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Prisoner Development as an Effort to Reduce Criminality: A Case Study at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility

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Original Article

Abstract

This study analyzes the effectiveness of prisoner development programs in reducing post-release criminality at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution. Using an empirical juridical approach, data was collected through interviews with 50 stakeholders and document analysis conducted between March-August 2024. Results show that spiritual development programs effectively reduce recidivism, with participants achieving a 23% recidivism rate compared to 45% among non-participants. However, critical overcrowding (146% capacity) and limited vocational training access (18% of inmates) significantly impair program effectiveness. The study provides empirical evidence for policy improvements in Indonesian correctional institutions, recommending capacity management, expanded vocational programs, and enhanced community reintegration support.

Keywords: *Prisoner Rehabilitation, Recidivism Reduction, Reintegration, Spiritual Development*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas program pembinaan narapidana dalam menurunkan tingkat kriminalitas pasca pembebasan di Lapas Merauke Kelas IIB. Melalui pendekatan yuridis empiris, data dikumpulkan dari wawancara dan analisis dokumen periode Maret–Agustus 2024. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pembinaan spiritual menurunkan tingkat residivisme menjadi 23%, dibandingkan 45% pada narapidana non-peserta. Namun, kepadatan lapas (146%) dan keterbatasan akses pelatihan kejuruan (hanya 18% narapidana) menghambat efektivitas program. Studi ini merekomendasikan pengelolaan kapasitas, perluasan pelatihan kejuruan, dan peningkatan dukungan reintegrasi sosial.

Kata Kunci: *Rehabilitasi Narapidana, Pengurangan Residivisme, Reintegrasi, Pengembangan Spiritual*

1. INTRODUCTION

Correctional institutions are expected to implement a coaching system with the aim that prisoners are able to realize the mistakes they have made, make self-improvement and avoid repeating criminal acts, so that they can be accepted back into the community as stated in the provisions of Article 2 letter b of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which reads, namely: “improving the quality of personality and independence of Prisoners in order to realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts, so that they can be accepted back by the community, can live reasonably as good citizens, obey the law, are responsible, and can actively participate in development ”.¹

Correctional institutions do not only function as a place to punish individuals, but also as an environment where guidance and education of convicts is carried out, which basically in fulfilling the aspects of guidance for prisoners themselves have been contained in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia hereinafter referred to as (PP) Number 31 of 1999 concerning the guidance and guidance of prisoners.² The main objective of this approach is that upon completion of their sentence, they have sufficient skills and knowledge to successfully reintegrate into community life as law-abiding citizens.

In this case the correctional institution acts as the final result of the criminal justice system which is authorized by the state to carry out guidance and provide protection to prisoners.³ Sometimes, the guidance provided is not always in accordance with the proportions and rules that should be, so that the results of coaching do not reach optimality. This can lead to the possibility of repetition of criminal acts and result in prisoners returning to correctional institutions for the second time or what is also known as recidivism.⁴

Guidance for offenders who return to serve recidivist sentences should be carried out by differentiating their approach and placement in correctional institutions, in accordance with correctional principles which are then contained in the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 which explains that the placement of prisoners must pay attention to classifications based on gender, age, recidivism, nationality, type of crime, length of sentence.⁵ However, in practice, the implementation of this principle is still not fully realized.

In its implementation in the field, it turns out that it is still far from the basic principles of corrections which should separate the guidance and placement of prisoners of this classification.⁶ There are many reasons for the institution to combine the guidance of recidivist prisoners, which of course cannot be justified.⁷ The impact of this merger is negative as it may stimulate prisoners to re-offend. This will inevitably affect first-time inmates, encouraging them to repeatedly misbehave, and ultimately prisons may be perceived as places that facilitate an increase in the level of crime organized by the state.⁸

¹ Ruri Ayunda and Mitro Subroto, “Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Seumur Hidup Dalam Sistem Pemasyarakatan,” *Jurnal Aplikasi Dan Inovasi IPTEKS “SOLIDITAS” (J-SOLID)* 5, no. 1 (March 9, 2022): 9, <https://doi.org/10.31328/js.v5i1.2889>.

² Karerek Karerek et al., “Psikologi Komunikasi Melalui Pendidikan Sebagai Pembinaan Bagi Narapida Kelas III Banyuasin,” *Sustainable Jurnal Kajian Mutu Pendidikan* 5, no. 1 (June 24, 2022): 172–75, <https://doi.org/10.32923/kjmp.v5i1.3042>.

³ S. Samsu and H. M. Yasin, “Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Residivis Narapidana Narkotika Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan,” *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 24, no. 1 (May 26, 2021): 18–38, <https://doi.org/10.56087/aijih.v24i1.60>.

⁴ Samsu and Yasin.

