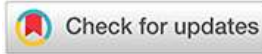


ANALYSIS OF THE COMMUNICATION MODEL OF CONFIDING IN PRISONERS (CURNA) ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF JOSEPH A. DEVITO IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE MENTAL HEALTH OF PRISONERS AT THE CLASS IIB TRENGGALEK DETENTION CENTER



^{1*}Muhammad Aji Trisna Mukti , ²Meitisa Vanya Simanjuntak

^{1,2}Program Studi Teknik Pemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan - Indonesia

e-mail:

^{1*}trsnmkti1980@gmail.com (*corresponding author*)

²meitisav@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The prison system in Indonesia underwent a significant change from the theory of retribution, which prioritizes retribution, to a correctional system that focuses more on the development and social reintegration of prisoners. This change was first introduced by Dr. Sahardjo in 1963, and officially adopted in 1964 under the direction of Dr. Baharoedin Soerdjobroto. This reform was based on respect for human rights and the need for a more just and humane system. In its development, Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections was amended to Law Number 22 of 2022, which strengthened the concept of restorative justice and social reintegration, and established various Technical Implementation Units (UPT) that carry out correctional functions. Class IIB Trenggalek Detention Center, as one of the UPTs, carries out two main functions, namely prisoner care and prisoner development. Various coaching programs, such as Pondok Taubat and The Garden of Curna, are designed to improve the mental health and well-being of inmates, who often face stress and mental disorders due to over-capacity in the detention center. The Garden of Curna program aims to provide a platform for inmates to express their grievances, while strengthening interpersonal communication based on Joseph A. Devito's communication theory. This research uses a qualitative approach with interview, observation, and documentation study methods to explore the effectiveness of The Garden of Curna program in supporting the success of interpersonal communication between officers and prisoners.

Keywords: *Interpersonal Communication; Mental Health; The Garden of Curna*



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INTRODUCTION

The prison system used to apply the theory of retribution, namely the retaliation system. As the development of law in Indonesia progressed, this retribution theory was felt to have violated human rights, then the prison system was replaced with a correctional system. In 1963, the term correctional was mentioned by Dr. Sahardjo as the Minister of Justice at that time. to strengthen the concept of social reintegration and the concept of restorative justice, Law Number 12 of 1995 was officially changed to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning correctional institutions.

Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center is a UPT under the auspices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights which functions doubly, namely as a prisoner care and a place of guidance for prisoners, because in the Trenggalek Regency area there is no Correctional Institution (Lapas). The Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center itself has two assistance programs, namely personality development and independence. One of the problems that occurs in the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center is due to overcrowding (the number of residents exceeds the capacity of the Detention Center). Overcrowding causes excess capacity in the residential block rooms so that the prisoners are stressed because they cannot adjust to the situation. Many prisoners also have internal problems, namely debts and receivables between prisoners due to economic problems that cause quarrels, anxiety, and even fights between prisoners.

In addition, the problem of providing and serving the rights of prisoners is felt to be less than optimal. "The Garden of Curna" program is a program created to fulfill rights related to service and guidance in an effort to improve the mental health of prisoners at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center. According to Law No. 22 of 2022, it has been regulated about the rights and obligations of prisoners, namely in article 9 letter (g), namely, the right to submit complaints or complaints. "Garden of Curna" itself stands for 'Curhat Napi', Garden of Curhat Napi or Place of Curhat Napi. This means that this program is designed as a place for prisoners to confide in officers, about the problems they experience and the lack of maximum service and coaching programs available. This program is also a place for prisoners who want to ask/propose all kinds of integration services.

