

Optimization Of Prisoner Coaching In Detention House As An Effort To Prevent Recidive In State Detention House Class Ii B Raha

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Abstract— This research aims to: 1) analyze the prisoner coaching system in correctional institution in the effort of preventing recidive in Detention House Class IIB Raha. 2) describe the forms of prisoner coaching in Detention House Class IIB Raha in the effort of preventing recidive. 3) describe the causative factors of recidive in Detention House Class IIB Raha. This research used descriptive research with qualitative approach. In this research, the data collection was conducted by in-depth interview, observation and documentation. The data analysis techniques were analysis by data reduction, data presentation and conclusion as well as verification. Based on the research results, the authors concluded that the causative factors leading to the recidive by the prisoners were economic issue, social environment, less parental supervision, and that the form of coaching taken by the Detention House Class IIB Raha in preventing recidive is the same as the prisoner coaching , such as spiritual mental coaching , intellectual coaching and nationality awareness, and physical health development. The Detention House Class IIB Raha officers also provides skill training and coaching program such as making crafts by utilizing unused materials such as making ashtray, cupboards, photograph frame from newspaper, carpentry and welding coaching as a provision of work after completing the detention period.

Index Terms— Coaching, Recidive, Optimization

1 INTRODUCTION

THE Republic of Indonesia has guidance in the form of criminal law as the most stringent rule with strict sanctions. Criminal law is part of the overall law in force in a country that establishes principles and rules for determining which actions should not be committed, prohibited along with threats or sanctions in the form of certain penalties for anyone who violates the prohibition. Criminal law can also determine when and in what cases those who have violated these prohibitions can be imposed or sentenced to a criminal sanction as has been threatened and determine in what way the punishment imposition can be carried out if a person is suspected of having violated the prohibition (Moeljatno, 2007). Based on preliminary research data obtained at the Detention Center Class IIB Raha, the researchers found that there are several prisoners who are currently serving a prison sentence. There are currently 250 inmates of the detention center Class IIB Raha which its capacity is for 210 people. Out of which, there are around 60 percent of narcotics prisoners and among them, there are 9 recidivists for narcotics crimes.

Recidive or recurrence of criminal acts is in the case when a person commits a criminal act and he or she has been sentenced and then he commits again the same criminal act. The recidive can be assumed similarly to *Concursus Realis*, namely one committing more than one criminal acts (Arief,2012). Recidive has obtained judgment as final court decision in the form of prosecution to the committed criminal act. Recidive is

a reason for one aggravated crime making repetition to the criminal acts so called as recidivist. Success in the coaching program will give good impacts to the prisoners; one of which is that the prisoners will have high level of awareness so that there will be no any recidive. In its reality, there are a high number of recidive committed by ex-prisoners so that correctional institution is seen to be less successful in taking coaching program (Nawawi Arief,2012).

Detention house does not only function to return the inmates as good citizens but also to protect the community from any possibility of crime recurrence by the inmates and can return prisoners' self-confidence to be accepted as a part of community member. In general, a prisoner who has just left the detention house usually bears the title of tugs or preman, so it is very difficult to get any job and will usually be feared by the surrounding community. The coaching program taken by the correctional institution itself must pay attention to various aspects including in terms of maintaining balance and providing equal treatment to prisoners.

Success in the coaching program will have good impacts on the prisoners, one of which is that the prisoners have a high level of awareness so that there will be no recurrence of crimes (recidive). In reality, there are many recidive crimes committed by ex-prisoners so that the correctional institution is seen to be less successful in taking coaching program

Based on the aforementioned explanation, the researchers

took the title of Optimization of Prisoner coaching in Detention Houses as an Effort of Preventing Recidive in State Detention Center Class IIB Raha. In accordance with the problems described, this study aims to determine: (1). The coaching system for prisoners in the correctional institution in an effort of preventing recidive in the Detention Center Class IIB Raha (2) Describe the forms of prisoner coaching in Detention Centers Class IIB Raha in the effort of preventing recurrence of criminal acts and (3) explain any causative factors for recurrence of criminal acts in the Detention Center Class IIB Raha.