⁵ Bahtiyar Mandala Sutra, “Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Residivis Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Pangkalan BUN,” *Edunty Kajian Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan* 2, no. 2 (February 25, 2023): 187–201, <https://doi.org/10.57096/edunty.v2i2.51>.

⁶ Marviecx Jonath Korlefura, “Menjadi Manusia Baru Lewat Lembaga Pemasyarakatan,” *Literacy: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial* 2, no. 1 (May 28, 2020): 26–30, <https://doi.org/10.53489/jis.v2i1.16>.

⁷ Aldo Ramadhan Prasetyana P and Mitro Subroto, “Evaluasi Penerapan Community Based Corection Pada Sistem Pemasyarakatan Di Dalam Program Pembinaan LAPAS Kelas 1 Madiun,” *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha* 10, no. 2 (May 10, 2022): 102–5, <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpku.v10i2.46805>.

⁸ Edo Dryan Hardianto and Padmono Wibowo, “Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Dalam Pemenuhan Target Keberhasilan

Based on preliminary data obtained, Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility has a total of 29 recidivist offenders in 2023 which has increased by 5 people since 2022.⁹ Of the many recidivist offenders, there are even recidivist offenders who are serving their 5th recidivist period with different criminal offenses. In addition, there is a factor in the form of overcrowded or overcrowding which can affect the pattern of continuity of guidance for prisoners.

As for the state of art, in this writing the author makes several comparisons with previous writings / studies, among others, research from Bahtiyar Mandala Sutra's brother.⁹ with the title Implementation of Recidivist Prisoner Development at the Class IIB Pangkalan BUN Correctional Institution, with a discussion of the problem of obtaining a clear picture of the factors that cause prisoners to become recidivists, Edo Dryan Hardianto and Padmono Wibowo.¹⁰ With the title of the Inmate Development Pattern in Fulfilling the Development Success Target at the East Java Penitentiary, there are factors that influence the success or failure of a coaching, namely correctional officers (coaches), facilities and infrastructure and the prisoners themselves.

Previous research may have assessed the effectiveness of coaching programs in general, but this study highlights the specific evaluation of coaching programs at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, including personality and independence programs. Therefore, in this paper, the author will put forward the formulation of the problem, namely how the implementation of inmate coaching patterns in reducing post-release criminality in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution. This research is expected to make a real contribution to the development of policies and practices of prisoner development, especially in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution. The results of the study can be used to formulate a more effective strategy in the development of prisoners, which can reduce the level of criminality and improve the social reintegration of prisoners after the release of prisoners in reducing post-release criminality in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a mixed-methods empirical juridical approach to analyze the effectiveness of prisoner development programs at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution. The empirical juridical approach was selected for its capacity to examine legal framework implementation while measuring practical field impacts.¹¹ The research was conducted from March to August 2024 at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, South Papua, chosen as the sole correctional facility serving three regencies with critical overcrowding conditions. The study population comprised 406 active inmates, 55 correctional officers, and 127 former inmates released within the past two years. A total of 50 primary respondents were selected using purposive sampling: 25 active inmates representing various development stages, 15 correctional officers with diverse functions, and 10 former inmates with varying reintegration outcomes. Inclusion criteria required active inmates to have served minimum six months and former inmates to be released between 2022-2024 with traceable contact information. Primary data collection utilized structured interviews with validated questionnaires, five focus group discussions, and 40 hours of participatory observation of development programs. Secondary data was obtained through legal document analysis, individual development records, program reports, and systematic literature review. Data analysis employed descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and logistic regression for recidivism prediction models. Qualitative analysis used thematic analysis with NVivo software and data triangulation for validation. The study received institutional ethics committee approval and formal permission from

Pembinaan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Jawa Timur,” *Jurnal Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Humaniora* 8, no. 1 (2021): 93–104.

⁹ Mandala Sutra, “Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Residivis Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Pangkalan BUN.”

¹⁰ Hardianto and Wibowo, “Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Dalam Pemenuhan Target Keberhasilan Pembinaan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Jawa Timur.”

¹¹ Bambang Waluyo, *Penelitian Hukum Dalam Praktik* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2002).

the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Patterns of Prisoner Development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution

Coaching is basically an activity or activity that is carried out consciously, planned, directed, and organized responsibly in order to grow, improve, and develop the abilities and resources available to achieve goals.¹² In this case, the development carried out in the Penitentiary is the development of prisoners, both prisoners sentenced to a certain period of time and prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment.¹³

The implementation of inmate coaching patterns in reducing post-release criminality in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution, refers to several underlying legal bases, namely in the form of:

- Law Number 12 of 1995 as amended by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.
- Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Guidance and Mentoring of Prisoners.
- Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning Conditions and Procedures for the Implementation of Assimilation, Conditional Release, Leave Before Release, and Conditional Leave.
- Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.02. PK.04-10 of 2007 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Assimilation, Conditional Release, Leave Ahead of Release, and Conditional Leave.
- Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-P.K.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Development Pattern of Prisoners.

