

Juridical Review of Independence Development in Class

I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya

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Article History: Received: June 20, 2023; Accepted: September 10, 2023

ABSTRACT

The problem approach method is carried out using the sociological juridical method, namely by looking at how a legal institution is applied and enforced in practice and data obtained directly from the community. The results of the study show that the convict development program (especially independence development) has been implemented by Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya, but there are still obstacles in the implementation of the program caused by various factors. The benefits felt by convicts while undergoing skills training are increasing the knowledge of convicts in the field of skills, convicts can socialize with other convicts, fill their free time while in prison. Obstacles faced in carrying out convict coaching are limited time and human resources in this case the ability of a coach to carry out coaching as well as facilities and infrastructure that meet the criteria but are still inefficient in their utilization due to situations and conditions that sometimes prevent convicts from using some of the facilities.

Keywords: Coaching, Independence, Convicts

1. INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization has forced humans to live more competitively. Every human being must be truly prepared to face various problems that arise as a result of friction in this global competition. Humans who do not master science, technology and do not understand a strong system will be run over and can fall into deviant behavior. One form of deviation that occurs in society is violation of applicable laws and regulations, such as criminal matters and criminal acts involving corruption, drug use, defamation, theft, robbery, beatings, rape, violence to murder. Every member of the public who violates the law will be given sanctions, either in the form of fines or imprisonment for a certain period of time in a Correctional Institution or Detention Center (Rutan).

Social deviations in society often occur, wherever and by anyone. Social deviance is an action that is not in accordance with the norms and values that apply in a system, both from a religious and social point of view (Tamba et al., 2022). In social life, all people's actions are limited by rules to act and behave politely and according to what is considered good by society. In our lives, we encounter many social deviations that occur in society, such as stealing, corruption, fighting, selling illegal drugs, and even murder. This happens because there are conditions that can encourage someone to commit acts of social deviation, including being influenced by economic



factors, high unemployment, a sense of social jealousy with other people and a sense of wanting to quickly solve problems.

Efforts made in overcoming social deviations are giving strict sanctions or punishments to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators of social deviations, providing social counseling and providing guidance to perpetrators of social deviations. These efforts can be obtained by perpetrators of social deviance in Correctional Institutions (Saifudin, 2019). Imprisonment is one of the punishments contained in the criminal law system in Indonesia. Imprisonment is a form of punishment in the form of limiting the freedom of movement of an inmate which is carried out by placing that person in a prison by requiring that person to comply with all the rules of the order in force in prison that are associated with an orderly action for them. who have violated these rules. Correctional Institutions are tasked with forming their inmates so that they can become better human beings, aware of the mistakes that have been made and will not repeat the crimes they have committed, so that they can play an active role in returning to society in the development of the nation and state. The role of the community is also very much needed in supporting the coaching process by accepting back inmates to mingle again even though they are in ex-convict status. In addition, the role of officers in Correctional Institutions greatly determines the success or failure of a coaching carried out (Barus & Sylvia Biafri, 2020).

Correctional is an activity to carry out the development of Correctional Assistance Citizens based on the system, institution, and method of coaching which is the final part of the punishment system in the criminal justice system. Because they have committed a crime or offense. For the Indonesian people, ideas regarding the function of punishment are not only in the aspect of mere deterrence, but also as a form of social rehabilitation and reintegration, which has created a system of coaching for lawbreakers known as the correctional system (Waworuntu, 2020).

Correctional Institutions are the final stage of the criminal justice system. The Criminal Justice System itself consists of 4 (four) sub-systems, namely the Police, Prosecutors' Office, Courts, and Correctional Institutions. The Penitentiary Sub-System as the last Sub-System of the criminal justice system has the task of carrying out coaching for convicts, especially those for revocation of independence. Correctional Institutions are a place to carry out coaching for convicts through education, especially education outside of school (Aditya Dewi, 2021).

We can see Correctional Institutions in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions in article 1 number 3 which reads "Prison Institutions, hereinafter referred to as Correctional Institutions, are institutions or places that carry out the function of fostering convicts. Before the term Lapas was known in Indonesia, this place was called a prison. Correctional



Institutions are a Technical Implementation Unit under the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. And also a set of norms from all levels that revolve around a basic need in people's lives (Waworuntu, 2020).

In the laws and Government Regulations mentioned above it is clear that the State Detention Center and Penitentiary are different, the State Detention Center, hereinafter referred to as Rutan, is an institution or place that carries out the function of Service to Detainees, to detain suspects or defendants while Correctional Institutions are for institutions or places who carry out the function of Guiding Convicts. However, nowadays we can find where inmates who should be placed in Correctional Institutions are placed in the State Detention Center (Faizah et al., 2021).

The Correctional System is an arrangement regarding the direction and boundaries as well as methods of implementing the Correctional functions in an integrated manner. In coaching convicts, their mental, physical, personal and community lives are developed directly and do not let go of their relationship with society. Prison coaching aims to awaken convicts or criminal children so that they regret their actions, and turn them back into good, law-abiding citizens, upholding social and religious norms, so as to achieve a safe, orderly and peaceful society (Fajriani et al. ., 2022).