2 THEORITICAL STUDY

2.1 Prisoner Coaching According to Criminal Law

The form of prisoner coaching program implemented by the Correctional Institution is based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Patterns of Coaching for Prisoners / Detainees of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia. The duties and functions of a correctional officer are safeguarding security and also fostering prisoners in prison, delivering programs from the center and improving morals and behavior, and maintaining things that can trigger undesirable conditions and concentrating so that there is no prisoner escape in prison. Referring to this issue, for a long time, Indonesian correctional system has given more focus on the aspects of prisoner coaching ; correctional inmates have the rights to obtain spiritual and physical coaching as well as are ensured their rights to worship, communicate with outsiders, both family and other parties, obtain information both through printed and electronic media, receive proper education and others.

2.2 Concept of Prisoners

Prisoners as referred to here are members of the community who are temporarily exiled based on a judge decision with the aim of protecting the community. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 Article 2 concerning Corrections, prisoners are convicts who have served a sentence of loss of independence in the correctional institutions. Prisoners are people who have legal disabilities because they have violated applicable legal norms. The punishment received is in the form of imprisonment. The imprisonment sentence is given not only to isolate so that one does not commit another crime. However, during their sentence, prisoners must also be given good coaching program.

2.3 Review of Recurrence of Criminal Acts (Recidive)

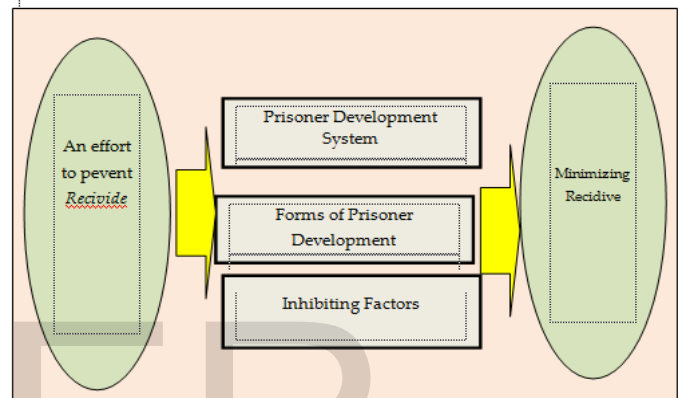
Recidive or recurrence of a criminal act implies that there is a criminal act in the event that a person who has committed a criminal act and has been given a final judge decision (in kracht van gewijsde) then commits another criminal act. The definition of recidive is almost the same as someone who commits more than one criminal act (realist discourse), but the difference is in the stipulation of Judge Decision which is final in the form of convictions for previous crimes. A person who commits a criminal act is called a recidivist (Arief, 2012).

3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The research conceptual framework refers to the empirical fact theory, theories and phenomena that the optimization of prisoner coaching in correctional institutions that the profile of correctional institution prisoners in terms of education is mostly graduated from junior high school, then from a social point of view, there is a sense of kinship or togetherness between prisoners. In addition, the form of coaching given to the prisoners or members of correctional facility is manifested in personality coaching and self-reliance coaching.

Based on the explanation of the conceptual framework previously described, the conceptual framework of this research is described as follows:

Figure 3.1. Research Conceptual Framework



4 RESEARCH METHOD

4.1 Research Location

This research will be conducted at the Class IIB Raha Detention Center. The reason for choosing the location of this research is aimed at providing guidance to prisoners in preventing recidive criminal acts (Recidive).

4.2 Types And Sources of Data

The data sources in this study are as follows:

1. Primary Data
Primary data includes results of interviews with respondents who are directly involved in the research problem.
2. Secondary Data
Secondary data is data obtained from existing sources (Sutopo, 2006). Secondary data is used as a support for finding the real facts. Secondary data is also needed to complete the information in order to match the data obtained from the field.

4.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows: Observation, interview and documentation.

4.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic description units so that themes can be found and work hypotheses can be formulated

(Moleong, 2002. h: 103). The data analysis uses a qualitative descriptive method, which the research discussion and the results are described in words based on the empirical data obtained. The data obtained in this study are qualitative data, so the data analysis used is non-statistical.

Data analysis in qualitative research takes place interactively, which at each stage, the activities do not run independently. Even though the research stage is carried out in accordance with the planned activities, this activity still has to be carried out repeatedly between data collection activities, data reduction, data presentation as well as verification or drawing the conclusion.