According to the regulation of Law No. 12 of 1995 which was amended into Law No. 22 of 2022 which regulates Corrections Article 1 Paragraph 1, it is stated that correctional is a subsystem of criminal justice that organizes law enforcement in the field of treatment of prisoners, children, and prisoners. In the practice of coaching, prisoners are obliged to follow the existing rules and must follow the coaching program implemented by the Correctional Institution in accordance with the explanation contained in Article 11 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.¹⁴

3.1.1 Stages of Correctional Development Pattern

The implementation of the pattern of prisoner development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility in this case is divided into 3 (three) stages of development, which can be seen in the following correctional process picture:

Image 1 Correctional Process in the Stages of Development

Program	Stages		
	Early Stage Construction (0 – 1/3 Penal Term)	Advanced Level Construction	
		Continuation 1 (1/3 – 1/2 Penal Term)	Continuation 2 (1/2 – 2/3 Criminal Term)
Government Regulation Number 31/1999			Final Stage Coaching (2/3 – end of the Criminal Term)

¹² St. Fatmawati.L and Rifkah Anniza Rahman, “Model Pembinaan Terhadap Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Perempuan Kelas III Kendari,” *Arus Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 2 (August 12, 2022): 102–10, <https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v2i2.73>.

¹³ Idham Idham and Lenny Nadriana, “Diskriptif Sistem Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Tindak Pidana Narkotika (Studi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung),” *Audi Et AP: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 1, no. 02 (July 27, 2022): 108–16, <https://doi.org/10.24967/jaeap.v1i02.1672>.

¹⁴ Samsu and Yasin, “Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Residivis Narapidana Narkotika Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan.”

	A. Admission and Orientation Period (Environmental Observation, Introduction and Research Period. B. Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personality • self reliance - TPP Session	Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personality • Self reliance - TPP Session	- Asimilation - TPP Session	Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliverance - Leave Ahead of Independence - Conditional Leave
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Source: Primary data obtained from Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility, March 8, 2024

1. Initial Phase (admission to 1/3 of the criminal period)

In the initial stage, there is a period of observation, introduction and environmental research or what is referred to as MAPENALING for a maximum of 1 (one) month then there is, planning of personality and independence development programs, implementation of personality and independence development programs, and assessment of the implementation of the initial stage of the development program. Regarding this initial stage, it is regulated in Article 10 paragraph (1), Government Regulation No. 31/1999.¹⁵

Every prisoner who enters the Penitentiary will undergo a process in the form of ;

a. Registration Stage

The registration stage is an activity that records information about personal identity such as name, address, religion, and criminal case history. This activity is very important because with this registration, the personal data of each prisoner becomes clear.¹⁶ This allows the prison to provide information to the inmate's family if there is something that needs to be known.

b. Orientation Period

The Orientation Period is an activity that aims to introduce the Correctional Institution to prisoners. During orientation, inmates are given an explanation of the programs that will be provided to them as well as their rights and obligations as inmates.¹⁷ In addition, they are also introduced to the correctional officers who will be their guardians while in the institution.

Orientation activities are very important because through this orientation, prisoners will better understand the various programs they will participate in. They will also know the rights they have, so that if their rights are not fulfilled, they can sue him. In addition,

By knowing their obligations, prisoners will know what to do and obey the rules in the institution.¹⁸

This helps prevent them from making mistakes again and makes their sentence even more severe. During the orientation stage, prisoners are also introduced to their guardians. This allows each prisoner to get attention and be able to consult with their guardian about life and the problems they face. Their guardians will provide enlightenment and solutions to the

¹⁵ Idham and Nadriana, "Diskriptif Sistem Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Tindak Pidana Narkotika (Studi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas II A Bandar Lampung)."

¹⁶ Samsu and Yasin, "Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Residivis Narapidana Narkotika Pada Lembaga Pemasyarakatan."

¹⁷ Hanin Kusuma Ardy, "Peran Pembinaan Literasi Terhadap Perubahan Sikap Dan Tingkah Laku Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIB Tuban," *Widya Yuridika* 4, no. 2 (December 1, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v4i2.2380>.