Penitentiary convicts entering Correctional Institutions are largely based on economic problems where the unemployment rate is quite large and the lack of skills they have so that all means are justified to meet increasingly complicated economic needs resulting in acts that violate the legal norms in force in society by taking actions deviate, such as selling drugs, theft or murder. In this case it is necessary to foster independence carried out in Correctional Institutions, so that later they can become quality human beings and be able to play a role in development and economic growth. Prisoners are essentially human beings who have lost their independence, but have the same rights in obtaining guidance. Prisoners can also play a role in economic growth, both in prison and after leaving prison, in the sense that they have finished serving their sentence. In improving the welfare of inmates, the guidance system carried out in Correctional Institutions is emphasized by coaching and training activities for inmates (inmates).

Convicts are convicts who are serving prison sentences for a certain time and for life or death row convicts who are awaiting execution of the sentence, who are undergoing training in correctional institutions. The convict who is convicted is one of the people who is willing to do anything in order to fulfill his needs and desires in his life to take actions that are contrary to existing regulations, until finally he must be accounted for for his actions in the eyes of the law and ends up becoming a convict. An inmate is responsible for his mistakes by becoming an inmate in a



Correctional Institution. Being an inmate in the State Correctional Institution is not just sitting behind a prison cell, a convict will carry out activities as if he were in social life.

In practice, the development of convicts in correctional facilities is carried out in Correctional Institutions. Then further development in integrating with the community such as conditional leave, leave before release, and parole, will be supervised by the Correctional Center. The two core institutions in the penal system are the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to be precise at the Directorate General of Corrections (Aji, 2022).

In accordance with the goal of correctional to change the behavior of a criminal into a person who behaves well in accordance with the values, norms and laws that apply in Indonesia, coaching in prisons is carried out in two forms of coaching patterns. This guidance pattern, namely personality development and independence development, must be carried out in every prison in Indonesia based on the 1990 Minister of Justice Decree concerning the Pattern of Convict Development. Both aim to form soft skills and hard skills, both of which coexist in people's lives. In forming soft skills, the coaching is in the form of behavioral coaching in personality coaching patterns and hard skills in the form of fostering skills in personality coaching patterns.

The two patterns of coaching will become daily activities that will be carried out by each convict while serving his sentence and will be guided by prison officers. Given the number of crime cases that have occurred in Indonesia, which has reached two hundred thousand, you can imagine how important it is for coaching to be carried out in correctional institutions to direct and restore and improve the personality of the perpetrator so that he can be accepted back into society. Guidance is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to the one and only God, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professionalism, physical and spiritual health of convicts. In Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions, among other things regarding coaching contained in articles 35 to 39, it contains, among other things: Guidance for Prisoners is carried out by Correctional Institutions. Based on the principles of protection, fostering treatment and service, investigation, guidance, respect for human dignity and worth, loss of independence is the only suffering and the guarantee of the right to keep in touch with family and certain people (Tamba et al., 2022).

The coaching itself is divided into two, namely personality coaching and independence coaching. Personality development is directed at mental and character development so that Prisoners become whole human beings, pious and responsible to themselves, their families and



society. While fostering self-reliance is directed at fostering talents and skills so that Prisoners can return to their role as free and responsible members of society.

Personality Development is an effort made to carry out all the plans and policies that have been formulated and those that have been determined by completing all the necessary tools that will be needed, who will implement them, where they will be implemented and when they will begin implementation. The implementation of personality development that is carried out is a form of effort to improve the personalities of the inmates so that they become even better in carrying out their lives. The personality development program and self-reliance development are coaching that must be followed by all inmates without exception, but in self-reliance coaching it is adjusted to the abilities and skills of the inmates where in fostering self-reliance the inmates are formed in one block adapted to the skills of each inmates. .

If you look closely at personality development, it is very important because it is closely related to changes in the character and mentality of the convicts themselves. This coaching will later have a lot of influence on changes from within the convicts, whether they can later become inmates in accordance with the goals of the correctional facility itself. Self-development of personality is not easy, because to influence and even change a person's character or mentality is difficult, it is necessary to have certain guidelines and methods that are carried out by officers so that they can change the personality of the convict little by little. This personality development is expected to form a new character and mentality for convicts so that they become new human beings who can be responsible for the crimes they have committed and to avoid committing crimes again. Therefore personality development is very important to build a new character and mentality for convicts to become even better.

Independence coaching is coaching that is carried out to foster and at the same time provide skills training and work ability training for convicts and is no less important than personality development which teaches convicts morals and manners. This pattern of fostering independence is carried out in Work Guidance Activities which consist of work units in Correctional Institutions. Of course, this training will be very good for the future of the convict after he is released. Given the existence of labeling given by the community and even the government to an ex-convict (Fajriani et al., 2022).

Self-reliance development is directed at fostering talents and skills so that the inmates can return to their role as free and responsible members of society. Independence coaching at Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya is provided through programs namely: Skills to support small industrial businesses, for example managing raw materials from the agricultural sector and natural materials



into semi-finished and finished materials, for example processing wood into household furniture (furniture) , chair backs, nigarin tofu making and ice cube making and laundry.

