



Problems of Correctional Supervisors at Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institutions in Carrying Out Their Duties

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Abstract. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights noted that 5061 inmates were released from prison. They were released through an assimilation and integration program to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Inmates who are released have to under the guidance and supervision of the Class I Surabaya Correctional Center (Bapas) with 24 Community Advisors (PK). The number of prisoners who must be supervised and guided by PK is not balanced, causing various problems. This is what underlies the research with the objectives: (1) Obtaining an overview of these problems faced by PK in carrying out their duties, (2) and efforts to solve them. The subjects of this qualitative research is PK of Class I Bapas in Surabaya and their triangulation of prisoners. Data obtained through interviews, then analyzed qualitatively. The results showed that the PK of BAPAS Class I Surabaya experienced difficulties in carrying out their duties, including: 1) the lack of PK so that the supervision of prisoners was not optimal. 2) the lack of legal awareness of prisoners about the role of the Bapas, so that not all of their programs can be implemented. 3) lack of operational funds that hinder the implementation of existing programs. The efforts to overcome this are: 1) socialization of the role of the Bapas to Prisoners. 2) cooperate with partners to implement the programs. Conclusion is Bapas Class I in Surabaya still need additional PK to carry out their duties and to reduce prisoners it is necessary to strive for diversion.

Keywords: Correctional Supervising Officer · Bapas · Problems · advisor · prisoners

1 Introduction

The topic of prisoner development has been published in various articles published in journals, both national and international. As Zayer wrote about the impact of training on prisoners [1], Cornet [2], Yuanyuan [3], Titi Dewanti [4]. In addition, Fuadi [5], Utiyafina [6], Tantar [7] also wrote about granting prisoners rights such as conditional leave, parole and assimilation. Regarding the issue of prisoner development institutions such as the correctional institution (LP) and the Correctional Center (Bapas) there were also those who raised it in articles published in journals, including Istiqomah [8] who

wrote about radical programs in Indonesian prisons. Kristi also writes about the impact of art therapy on the LP [9], and more. However, regarding the obstacles experienced by supervisors at the correctional center, no one has written it down. Even though the Community Trustees (PK) have a very important role in efforts to return prisoners to society as before.

The obligation to release prisoners from the Penitentiary or Detention Center so that they can return to the wider community is very important. The success or failure of the task of integrating and returning prisoners (Penitentiary Clients) to become good members of the community and obey the law depends on the PK and APK officers of the Penitentiary who are entrusted with the task of running the correctional system.

PK is a State Institution official tasked with providing assistance and supervision to prisoners whose sentences are almost over, so that they must be prepared so that they can return to the community and not repeat their actions. With the covid 19, the number of prisoners who are given assimilation, conditional leave and parole increases with the aim of avoiding the transmission of covid 19. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2020 concerning Provisions for Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights for Prisoners and Children In the context of preventing and controlling the spread of Covid-19 [10], as many as 35,676 prisoners have been released. [7, 11]. The results of the researcher's observations, the Surabaya Class I Community Center in 2021 only has 24 PKs and 3 APKs who have to guide clients with a total of 5061 people in various programs. This makes it difficult for PKs to carry out their main tasks. It is this background that motivates the author to raise the obstacles faced by PK, so that appropriate solutions can be found to overcome them. The right solution can prevent the recurrence of a crime.

2 Method

This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach [12], who examines the PK and APK officers of the Class I Correctional Institution in Surabaya who carry out their duties in accordance with their main duties and functions (tupoksi). The aim is to produce an accurate picture of the problems experienced by PK and APK officers in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the efforts made and the results of the efforts that have been made. Meanwhile, triangulation was carried out by interviewing clients of the Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya. According to Sugiyono qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experimentation) where the researcher is the key instrument of data collection techniques carried out by trigulation (combined), data is analyzed by inductive/qualitative.

Informants were selected based on the quality of their knowledge related to the problem under study. Informants come from PK, prisoners (correction center's client), and work partners who provide skills training for Correctional Center clients. The research location was determined at the Class I Correction Center in Surabaya, which is the largest Correction Center in East Java. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, and documentation, then the collected data was analyzed qualitatively [13].

