

Prisoner Guidance Patterns from A Social Work Perspective in Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institutions

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the pattern of prisoner development in the perspective of social work in the ARU Islands Regency Correctional Institution. The informants in this study amounted to 5 respondents. The analysis method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The results of the study indicate that the Pattern of Prisoner Guidance in the Perspective of Social Work in the ARU Islands Regency Correctional Institution, as follows, the guidance activities have been carried out well but there are still shortcomings such as lack of budget and facilities in supporting the established guidance program. Some prisoners are less interested or not motivated to participate in the training program. Prisoners have diverse backgrounds, abilities, and needs, which require a flexible and varied training approach. Some inmates feel reluctant or distrustful of relationship-building efforts. Families and communities show distrust or reluctance to accept inmates back.

Keywords : Social Worker Development Patterns and Perspectives.

1. Introduction

Correctional Institutions Are one of the components in the Religious Court System in Indonesia that is tasked with carrying out guidance for prisoners. The Criminal Justice System is a law enforcement system as an effort to combat crime. The Criminal Justice System consists of 4 components (sub-components), namely the police sub-system, the prosecutor's office sub-system, the court sub-system and the correctional institution sub-system.

The effort to change the prison system into a correctional system was realized in 1964, therefore this correctional institution was considered as an institution that functions as a container for creating and restoring social order, organizing life together in an orderly manner, maintaining justice and so on, which is called a social institution.

According to CI Harsono, the correctional system views several characteristics, namely (1) providing work for prisoners serving sentences and coaching by training prisoners to work, this is intended so that after leaving the correctional institution, they can apply their skills as provisions for leaving the correctional institution, so that the crimes they have committed are not repeated. (2) Criminal punishment is suffering that is deliberately caused by the state to people who commit prohibited acts (criminal acts). (3) Criminal punishment is a reaction to a crime that often takes the form of misery that is deliberately imposed by the state in the creation of crimes and is also formulated in law. (4) Prisoners are convicts who serve sentences and lose their freedom in correctional institutions. (5) are a society that has a weak position and is unable to compare with society in general who have freedom, because prisoners will be deprived of their freedom for a certain period of time and have limited room to move by prison walls.

The implementation of the prison sentence itself is carried out with physical torture, mental suffering, and other tortures that completely eliminate human dignity. Social workers

(correctional officers) described in this sub-topic are related to the fulfillment of the rights of prisoners, both general rights and special rights.

In terms of the fulfillment of special rights, which will be explained in more detail, related to the conditional discussion (porale), social workers' knowledge of legislation related to Correctional Institutions is very necessary, because any activity that is resocialized is very laden with legal and policy issues. Legally, the guarantee of Human Rights (HAM) in Indonesia has been regulated in laws and regulations in the opening of the 1945 Constitution which contains requirements and recognition in upholding the dignity and honor as well as noble and basic human values.

More clearly in Article 28A to 28J of the 1945 Constitution as amended, it contains guarantees regarding rights and obligations in Human Rights. Human Rights are basic rights that are inherently inherent in humans since in the womb, which are universal and eternal. Therefore, they must be protected, respected, maintained, and must not be ignored, reduced or taken away by anyone.

Fighting or opposing the universality of human rights means fighting and challenging human rights. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights in Article 1 formulates the definition of human rights as a set of rights inherent in the nature and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and are His gifts that must be respected, upheld and protected by the State, Law, government and every person for the honor and protection of human dignity and honor. Human rights are essential rights that are owned by every human being and must be protected as stated in the Magma Charta or Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Correctional Institution (Lapas) in Aru Islands Regency functions as a place of rehabilitation and guidance for prisoners. However, the challenging geographical and socio-economic conditions make guidance in this area require a special approach. Aru Islands, which is a remote area in Maluku Province, has limited accessibility and minimal correctional facilities. These limitations have an impact on the availability of services that support prisoner rehabilitation, such as skills training programs, education, and counseling. Therefore, a deep understanding of the local context is essential to designing an effective guidance pattern that is in accordance with the needs of prisoners in the area.

In the context of Indonesian correctional policy, the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners is a major focus. The government emphasizes the importance of coaching that is not only aimed at punishment, but also at equipping prisoners with skills and attitudes that will enable them to return to society as better individuals. Social workers play a key role in this process, with a primary duty to assist prisoners through a holistic and evidence-based approach. In the Aru Islands, social workers face unique challenges in carrying out this task, given the limited resources and support available in the area.