The purpose of fostering independence carried out in Correctional Institutions is to provide talents and skills to Correctional Inmates so that they can fight again as free and responsible members of society. The achievement of coaching in Correctional Institutions depends on the coaching system that is carried out, in this case it is necessary to socialize the inmates about the self-reliance program so that the inmates can understand it. As well as from the inmates themselves, this can be seen from how the independence coaching is carried out as a training ground for the inmates as a provision for themselves after leaving the Penitentiary.

One example of labeling behavior is, such as the requirement for a Police Record Certificate (SKCK) when applying for a job. It is as if ex-convicts are no longer trusted because their past has made mistakes and has closed their opportunities to find jobs. Labeling behavior makes it difficult for many of them to adapt and is unacceptable to society. This difficulty also has an impact on the economic sector where ex-convicts will have difficulty finding work. This independence development will make it easier for prisoners in terms of work without having to depend on the community with the provision of skills they have acquired while in prison (Rahmawati & Wahyudi, 2023).

Inmates at the Surabaya Class I Penitentiary are not required to take part in work activities. Prisoners will take part in this work activity according to litmas with their interests and talents. As said by one of the workers in the furniture manufacturing work unit who took part in the activity on the basis of his own will. One person said there were several reasons why he was interested in participating in furniture making activities, “because the activities are simple, relaxed and not complicated, the materials are readily available.

However, the shortcomings or problems experienced by the Class I Lapas Surabaya in the implementation of this work activity are the number of enthusiasts for work activities. Inmates who take part in work activities at the Surabaya Class 1 Penitentiary are classified as very minimal. Of the convicts who take part in overall work activities, only a small portion of the contents of the occupants and the lack of adequate correctional technical personnel.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research in this study is sociological juridical legal research, namely research based on literature studies which include primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials are carried out by reviewing laws and regulations related to the legal issues



being studied and secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals and documents, as well as related studies related to the titles that have been determined. by the author. case approach, the legal approach is carried out by identifying and discussing the applicable laws and regulations, which are related to the problems in this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development of Independence in Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya

Surabaya Class I prison was built in 1750 on Jl. Cassowary No. 5 Krembangan City of Surabaya since the time of the “Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie” (VOC) trade partnership. At that time the Surabaya Class I prison was known to the public as 'Kalisosok Prison'. The prison was used actively during the Dutch colonial period to Japan. After Indonesia's independence in 1945, Kalisosok Prison was taken over by the government and was first led by MD Arifin from 1945-1950. In 1996 the Kalisosok Prison was converted by the Surabaya City government as a cultural heritage building.

From the results of Ruislag with PT. Fairco Jawadwipa, in 2000 the Class I prison in Surabaya was officially moved to Jl. Correctional No. 1 Ds. Kebonagung Kec. Porong Regency. Sidoarjo. Built on an area of 149,136 m², Surabaya Class I Prison has 8 residential blocks which have 295 residential rooms with a total capacity of 1,050 people. The Vision of Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya: To Be the Industrial Center Prison in East Java.

The mission of the Surabaya Class I Penitentiary is:

1. Realizing an orderly implementation of the duties and functions of correctional institutions consistently by prioritizing respect for law and human rights
2. Building professional institutions based on accountability and transparency in the implementation of community service workshops
3. Develop competence and potential of human resources consistently and continuously
4. Developing cooperation with third parties through MoUs and optimizing stakeholder involvement.

Surabaya Class I Penitentiary which is located at Jalan Penitentiary No. 1 Etc. Dead Tiger Ds. Kebonagung Kec. Porong Regency. Sidoarjo has been operating since 01 April 2000 as a function change from Kalisosok Penitentiary in Surabaya

Surabaya Class I Penitentiary, the number of employees of the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution is 167 people with the following details.

1. Man : 160 People



2. Women : 7 People

Based on the gender table, the situation of prison officers with a total of 167 people, the number of male officers is more dominant than the female officers from the total number of officers in the prison.

Correctional Institutions have the task of implementing correctional convicts/students while their function is to carry out the tasks referred to above, Correctional Institutions carry out functions:

1. Carry out coaching of convicts/students;
2. Provide guidance, prepare facilities and manage work results;
3. Conducting social/spiritual guidance for convicts/protégés;
4. Carry out maintenance of security and order of Correctional Institutions;
5. Doing administrative and household affairs.

Referring to Permenkumham number 29 of 2017:

1. Every convict and detainee must comply with prison or detention rules.
2. Correctional regulations for correctional institutions or detention centers as referred to in paragraph (1) include obligations and prohibitions for convicts and detainees.

