

# Transformative Strategies for Prisoner Development in Class 1 Correctional Institutions: Promoting Social Reintegration and Deterrence of Law Violations

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***Abstract:** This study delves into the design and implementation of transformative strategies for the development of prisoners in Class 1 correctional institutions. It focuses on fostering social reintegration and preventing the recurrence of law violations through comprehensive rehabilitation programs and targeted interventions. By analyzing the effectiveness of these strategies, the study aims to contribute valuable insights to the field of correctional rehabilitation and prisoner reintegration.*

***Keywords:** Prisoner development, correctional institutions, social reintegration, law violations.*

## BACKGROUND

Class 1 correctional institutions play a crucial role in the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners into society. However, the challenges of social reintegration and preventing recidivism persist, necessitating innovative and transformative strategies. This study seeks to address these challenges by examining the current landscape of prisoner development programs, identifying gaps and opportunities for improvement.

The focus is on developing holistic strategies that encompass educational, vocational, psychological, and social interventions tailored to the needs of individual prisoners. These strategies aim not only to equip prisoners with essential skills and knowledge for successful reintegration but also to instill a sense of responsibility, accountability, and pro-social behavior.

By evaluating the impact of these transformative strategies on reducing law violations and promoting successful reintegration, this study aims to contribute practical recommendations for policymakers, correctional administrators, and stakeholders involved in the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners. Ultimately, the goal is to create a more effective and sustainable approach to prisoner development in Class 1 correctional institutions, leading to positive outcomes for individuals and society as a whole.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was carried out at the Makassar Class I Correctional Institution, South Sulawesi, the data was obtained directly from the respondents, the respondents in this research were 1 prison officer and 1 inmate at the Makassar Class I Correctional Institution, the data processing method used by The researcher uses a qualitative method for the reason that this research tries to describe the reality that occurs in the field. This research is descriptive research, with more descriptions from the results of interviews and documentation studies. The

data that has been obtained will be analyzed qualitatively and described in descriptive form. Based on the information above, each stage in the process is carried out to obtain the validity of the data by reviewing all existing data from various sources that have been obtained from the field and personal documents, official documents, images, photos and so on through interview methods supported by documentation studies. .

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Makassar Class 1 Penitentiary Community Guidance Staff, Mohammad Romadelon Afwan, in our interview explained that according to the law, prisons are intended as a place for law violators to serve a criminal term with the aim of changing people from bad to better, so that the concept is that their role is to provide activities- coaching activities.

As stated by Mr. Mohammad Romadelon Afwan; The Makassar Class I Penitentiary has a capacity of 740 people, the number of inmates for the last 3 months was 97 people, while the number of recidivists for the last 3 months was 146 people.

NO.	MONTH	AMOUNT
1.	May	34 people
2.	June	31 people
3.	July	32 people
<b>Total number</b>		<b>97 people</b>

Table 2.1 Number of Inmates in Makassar Class I Correctional Institution, May-July, 2022

NO.	MONTH	AMOUNT
1.	May	49 people
2.	June	48 people
3.	July	49 people
<b>Total number</b>		<b>146 people</b>

Table 2.1 Number of Recidivists in Makassar Class I Penitentiary, May-July, 2022

In the prison itself, two coaching activities are carried out, such as personality coaching and independence coaching. The coaching process is carried out with the aim of forming the character of the prisoners by providing various kinds of training with the aim that when the prisoners are released they will be able to use the knowledge they have gained during the process of undergoing coaching in correctional institutions to get a job or create a business to make money.

Apart from that, this correctional institution also provides guidance to prisoners based on article 5 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning corrections, which states that the correctional system implemented in correctional institutions is based on the principles:

- a. Protection
- b. Equality of treatment and service
- c. Education
- d. Mentoring
- e. Respect for human honor and dignity
- f. Loss of freedom is the only suffering
- g. Guaranteed right to life remains connected to family and certain people.

Correctional education as a coaching system is essentially a multi-demential activity, this is because there is an effort to restore the unity of living relationships, life and livelihood which is a very complex problem. For this, guidance is needed for correctional residents, namely prisoners.

So the process of coaching activities carried out at the Makassar Class I Correctional Institution is more oriented towards two coaching, namely coaching personality and independence:

1. Personality Development

Based on the results of an interview with Mr Mohammad Romadelon Afwan, as Bimkesmas staff, in his statement he explained:

"Here, the role of correctional institutions is how to provide spiritual activities which are meant to be guidance regarding religious knowledge such as prayer procedures, reading the Koran for Muslims and other religious knowledge according to the beliefs of each and every prisoner."

From this information, there is a coaching effort which in the end means that prisoners who have never been to school and do not know how to read can finally read, people who do not know how to worship, how to pray, how to worship we make people who are more diligent in praying, diligent in going to church and etc. In principle, people will feel calm if they feel close to their creator.

