

THE PATTERN OF COACHING INMATES IN THE PRISON CLASS IIA SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

The impetus to conduct this research is the philosophy of coaching the perpetrators of criminals embraced by Indonesia is to reintegrate criminals into society, or better known as imprisonment. In reality, however, former inmates systematically produce repeat offenders, who return back and forth to the prison building (recidivists). Communities and social structures (politics) have stigmatized the former inmates who are in fact incompatible with the prisoners' imprisonment philosophy.

The Immigration Officer has a very vital role, because it involves the lives of fellow human beings who are prisoners or prisoners. In general, inmates in prisons are heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, religion, education, age and background of violation of the law. This requires the prison officer to be able to do all his actions with the basis of awareness and a sense of responsibility for the tasks it faces.

That in addition to finding the model of norms of guidance in prisons class IIA Sidoarjo researchers have also found a model of coaching in prisons class IIA Sidoarjo as has been formulated in the formulation of the problem in this study. Researchers have explored more deeply about the implementation of these norms in the prison class II-A Sidoarjo. With stratified random sampling technique and interactive analysis of prisoner sampling that has been determined which then conducted a comprehensive analysis is expected the purpose of this study can be achieved

Keywords: coaching, inmates, prison

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the perpetrators of crime punishable by criminal punishment are punishable by the criminal sanction of imprisonment. Prisons in Indonesia embraced the philosophy of coaching inmates known as penitentiary. Society is derived from a foreign term "social-institution" or a social system, which is a system of behavior and relationships centered on activities to meet specific needs in a society. Therefore, the notion of social institutions more point to a form and also contains an abstract understanding of norms and rules that characterize the institution. Community institutions are a set of norms of all levels that range from a basic need in the life of the community. (Abdul Hakim G. Nusantara, 1986: 61-66)

The purpose and function of criminalizing the state in the imposition of a criminal must ensure the independence of individuals and to maintain respect for humanity. Therefore, punishment must have a purpose and function that can maintain the balance of individuals with the interests of society. (Muladi, 2002: 49) The concept of punishment on the basis of retributive theory postulates that the purpose of punishment as a means of vengeance is morally justified so that the offender must suffer. (Mahmud Mulyadi, 2008: 69) Unlike retributive theory, the deterrence theory that postulates the purpose of punishment is the prevention of a repeat of a crime, in which a criminal threat can make a person feel afraid and / or refrain from committing a crime. (Romli Atmasasmita, 1995: 84)

Based on data from the Directorate General of Corrections as released on the official website of 2016 that of 38 prisons in East Java with 11,674 inmates but in fact inhabited by 18,220 means there are excess prisoners of 156%. While special in prisons class II A Sidoarjo of has overcapacity of 110% of the total capacity of 343 people should be inhabited 722 inmates. (<http://smslap.ditjenpas.go.id>)

Based on the above description to ensure that prisons as the last place of mental rehabilitation, attitudes and behavior of the perpetrators of crime, meaning prison is the most vital place in the birth of "new man" who can do good and re-accepted in society. With the birth of "new man" is expected crime, can be minimized so that order and security can occur in society. Although with all the limitations in prisons, as the above phenomenon of prisons is not an obstacle for the prison officers to ignore the prisoners' guidance. At this point this research will be interesting to know the suitability of the implementation of norms of fostering the prisoners in the midst of the limitations and problems inherent in the institution and apparatus of imprisonment institutions.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To examine and analyze a set of norms about guidance of prisoners in the prison class IIA Sidoarjo then create a pattern of fostering inmates in prison class IIA Sidoarjo.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research that is applicative technical approach with survey method or also called sociological juridical research or also called research of sociological research, where research can be done by library research and field research so that it can answer every problem formulation. Research sites this study was conducted in prisons class II A Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia (representation of prisons with high heterogeneity level). Unit of Analysis This research is a determination of unit of analysis in this study using stratified random sampling technique on prisoners, as well as key informants at institutional prisons. Data Collection Technique in the type of research survey study, the data collection techniques to facilitate solve the problem formulation used by respondents that is part of the population, is the people directly involved in the event or event under investigation, he will provide answers spontaneously and is subjective.