In addition, the obligations and prohibitions of every convict or detainee must comply with Article 3:

- a. Obedient to carry out worship according to the religion and/or belief he adheres to and maintain religious harmony.
- b. Participate in all planned activities;
- c. Obey, obey, and respect the officers
- d. Wear the prescribed uniform
- e. Maintain neatness and dress according to the norms of decency
- f. Maintain self-cleanliness and the residential environment and participate in activities carried out in the context of cleanliness of the residential environment
- g. Following the room apple held by Correctional Officers

Article 4 Every convict or detainee is prohibited from:

- a. Have a financial relationship with Prisoners or other Detainees as well as with Correctional Officers
- b. Commit immoral acts and/or sexual deviations
- c. Making an escape attempt or aiding an escape
- d. Entering a sterile area or a certain place determined by the head of a prison or detention center without the permission of an authorized correctional officer

- e. Fighting or obstructing Correctional Officers in carrying out their duties
- f. Carrying and/or keeping money and other valuables illegally
- g. Storing, producing, carrying, distributing, and/or consuming narcotics and/or narcotic precursors and other dangerous drugs
- h. Storing, making, carrying, distributing, and/or consuming drinks that contain alcohol
- i. Equip residential rooms with coolers, fans, televisions, and/or other electronic devices;
- j. Possessing, carrying and/or using electronic devices, such as laptops or computers, cameras, recording devices, cell phones, fences, and the like
- k. Perform electrical installations in residential rooms
- l. Making or storing firearms, sharp weapons, or the like
- m. Carry and/or store items that can cause an explosion and/or fire
- n. Issuing provocative words that can cause disturbances to security and order
- o. Make tattoos, grow hair for convicts or male prisoners, make piercings, wear earrings, or something similar
- p. Entering blocks and/or other residential rooms without the permission of Correctional Officers
- q. Carry out activities that can interfere with or endanger personal safety or Prisoners, Detainees, Correctional Officers, visitors, or guests
- r. Doing damage to correctional facilities or detention centers
- s. Committing theft, extortion, gambling, or fraud
- t. Spread heretical teachings; and carry out other activities that may cause disturbance to the security and order of the Correctional Institution or Detention Center.

In the Class 1 Penitentiary in Surabaya, in addition to serving their sentences, they also receive training in the form of:

1. Personality Development includes:

a. Islamic Spiritual Construction

In Surabaya Class 1 Prison there is a mosque, namely the Nurul Fuad Mosque, in this mosque religious personality development activities are carried out by residents of Surabaya Class 1 Prison together with prison staff who are tasked with supervising and assessing the development of inmates and also ensuring the smooth running of coaching program activities, activities -



personality development activities in the form of reading the Koran and Iqra for those who cannot read the Koran, Iqra is taught first, what is learned is in the form of basic tajwid, understanding the meaning, short and long readings aimed at fluency in reading the Koran. In addition to reading the Koran and Iqra in prison, they also memorize the readings and intentions of prayer as well as the correct procedures for ablution so that the prayers of the inmates become more perfect, the implementation of prayers in the prison mosque is mandatory for Muslim inmates to join in congregational prayers at the time of midday prayers and prayers Friday.

b. Christian and Catholic Spiritual Development

Personality development activities for inmates who are Christians and Catholics are carried out at the Anugerah Lapas Class 1 church in Surabaya. Worship starts from 08.00-10.00 WIB for Christians and 11.00-13.00 WIB for Catholic convicts. Services are held every day. Worship is led by prison officers. or a Christian clergyman.

c. Reading Park/ Circulating Library

Mobile library activities for Surabaya Class 1 target residents are carried out 3 times a week in each residential block. The time is 08.00 WIB-11.00 WIB.

d. Scout Activities

Scout activities at Class 1 Lapas Surabaya have been going well with guidance from employees who are followed by the assisted residents. Scouting activities are held on Saturday at 14.00 WIB-15.30 WIB.

It is. Garden Maintenance Activities Outside Prison

Maintenance activities at Surabaya Class 1 Lapas are carried out in the morning and evening with guard officers.

2. Independence Coaching includes:

a. Furniture Training Activities

This furniture activity is in collaboration with external parties by cooperating with PT. BMS (Bahari Mitra Surya). There were 29 prisoners who participated in this activity. Implementation time Monday-Saturday at 07.00 WIB to 15.00 WIB.

b. Ice Cube Making Activities

The ice cube making activity at Surabaya Class 1 prison has been running since 2016 until now, and the activity was attended by 4 fostered residents and prison officers as supervisors.

c. Chair Back Making Activities

The activity of making chair backs was attended by 11 WBP and 2 Officers as supervisors and mentors. Implementation time is Monday-Saturday at 08.00 WIB to 14.00 WIB.



d. Batik Training Activities

Batik training activities were attended by 10 WBPs in collaboration with batik craftsmen from outside who conducted training from the beginning until they were able to carry out production.

It is. Nigarin Tofu Making Activities

The activity of making nigarin tofu was attended by 7 WBP and for marketing the products were sold in the nearest Lapas cooperative and Minimarket. Nigarin Tofu is the latest breakthrough and the results are very good from consumers.

f. Tilapia Farming and Breeding Activities

Tilapia Farming and Breeding Activities at Class 1 Prison in Surabaya are going well because they are supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. The location of the Lapas is very outside. Agricultural activities are going well with dragon fruit and vegetable planting activities

g. Welding activities and workshops

Welding and workshop activities at the Class 1 prison in Surabaya were attended by 7 prisoners and 1 supervising officer.