This study aims to analyze how the communication model of the inmate confide program (curna) according to Joseph A. Devito's view in an effort to improve the mental health of prisoners at RUTAN Class IIB Trenggalek. Devito in an effort to improve the mental health of prisoners and find out what obstacles occur when delivering the program to prisoners at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research submitted by Akhyar (2021) explains the communication patterns of LPKA Banda Aceh to foster foster children who have various kinds of criminal cases and rehabilitation processes such as drugs, murder, immorality and child victims of domestic destruction. Regulations related to the fostered in general explain the treatment of various activities that have been established at LPKA Banda Aceh. Children who have been released from LPKA and have returned to their families tend to repeat the same crimes. So, it is necessary to conduct research to gain knowledge related to how the process of the right officer communication model for the fostered children. The role of LPKA Banda Aceh Officers and Parents of the Prisoners is very important to change attitudes and behavior. The obstacle of LPKA Banda Aceh in the process of fostered children, especially the involvement of drug cases, is the absence of guidance related to

the quality of human resources of juvenile prison employees in the Aceh area and the support of the parents of the fostered children.

The research proposed by Yustia (2022) explains that prisoners who have served their sentence and are decided to be free after their sentence is completed at the Correctional Institution tend to repeat the same crime so that the prisoner gets the nickname as a recidivist (repetition of criminal acts). Class III Lhoknga Correctional Institution has a strategy to overcome these problems by conducting a communication strategy for prisoners. Class III Lhoknga Correctional Institution implements both strategies in communicating with the recidivist prisoner program, namely where the formulation of the strategy and its implementation. The strategy is implemented by formulating it when carrying out discussions using a persuasive approach between officers, while the implementation strategy is carried out appropriately with communication planning, approaches both personally and interpersonally, persuasive between officers and recidivist prisoners. The effect of a well-running communication strategy will have a positive effect, until it reaches the expected strategy at Class III Lhoknga Correctional Facility is able to hone soft skills for recidivist prisoners and will change their lives for the better.

Research submitted by Suparman (2019) explains the importance of communication between parents and children in order to build trust and increase positive behavior for the child. In this study, it discusses children who are caught in drug cases and languishing in the Perhentian Raja Police, Riau. Reflecting on the case above, how important communication is related to parents and children so that children are not selfish, unruly and tend to act arbitrarily. Based on this outline, the importance of interpersonal communication between parents and their children, often parents unconsciously take harsh actions against their children so that it has a negative impact on the psychology and mentality of the child. With this treatment, the child becomes like what his parents do to him, so that the child commits crimes such as drugs due to lack of love from the family. Lack of interpersonal communication between parents and children can also cause all the interrelationships, namely development as an obstacle for children, so that children feel isolated. This inferior feeling causes children to be inferior in communication. The shadow of violence experienced will be difficult to escape from the child's psychological and mental state. In this case, it will certainly cause a significant influence on children and tend to act criminally such as taking drugs.

METHOD

Researchers apply a qualitative approach. This approach is a research using scientific objects to be researched, where the researcher is the main instrument (Sugiyono; 2005). Data collection technique is a process where it is done to collect data. This technique refers to a method that shows good use through documentation, interviews and observations. According to Sugiyono (2013: 224), to obtain data must go through the stages of the process. Stages of information collection are carried out with the use of primary and secondary sources, depending on the data source.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the informants of this study whom the data obtained

Table 1
Study's Informant

No.	Name	Position	Code
1.	Zainal Fanani , SH	Detainee Services Section Head of Class IIB Trenggalek Detention Center	Informant 1
2.	Yoga Adhi Prasetyo	Inmate Integration Staff of Class IIB Trenggalek Detention Center	Informant 2
3.	Edo Dryan Hardianto, S.Tr.Pas	Inmate Registration Staff of Class IIB Trenggalek Detention Center	Informant 3
4.	Raka Bondan Yoga M	Detainee Registration Staff of Class IIB Trenggalek Detention Center	Informant 4
5.	ASH	Inmates Prison Class IIB Trenggalek	Informant 5
6.	PNS	Inmates Prison Class IIB Trenggalek	Informant 6