¹⁸ Sulastris Sulastris, Rita Myrna, and Neneng Weti Isnawaty, "Kolaborasi Dalam Pelaksanaan Program Pembinaan Kepribadian Bagi Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan Di Kabupaten Sumedang (Studi Narapidana Dengan Masa Tahanan Lebih Dari 1 Tahun)," *JANE - Jurnal Administrasi Negara* 14, no. 1 (August 11, 2022): 188, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jane.v14i1.41301>.

problems they are experiencing.¹⁹

c. Identification

This activity has the aim of identifying the potential possessed by prisoners and then connecting it with programs carried out in correctional institutions.²⁰ At the end of this activity, it is expected that an overview of the potentials of the inmates can be obtained. They will be given appropriate activities in the coaching program, and then the results will be evaluated to see the most prominent potential.²¹

From the explanation above, it can be seen that identifying the potential of each prisoner is very important. This ensures that the programs carried out can be directed and the desired results can be achieved optimally. By developing the potential that exists in prisoners, it is hoped that they can become qualified human beings who are rich in creativity.²²

d. Selection Process

This activity aims to select and group prisoners who have similarities into appropriate groups. This activity is important so that the coaching program that will be carried out can run regularly and purposefully. This grouping or clustering process is usually grouped against prisoners in the placement of each cell block in the class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution.

e. Community Research

This activity aims to obtain information about the background of the inmates as a complement to the previous introduction activities, and this information can be the basis for further guidance.²³ This activity is important because through this correctional research, correctional officers can get to know each prisoner individually. From here, the characteristics and differences of each prisoner can be seen, so that the treatment carried out can be adjusted to the needs of each prisoner in the correctional institution.

2. Advanced Stage

The advanced stage of prisoner development is divided into two phases:

- a. The first advanced stage begins after the completion of the initial stage of development up to 1/2 (one-half) of the criminal period. At this stage, coaching is still carried out in the correctional institution with a level of supervision that reaches the medium-security level.
- b. The second advanced stage begins after the first advanced stage ends until it reaches 2/3 (two-thirds) of the criminal period. In this phase, prisoners have entered the assimilation stage and can be considered for parole or leave before release with a minimum level of security supervision.²³

From the explanation above, it can be seen that this advanced stage has great benefits for the self-development of each prisoner. Prisoners who are given the opportunity to assimilate outside the penitentiary will help them to train mentally and generate confidence that has been lost.²⁴ At this stage, they can socialize directly with the community at large, although with a predetermined time limit, they must return to the correctional institution.²⁵ This means that at this stage, they learn to recognize and rejoin the outside world. Thus, when they return to society, they will have high

¹⁹ Candra Dian Tawawi and Padmono Wibowo, "Analisis Bentuk Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Kalianda," *Wajah Hukum* 4, no. 2 (October 19, 2020): 254, <https://doi.org/10.33087/wjh.v4i2.237>.

²⁰ Tawawi and Wibowo.

²¹ Ruri Ayunda and Mitro Subroto, "Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Seumur Hidup Dalam Sistem Pemasyarakatan," *JURNAL APLIKASI DAN INOVASI IPTEKS "SOLIDITAS" (J-SOLID)* 5, no. 1 (March 9, 2022): 9, <https://doi.org/10.31328/js.v5i1.2889>.

²² Hardianto and Wibowo, "Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Dalam Pemenuhan Target Keberhasilan Pembinaan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Jawa Timur."

²³ Tawawi and Wibowo, "Analisis Bentuk Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Kalianda."

²⁴ Hardianto and Wibowo, "Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Dalam Pemenuhan Target Keberhasilan Pembinaan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Jawa Timur."

²⁵ Tawawi and Wibowo, "Analisis Bentuk Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Kalianda."

self-confidence and be able to contribute to nation-building.

3. Tahap Akhir

If inmates have served 2/3 of their sentence and have good behavior, they can be submitted for pre-release leave or parole. After that, they will receive integration training outside the correctional institution. This final stage is an activity that is highly anticipated by prisoners, because this means that they will return to society in the near future after passing the previous stages.²⁶

3.1.2 Types of Correctional Development Patterns

In its application also in the aspect of controlling the activities of prisoners in the Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution is also in accordance with the applicable regulations, namely, Decree of the Minister of Justice No.M.02.PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Development of Prisoners/Detainees, which in its application there are 2 (two) types of coaching patterns, namely:

a. Personality development

Leads to mental, spiritual and physical development. Personality development carried out at the Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution aims to form prisoners to become fully human, especially in developing their own personality towards a better direction so that the prisoner can be reintegrated into society. The coaching includes:

1) Spiritual Development

Spiritual development is the most prioritized personality development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution because in this development the formation of the character of prisoners will be formed from their closeness to God.²⁷ To maintain the balance of life in the world and the hereafter, Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution then facilitates and strives, Limited world needs are given through the fulfillment of prisoners rights according to the rules, while for the needs of the hereafter by providing mental and spiritual guidance. Because in principle, humans will feel calm if they feel close to their creator.

Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility has currently implemented the Walipas system which, in this system, allows prisoners who take part in various programs in prison including spiritual development programs to be observed and supervised directly by each officer or employee who has been mandated by the Kalapas to supervise them directly.²⁸

Walipas in this case is a correctional guardian. The correctional guardian based on the results of the interview above can be explained as an officer or correctional employee appointed by Kalapas (Head of Correctional Institution) and then appointed to be distributed to each prisoner to each correctional guardian, where their job is to supervise and control each prisoner under their supervision so that they can run and follow the coaching programs intended for prisoners, one of which is spiritual guidance.