Development Of Independence Of Privates In Class I Criminal Institutions In Surabaya

According to Mr. Habib Hanafi "All convicts receive coaching since he is serving his sentence". Meanwhile, according to Mr. Bambang Sugianto, "Coaching for convicts has become the main goal for convicts since he entered prison". Meanwhile, according to Mr. Sutanto "Initially coaching prisoners is formed mentally, attitude and behavior so that they are able to cooperate with officers, so that prisoners start their day in prison well". Development which is the main goal of the existence of a penitentiary which was founded or sparked by Sahardjo and established at a Conference in Lembang, Bandung in 1964 (Aji, 2022). from the three opinions it was concluded that convicts receive coaching through a process of observation, environmental research and coaching carried out for all convicts not based on the type of case. In coaching, there are two goals for convicts to be fostered, the first is personality development which includes all aspects of the convicts themselves, both spiritual and physical. Personality development is carried out by giving convicts a conscious effect by including them in study classes, prison libraries, religious lectures and Dai training. According to Mr. Habib Hanif "Coaching is also carried out by actualizing oneself in the field of Sports and the Arts". The coaching method is carried out using a personality approach which is very important with an individual approach to prisoners, after that the coach introduces the talents and creativity of the prisoners to develop their potential for independence so that the prisoners carry out their daily lives in prison with useful things according to the results of interviews with Mr. Bambang.



The opinions of the two informants are very aligned where the coaching is structured in the process so that prisoners actually experience change. The term of detention in coaching cannot be distinguished from the length of the prison term, except for life imprisonment or death penalty. This coaching is different because it does not aim to reintegrate into society (Kasi Bimkemas), whereas according to (Bimpas Staff) Guidance is carried out with cases of convicts all the same in In terms of coaching convicts, with the exception of capital punishment, they are given a deep spiritual approach with family support as well. Meanwhile, there is no difference in coaching related to cases convicted by convicts, it's just that if drug users are given complete rehabilitation according to Mr. Pudji Hartanto. There are differences of opinion from each informant however, opinions can be drawn that have the same purpose. That coaching is really regulated and convicts are fostered in accordance with the problems that occurred in the past, except for the death penalty which is only given time to improve attitudes to repent. "The method applied in fostering must be adjusted to Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 and Correctional Law No. 22 of 2022. This method applies as a reference for coaching to prisoners according to Mr. Bambang, Meanwhile according to Mr. Habib Hanif "the method applied to Class I Lapas Surabaya uses top down, where the implementation is in accordance with the laws and regulations determined by the government and the bottom up method is developed in accordance with the capabilities possessed by convicts to be carried out when the period of detention has been completed, so convicts use their expertise in society. Prosecution with this method inmates become happier in carrying out daily coaching. Guidance provided by convicts at Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya activities include the formation of Mental and Attitudes which are included in personality development, as for work development which includes work activities in Lapas namely processing wood into Cabinets and processing into sofas, as for Plantation which is so extensive inside there are vegetable and tuber plantations (Hernanda, 2023).

According to Mr. Bambang Sugianto "Specifically Spiritual Development in Correctional Institutions is well regulated with the religious beliefs of prisoners, Like Islam. Performing the obligation to pray 5 times at the mosque is a right that is never limited. To go to church for Christianity at any time if desired by the prisoner, give splashes qalbu for all convicts by cooperating with the Ministry of Religion, training convicts who have Islamic religious beliefs by undergoing lightning boarding schools to foster their spirituality during the time of carrying out activities. On the other hand, non-Islamic religions bring in clergy or pastors. As for coaching to add to the Intellectual insight of the assisted citizens with the presence of schools in prisons in collaboration with the education office using packages A B & C with explanations A for levels



(SD), B (SMP) and C (SMA), plus the existing library . Physical development provides and trains skills for prisoners who like sports such as football, badminton, gymnastics and volleyball. Art is also present in coaching such as singing, playing musical instruments. Meanwhile, for the health of prisoners, they are also equipped with learning to care for themselves with health counseling by officers and psychologist Mr. Andi Kuncoro. According to Mr. Pudji Hartanto "Implementation of Skills development is carried out in the Work Workshop in Correctional Institutions and for convicts who get the opportunity to work outside Correctional Institutions in this case doing Korve. Meanwhile, Physical and Spiritual Development is carried out in places of worship and sports fields within the prison environment. According to Mr. Sutanto "The implementation of coaching also cooperates a lot with companies, small industries and educational institutions". From the opinion of informants, the implementation of coaching was carried out well, all of which were guided by officers and coaches. The success of correctional institutions is inseparable from the facilities available. In this case, the facilities referred to must also refer to The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. This can be seen from the inclusion of the rights of convicts (Aditya Dewi, 2021).