In this study, because the population of the research is diverse and numerous (the population is heterogeneous / homogeneous), in order to obtain data from the respondents, the researcher uses the sample, the representative of the respondents who are generally 10% of the population, randomly sampling, taken representative of the prisoners each type of crime is committed in the Class II A Sidoarjo prison

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Pattern of Coaching Inmates in The Prison Class IIA Sidoarjo Indonesia

Facilities and Infrastructure

Penitentiary building is a representation of the state of the inhabitants. Decent building conditions can support an appropriate coaching process. In Indonesia alone, most of the Penitentiary buildings are colonial inheritance, with infrastructure conditions that seem "haunted" and harsh. The tall wall surrounding the iron trellis adds to the spooky impression of its inhabitants.

Considering the condition and layout of the Class II A Sidoarjo Penitentiary, there are still several vulnerable points on security control, although it has been partially renovated in 2003

but it is not optimal yet, such as the absence of a wall between the walls and the outermost wall, effective, the condition of the porter that is too close to the inmate shelter block, there are lots of empty space within the block which is a Dutch heritage. From the form of Class IIA Building of A Sidoarjo was originally built and the unavailability of environmental supervisor post within the block that should be owned by every Penitentiary. However, considering that the number of inmates within the Class IIA Sidoarjo Prisons now does not meet the building capacity standards, control or supervision and supervision efforts need to be given more attention but not too much of a burden.

In addition to the above components, one thing that can't be left behind in the case of the implementation of guidance of prisoners is the means. A program may not be able to achieve its objectives without a means available to support the activities of the program.

Communication tools in the execution of duties in Class IIA Sidoarjo Prison is very vital considering of all duties in Penitentiary Institutions require high mobility and rapid dissemination of information, especially in terms of tackling security disturbances that occur within the Communication tools that are used daily in the implementation of duties within the Institution available today are Handy Talky which is used by members of the duty squad and each Section Head. Information Equipment is very necessary in Penitentiary Institution especially at night, with good enough information so officer can supervise and control every prisoner activity in her room because even though their condition is locked in room do not close possibility will happen actions that violate order in institute Penitentiary. Currently Class IIA Prison Sidoarjo has been equipped with a generator as a preparation if the PLN electricity flow is dead.

Personnel

Officers are civil servants who are in charge of guiding prisoners and detainees in Penitentiaries. With regard to the issue of guidance officers in Penitentiary Institution, it can be said that not yet fully support the achievement of the objectives of the coaching itself, since most of them are relatively supported by the provision of skills to coach with a humanist approach that can touch the feelings of the prisoners, and able to be creative in doing coaching.

The other measures of security and order strategy are continuous monitoring for Class IIA Sidoarjo Prison in the form of a layered supervision where all Penal Institution officers are assigned direct duty in the field of security arranged according to their duties and functions. As we all know that basically all officers of Penitentiary have responsibility for the security of Penitentiary.

In Prison Class IIA Sidoarjo, Officer Porter is one of the squads who are under the command of their respective squad commanders. At each guard Officer Porter performs the duties during the shift working hours without any place rotation by the other team members unlike the other guard duty officers who alternate according to the clock or roster that has been adjusted by the duty commander

In addition to the above mentioned picket officer, the special officer appointed to supervise the execution of security duties conducted by the guard team and the special picket officer at night time. The picket officer shall exercise control into the Penitentiary to check the preparedness of the guard and the situation of the Penitentiary and the circumstances of the prisoners at night between 2 am and 5 am. For the assignment of special officer appointed by the level of Echelon IV, namely the Head of Section and Head of Security of Penitentiary.