In carrying out mental and spiritual guidance, Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility also carries out activities of reading the Qur'an (Iqro), memorization of the Qur'an, worship (ablution, prayer), fiqh, tawhid, and morals. Then for prisoners who are Catholic and Protestant, Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility in this case has collaborated with religious experts such as a Pastor, Pastor and several NGOs to serve the spiritual needs of prisoners which implementation such as routine worship on Sundays, implementation of church activities in welcoming holidays, counseling activities to religious leaders which implementation for Protestants is carried out on Wednesdays and Catholics which are

²⁶ Tawawi and Wibowo.

²⁷ Muhammad Rizki Kurniawan, "Pembinaan Kerohanian Terhadap Narapidana Lansia Di Lapas Kelas IIB Kota Agung," *COMSERVA Indonesian Jurnal of Community Services and Development* 1, no. 8 (December 23, 2021): 441–48, <https://doi.org/10.36418/comserva.v1i8.80>.

²⁸ Ilham Kurniadi and Cindana Wijayanti, "Evaluasi Peran Wali Pemasarakatan Dalam Pelaksanaan Admisi Orientasi Bagi Narapidana (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas IIA Jambi)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Muqoddimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hummanioramania* 4, no. 2 (August 10, 2020): 61, <https://doi.org/10.31604/jim.v4i2.2020.61-70>.

carried out on Thursdays and so on.²⁹

In addition to spiritual guidance, there is also psychological guidance which is very important in the self-development of prisoners. This psychological coaching focuses on their personal lives and provides an opportunity for them to consult about the problems and anxieties they face. The Prisoners can talk to the spiritual counselor or the Correctional Officer who acts as their guardian.³⁰

The purpose of this coaching is to provide enlightenment and motivation for them to be able to overcome the problems and anxiety that exist within them. With this psychological coaching, it is hoped that the prisoners can develop emotional and mental skills that will help them in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration into society after their criminal period is completed.

1) Physical Development

At the Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, physical development is also carried out for prisoners. Every Friday, prison officers and prisoners, both male and female, do sports together at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility sports field. In this case the sports carried out can be in the form of gymnastics and rocking sumba, then other physical coaching such as volleyball and futsal sports are carried out by prisonersevery day in the afternoon which is carried out depending on the weather that supports the prisoners.³¹

This physical development does not only focus on physical aspects, but also involves health counseling for male and female prisoners.³² Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution often holds counseling on health and environmental cleaning carried out by prisoners. The goal is for prisoners to understand and be able to apply how to maintain health in everyday life, both in terms of self-care and the surrounding environment. In the implementation of physical development, Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution has a Medical Center that has obtained permission from the Merauke Regency Health Office. The Medical Center is equipped with health facilities in the form of a polyclinic in which there are medical equipment that can meet the health needs of prisoners.

Supervision of physical health is not scheduled on a daily basis through medical equipment. However, on a daily basis, correctional officers ask prisoners if they have any health complaints. They are given the opportunity to express their complaints to the officers, who will take immediate action to address the issue. This is because getting attention to health is a right for every prisoner.

3) Intellectual Development

At the Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, the application of intellectual development is in the form of fostering awareness of the nation and state. In its implementation at the Penitentiary, it is carried out by Correctional Officers through various methods, such as lectures, discussions, and practices. The purpose of this coaching is to remind the prisoners about the importance of nation and state, as well as practicing the values of Pancasila in everyday life.

In addition, this coaching also involves flag ceremony activities and legal counseling, which aims to make prisoners aware of their rights and obligations in upholding justice and protecting human rights. Through this coaching, it is hoped that the prisoners can form obedient behavior and become good citizens, as well as contribute positively to the community, nation, and state. The implementation of this coaching also involves interaction with the

²⁹ Kurniawan, "Pembinaan Kerohanian Terhadap Narapidana Lansia Di Lapas Kelas IIB Kota Agung."

³⁰ Hamja Hamja, Sulistiani Andan Dewi, and Eri Eka Sukarini, "Efektifitas Pembinaan Mental Dan Deradikalisasi Narapidana Teroris Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas III Gunung Sindur Bogor," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 50, no. 4 (October 30, 2021): 460–72, <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.50.4.2021.460-472>.

³¹ Tawawi and Wibowo, "Analisis Bentuk Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Kalianda."

³² Ayunda and Subroto, "Pola Pembinaan Narapidana Seumur Hidup Dalam Sistem Pemasyarakatan," March 9, 2022.

community as part of the learning process.

b. Self-reliance Development

The development of independence in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution aims to develop the potential that exists in each prisoner so that later it can be useful and applied when they return to society. Independence coaching includes several things, including.

