

Improving The Personality Quality of Community-Informed Citizens in Pangkal Pinang Class II Narcotics Community Institution Through Community Systems and Functions Based on Law Number 22 of 2022 Concerning Community

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Abstract. In 1964, there was a shift in terminology from "Prison System" to "Correctional System," and the term "Prison" was replaced with "Penitentiary." Within the Indonesian State, guided by the principles of Pancasila, the understanding of the purpose of punishment transcends mere deterrence. They also encompass endeavors to rehabilitate and socially reintegrate Correctional Inmates (WBP) through a systematic approach known as the Correctional System. Correctional Institutions, commonly referred to as Lapas, serve as facilities or locations dedicated to the development of prisoners. Coaching, defined as an organized activity, aims to enhance the personality and independence of prisoners and assisted individuals. This approach aligns with the principles outlined in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Coaching is an activity organized to improve the quality of personality and independence of prisoners and assisted children. In the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, The Correctional System is implemented based on the principles of protection; non-discrimination; humanity; cooperation; independence; proportionality; loss of freedom as the only suffering; and professionalism. Correctional Functions include Services; Coaching; Community Guidance; Maintenance; Security; and Observation. This research using empirical juridical methods has the main aim of knowing and analyzing the personality development of prisoners placed in the Pangkalpinang Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution to achieve correctional goals. The training carried out by the Pangkalpinang Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution has several obstacles.

Keywords: Institutions, Corrections, Development, Personality, Narcotics

1 Introduction

Criminal activity represents a type of deviant conduct that is present in and inherent to every society. Dr. Saparina Sadeli defines deviant behavior as an actual or potential challenge to the social norms that form the foundation of life or social order. Such behavior can induce individual and social tensions, posing a genuine threat to the continuity of social order.[1] Imprisonment is known as the deprivation of liberty or loss of liberty, where prisons used to be places where

convicts were locked up and then punished cruelly in the form of torture, deprivation of human rights, and execution by hanging or burning.[2] The prison system in Indonesia was initially not much different from other countries, namely emphasizing the element of revenge by locking convicts in prisons. Gradually the prison system in Indonesia was previously known as full of torture and discrimination, this has changed in line with changes in the conception of punishment towards the concept of rehabilitation or guidance so that prisoners realize their mistakes and do not repeat their actions.[3] It is Dr. At that time, Sahardjo served as minister of justice and was the first to mention the concept of correctional institutions.[4] So in April 1964, the term prison was officially changed to Correctional Institution (Lapas) by prioritizing human rights and the development of prisoners.

As per the stipulations in Law Number 22 of 2022, specifically in Article 1, paragraphs (6), (10), (11), (15), (18), and (21), a convict is defined as an individual serving a prison sentence for a specified duration, or life, or those on death row awaiting execution.

These individuals undergo guidance within correctional institutions. Coaching, as outlined in the law, is an organized activity aimed at enhancing the personality and independence of both prisoners and assisted individuals.[5] Community Guidance is an organized endeavor designed to aid clients both within and outside the criminal justice system, facilitating their readiness for the process of social reintegration. Community Research, also known as Litmas, entails the systematic and objective collection, processing, analysis, and presentation of data. This is conducted for prisoner or child services, the development of assisted prisoners or children, and community guidance for clients. Additionally, the findings serve as a basis for consideration by investigators, public prosecutors, and judges in case resolutions. A correctional institution, referred to as Lapas, is a facility or location that carries out the function of guiding prisoners.[6] Correctional Officers are functional law enforcement authorities authorized by law to perform correctional duties within the criminal justice system. Correctional Institutions, known as Lapas, are facilities or locations tasked with guiding prisoners. These institutions operate as Technical Implementation Units under the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (formerly the Department of Justice).