Initial research has shown that the socio-economic conditions of the Aru Islands community influence crime dynamics and the development needs of prisoners. High levels of poverty, limited education, and minimal employment opportunities are often factors that drive crime. Therefore, prisoner development programs must take into account the socio-economic background of prisoners to ensure that interventions are appropriate and effective. Social workers in the Aru Islands District Prison need to develop an approach that is sensitive to this context, with a focus on improving life skills and social support for prisoners.

The social stigma attached to prisoners also poses a challenge to their reintegration into society. Prisoners often face discrimination and difficulties in regaining their place in society. Counseling provided by social workers should include efforts to reduce this stigma and support the restoration of prisoners' self-image. In Aru, where communities may be smaller and more integrated, these challenges may be more pronounced, requiring specific strategies to address stigma and support prisoners' effective social integration.

By looking at what is stated in the background of the problem, the purpose of this study is: to find out and analyze the pattern of prisoner development from a social work perspective at the ARU Islands Regency Correctional Institution.

2. Theoretical Review.

2.1 Coaching Pattern.

Coaching patterns a series of activities or processes designed to direct, develop, and improve the behavior and skills of certain individuals or groups with the aim of achieving significant positive change. In the context of correctional institutions, the pattern of guidance usually refers to programs and strategies implemented to help prisoners or other individuals in need, so that they can adapt well, develop their abilities, and be able to reintegrate into society constructively after serving a sentence or rehabilitation.

In relation to the coaching pattern, there are several thoughts from experts as follows. According to T. Hani Handoko, coaching patterns are defined as a process that aims to develop and improve individual skills and knowledge through various training and education methods so that they can work more efficiently and productively. Coaching also includes aspects of morality and work attitudes that are expected to bring positive changes in individual behavior. (T. Hani Handoko 2001)

Furthermore, Sofyan S. Harahap defines coaching patterns as a series of actions or programs designed to improve the abilities, knowledge, and attitudes of individuals or groups in order to achieve better goals. This coaching pattern aims to improve the effectiveness of individuals in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. (Sofyan S. Harahap, 2008)

Soekidjo Notoatmodjo explains that the coaching pattern is a systematic and ongoing process that aims to improve the capacity and competence of individuals or groups through various forms of training, guidance, and mentoring. This coaching aims to improve the quality of human resources so that they are more able to contribute effectively in the scope of work or society. (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo 2009).

Ahmad Sanusi explained that the coaching pattern is a series of activities designed to shape and develop individual character through education and training. The main purpose of this coaching is to help individuals achieve balance in intellectual, emotional, and moral aspects, so that they can become individuals with integrity and contribute positively to society. (Ahmad Sanusi, 2011)

Sondang P. Siagian in his book "Human Resource Management" (2008) defines coaching patterns as a structured process to improve individual competence through training, education, and guidance. This coaching aims to improve individual performance in the organization and ensure they have the skills and knowledge needed to achieve organizational goals effectively.

2.2 Social Worker.

Social Worker are professionals who focus on helping individuals, families, and communities improve their well-being through support, advocacy, and intervention. They work in a variety of contexts, such as health care, education, child welfare, aged care, and poverty alleviation.

In relation to social workers, several thoughts from experts are explained as follows: Elizabeth A. Segal and her colleagues define social workers as professionals who focus on helping individuals, families, and communities to improve their well-being. They act as agents of change who work to address social, economic, and psychological problems and fight for social justice and empowerment. (Elizabeth A 2016). Charles H. Zastrow in his book "Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare" (2013) explains that social workers are professionals who are trained to help individuals or groups overcome social and economic problems. They work to improve the quality of life of clients by providing services such as counseling, referrals to other services, and advocacy for client rights..(H. Zastrow 2013) Neil Thompson defines social workers as professionals who are committed to promoting social

justice and equality. Social workers work to protect individual rights, address discrimination, and support the development of inclusive and just communities. (Diversity and Social Justice" (2012)). Furthermore, according to Karen K. Kirst-Ashman in her book "Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare: Critical Thinking Perspectives" (2016) explains that social workers are professionals who play a role in providing assistance and support to individuals or groups facing social, economic, or psychological problems. Social workers are tasked with helping clients understand and overcome their problems, as well as promoting social welfare.