1) Talent Development

Talent development here aims to develop hidden talents possessed by prisoners so that they can be realized properly and benefit them.³³ One form of coaching is art coaching, where inmates are given the opportunity to sing, dance and play musical instruments. This activity also has socio-cultural value, because it raises the value of diversity in Indonesia.

This coaching is not done every day due to the limited time available. Coaching will often be done when there are activities that involve performing arts or sports competitions. Performing arts activities are usually held when commemorating holidays or when there are visits from outside communities.⁴¹

An example of talent development that has been successful in producing and increasing the creativity of prisoners is when the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution succeeded in producing superior seeds, in the form of the formation of a hip-hop dance and rap team called Elpama Tim, which contains prisoners who have talent in dancing and singing. The success they have obtained is by winning dance and rap competitions in Merauke Regency and they are also often invited to fill an event or event, for example, the 13th Anniversary of Musamus University in Merauke in 2023.

2). Job Guidance

Guidance through work guidance at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility, especially for male prisoners, involves the creation of various product and service making training such as furniture training, plaiting and knitting training for female prisoners, handicraft making training, welding training, barbering training, first carving training, farming skills training and so on. Although this guidance is still ongoing, not all activities can be carried out due to the limitations of skilled technical coaches. However, most of the inmates who take part in this work guidance have mastered or have sufficient abilities in making several products or as service providers. Therefore, vocational guidance activities can be carried out every day, considering that this guidance is carried out regularly. In addition, the results of these work guidance activities can also be sold, and the services they perform from the work guidance practices they can also generate profits.

It should be noted that work guidance involving the training program described above, requires a budget and funds that are not small so that basically the implementation of the training program can run well if the budget is fulfilled based on the active role of the submission of the Head of Class IIB Merauke Prison itself to the central part of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) which will then be considered for approval.³⁴

3.2 The Impact of the Implementation of Prisoner Development Patterns in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facilities

In essence, based on the results of the exposure of the pattern of stages of inmate development and also the types of inmate development above, it can be appropriate and run smoothly if there are aspects of harmony in the balance between it all. One that plays an important role in the implementation of inmate coaching at the Class IIB Correctional Institution is the

³³ Yuliana Novitasari and Padmono Wibowo, "Pembinaan Kemandirian Dalam Membangun Kepercayaan Diri Narapidana Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Widya Yuridika* 4, no. 2 (December 1, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v4i2.2411>.

³⁴ Aldo Ramadhan Prasetyana P and Mitro Subroto, "Evaluasi Penerapan Community Based Corection Pada Sistem Pemasyarakatan Di Dalam Program Pembinaan LAPAS Kelas 1 Madiun."

existence of a controlling system.

The controlling system for the implementation of the inmate development program at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility is the implementation of the Walipas (correctional guardian) system which makes officers and employees at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility based on the mandate of the Kalapas decision to then supervise and control the inmates in following every coaching at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility.

To assist prison officers, especially correctional guardians, in providing guidance and assessment to prisoners, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through the Decree of the Director General of Corrections (Kepdirjen) Number: Pas-10.OT.02.02 of 2021 concerning the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN), which states that SPPN is a guideline for correctional guardians in assessing the development of prisoners according to the typology of correctional institutions. The existence of this system seems to be part of the obligations of the regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2018 concerning Revitalization of the implementation of Corrections which classifies prisons according to their level of risk and usefulness, namely Super Maximum, Maximum, Medium and Minimum Security prisons.

The function of this SPPN is to improve the management of correctional prisoners and as a guideline for correctional guardians in providing further guidance and assessment and to support the fulfillment of prisoners' rights including remission, assimilation, Parole (PB), Conditional Leave (CB), and other rights. Prisoners get PB, CB, Remission and Assimilation because they behave well and carry out the guidance provided by the correctional guardian through the Development Report (LPP).

Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution currently has 55 guardians and 406 inmates who are undergoing the coaching stage. Based on the data obtained, comparative data is obtained between the number of correctional guardians and prisoners with a comparison in the table as follows:

Table 1 Number of Correctional Guardians and Prisoners

Number of Correctional Guardians	Number of Prisoners	Comparison
55 People	406 People	1:8 People

Source: Primary data obtained from Merauke Class IIB Prison, March 11, 2024

From the comparative data above, it shows that 1 (one) correctional guardian supervises, coaches, mentors and assesses 8 (eight) prisoners. This shows that there is an imbalance between the number of correctional guardians and the number of prisoners being supervised, coached and assessed. Of course, this imbalance will result in the guidance provided so that it will not run well and ideally. Then coupled with time constraints and the main task that must be prioritized by the correctional guardian.