Prisoners carry out their activities independently, and sometimes convicts who have a lot of experience guiding other convicts in terms of work (Kasi Giatja), coaching work is always supervised by officers, especially jobs that use sharp objects which have a high risk (Bimker staff). The activities carried out independently by inmates such as reading books and reciting the Koran at the mosque, sports in the field and watching TV in residential blocks (Bimpas staff). This opinion has something in common, that the independence of prisoners is expected so that the implementation of guidance has its own achievements in the assessment of the orderly supervisor. Legal assistance and consultation is given to convicts who get parole in terms of providing an understanding of the remissions obtained according to Mr. Koko (Registration Staff).

There are four (4) reasons for the state threatening and imposing criminal penalties as follows: Criminals are carried out on the basis that they must advance and support actions or actions to maintain social order; The criminal must be able to prevent the occurrence of acts that can cause chaos; The state must maintain the existing social order; The state must restore peace in society when the peace is disturbed. Coaching is a process in which convicts are fostered with a series of activities both spiritually and physically to become better human beings than before they committed a crime, coaching is the real goal of correctional institutions to guide convicts towards improvement and healthy re-integration public.



In Surabaya Class I Prisons, in general, guidance is given based on Litmas and the period of detention of convicts, but in essence all will be given guidance except for life convicts according to the law. and get pocket money from participating in skills activities provided by the Correctional Institution in collaboration with private companies at certain times and the results of skills activities. Convicts in other cases are given guidance which is generally divided into two main activities, namely personality development which includes religious awareness, fostering national and state awareness, fostering intellectual abilities, fostering legal awareness, and fostering self-integration with society.

Then self-reliance coaching which includes skills development programs to support independent businesses, skills to support small industrial businesses and skills developed according to their talents and interests. (Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M. 02-PK04.10 of 1990).

In general, the results of interviews with research informants can conclude that the method used in coaching at Class I prisons in Surabaya uses a top down approach, namely coaching programs provided by prisons in a structured manner to all prisoners based on Law no. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the guidance and guidance of Correctional Inmates (Saifudin, 2019). In addition, the Class I prison in Surabaya also uses a bottom-up approach or method, namely programs implemented based on the results of initial observations of prisoners starting to serve their prison terms. This approach is intended so that the program carried out is the needs of the prisoner so that the process is right on target and in accordance with the needs of the prisoner so that later the skills taught are used to return to society and start a new career as an entrepreneur for example.

The steps that need to be taken in the context of fostering convicts are as follows:

First, namely understanding the profile of convicts when they first enter the prison, especially their psychological state so that they will know: Personality and environmental justice (the inmates' families and surroundings); Client anamnesis - history since childhood; Development of aggressiveness; Education in the family; Intelligence; Talent; His interest; His personality.

Second, it is also necessary to obtain data from the environment where they come from (such as the family and community) in order to obtain maximum data in preparing the therapy and rehabilitation program that will be provided.

Third, individual profiles or profiles of each group that will be used to determine the psychotherapy, counseling or training provided. All of this can be done individually or in groups, and because there are a large number of inmates, it is more effective if it is done as a group. Fourth,



namely carrying out rehabilitation programs in an integrated manner between social, recreational, educational, psychological and environmental (community) rehabilitation as needed.

Fifth, when the convict is about to leave, it is necessary to take care of the family and the environment in which he will live. Because the environment is very influential because it is feared that they will return to commit criminal acts or not.

The guidance provided at this prison includes personality development and skills development (Independence) which is further explained as follows:

a. Personality Development, including:

1. Fostering religious awareness, praying in congregation every 5 times, reciting the Koran once a week by bringing in Muslim preachers, while non-Muslim prisoners will worship according to their own religion and beliefs in their respective cells.
2. Fostering national and state awareness. Development of Intellectual abilities (intelligence). The activities carried out are bringing in lecturers once a week. Prisoners can also freely read news, magazines and books in order to obtain the widest possible information and develop intellectual abilities.
3. Development of Legal Awareness. Activities carried out by giving seminars on legal awareness.
4. Coaching by integrating with society. Guidance in this field can also be said to be fostering social life, as for activities carried out by continuing to be given understanding so that they continue to be disciplined in carrying out worship and interacting well with all inmates and prison staff.

b. Independence Coaching Independence coaching is provided through the following programs:

1. Skills to support independent businesses, for example handicrafts, industry, household, machine and electronic equipment repair and so on.
2. Skills to support small industrial businesses, for example processing raw materials from the agricultural sector and natural materials into semi-finished and finished materials, and activities in prison are making flower pots and vertical gardens.
3. Skills developed according to their respective talents. In this case, for those who have certain talents, efforts are made to develop their talents, for example, having abilities in the arts, it is passed on to be channeled to artist associations so that they can develop their talents and at the same time earn a living. Skills to support industrial businesses or agricultural activities using high technology, for example the leather industry, textiles, textile factories, essential

oil industry. However, it is constrained by the facilities and infrastructure for skills activities which are developed according to talent.