2.3 The Role of Social Workers.

The role of social workers according to experts includes various functions and responsibilities that aim to help individuals, groups, and communities in achieving social welfare and overcoming various social problems. In relation to the role of social workers, there are several thoughts from experts related to this as follows: Handbook of Social Work with Groups" (2004), Charles D. Garvin and colleagues define the role of social workers as facilitators of social change. Social workers function as change agents who work with individuals, groups, and communities to identify needs, develop intervention plans, and assist in addressing complex social problems. They emphasize the importance of an approach that focuses on the strengths and resources possessed by clients. In the book "An Introduction to the Profession of Social Work: Becoming a Change Agent" (2016), Elizabeth A. Segal and colleagues state that the role of social workers is as agents of change who are responsible for empowering individuals and communities, and fighting for social justice. Social workers work to improve the well-being of clients by providing emotional support, assistance in accessing resources, and advocacy for their rights. Furthermore, Charles H. Zastrow in his book "Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare" (2013) states that the role of social workers is to provide support and guidance to individuals or groups who experience difficulties in living their daily lives. They are tasked with helping clients address social, economic, and psychological issues through counseling, social services, and advocacy. Social workers also play a role in developing and implementing social policies that focus on improving the well-being of communities. In his book "Anti-Discriminatory Practice: Equality, Diversity and Social Justice" (2012), Neil Thompson highlights the role of social workers as advocates for social justice and equality. Social workers are responsible for protecting clients' rights, promoting social inclusion, and combating discrimination and injustice in society. They work to create positive social change and support the development of more just and equitable societies.

The Role of Correctional Institutions in Guiding Prisoners Correctional Institutions carry out guidance through several channels, namely: 1). Guidance on Faith/Religion. 2). Counseling Guidance. 3). Skills Guidance, 4). Relationship Guidance.

The purpose of prisoner development is not only to fill free time while in the Correctional Institution, but rather a process where prisoners are able to change from being bad to being good, realizing their mistakes and not repeating them and being useful so that they have quality in their lives.

3. Research Methods

3.1 Types of research.

This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. The process and meaning (subjective perspective) are more emphasized in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the focus of the research is in accordance with the facts in the field. (According to Saryono 2010).

3.2 Location and time of research

The research location that will be used as the object of this research is the Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institution. and the time used to conduct the research is three months.

3.3 Data source

To obtain complete data, data sources are very important so that research produces a proper understanding of conclusions. Data sources according to Sutopo consist of informants, events or activities, places or locations, objects, images, and recordings, and documents.

In data collection, data collection procedures are used, consisting of: 1). Primary Data, namely accurate data obtained from leaders, employees, staff at the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary Institution. 2). Secondary Data, namely Secondary data is data obtained by researchers indirectly, in the form of documents at the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary Office.

3.4 Research Informants.

To obtain data for research purposes and to have representative results, information is needed that can be understood and is related to the problem being studied. The information expected from informants is information that is in accordance with the theoretical framework and conceptual framework used by researchers. Thus, the role of research informants can be determined based on two conditions, namely: based on theory and based on research problems. For this reason, informants in this study used the Purposive Sampling Technique. Purposive Sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations in Sugiyono, (2016: 85). The informants in question are 5 people, including:

- a. Head of the Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institution 1 person
- b. Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institution Employees 2 people
- c. Prisoners at the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary 2 people

3.5 Data collection technique

The techniques used to collect data in this study were interviews, observation and documentation.

3.6. Data Analysis Techniques.

The analysis technique used in this study is the method of analyzing the data obtained. According to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research result

1. Spirituality Development.

Spiritual development in the context of prisoner development patterns in the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary (Lapas), related to the perspective of social work, involves efforts to develop the spiritual and religious aspects of prisoners as part of their rehabilitation and reintegration process into society. This is an important component in development that aims to support behavioral change, strengthen moral values, and help prisoners find positive meaning and purpose in life.

Spirituality development is the process of developing and maintaining the spiritual or religious aspects of an individual, which includes increasing self-awareness, moral understanding, and relationship with God or a spiritual entity that is believed in. Helping prisoners in the process of introspection and self-improvement. Strengthening moral values

that can help them live a better life. Reducing stress, anxiety, and depression that are often experienced by prisoners.

With Behavior Change coaching activities: Encourage inmates to abandon negative habits and adopt healthier and more productive behaviors. Help inmates cope with the guilt, anxiety, and stress often faced during their sentence, strengthening the ability to understand and appreciate the feelings and perspectives of others.

Spirituality Development Pattern

Holding religious studies, congregational prayers, and other religious services to increase the faith and piety of prisoners. Providing assistance from religious figures or spiritual counselors to provide support and guidance. Integrating spiritual aspects with social, psychological and physical development to support the holistic recovery of prisoners.

The Role of Social Workers:

Assist in designing and implementing religious programs that are appropriate to the needs of inmates. Coordinate with religious leaders to support spiritual activities in the prison. Provide emotional and spiritual support to inmates to assist them in the rehabilitation process.

Various things have been done but there are still challenges in Spiritual Development in Prisons such as: Budget and Facility Limitations: Lack of funds and facilities to support a comprehensive spirituality program and lack of staff or counselors trained in spiritual and religious guidance.