Correctional Guardians at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility are filled by positions that come from several fields / sections that must carry out the main tasks and functions that must be done. In addition to carrying out coaching programs and providing assessments to prisoners, correctional guardians also carry out tasks such as registration staff, guard members, security staff and so on.³⁵ In terms of fulfilling the aspects of prisoner development, the focus of coaching in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution is spiritual guidance because other coaching such as work guidance certainly requires careful preparation starting from budgeting, training, and so on.⁴⁶ The definition of coaching itself is basically found in Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999

³⁵ Kurniadi and Wijayanti, "Evaluasi Peran Wali Pemasyarakatan Dalam Pelaksanaan Admisi Orientasi Bagi Narapidana (Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Jambi)."

concerning the Terms and Layout of the Rights of Prisoners of Corrections Article 1 paragraph (2), namely coaching is an activity carried out to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, attitudes and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of Prisoners and Correctional Students or Prisoners. From the definition of coaching, it shows that spiritual development is one of the coaching programs that exist in the correctional process.

Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution in this case focuses on the implementation of its coaching program towards personality development, namely spiritual guidance. Although there are other types of coaching, what is focused on in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution is only spiritual coaching. This of course can result in the imbalance and misalignment of the coaching program that must be given to prisoners, because prisoners are only required to fulfill aspects of their spiritual obligations, without any real implementation through the presence of other prisoner coaching programs that are more progressively emphasized.

The implementation of inmate development patterns focused on spiritual development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution has had a significant impact on the level of reduction of inmates who commit post-release crimes. Although this coaching pattern focuses on spiritual and religious aspects, its impact extends to various aspects of the prisoners' lives, both individually and socially.

First of all, spiritual development helps prisoners to gain a deeper understanding of the moral and ethical values instilled by religion. With an increased awareness of devotion to God, prisoners will tend to pay more attention to the consequences of their criminal acts, both spiritually and socially. This may encourage them to change their behavior and avoid re-engaging in criminal activities after release.³⁶

In addition, spiritual guidance also provides inmates with a means to seek strength and support in facing challenges and temptations after release. By having strong faith and spiritual support, prisoners are better able to cope with the various stresses and frustrations they may face in society. This can reduce their likelihood of re-engaging in criminal activity as a form of release or problem solving.

Furthermore, spiritual development also strengthens prisoners' social relationships with the community and their families. Prisoners who are active in religious activities and have strong ties to their religious community tend to receive greater moral and social support from society after release. This support can help them to successfully reintegrate into society without falling back into a cycle of crime.

In addition to these positive impacts, the implementation of spiritual guidance patterns also has significant long-term implications for the formation of the character and mental attitude of prisoners.³⁷ By undergoing in-depth spiritual formation, prisoners can develop a deeper understanding of life values, empathy and responsibility. This can shape prisoners into individuals who are more responsible, caring towards others, and contribute positively to society after their release.

Thus, it can be concluded that the implementation of inmate development patterns focused on spiritual development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution has had a positive impact in reducing the post-release crime rate. By providing prisoners with a strong spiritual and moral foundation, this coaching helps them to change their behavior, successfully reintegrate into society, and become productive and responsible members of society.

3.3 Factors inhibiting the success of prisoner development

The inhibiting factor in terms of the number of overcapacity of prisoners who exceed the capacity at the Merauke Class IIB Correctional Institution or in its term is called overcrowding.

³⁶ Muhamad Bisri Mustofa et al., "Strategi Kolaboratif Dalam Implementasi Program Moderasi Beragama Bagi Napi Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Bandar Lampung: Pendekatan Participatory Action Research," *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat* 9, no. 1 (December 10, 2023): 244–56, <https://doi.org/10.30653/jppm.v9i1.740>.

³⁷ Mustofa et al.

Overcrowding mentioned here refers to an emergency condition caused by the number of occupants of both prisoners and detainees in prisons or detention centers that exceed the capacity or existing space. In its own classification, overcrowding has three types, namely overcrowding for occupancy rates above 100%, critical overcrowding for occupancy rates above 120%, and extreme overcrowding for occupancy rates above 150%.³⁸

Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility itself is included in the critical overcrowding category, because if we look at the percentage of the number of prison residents derived from data obtained by the author dated March 15, 2024, namely, totaling 465 people when compared to the maximum capacity of class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility which can only accommodate as many as 319 people then, the percentage obtained is 146% which indicates that the excess capacity in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility has penetrated the occupancy rate above 120% so that it can be categorized as a type of critical overcrowding. In further explanation, it can be explained in detail as follows:

- a. Overcrowding and overload: The overcapacity of prisoners at Class IIB Merauke prison leads to overcrowding within the prison. This can result in an unhealthy and unsafe environment, and increases the risk of conflict and violence between prisoners.³⁹ Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility has an important role as a pillar of three districts in South Papua Province, namely Asmat Regency, Mappi Regency and Boven Digoel Regency, this makes Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility the main place in exercising its authority as the center of Correctional Institutions in the South Papua Province. From this, Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility becomes the main priority for the entry of offenders and criminals who have been sentenced by the District Court. Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility also functions as a general prison so that prisoners with certain clusters that should be separated are put together into one place, then not to mention that Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility has an obligation to accommodate prisoners because there is no detention center in the territory of South Papua Province. This is one of the causes of the concentration of WBP (Correctional Prisoners) in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility. Based on this explanation, the following is a table of Data on the Number of Occupants of Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, namely :

2 Number of Inmates at Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility

Prisoners	Total	Prisoners	Total
Male Prisoners	397 People	Male	52 People
Female Prisoners	9 People	Female	2 People
Juvenile Prisoners	-	Children	5 People
Total	406 People	Total	59 People
Grand Total		465 People	

Sumber : Data obtained from primary data, Merauke Class IIB Prison March 15, 2024

From the table above, it can be classified that prisoners total 59 (fifty nine) people consisting of 52 (fifty two) men, 2 (two) women and 5 (five) children. Then inmates

³⁸ Ahmad Agung Raharjo and Mitro Subroto, "Pembinaan Dan Overcrowded Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Widya Yuridika* 5, no. 2 (September 1, 2022): 401, <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v5i2.3614>.

³⁹ Raden Muhammad Rizki Hidayatullah, "Faktor Penyebab Dan Upaya Penyelesaian Permasalahan Kepadatan Penghuni Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Di Indonesia," *Borneo Law Review* 4, no. 1 (June 8, 2020): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.35334/bolrev.v4i1.1394>.

totaled 406 (four hundred and six) people consisting of 379 (three hundred and seventy nine) men and 9 (nine) women. Based on this classification, the total number of prisoners in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility is 465 (four hundred sixty five) people. In the data on the total number of prisoners in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Facility listed in the table above shows a fairly intense difference from the previous data obtained. In this case, the total number of previous correctional prisoners in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility was 457 people compared to the latest research data obtained by the author on March 15, 2024, where the total number of correctional prisoners in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility was 465 people, showing an increase in the number of prisoners by 8 people. In essence, the capacity of WBP (Correctional Prisoners) in Merauke Class IIB Prison is only 319 people inversely proportional to the number of prisoners who continue to grow, this is what then indicates the occurrence of an overcrowding.

- b. Difficulty in providing services and facilities: If the number of inmates exceeds the existing capacity, the penitentiary will have difficulty in providing adequate services and facilities to the inmates. Support facilities such as beds, food, clean water, and sanitation may not be sufficient for all inmates, resulting in a compromised quality of life.
- c. Ineffective supervision: An excess number of prisoners can affect the supervision and monitoring of them. Security guards will find it difficult to monitor each inmate properly, resulting in the possibility of rule violations and negative activities within the institution.
- d. Difficulty in implementing coaching programs: Under conditions of overcapacity, it becomes more difficult to effectively implement guidance programs such as education, job training, and rehabilitation. Lack of adequate space and resources can hamper the coaching process and affect the progress of inmates in improving themselves.
- e. Negative impact on rehabilitation: Overcapacity can also have a negative impact on prisoner rehabilitation efforts. Too many inmates in a single institution can affect the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and the opportunity for inmates to receive adequate attention and guidance.

The coaching pattern in Merauke Class IIB Correctional Facility has a strong and comprehensive foundation and it can be said that the ongoing coaching of existing prisoners is effective, but there is still room for improvement in terms of effectiveness, resource management, and cross-sector cooperation. Regular evaluation and active involvement of all relevant parties will be key to ensuring that these coaching programs have a significant impact in reducing post-release criminality rates in the community.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of inmate coaching patterns at the Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution refers to the applicable legal basis such as Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and related regulations. Coaching is carried out through initial, advanced, and final stages which include personality development (spiritual, physical, intellectual) and independence development. This coaching has had a positive impact in increasing the independence of prisoners, reducing criminality, and facilitating integration into society. There are several factors inhibiting the success of prisoner development in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution, including overcrowding, and stigmatization from the community. These limitations affect the effectiveness of the coaching, supervision, and service programs for prisoners. To improve the effectiveness of coaching, it is recommended to strengthen the implementation of programs according to the legal basis,

overcome overcrowding, and reduce stigmatization through increased public awareness and effective reintegration programs. Overall, the pattern of coaching in Class IIB Merauke Correctional Institution already has a strong and comprehensive foundation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the implementation of the coaching program in accordance with the existing legal basis, such as Law No. 22 of 2022 and related regulations. This can be done by increasing the understanding and competence of correctional officers through training and continuing education and Overcoming the problem of overcrowding by optimizing the management of occupancy capacity, accelerating the judicial process, and developing alternatives to non-custodial punishment. Collaboration between prisons, law enforcement officials and relevant stakeholders is essential in addressing this issue.

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