To maintain the security and order of the prisoners / prisoners provided supervisors assigned to it, where the supervision is done alternately or with the system alternately in the duty

guard, first guard officer duty began at 7.a.m. to 1 pm, the 2nd guard officer duty team in charge from 1 pm to 7 pm, and third guard officer team duty started from 7 pm till 7 am. By another definition the watchdog I was called the morning watch team, the 2nd guard squad was called the day guard and the third guard was called the night watch party. For the night watch party assisted by a picket officer and a picket attendant. Here's a table of security schedules

Table 1. Security Schedule

<i>No</i>	<i>Duty Team</i>	<i>Hours of Duty</i>
1	I	at 7 am to 1 pm
2	II	at 1 pm to 7 pm
3	III	at 7 pm to 7 am

Procedure of Acceptance and Schedule of Prisoners Activities

Based on the Circular Letter of Directorate General of Corrections No. K.P.10.13 / 3/1 dated February 8, 1965 on the preliminary stage is the administrative and orientation stage (observation period, introduction and environmental research with a maximum of 1 month). The first time the prisoners when entering in prisons class IIA Sidoarjo should be examined health and not allowed to store luggage excessive. Inmates are prohibited from entering if carrying goods that are prohibited in the prisons class IIA Sidoarjo such as money, liquor, scissors, knives, matches, metal and aluminum objects such as spoons, forks, spirits and other objects is deemed to be dangerous and contrary to security and order in prisons.

Table 2. Stages of New Prisoner Administration

<i>Description</i>	<i>Identification</i>
Stages of administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal background 2. Education 3. Family status 4. Social level 5. Social status 6. Type of case 7. Criminal type. 8. The length of the criminal term. 9. Gender. 10. Age. 11. Religion. 12. Ethnicity. 13. Physical and psychological conditions. 14. Residivist or not 15. talents and hobbies

For Inmates class IIA Sidoarjo provided bedding, cutlery, clothes and bath soap and laundry soap.

Then the inmates / prisoners will be entered into their respective rooms starting from 5 pm till 7 am. In the morning the inmates were removed from their respective chambers to undertake a prescribed task such as sweeping the room, sweeping the yard, cleaning the office, cleaning

the gutters, cleaning the bathroom, cleaning the toilets, cleaning the mosque, cleaning the ablution, cleaning the garden, cleaning glass, window cleaning, door cleaning and others.

After all duties about cleanliness is completed then the residents built a gymnastics morning performed between 7 am till 8 am. The assisted residents will be given breakfast at 8 am and lunch at 12 pm and dinner at 7 pm and so on the condition of coaching in prisons class IIA Sidoarjo institution.

Table 3. Daily Activities of Beneficiaries

<i>No</i>	<i>Hour</i>	<i>Type of Activity</i>
1	6 am till 9 am	1) Get up early 2) Clean the environment 3) Sports 4) The morning apple 5) Breakfast 6) Clean yourself
2	9 am till 3 pm	1) Activity according to the guidance schedule 2) Skill activities 3) Religious activities 4) Arts activities 5) Watching TV 6) Apple lunch 7) Lunch 8) Rest
3	3 pm till 5 pm	1) environmental cleanliness 2) clean yourself 3) dinner 4) rest

Based on the above table it can be seen that the guidance activities of the assisted citizens in prisons class IIA Sidoarjo has been scheduled well. With the existing schedule of coaching patterns can run with a systematic and regular so that the targeted people can create a healthy lifestyle, discipline and direction. In the skill activity of the assisted citizens are given various skills by cooperating with other agencies, especially social offices of the Sidoarjo district government, and other institutions. In the religious activities of the assisted people are given knowledge about religion by bringing religious figures who are considered to understand the character of the guided citizens according to their respective religions.

Teaching about reading the scriptures, praying together and others are done regularly after the congregational prayer. The daily activities of the prisoners are very crowded from morning to evening every day must be implemented by all citizens for prisoners are given permission to receive guests, either family or friends. For that the prisoners are given permission to meet with family or other relatives on Monday and Thursday at 8 am till 2 pm with a visit permit issued by the head of prison, while for the prisoners are given permission to visit on Tuesday and Saturday from 8 am to 2 pm with the provision of a visit permit from the state prosecutor / attorney general's office. Every visitor is highly restricted and marked / stamped by visitors.