The implementation of prisoner development based on the correctional system aims to ensure that prisoners become complete human beings, as has become the direction of national development, through an approach to strengthening their faith and fostering them so that they can integrate properly in group life while in the correctional institution and wider life (society) after serving the sentence.[7]

As a training institution as well as a law enforcement institution, Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are part of the Integrated Criminal Justice System. Apart from their role as law enforcers, Correctional Institutions have a strategic role in the formation of Human Resources (HR) that are independent, responsible, qualified and dignified. 5 In line with the role of Correctional Institutions, it is appropriate for Correctional Officers to carry out the task of developing and safeguarding Inmates. Correctional officers in this law are designated as Functional Law Enforcement Officials.

Coaching itself is divided into two, namely personality coaching and independence coaching. Personality development is directed at mental and character development so that correctional

inmates become complete human beings, devout and responsible to themselves, their families, and society. Meanwhile, fostering independence is directed at developing talents and skills so that correctional inmates can return to their roles as free and responsible members of society.

Upon closer examination, the development of one's personality proves to be highly significant as it intricately links to shifts in the character and mindset of the individual in question, especially for prisoners. This development plays a crucial role in influencing changes within the individual, determining whether they can align with the objectives set by correctional institutions. The process of personality development is inherently challenging, as altering someone's character or mindset is a complex endeavor. It necessitates specific guidelines and methods employed by officers to gradually instigate changes in the prisoner's personality. The ultimate hope is that this developmental journey will mold a new character and mindset for prisoners, enabling them to take responsibility for their past transgressions and steer clear of future criminal activities. Therefore, personality development is of utmost importance in shaping a renewed character and mindset for prisoners, paving the way for their betterment.

The Class II A Pangkalpinang Narcotics Correctional Institution is one of the correctional institutions that guides prisoners. Based on the Correctional Data Base System from the Class II A Pangkalpinang Narcotics Correctional Institution on October 7, 2022, the total number of residents was 982 residents. Even though the capacity of the Pangkalpinang Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution itself is only 450 people, this number certainly causes over capacity of the Pangkalpinang Correctional Institution and will certainly also have a big influence on the development of prisoners placed in the Class II A Pangkalpinang Narcotics Correctional Institution.

2 Method

The approach method used is an empirical juridical approach. Juridical is used because the author will describe or study the laws and regulations regarding corrections and the background to the formation of the Class II A Pangkalpinang Narcotics Correctional Institution, while empirical, namely studying the existing facts, including revealing the steps taken and the obstacles faced by the Class II A Pangkalpinang Narcotics Correctional Institution in implementing correctional principles.[8]

3 Result and Discussion

Coaching personality in Institution Correctional Narcotics Class II A Pangkal pinang regarding the Pattern of Convict Development, namely:

- 1) Fostering Religious Awareness through reading and writing Al-Qur'an activities, lectures in collaboration with the Al-zantum Islamic Boarding School;
- 2) Fostering National and State Awareness through ceremonies and ceremonies;
- 3) Intellectual Development through libraries and information media such as television;
- 4) Fostering Legal Awareness through legal counseling
- 5) Fostering integration with society through conditional release, conditional leave and leave before release.

The obstacles faced in developing the personality of convicts placed in the Pangkalpinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution are:

- 1) Lack of quantity of employees;
- 2) Facilities and infrastructure are inadequate;
- 3) Excess prisoner capacity;
- 4) Lack of training time, obstacles from the prisoners themselves, and obstacles from the community.

Efforts made by the Pangkalpinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution to overcome obstacles in developing the personality of prisoners placed in the Correctional Institution are:

- 1) Proposing additional officers;
- 2) Proposing additional facilities and infrastructure
- 3) Transferring prisoners to other prisons, through parole and conditional leave;
- 4) Continue to carry out prisoner development as appropriate;

4 Conclusion

The government must pay more attention and provide support to improve existing deficiencies in both facilities and infrastructure as well as the quantity and quality of employees so that development can run more optimally. The government can consider expanding the area of correctional institutions or building new correctional institutions to accommodate prisoners placed in correctional institutions that have excess capacity. For the Pangkalpinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, we can improve existing intellectual development, for example by holding an illiteracy class program or a program pursuing packages A, B, and C, of course with assistance and support from the government. For the Pangkalpinang Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, it is recommended to further improve the quality of existing apparatus resources, especially technical personnel in the field of inmate development, both through education and training.

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