By understanding more deeply about the concepts, strategies, challenges, and implementation of spiritual development in the context of the Aru Islands Regency Prison, it can help in designing programs that are more effective and responsive to the needs of prisoners.

2. Counseling.

Counseling in the context of the pattern of prisoner development in the Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institution (Lapas) plays an important role in the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners. The counseling approach based on a social work perspective helps prisoners to overcome personal, emotional, and social problems, as well as support behavioral changes and improve their quality of life.

Counseling is an interactive process between a counselor and a client (prisoner) that aims to help the client understand and overcome personal or emotional problems, and develop skills to manage life more effectively.

The purpose of counseling is helping prisoners cope with stress, anxiety, depression and other emotional problems, encouraging positive changes in prisoners' attitudes and behaviors to support rehabilitation, providing emotional and psychological support that helps prisoners better serve their sentences, helping prisoners develop skills and strategies for successful reintegration into society after release.

Counseling Methods and Techniques in Prisoner Guidance.

Helping inmates identify and change negative thought patterns and behaviors, addressing the psychological impact of traumatic experiences that inmates may have experienced before or during their incarceration, exploring past experiences and unconscious dynamics that influence inmates' behavior and emotions, using group dynamics to encourage discussion, reflection, and behavioral change. Providing inmates with knowledge about managing stress, emotions, and interpersonal relationships.

The Role of Social Workers in Prisoner Counseling:

Providing emotional and psychological support to inmates through counseling sessions, connecting inmates with the services and resources needed to support their rehabilitation, helping inmates understand and overcome their problems, and guiding them towards

recovery, assist inmates in developing action plans for long-term recovery and reintegration into society.

Counseling as part of the pattern of inmate development in the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary provides a significant contribution to the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. Through a comprehensive and holistic approach, counseling helps inmates to overcome personal problems, improve emotional well-being, and prepare them to return to society with more positive attitudes and behaviors.

3. Skills.

Skills are a key element in the pattern of prisoner development, especially from a social work perspective. In the context of the Aru Islands Regency Correctional Institution (Lapas), skills development for prisoners aims to prepare them for life after release, increase employment opportunities, and reduce the risk of re-committing crimes (recidivism).

Skills are the ability to perform a specific task or job effectively and efficiently. This includes both technical skills (hard skills) such as crafts or the use of certain tools, as well as non-technical skills (soft skills) such as communication, time management, and critical thinking skills.

The purpose of skills development is to: Increase the ability of prisoners to obtain employment or become entrepreneurs after release, encourage prisoners to improve themselves and develop their personal potential, prepare prisoners to reintegrate into society with useful skills, reduce the possibility of prisoners returning to crime by providing them with the tools to earn a legitimate living.

Skills Developed in Prison are: handicraft making, such as weaving, carving, and art objects, farming and animal husbandry, welding, carpentry, or mechanics.

Skills Development Methods in Prisons:

Provides technical courses designed to teach practical skills that inmates can use to find employment after release. Providing courses that focus on self-development, such as stress management, communication, and interpersonal skills. Providing opportunities for inmates to apply the skills they have learned through work experience projects, mConduct job simulations to provide practical experience in a realistic environment.

Role of Social Workers in Skill Development:

Analyze inmate skills needs and local labor market to determine relevant training programs. Assess inmate skills, interests, and potential to direct them to appropriate training programs. Design comprehensive training curricula that meet inmate and labor market needs. Collaborate with training institutions, companies, and organizations to provide quality training programs. Supervise the implementation of training programs and ensure that the training meets established standards.

Even though many things have been done related to skills, there are still obstacles or challenges faced, such as: Limited funds to run comprehensive and quality training programs. Lack of facilities and equipment necessary for technical and practical training. Some inmates are less interested or motivated to participate in training programs. Inmates have diverse backgrounds, abilities, and needs, which require a flexible and varied training approach.

Looking at what has been put forward, it can be explained that: With continuous efforts and adequate support, skills development can be a key pillar in helping prisoners prepare themselves for a better future and contribute positively to society.

4. Relationship Building.

Relationship building is one of the important components in the pattern of prisoner development, especially from a social work perspective. In the Aru Islands Regency

Penitentiary (Lapas), relationship building aims to improve, build, and maintain positive relationships between prisoners and their families, communities, and social environments. This is important to support rehabilitation, social reintegration, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

Relationship building is done to mRebuilding relationships with family that may have been disrupted by the crime or sentence. Preparing for Social Reintegration: Improving the inmate's ability to relate and interact positively with the community after release. Providing Emotional Support: Helping inmates develop social support networks that can provide emotional and practical support. Reducing the Risk of Recidivism: Reducing the likelihood that inmates will return to criminal behavior by improving relationships and increasing social support.