Analysis

The Garden of Curna is a personality coaching program aimed at the inmates of the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center. Curna itself was formed because of the lack of maximum fulfillment of prisoners' rights, especially regarding the right to complain or complain services. Reflecting on the problems that arise in the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center, namely the lack of knowledge or insight of prisoners about integration programs, namely, parole programs, conditional leave, and remission. Not only that, many problems or problems from prisoners who do not want to tell or convey directly to officers due to a sense of fear or fear. The purpose of this study is to analyze the curna communication model according to the views of Joseph A Devito (the originator of the theory of communication between people) so that it can seek to improve the mental health of prisoners at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center. Analysis is an activity that contains several activities such as mastering, distinguishing, sorting things to be classified and regrouped according to certain criteria and then looking for connections and interpreting their meaning (Wiradi, 2006: 103). Therefore, the author tries to analyze the style or delivery model of the curna program itself so that it is associated with the opinion or theory of Joseph A Devito, whether it is in line with the theory put forward by him or not because the curna communication model itself is arguably quite successful in overcoming the problems or problems experienced by prisoners at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center.

In this study, the authors use interpersonal communication theory to analyze the success aspects of the inmate confide in communication model (curna) which uses 5 indicators of communication success (Devito in Mindarti, 2020), namely :

a. Openness

Openness is one of the main factors of the interpersonal communication process. Openness includes how individuals can provide a satisfactory response to the messages they receive. Anyone who has interpersonal relationships with others must be able to be open in order to have the influence to foster effective interpersonal communication. People who are good at interpersonal communication must be open to the people they communicate with. Conversely, you must be willing to openly express the message you want to convey. As is the case at the time of the delivery of inmate vent (curna) officers must be required to be open to prisoners, open at the time of delivery of vent to each other as well as

open to their own services, namely this curna program service must be clear, directed and not perfunctory so that prisoners can assess the performance of officers against the rights that have been given from officers. With the openness can also establish a harmonious relationship between officers and prisoners themselves, not only that with the openness of the officers can also give a good impression to the superior of the Head of the Detention Center, because the creation of this Curna program is also open because it is a legal information service also to the outside community. The public also knows the curna program itself because it has also been witnessed directly during visits if the curna program is carried out in the detention center hall building and has also been exposed on social media. Based on extracting information from all informants, it shows that there are indicators of openness of interpersonal communication between officers and prisoners during the implementation of the prisoner's confession (curna).

b. Empathy

Empathy is one of the main factors in the success of the interpersonal communication process. The nature of empathy is an attitude in feeling what other people feel. This means that the message conveyed must be received with feelings and then understood until the communicator and communicant show that they feel the same thing. This means that if to meet the indicators of interpersonal communication, in the implementation of the curna program there must be empathy between officers and prisoners. Vice versa, the prisoners must also empathize with the officers because of the services they have provided to the prisoners. In interpersonal communication, the empathy factor is also very important because with a sense of comradeship communicators and communicants experience each other what is felt. A sense of empathy can also lead to comfort and smoothness when communication takes place, if there is no sense of empathy between the communicant and the communicator it can cause gap and problems that occur because there is no respect for each other. Empathy also encourages humans to help each other, in order to create a sense of mutual love between one another.

Based on the results of interviews and observations of all informants related to interpersonal communication between officers and inmates, the empathy factor occurs during the implementation of inmate confessions (curna). Officers and prisoners empathize with each other and strengthen each other so that communication or harmonious relationships occur.