Purposes of the Penal Process

The objectives of the penal process are generally those listed in the 10 principles and those concerned:

1. Not breaking the law anymore.
2. Can participate actively and positively in development (independent human being).
3. Happy life of the world / the hereafter.

Implementation of Coaching

Functions and duties of penitentiary for prisoners are implemented in an integrated manner with the aim that after they have finished their crime, their guidance and guidance can be good citizens. As a servant of the state and the servant of the community shall be obliged to live and practice the duties of fostering Penitentiary with responsibility. Officers must have professional skills and moral integrity.

The guidance of prisoners is adjusted to the principles contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and Minimum Standards Rules (SMR), which are reflected in the 10 prison principles. The implementation of coaching in LAPAS class IIA Sidoarjo based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 on Pattern of Prisoners / Prisoners is as follows:

1. Personality Development, which includes:

a) Development of Religious Awareness.

This effort is needed in order to strengthen his faith especially to give understanding so that the people who are guided by the imprisonment can realize the consequences of the right and wrong actions.

b) Establishment of National Awareness and State

These efforts are made through nationality counseling including awakening them to become good citizens who can serve the nation and country. The awareness that devotion to the nation and state is part of the faith.

c) Intellectual Capacity Building

This effort is needed so that the knowledge and ability to think of penitentiary prisoners is increasing so that it can support the activities of positive activities conquered during the period of coaching.

Intellectual coaching (intelligence) can be done either through formal education or non-formal education

d) Legal Awareness Building.

Guidance The legal awareness of the penitentiary community is implemented by providing legal counseling aimed at achieving high levels of legal awareness so that as members of the community they are aware of their rights and obligations in order to enforce law and justice, protection of human dignity and tranquility, order of tranquility, legal certainty and the formation of the behavior of every Indonesian citizen who is obedient to the law. Law enforcement aims further to form a legal awareness family who was nurtured while in the coaching environment and after being back in the community

e) Coaching Integrating the Self with Society

Guidance in this field can be said also the development of community social life, which aims to make the former prisoners easily accepted by the community environment. In order to achieve this, to them in the penitentiary they are fostered to obey the worship and can do social efforts in mutual assistance, so that when they return to their community they have positive qualities to participate in the development of their community environment

2. Self-development is provided through programs :

a) Skills to support independent business, such as handicraft, industry, household, machine repair and electronic equipment and so on

