are very limited in number and type. If they still exist, sometimes the results are not as good as goods produced outside. Therefore, prisoners who leave prison do not have skills because they do not have the means to learn.

Apart from this, another factor is that while they are in prison, they are not serious about taking part in the training; it is only intended to fill their time, so when they leave, they have difficulty finding work.

¹⁴ Erina Suhestia Ningtyas, Abd Yuli Andi Gani, and Sukanto, "PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA PADA LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA (Studi Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IA Lowokwaru Kota Malang)," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP)* 1, no. 6 (2013).

1. Relationship factors between prisoners are very influential in the coaching process because if the relationship is established in a positive direction, it will expedite the coaching process, but if it is the opposite, it will complicate or slow down the process. Apart from having an impact on coaching matters, this will also be detrimental to prisoners.¹⁵
2. Fund Factor: Funding is a problem that often occurs in correctional institutions, causing the development process to be less than optimal.¹⁶
3. Community participation factor: community participation turns out to be influential in this case because society often stigmatizes ex-convicts as something terrible and tends to reject their return to society.¹⁷
4. Coaching officer factor: Several things regarding the inmates sometimes give rise to misunderstanding and distrust between the inmates and the officers, thereby hampering the coaching process. One example is the attitude of officers toward prisoners, who tend to be rude, making them feel afraid. Another is the lack of professionalism of officers as supervisors, for example, psychologists or psychiatrists who are truly experts in social sciences.¹⁸

Not only is that, but the lack of trainers is one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of coaching. A lack of guidance officers can cause the implementation of guidance not to run optimally, so former prisoners do not receive guidance according to instructions, and

¹⁵ Tiwan Setiawan, "Model of Convict Development in Semarang Class Iia Women's Penitentiary" (Semarang State University, 2006).

¹⁶ Anang Feriansah, "The Moral Development System for Prisoners in the Class II B Sleman Correctional Institution" (Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta, 2015).

¹⁷ Debi Romala Putri and Ikama Dewi Setia Triana, "PELAKSANAAN PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA DALAM MENCEGAH RESIDIVISME DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN KELAS II B CILACAP," *Jurnal Media Komunikasi Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan* 2, no. 1 (2020).

¹⁸ Roselina Br. Purba, "Pengaruh Peran Aktif Petugas Ditinjau Dari Pemahaman Dimensi Struktural Dan Dimensi Interaksional Terhadap Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas IIA Binjai," *Tesis*, 2009.

former prisoners can also repeat the same crime after leaving the correctional Institution.¹⁹

Not only that, there are also several other efforts besides those proposed by Siagian. Efforts made to maximize coaching include the following:²⁰

1. Improve supervisory control of guidance officers and improve facilities or infrastructure so that they do not interfere with implementing guidance for prisoners or detainees.
2. There must be a distinction between types of coaching based on the mistakes made. It aims to group convicts or detainees who compulsorily commit criminal acts based on poverty so that they can receive training in the form of handicrafts. If convicts or prisoners are released one day, they will not repeat the same mistakes and can get jobs according to what they were taught in prison.
3. Create creative, not monotonous programs and have an educational impact on the inmates who have been trained. The program in question includes holding events and training that certainly won't make you bored. The events or training created are useful for improving training in correctional institutions.
4. Providing motivational guidance with the aim that prisoners or detainees can live their lives enthusiastically and undergo prison training happily. The motivational guidance in question includes religious guidance or counseling guidance. Training can undoubtedly increase the life motivation and self-awareness of prisoners or detainees.
5. This additional schedule is useful for reducing the risk of security and order disturbances caused by prisoners or detainees, and it adds to the routine schedule of controls and checks carried out by accompanying officers.

¹⁹ I Gede Cita Permana, I Ketut Rai Setiabudhi, and A.A. Ngurah Yusa Darmadi, "MODEL PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA DI LEMBAGA PEMASYARAKATAN KELAS II B TABANAN," *E-Journal Ilmu Hukum Kertha Wicara* 6, no. 2 (April 1, 2017).

²⁰ M Redik Dahirsan, "Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Wanita Di Lapas Perempuan Kelas II B Bengkulu," *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial* 8, no. 2 (2021).

There are also types of coaching that can be maximized to overcome inhibiting factors in its implementation. The two types of coaching include the following:²¹ *First*, personality development: both corrupt convicts and ordinary convicts carry out this form of personality development; there is no difference between the two. The implementation of personality development is usually related to the inmate's physical and spiritual (mental) health. *Second*, developing capacity is very useful for improving the abilities and skills of inmates so that in the future, the inmates who come out can use the knowledge gained from coaching to socialize in society. This development of independence usually takes the form of guidance in carrying out work skills training. Examples of job training include catering, salons, and so on.

Based on the obstacles found by the Class II A Surabaya Women's Penitentiary in carrying out training for female prisoners, efforts have been made by the Class II A Surabaya Prison for Women to overcome the obstacles found in carrying out training for female prisoners. These efforts first, the Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution always tries to propose to the central government to add facilities and infrastructure so that guidance at the Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution runs more optimally. Second, the Class II A Surabaya Women's Penitentiary always strives to collaborate with external parties regarding the availability of expert staff to train female prisoners. Third, the Surabaya Class II A Women's Penitentiary always dialogues with prisoners who want to avoid carrying out coaching by explaining the benefits of this coaching for the prisoners.²²

Conclusion

Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution carries out two development programs for female prisoners. The first is personality development, which focuses more on each prisoner's personality. This

²¹ Miftah Nur Affiah, Setya Wahyudi, and Rani Hendriana, "Pembinaan Narapidana Perempuan Pelaku Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Perempuan Kelas IIA Bandung," *Soedirman Law Review* 2, no. 2 (2020).

²² Muhammad Juniar Prabowo and Adhitya Widya Kartika, "PELAKSANAAN PEMBINAAN NARAPIDANA WANITA PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA NARKOTIKA DI RUTAN WANITA KELAS II A SURABAYA," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 4 (July 21, 2023).

development itself includes spiritual and physical development. The second is the development of independence, where this training is so that the prisoners, when they leave the Class II A Surabaya Women's Penitentiary, can become even more independent and armed with the results of the training at the Class II A Surabaya Women's Penitentiary.

The implementation of coaching efforts carried out by the Head of the Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center for prisoners has been carried out by applicable laws and regulations, namely Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 on Guidance and Guidance.

The supporting factors for implementing coaching in prisons are that it is implemented quite well according to existing regulations, but this is effective for prisoners who claim to have a deterrent effect. Still, for recidivist prisoners, they think this has become commonplace. Obstacle factors or obstacles found in the implementation of coaching for prisoners by Class IIA Surabaya prison officers include the field of human resources (professional), the field of administration, the field of legal regulations (juridical), the field of facilities and infrastructure, culture and society, social conditions, and the convict economy.

Efforts that can be made by the Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution are to propose to the central government to add facilities and infrastructure so that guidance at the Class II A Surabaya Women's Correctional Institution can run more optimally and also continually strives to collaborate with external parties regarding the availability of experts to carry out guidance for female prisoners. The Class II A Women's Penitentiary in Surabaya always dialogues with inmates who do not want to carry out coaching by explaining the benefits of this coaching for the inmates.

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