5 RESEARCH RESULTS

5.1 How The Prisoner Coaching System in State Detention House Class II raha in preventing Recurrence of crimes

1. Manepaling.

Manepaling is a process of accepting and introducing convicted person in the environment of Detention House and its content is about the prisoner acceptance and introduction self-identity, family background, reasons why committing criminal act. At the time a person is taken to a detention house as a new person, certainly he or she has no nothing to its new environment. There are also certainly many changes faced by a prisoner who previously live in freedom and then is taken to a detention house who can face difficulty mainly related to his mental. Also, prisoners in detention house consist of people from different levels of community, ages, education backgrounds, customs and tribes, religions and others as well as commit various types of criminal acts.

New prisoners entering State Detention House have some great requirements to adapt himself to its surrounding environment conditions. Regarding these environment conditions, they are demanded for making socialization with other criminals. They also face fear of officers. They also have great concern of having any undesired things. Such concern is for fellow prisoners if they will commit the same crimes to them. They also have concern to have any new things during his detention period.

2. Coaching System Based on Situation

In daily life, either prisoners or common people, they will have tendency to have been influenced by situation, whether the situations are natural one, social, mental or others. However, there are also other people who cannot easily influence by such situations. Such kind of person will remain working, studying, going to university without giving attention to natural situation. Social situation also often gives influences on one person to have no ability to act.

So in situation-based coaching (Situational Treatment Method), we must be able to change the way of thinking of prisoners, not to depend on the situation that accompanies the coaching, but to master the situation, so that the coaching can be well received, complete and can be understood perfectly

(Harsono, 1995). There will be ability to change from being dependent on situation to being in control of the situation when prisoner knows himself. The type of approach taken by the detention house in this situation-based coaching using two approaches, namely:

- a. Top down approach
- b. Bottom up approach

3. Individual Coaching System

Individual coaching is given to prisoners individually by supervisor officer. Individual coaching does not have to be separate individually, but can be fostered in a joint group and the handling is separate. This is because of differences on the level of maturity of each inmate. Likewise, there are also differences in the coaching of the Correctional Institution, the level of intellectual, emotional, logical maturity of each prisoner. This differences demand the application of individual coaching.

4. Group Coaching System

In addition to individual coaching, prisoners can also be fostered in groups according to the coaching needs determined by the supervisor or the coaching based on prisoners' needs. The coaching in groups can be done by lecturing, question-and-answer, simulation, role-playing, or team building methods. In group coaching, the role of the group must be involved, both individually and as a group. So, the active ones are not only the coaches, but those who are coached must also be active. Passive prisoners must be changed, so that they can be active and participate in the coaching program. The coaching materials do not have to come from the supervisor, but can also come from the prisoners, or the coaching materials are mutually agreed upon.

5.2 Forms of Prisoner coaching in Detention House Class IIB Raha in the Effort of Preventing Recidive

Correctional Institution is a place to educate any criminals during their detention period do that they can obtain guidance and education based on Pancasila, basically the prosecution has two factors namely: provision of punishment and provision of coaching. It means that in a provision of coaching, it also implies provision of punishment. This is based on the prisoner coaching in State Detention House Class IIB Raha, which the implementation of coaching is conducted in the forms of activities, namely:

- a. Intellectual coaching and nationality insight

It is necessary for this coaching to create increasingly knowledge and thinking ability for inmates so they can make any necessary positive activities during the coaching period. Intellectual coaching is a coaching addressed to improve prisoners' knowledge and develop their intellectual functions. The activities are making small library, law counseling and various other counseling activities.

Coaching to create nationality awareness aims to foster prisoners' awareness of nationality so they can be good citizens in order to serve to the nation and country as well as train prisoners' awareness and insights. This program is applied by prisoners after they take manepaling program or after they serve a

sentence for 1/3 or 1/2 period of detention. This is addressed to guide their mental and nationality to the nation. Ones of the activities taken are education of Pancasila and Nationality as well as holding ceremony for national days.

b. Religious Spiritual Coaching

In this research, the researchers did while visiting the Detention Center Class IIB Raha, the worship activities seemed to be crowded. The five daily prayer activity for Muslims is carried out in congregation. However, the researchers still found that some Muslim prisoners did not perform the five daily prayers at the mosque. Instead, they perform the five daily prayers in the prisoners' rooms. The forms of religious coaching at the detention center Class IIB Raha include:

1. Daily coaching (five daily prayers in congregation) This is daily coaching in the form of five daily prayers in mosque
2. Weekly coaching. The weekly coaching carried out by the prisoners is a process of prisoners' coaching through a religious approach delivered by religious coaches so that the inmates can know and understand Islamic religious knowledge so that they can practice Islamic law properly and correctly, and can get closer to Allah.
3. Conditional Development. Coaching is conditional in nature, meaning that it can be carried out at any time at certain moments, namely Islamic Religious Day (PHBI) Commemoration, as well as national and state awareness coaching which the form of its implementation is a national awareness ceremony.

c. Physical Coaching.