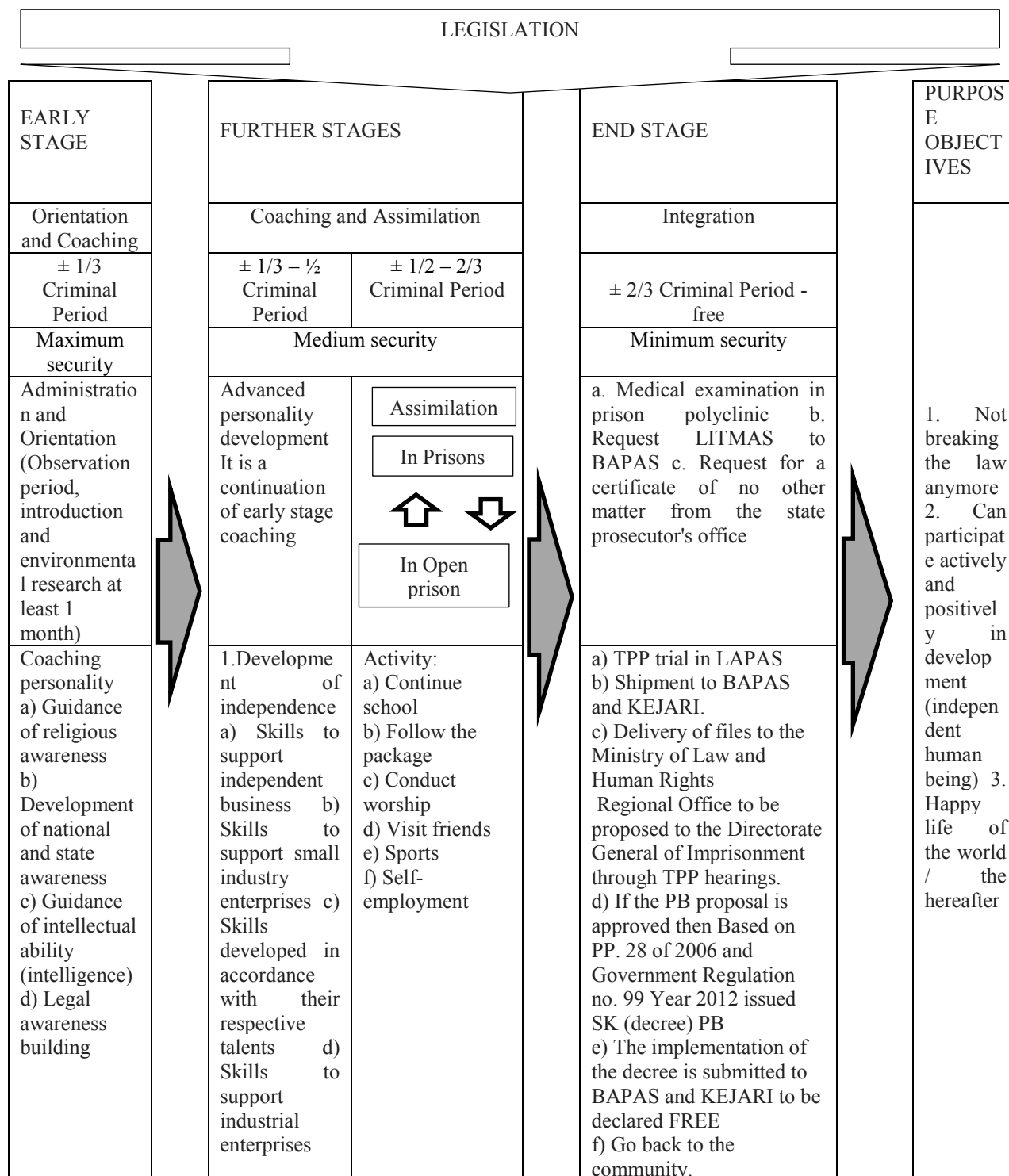
- b) Skills to support small industry enterprises, such as management of raw materials industry from the agricultural sector and natural materials into semi-finished and finished materials
- c) Skills developed in accordance with their respective talents. In this case for those who have certain talents cultivated the development of talent that for example has talent in the field of art it is cultivated to be channeled to associations of artists to be able to develop his talent while earning a living
- d) Skills to support industrial business or agricultural activities (plantation) using high technology or high technology, such as leather industry, shoes export quality manufacturing industry, textile factory, essential oil industry, and shrimp farming business.

The table below is the result of the researcher's analysis on the pattern of guidance of the guidance people based on the legal norm namely the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 on Pattern of Prisoners / Prisoners held in the IIA class IIA Sidoarjo differentiated from the criminal type conducted by the assisted citizens.