2. Independence Development

The aim of developing their own independence is more about their livelihood. So the prisoners are trained so that they have skills, have the ability to work so that after being released from prison they can easily get a job for their livelihood, to cover their daily needs so that they do not commit crimes, commit crimes again which are contrary to the laws and regulations. -

invitations to cover his daily needs. And of course skills development is directed at developing talents and skills so that prisoners can return to their role as free and responsible members of society.

In carrying out the coaching process for prisoners, of course there are inhibiting and supporting factors in providing coaching .

### **1. Obstacle factor**

In order to achieve successful guidance, it is not uncommon to encounter several obstacles in providing guidance to prisoners in correctional institutions. The problems found in correctional institutions also mean that they will accompany the prisoners after they gain their freedom.

The obstacles that occur do not make officers in correctional institutions give up and give up in carrying out prisoner development activities. Because coaching activities are still carried out as closely as possible to achieve the goals of coaching and so that they can be useful for prisoners and can return to community life. Apart from that, based on the impact of the coaching model, various coaching is provided for prisoners who are not good at praying, to become smart and understand good and correct prayers.

For prisoners who are not good at reciting the Koran, after leaving the Makassar Class I Penitentiary they can even teach the Koran, as well as other forms of coaching which can be useful for prisoners and other people after inmates leave the Makassar Class I Penitentiary. Criminal law is suffering that is intentionally imposed on people who commit acts that meet certain requirements. The psychological influence of individuals living in society, which leads to disharmony, can shape the norms that apply in the society where the individual lives.

In the concept of coaching for prisoners at the Makassar Class I Penitentiary which is part of the officers' objectives which are closely related to the successful return of prisoners to society, thus the form of guidance given to prisoners has a huge influence on the success or failure of returning prisoners to society.

The inhibiting factors in the prisoner development mechanism at the Makassar Class I Penitentiary include:

#### **a. Prisoner**

The inmates were initially reluctant to take part in coaching activities, but to overcome this, the Makassar Class I Penitentiary provided *rewards* as a trigger factor for them to be enthusiastic about participating in the coaching process or if they were still considered lazy in participating in the coaching process

activities, they were given in the form of sanctions, for example, we don't give them rights such as remission, parole and so on.

b. Cooperation

Lack of effective cooperation with other agencies or departments for the distribution of prisoners after completing their criminal term, for example the religious department, social organizations, health services, etc.

**2. Supporting factors**

In the coaching efforts carried out by Makassar Class I Penitentiary officers, they involve coaches invited from outside who are deemed to have the competence and capacity to provide material at the Makassar Class 1 A Penitentiary as an additional profitable and productive activity.

There are several supporting factors in the Makassar Class I Correctional Institution, including:

a. Facilities and infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure are one of the most important things when coaching prisoners. As is known, one of the factors supporting the success of the process of coaching and fulfilling prisoners' rights is facilities and infrastructure. In the process of coaching prisoners at the Makassar Class I Penitentiary, both facilities and infrastructure are adequate.

b. Prisoner

The convicts themselves, because in the coaching or correctional process there is no clash of attitudes and the will to be good and it is also formed by the fiber power that exists in themselves and also the different inmates in receiving coaching guidance.

**CLOSING**

**Conclusion**

Correctional education as a coaching system is essentially a multi-demential activity, this is because there is an effort to restore the unity of living relationships, life and livelihood which is a very complex problem.

1. The coaching process carried out at the Makassar Class I Penitentiary aims to shape the character and mentality of the prisoners by providing spiritual education as a prioritized method and various types of training with the aim that when the prisoners are released they will be able to use the knowledge they have gained during the process that has

been carried out. they undergo during the training period at the Makassar Class I Penitentiary in order to get a job or carry out a business that can meet their living needs so as to produce economic value which in the end they are able to fulfill their livelihood needs so that they do not commit crimes or criminal acts that are contrary to social norms or applicable laws and regulations.

2. So a prisoner repeats his actions due to several factors when he is released and leaves the prison environment. Among them; The social environment is surrounded by people who respect or obey the law and at the same time is also surrounded by those who do not respect the law. Social interactions in the environment greatly influence a person to act or not act in social, family factors; The family is the smallest social unit that provides the primary foundation for children's development. Therefore, whether the structure of the family or the surrounding community is good or bad, it has a good or bad influence on the growth of a child's personality. Which is generally the product of the defective mental constitution of parents, family members and close neighbors, coupled with primitive passions and uncontrolled aggressiveness. All of this affects the child's mentality and life; educational factors, problems that arise from the causes of crime are always very interesting problems.

### **Suggestion**

1. The Makassar Class I Penitentiary should carry out coaching activities that attract the interest of prisoners so that they are not lazy to take part in coaching activities, for example, in the Makassar Class I Penitentiary coaching activities, they present well-known figures from religious leaders, social organizations, the health sector, and others. So that the prisoners will feel curious about taking part in the activities because those involved are people they may have only seen on television or social media.
2. Makassar Class I Penitentiary needs to collaborate effectively with other agencies or departments for the distribution of prisoners after they have finished serving their sentences, for example the religious department, social organizations, health services, etc.

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