Meanwhile, according to Mr. Sutanto, "The coaching is carried out for residents of Class I prisons in Surabaya:

- a. Making furniture in prison.
- b. Penitentiary work outside, among others:
 - a) Garden cleanliness
 - b) cleanliness of prison walls

Convict independence development in Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya, including:

- a. Furniture Manufacturing.
- b. Production Management of Nigarin Tofu
- c. Making crystal ice cubes
- d. Chair Back.
- e. Laundry
- f. Barber shop training
- g. Tailoring
- h. Work partners

In the Activity Report Document of the Class I Prison in Surabaya In carrying out its main tasks and functions the Class I Prison in Surabaya collaborates with:

- 1) East Java Regional Police
- 2) The Big City Regional Police and the Surabaya Resort Police
- 3) Sidoarjo Resort Police
- 4) Porong Sector Police
- 5) Mobile Brigade Company B Porong
- 6) Sidoarjo District Military Command
- 7) Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya
- 8) Sidoarjo Regional General Hospital
- 9) Sidoarjo Prosecutor's Office
- 10) Sidoarjo District Court
- 11) Sidoarjo District National Narcotics Agency
- 12) Provincial National Narcotics Agency
- 13) BNPT
- 14) Herman Santoso Victory Community Church



- 15) The National Education Service in general education, chase the package
- 16) Solar Partners Maritime
- 17) Fajar Basthi Sejahtera

Obstacles From The Existing Development Program. Class I Correction Institution In Surabaya

Basically, all humans feel lazy and are diligent in carrying out activities or activities. According to Mr. Habib Hanafi, the Bimkemas staff, "the same is true for convicts in Surabaya Class I Lapas. The internal factors of all inmates have a feeling of being lazy to move." Meanwhile, according to Mr. Bambang (Head of Bimkemas) "The most common obstacle found by prisoners is boredom with a situation where they are not detected by the outside world, constraints on Time Rules that are not in accordance with prisoners who are very lazy sometimes appear to prisoners, especially those who have been living there for a long time. Surabaya Class I Prison". The very urgent obstacle is the Human Resource Quality Constraint where coaches when implementing coaching in prisoners do not have a level of knowledge due to a lack of coaching training or workshops according to Mr. Sutanto (Kasi Giatja). The informant's opinion can be interpreted that the biggest obstacle is on the part of the convicts who are also not aware of following the coaching pattern provided by Class I Lapas Surabaya.

In carrying out activities in terms of facilities and infrastructure, there are still some that are lacking and constrained, namely the reduced budget (Bimker staff). Meanwhile, according to (Kasi. Giatja) so far the Surabaya Class I Prison is quite optimal in terms of providing facilities and infrastructure for inmates when compared to Lapas which are under the auspices of the East Java Kemenkumham. As for the Opinion (Bimpas Staff) Constraints in terms of facilities, namely the detention block for occupancy which is Over capacity, there is still a lack of HR training for supervisors. In conclusion, even though there are differences between informants, it becomes an obstacle in carrying out coaching so that the activities carried out are less efficient (Walukow, 2013).

Based on the description of the informant, the biggest obstacle faced by coaching is that the correctional system for convicts should be fostered and can only take part in coaching voluntarily, coaching cannot force the desire of convicts to be fostered (Bimker staff), meanwhile, according to (Bimpas staff) there are no coercion in coaching convicts is an obstacle for us coaches however, when convicts do not participate in coaching it will be difficult to get reintegrated by Class I Lapas Surabaya. According to (Kasi Bimkemas) Actually there are no such serious obstacles, but the patience of the coaches is really tested in carrying out their duties, convicts



should not be forced to take part in coaching. From the opinion of the informants, it was said that the absence of coercion from the social system would create obstacles, as well as coaching in prisons that must be carried out diligently and tenaciously so that convicts are able to contribute to Class I prisons in Surabaya.

If there are violations or non-compliance by convicts in terms of coaching, we also cannot force them to worry that it will cause problems (Bimpas staff), according to (Bimker staff). feel that it is in itself as it is difficult to get an integration program (Adnan et al., 2023). Meanwhile, according to Mr. Bambang Sugianto (Head of Bimkemas) It is difficult for coaches to make policies for convicts who do not want to take part in coaching, this is due to the mind setting of the convicts themselves, due to the willingness of the coaches to only try to take a persuasive approach to inmates. From the opinion of the three informants, there are difficulties in carrying out policies that are violated in coaching, due to factors contained in the prisoners themselves that make it difficult for coaches to make policies and are afraid of violating human rights or causing other problems (Kusworini, 2018).

In terms of the most frequent obstacles found among all the informants, they included problems from the prisoners themselves who no longer wanted to be managed, problems with housing facilities, human resource problems from Class I Lapas Surabaya which were not level in carrying out coaching in them. The achievement of coaching in Class I prisons in Surabaya is around 70% According to Mr. Bambang as the Head of Guidance and Health Services.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at Class I Lapas Surabaya regarding the Patterns of Coaching Prisoners, several obstacles were found in carrying out activities, the main obstacle stemming from the willingness of prisoners to participate in activities, because not all prisoners want to take part in coaching because they do not have enthusiasm or purpose in life to change for the better and regret their actions, because the tendency of convicts or the mind setting of an inmate is to just surrender to fate.