Table 4. Guidance Based on Criminal Type

No	Scope of Coaching	Types Of Activities In The Prison Class IIA Sidoarjo	Participants by Criminal Type
I. The Development of Personality			
1	Development of Religious Awareness.	prayer congregation (imam prayer from the assisted citizens), reading al-Quran together, share with you and open together “prayer together” on Thursday night Religious lectures by religious leaders	all prison citizens
2	Establishment of National Awareness and State	Flag ceremony National day commemoration Competitions on the anniversary of Indonesian independence nationality counseling	all prison citizens
3	Intellectual Capacity Building (Intelligence)	Sports Reading the print media Viewing electronic media Counseling certain skills	all prison citizens
4	Legal Awareness Building.	Legal counseling by internal prison and outsiders	all prison citizens
5	Coaching Integrating the Self with Society	Activities with specific communities	All citizens of the prison except drug crime, thieves with violence and murder
II. Coaching Independence			
1	Skills to support independent business	Making decorative lights Making kitchen tools	all prison citizens
2	Skills to support small industry enterprises	Making crackers “puli”	all prison citizens
3	Skills developed according to his talents	Activity group of al-Quran readers	all prison citizens
4	Skills to support industry business	Motorcycle wash workshop	All citizens of the prison except drug crime, thieves with violence and murder

Pattern 1. Model Coaching in Prisons Class IIA Sidoarjo

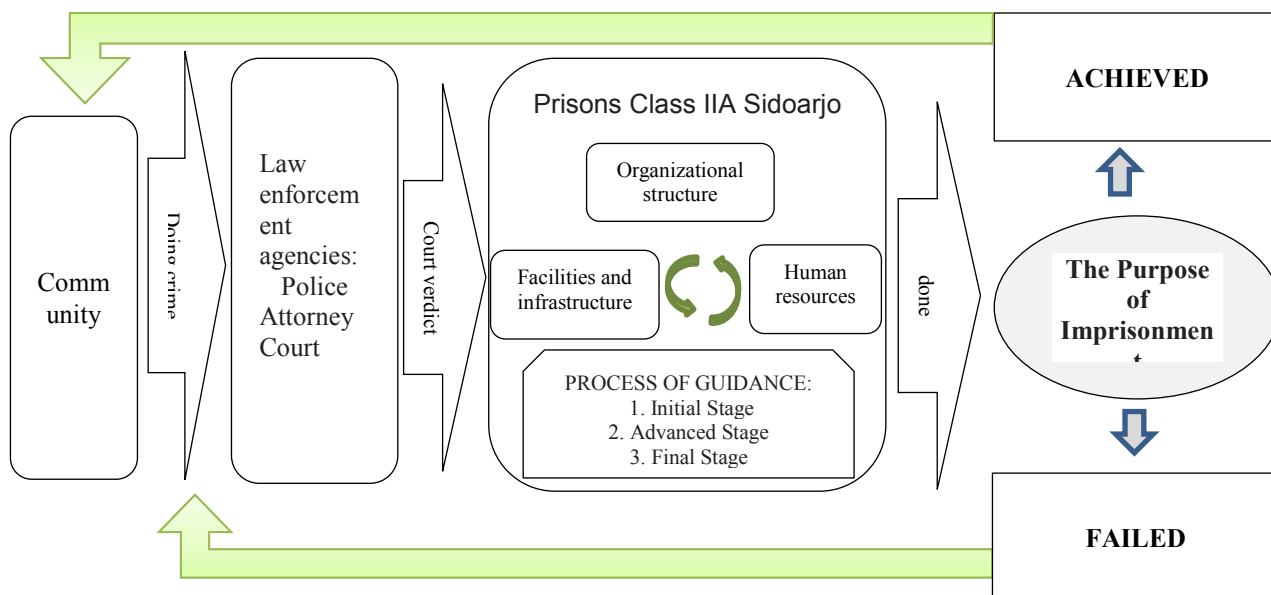


CONCLUSION

The secondary and primary data obtained and processed through observation and interview research and discussion which have been reviewed above, the authors draw conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. That the legal arrangement of class IIA-Sidoarjo prison institution is based on the constitution and the applicable laws and regulations, especially the norms of socialization.
2. That the pattern of guidance of prisoners in correctional institutions is based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 on Pattern of Prisoners / Prisoners and has been implemented as stipulated in the decision. Although the aim of imprisonment has not been achieved as fully as mandated by evidence of residivist criminals is still rife.

Pattern 2. Imprisonment Model



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