The sports coaching provided at the State Detention House Class IIB is volleyball, kick volleyball and gymnastics.

d. Work coaching.

Self-reliance coaching is more-directed education at providing prisoners with talents and skills. Self-reliance coaching is carried out so that the prisoners can return to playing an active role as members of society who are free and responsible. The self-reliance education in State Detention Center Raha Class IIB currently is production of photo frames, mirror frame, tissue box, ashtray, and gift container. Improving skills is more directed at providing talent so that the inmates can return to their role as members of society who are free and responsible. However, the available equipment is still minimal.

Seeing at the aspect of prosecution theory, prisoner coaching in State Detention House Class IIB Raha is based on the combination theory between absolute theories which give focus on retaliation due to crimes committed by prisoners, with a relative or objective theory that focuses on the aim of coaching, namely: special prevention intended for prisoner punishment so that he does not repeat the crime again. General preference is meant to influence on community behavior in general to any person committing criminal acts. Prison officers can be in the form of prison employees, judges, police officers, lawyers, security officers and social officers who have a role in guiding prisoners.

5.3 Causative factors of recidives in Detention House Class IIB Raha

From the information obtained from an inmate who has been a recidivist for 3 (three) times in a motor vehicle theft case named Roma Farma, he said that the main factor that causes a prisoner to become a recidivist is not in dealing with a series of coaching provided by the Correctional Institution CLass IIB Raha, but due to environmental factors and he had no permanent job after leaving the Correctional Institution. Although sometimes there are still a few shortcomings in the implementation of the coaching, these deficiencies are only limited to facilities and can still be overcome gradually. But the main factor that causes recidivists is from the prisoners themselves, since all the existing recidivists said that they committed 70% of recidive due to economic problems while the remaining 30% was by various reasons such as lack of attention from family, lack of capital after being released, facing depression or mental pressure from the surrounding environment, because of social factors, and because of prisoners' innate personality traits.

Results of the coaching carried out by correctional officers show that the self-reliance coaching in the form of work skills is only seen as a provision in finding work, and in term of providing works for prisoners, the correctional institution itself has not been able to do this, so prisoners have to find their own work and this becomes a dilemma. For prisoners, on the one hand, there is still assumption in the community viewing ex-convicts as bad person.

On the other hand, although prisoners or ex-convicts are equipped with special skills, there is still no ability to transfer them to job market or there is no provision of capital so that ex-convicts cannot develop their talents and skills, even though the only opportunity for ex-convicts is to be self-employed or to open their own business since there is a perception that they will no longer be accepted by their environment and have difficulty getting a job and the only way is to find a way out, namely to repeat their crimes by breaking the law.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

There are several things drawn by the authors as a conclusion, namely as follows:

1. The coaching system for prisoners at the detention center Class IIB Raha is taken by the coaching stages for the Correctional Institution Class IIB Raha, the activities of prisoner coaching, as well as facilities and infrastructure to support the coaching program taken at the Detention House Class IIB Raha.
2. The form of coaching program is an activity to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health for prisoners and correctional inmates. The form of coaching program applied in the Detention House Class IIB Raha consists of two forms of coaching, namely personality coaching and self-reliance coaching .
3. The factors that influence on the prisoners to commit re-

peated crimes are: economic issue, social environment, lack of parental supervision, the role of negative impact information and technology coaching s, lack of education. Among these factors, the most common ones are economic and social environment factors.

6.2 Recommendations

1. In order to make more optimal coaching program for prisoners, it is necessary to collaborate with the community, for example the crafts made by the prisoners can be sold to the community or sold in shops so that it can be given to inmates as a capital after leaving the Detention Center Class IIB Raha.
2. It is necessary to carry out special guidance for recidivist prisoners and for the coaching program to run well, it is also necessary to increase and improve the human resources of correctional officers so that they are sufficiently equipped to carry out their duties, considering that the Detention Center has two functions, namely the guidance of inmates and prisoners.

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