Based on Circular Letter No. KP.10.13/3/1 dated 8 February 1965 concerning Correctional As a process, it can be stated that the coaching of convicts is carried out in 4 stages which are a unified integrated process for reintegration in society, including:

1. First Level

Research is carried out on every convict who enters the prison to find out everything related to him, including the reasons why the convict committed an offense and all information about him obtained from his family, as well as from officials from other agencies who have handled his case. This stage of development is called initial stage of development, where the activities during the



period of observation, research and introduction to the environment are to determine the implementation plan for the personality and independence development program which starts when the person concerned is in prison for up to 1/3 (one third) of his sentence. This initial training is still carried out in correctional institutions and maximum security (maximum security).

2. Second Level

If the coaching process for the convict in question has lasted for 1/3 of the actual criminal period and according to the Correctional Monitoring Team (called TPP) has made progress, including showing awareness, improvement, discipline, and complying with the disciplinary regulations in force in the Correctional Institution, then the convict in question is given more freedom and placed in the penitentiary through medium security supervision.

3. Third phase

If the coaching process for convicts has undergone 1/2 (half) of the actual criminal term, according to the TPP, sufficient progress has been made, both physically and mentally as well as in terms of skills, then the container for the coaching process is expanded with a reintegration program whose implementation consists of 2 (two)) parts, including:

- a. The time starts from the end of the initial stage up to 1/2 (half) of the sentence. At this stage, coaching is still carried out in prisons and supervision is medium security.
- b. At this stage the time starts from the end of the first continuation period until 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal period. In this advanced stage, convicts have entered the assimilation stage and can then be given parole or leave prior to release with minimum security supervision.

4. Fourth Level

If the coaching process has undergone 2/3 (two thirds) of the actual criminal period or at least 9 months. This coaching is called the final stage of coaching, namely activities in the form of planning and implementing an integration program that starts from the end of the advanced stage until the end of the criminal period of the convict concerned. Guidance at this stage is for convicts who have met the requirements to be given leave before release or parole and the coaching is carried out outside the Correctional Institution by the Correctional Center, which is then called the Correctional Client Advisor. Guidance is giving demands to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, professional attitude and behavior, physical and spiritual health of Correctional Clients (Hernanda, 2023).

Talking about the pattern of coaching with the correctional system, the obstacles that are faced are getting tougher because the patience of a coach is really being tested because with the



correctional system, the coach cannot force convicts to take part in coaching, let alone to take actions to commit verbal violence also cannot be done because in the correctional system Convicts are indeed people who are guilty of committing a crime but coaches must not commit violence against prisoners because coaching with the correctional system is education-based coaching, in contrast to the prison system which positions prisoners as guilty and must receive 5 inmates, this was stated by (Jawari) in interviews with researchers "prisoners still receive 5 inmates as a result of their imprisonment which takes away their rights including: first the right to feel freedom and associate with loved ones, secondly the right to get good and comfortable service or good service, thirdly convicts losing the right to fulfill sexual needs, fourth losing the right to self-regulate and fifth losing the right to feel safe, these five convicts must be accepted as a risk of having committed a crime but still based on the rules set by the government. One of the interesting things that the researchers found in interviews about 5 convicts experienced was the loss of the right to fulfill sexual needs for married convicts. to the government to give permission to procure "dormitory rooms" for convicts who are married, but this was refused with full consideration because it was feared that it would cause big problems such as adultery which might be committed by convicts who falsified marriage certificates even though the convict might be married but his partner it could be an illegitimate partner or other illegitimate relationship. In connection with adopting a policy for convicts who do not comply with predetermined coaching activities, coaches can only invite an inmate to participate in activities by talking from heart to heart or personal approach, while the obstacle most often faced by coaches when carrying out coaching is the willingness of convicts to participating in all activities and there are still few prisoners who are aware and want to change their lives for the better, limited human resources, in this case the ability of a coach is also one of the factors that influence the success of the coaching itself. There are three (3) main factors supporting the success of prisoner development activities including:

1. Environment, support from the environment can come from the nuclear family or the environment where prisoners live.
2. Correctional Institutions and Coaches, must be people who have the capacity to carry out coaching activities and the readiness of both facilities and infrastructure from the Correctional Institution.
3. Willingness of convicts, in this case is the willingness of disciplined convicts to participate in all coaching activities in prisons.



4. CONCLUSION

Correctional Development of convicts in Class I Lapas Surabaya has been carried out very well, considering that all coaching activities carried out in Correctional Institutions are activities that have been determined by laws and regulations relating to Prisons and Development, in other words, Guidance in Correctional Institutions has been carried out in a structured manner. a correctional system that upholds elements of education and character building for convicts as the main focus of coaching. Efforts made in providing guidance to prisoners are owned by all prisoners from skills activities and providing seminars for prisoners to inspire their minds to change and live a better life, both in terms of Spiritual and Physical.

The constraints faced by coaches in carrying out correctional coaching for prisoners at Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya, namely the laziness of the inmates / prisoners to take part in coaching, limited time and human resources from the ability of a coach to carry out coaching. Facilities and infrastructure that already meet the criteria but are still inefficient in their utilization due to situations and conditions that sometimes prevent convicts from using some of the facilities.

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