c. Support

Support is one of the main factors of the success of the interpersonal communication process. The attitude of providing support is where individuals involved in interpersonal communication must have a mutually supportive response to communication in order to run effectively. Mutual support between communicants and communicators is also very important to support the success of interpersonal communication. Support can be in the form of words or actions. Examples of support in the form of words are in the form of motivation and words, while support in the form of action is to directly help someone who needs support not through sentences. An example is if someone is sad and needs support, so someone else must entertain in the form of action. In the implementation of inmate confessions (curna), researchers try to extract information related to the support factors that occur. Because support is one of the indicators of successful interpersonal communication. Based on the recognition of the last officer who was

used as an informant, he said that the officer provided good service to prisoners. This is a form of direct support to prisoners through good service. Not only carried out to officers, researchers also dug up information related to mutual support between officers and prisoners through the inmate confession program (curna). Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been conducted by researchers to officers and inmates related to the existence of support factors that occur during the implementation of the inmate confession (curna), namely that officers and inmates provide mutual encouragement and motivation as well as positive input so as to cause the success of the inmate confession program (curna). It can be concluded that the inmate confession program (curna) is in line with the views of Devito.

d. Positiveness

A positive attitude is one of the success factors of communication. A positive attitude is an attitude that shows between the communicator and the communicant getting a good response or response, so that communication runs more easily and smoothly. A positive feeling makes the people who communicate feel comfortable without any mutual annoyance or awkwardness between the communicator and the communicant. A positive attitude is shown in the form of attitude and behavior. In the form of attitude, communicants and communicators who communicate must think positively and not be prejudiced between each other. In the form of behavior, the actions chosen are actions that are relevant to the purpose of the joint communication process, do not suspect each other and explain what must be explained honestly. In the implementation of the inmate vent (curna), researchers tried to extract information related to the existence of positive attitude factors that occur.

Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been made by researchers to officers and prisoners related to the existence of positive attitudinal factors that occur during the implementation of the inmate confession (curna), namely that officers and prisoners give each other a positive attitude or action between the two so that it causes smoothness during interpersonal communication. It can be concluded that the prisoner confession program (curna) is in line with the views of Devito.

e. Equality

Equality refers to the behavior or approach between communicators and communicants that teaches the importance of contributing to interaction in various situations. Equality is one of the factors of successful communication. It can be interpreted that equality is to avoid superiority between communicators and communicants, meaning that both have the same rights and the same behavior to express opinions and not lean towards one person. To support the success of the curna program, it is necessary to have an equality factor because with the equality factor, officers cannot be arbitrary to prisoners, and vice versa with prisoners. Therefore, researchers explore information to informants to prove that there is equality when the curna program is not arbitrary to them. This means that officers treat prisoners like other humans even though they are convicts or someone who commits acts against the law but officers still humanize them in order to support the success of interpersonal communication between the two of them. As interviews have been conducted with informant 5, namely: Based on the results of interviews and observations that have been made by researchers to officers and prisoners related to the existence of equality factors that occur during the

implementation of the inmate confession (curna), namely that officers and prisoners respect each other and make good contributions to each other, there is no superiority that they officers have full power to prisoners and vice versa prisoners are also self-aware by doing good coaching so as to cause smoothness during interpersonal communication.

It can be concluded that the prisoner confession program (curna) is in line with Devito's view. Devito's Communication Model in the prisoner's curna program is very influential on the mental health of prisoners, because based on the results of interviews and observations that have been made at the time of curna communication, there is a change in the attitude of prisoners who initially tend to be quiet, difficult to get along, after the existence of curna the prisoners become happy and enthusiastic in participating in the coaching program. Communication model in the implementation of this curna program can seek to improve mental health or at least reduce the mental burden of prisoners.

Obstacles faced in the implementation of inmate confessions (Curna) at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center.