Methods and Approaches in Relationship Building:

Methods and approaches in relationship building are: Providing counseling sessions for inmates and family members to discuss problems, conflicts, and paths to recovery. Using mediation to resolve conflicts and improve relationships between inmates and their families. Providing opportunities for inmates to meet with family members on a regular basis to strengthen bonds. Arranging activities that involve families, such as community skills programs or social activities. Teaching good communication skills to help inmates interact positively. Training inmates in conflict management techniques to address and resolve disputes. Encouraging inmates to get involved in social activities and community service that can improve relationships with the community. Providing opportunities for inmates to participate in volunteer activities that support social reintegration. Connecting inmates with mentors who can provide support, guidance, and positive role models. Building a support network that can help inmates during and after their sentence.

The Role of Social Workers in Relationship Building:

Assisting inmates in communicating with their families and other community members. Mediating conflicts between inmates and others to repair damaged relationships. Providing counseling to help inmates overcome emotional and interpersonal problems. Providing emotional support and guidance to help inmates build healthy relationships. Helping inmates plan their reintegration into society by considering aspects of social relationships. Connecting inmates with resources and services that can support them in rebuilding social relationships. Designing programs that aim to strengthen inmates' relationships with family, friends, and the community.

Conduct relationship building program evaluations to ensure effectiveness and provide necessary improvements. The problems faced are: Some inmates may have conflicted or damaged family relationships, which can hinder the relationship building process. Complex and dynamic interpersonal relationships can make relationship building challenging. Inmates often face social stigma that can prevent them from rebuilding relationships with their families and communities. Some inmates may have been separated from their families and friends for many years, making relationship building difficult. Limited funding and facilities for comprehensive and ongoing relationship building programs. Limited numbers and skills of the workforce that can provide relationship building support. Some inmates may be reluctant or distrustful of relationship building efforts. Family and community displays of distrust or reluctance to welcome inmates back.

5. Discussion of Research Results.

Based on the results of the analysis presented above, a clear picture of the Pattern of Prisoner Guidance from a Social Work Perspective at the ARU Islands Regency Correctional Institution is seen, as follows:

First, Regarding Spirituality Development, various religious activities have been carried out but there are still shortcomings and limitations such as budget and facility limitations. Lack of funds and facilities to support a comprehensive spirituality program and also lack of staff or counselors who are trained in spiritual and religious development.

Second, regarding counseling that can help prisoners to overcome personal problems, improve emotional well-being, and prepare them to return to society with more positive attitudes and behavior.

Third, Regarding skills, there are still shortcomings such as limited funds to run comprehensive and quality training programs. Lack of facilities and equipment necessary for technical and practical training. Some inmates are less interested or motivated to participate in training programs. Inmates have diverse backgrounds, abilities, and needs, which require a flexible and varied training approach.

Fourth, related to relationship building, limited funding and facilities for a comprehensive and sustainable relationship building program. Limited numbers and skills of workers who can provide support in relationship building. Some inmates may feel reluctant or distrustful of relationship building efforts. Families and communities show distrust or reluctance to accept inmates back.

5. Conclusion

1. By understanding more deeply about the concept, strategies, challenges, and implementation of spiritual guidance in the context of the Aru Islands Regency Prison, it can help in designing programs that are more effective and responsive to the needs of prisoners. If you need more information or there is a specific aspect you would like to explore, do not hesitate to ask.
2. Counseling as part of the pattern of inmate development in the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary provides a significant contribution to the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. Through a comprehensive and holistic approach, counseling helps inmates to overcome personal problems, improve emotional well-being, and prepare them to return to society with more positive attitudes and behaviors.
3. Skills development in the context of inmate development in Aru Islands Regency Prison is a strategic step to support their rehabilitation and social reintegration. Through the right approach and effective collaboration with various stakeholders, skills development can provide inmates with the tools they need to live productive and crime-free lives after release.
4. Relationship building is an essential component of the rehabilitation process for prisoners in the Aru Islands Regency Penitentiary. With a focus on developing healthy and positive relationships, the program helps prisoners repair damaged relationships, build strong social support, and increase their chances of successful social reintegration.

6. Recommendation

1. Providing adequate funds and facilities needed for the realization of various programs to be carried out and developing flexible training programs that are tailored to the needs and potential of prisoners.
2. Enhance collaboration with the business world, community organizations, and educational institutions to provide more comprehensive and relevant training programs.
3. Develop campaigns to reduce stigma against former prisoners and raise public awareness of the importance of supporting their reintegration.

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