3 Discussion

Convicts who have served their sentence for half of their criminal term may be given the right in the form of assimilation, namely the right to receive guidance through assimilation with the community. This assimilation can be done inside the prison or outside the prison which is placed in the Correctional Center which is commonly referred to as the Correction Center's Client. If the Correction Center's client gets a good evaluation, after serving two-thirds of his sentence, he will be upgraded to parole. During the parole period, the correctional facility client will be integrated with the community. This means that they are sent back to their respective homes while still receiving guidance and supervision from the PK until their sentence is complete. If their evaluation results are not good, then they will be returned to prison to serve the rest of their sentences. For clients of the Class I Correction Institution in Surabaya who are assimilated outside the Penitentiary, it is difficult to find work partners who are willing to accept them, considering that many people still adhere to the labeling theory, meaning they still have the perception that it is difficult to return to being good. This is what hinders PK and APK in collaborating with partners.

Correctional Center as a State institution that is responsible for the implementation of guidance and supervision of clients Correctional centers have main tasks which include: 1) Preparation of community research reports; 2) assistance in the implementation of restorative justice and diversion; and guidance and supervision.

This task is carried out starting from the suspicion that a crime has occurred until the convict has In connection with the task of providing skills training for Correctional Center Clients, they are required to come to the training site that has been prepared by the Correctional PK and the Correctional Services Partners, but often the correctional centers' Clients do not want to come even though they have been given transportation money. Especially Correction Center's client who are involved in drug cases, because they feel that the skills training provided is not needed. finished serving his sentence. The length of the Community Advisor in carrying out its duties has an impact on the number of PKs that must be available. Not to mention the type of work that must be done also increases the number of PKs needed in addition to their expertise.

The Class I Correctional Center (BAPAS) in Surabaya is one of 71 Technical Implementation Units (UPT) in Indonesian Correctional Institutions. UPT is part of the East Java Ministry of Law and Human Rights office. Correction Center Class I Surabaya has 23 PKs and 2 PPK (Social Counseling Assistants) with a total of 34,645 adult clients and 185 child clients in 2021 (<http://www.bapassurabaya.id>). This is considered very lacking, considering that the Class I Correction Center in Surabaya oversees several Correction Institutions including the Gresik, Bawean, Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Jombang and Surabaya. The task of assisting in the implementation of restorative justice as an effort to realize diversion can be carried out without significant obstacles. This is because not all crimes can be resolved with restorative justice. However, in carrying out supervision there are obstacles, especially during the pandemic. During the pandemic, surveillance was carried out online, problems arose because not all prison clients had internet and not all places were accessible to the internet, so the supervision carried out by PKs was not optimal [11].

In addition to various problems with facilities and infrastructure in providing assistance and supervision, the rate of increase in prisoners serving a criminal period in prison is a driving factor for the overcapacity of Correctional Institutions (LAPAS). This of course has implications for low supervision and is not a good factor in the coaching process for prisoners who ultimately achieve the goal of sentencing, namely the process of social reintegration so that it can be accepted again by the community. The lack of maximum coaching function by prisons and the giving of a negative stamp/label from the community is one of the factors for resident behavior [14].

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The conclusions that can be drawn from the description of the obstacles experienced by the Correctional Center in carrying out their main tasks include the number of Class I Correctional Center in Surabaya is very limited, not in accordance with the number of Correctional Institution clients and their areas of responsibility, so that the results of their work cannot be maximized. In addition, there are correctional clients who do not want to take part in the skills training held by the Class I Penitentiary in Surabaya, on the grounds that the training program provided is considered unprofitable for them. So that the plan that has been prepared by the Correctional Center PK does not go as expected.

With the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is hoped that it will become the legal basis for the state in providing guarantees for the protection of all inmates, fostered children, and correctional institutions. At the same time improving the quality of the personality of the prisoners, so that they can improve themselves and do not repeat criminal acts [15].

4 Conclusion

From the description of the discussion above, it can be concluded that Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institutions in carrying out their duties and responsibilities experience problems in terms of: (1) the number of Community Advisor is not balanced with the Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institutions clients they foster, (2) the implementation of skills training that is less attractive to Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institutions clients, and (3) supporting funds for the implementation of coaching are still minimal.

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Authors' Contributions. As a suggestion that the author can recommend, among others:

1. Reducing the presence of prisoners by implementing restorative justice and diversion for adult criminals whose crimes do not harm the community. This can be done if there is cooperation

from all law enforcement officers in running the criminal justice system. Isn't criminal justice a system that must be implemented as a unit as an embodiment of the system. With the reduction in inmates, the burden of correctional institutions as a place of guidance and supervision of prison clients will also be reduced.

2. To deal with clients who do not want to participate in skills training, skills training are grouped according to the client's needs so that they feel a loss if they do not attend training.

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