Based on the results of interviews and observations made, in analyzing the communication model of confiding in prisoners (curna) at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center has been carried out well, but there are still some obstacles. The obstacles that researchers obtained in analyzing the curna communication model at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center are as follows :

a. Attitude and Behavior of inmates (Ethics)

Ethics is a branch of philosophy that studies moral values, norms, and principles that govern human behavior in terms of good and bad. Ethics seeks to answer questions about how a person should act in various situations and the reasons behind actions. In the implementation of the inmate confession at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center, there are still obstacles, especially in the behavior of the inmates themselves. Most of the prisoners show poor behavior to the officers

b. Situation and Conditions

Situation refers to a particular circumstance or background that is happening at a particular time or place. It refers to events, actions, or environmental factors present at a moment in time. Whereas Condition refers to the state or quality of something, often referring to the physical, emotional, or social aspects that affect something. Conditions can describe the status or internal state of an object or individual, and are often more static than. Situations focus more on specific events or backgrounds that are unfolding in a context of time or place. Conditions refer more to the quality or state of something, be it an object, individual, or environment that can have an impact on the situation. As is the case in the implementation of curna, situations and conditions are obstacles that occur, one of which is the curna activity that was originally scheduled to be hampered or postponed due to the condition of officers who do not allow it.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Garden of Curna program was created to meet the needs of prisoners' rights, especially in terms of complaint services. Problems faced by prisoners, such as lack of information about integration programs and fear of talking to officers, are the main reasons for the formation of this program. This study aims to analyze the Culinary communication model according to Joseph A. Devito's theory of human communication,

in order to improve the mental health of inmates at the Trenggalek Class IIB Detention Center. Openness is an important factor in interpersonal communication according to Devito. In the Curna program, openness between officers and prisoners can build harmonious relationships, and this openness also has a positive impact on the community's assessment of this program. Based on the interview, openness is clearly visible in the implementation of the Curna program. Empathy is also important in interpersonal communication. In the Curna program, empathy between officers and prisoners is reflected in their mutual understanding and support for each other. The interviews showed that empathy plays a key role in creating a harmonious relationship between the two parties. Support, both verbal and tangible, plays an important role in the success of interpersonal communication. In the Curna program, support between officers and prisoners creates a positive atmosphere that strengthens the relationship and helps the program run smoothly. A positive attitude is necessary for interpersonal communication to take place effectively

In the Curna program, positive attitudes are shown by officers and prisoners through actions that support and respect each other. Observations show that a positive attitude affects the smoothness of communication and good relations between the two parties. Equality, in the context of communication, is mutual respect without superiority between officers and prisoners. The Curna program prioritizes equality in interactions, and the interview results show that prisoners feel respected by officers, which contributes to the success of interpersonal communication in this program. Interpersonal communication in the Curna program is in line with Devito's theory and is proven to improve the mental health of prisoners. The interview results showed positive changes in the behavior of prisoners who became more open, happy, and enthusiastic about participating in the coaching program. The first obstacle faced in the implementation of Curna is the behavior of prisoners who do not always support good communication. Most of the inmates show a poor attitude, which has a negative impact on the relationship with officers. Environmental conditions and situations that are not supportive, such as heavy workloads of officers or certain situations, cause delays or disruptions in the implementation of the Curna program so that communication does not always run smoothly.

Provide additional training or socialization related to ethics and discipline in the Curna program. With a better understanding of the importance of order and openness, it is expected that inmates can more actively participate and maintain order. To encourage better attitudes, the detention center could consider providing rewards for inmates who demonstrate positive attitudes during the implementation of the program, such as additional remission or access to certain facilities.

Counseling services or guidance sessions from expert psychologists or social counselors can be held periodically to support changes in the attitude of prisoners in undergoing this program. Anticipate bad weather by always preparing alternative covered venues, such as halls, so that the program can still run without having to depend on weather conditions.

To overcome the constraints of staff workload, it is better to evaluate time management and better division of tasks. This can be done by forming a special team that takes turns in implementing the program, so that there are no delays in running the program. To maximize the results of the Curna program, officers can be given further training on interpersonal communication and conflict management, so that they can interact better with prisoners. Forming small discussion groups that are conducted regularly, where prisoners and officers can communicate more casually and openly. This

can strengthen interpersonal relationships and reduce tension in communication. Invite external parties such as NGOs or psychologists to monitor and provide input on program implementation, in order to maintain the quality and objectivity of the Curna program.

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