

THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONAL GUARDIANS IN SUPPORTING SOCIAL REINTEGRATION THROUGH INMATE EMPOWERMENT IN CLASS IIA BANJARMASIN PRISON



^{1*}Muhammad Rizki Nabawi,²Cahyoko Edi Tando, ³Qisthina Aulia

^{1,2}Program Studi Bimbingan Kemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

e-mail:

^{1*}rizki.nabawi7@gmail.com (*corresponding author*)

²cahyoyoko7@gmail.com

³qisthina.aulia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the role of correctional guardians in supporting social reintegration through prisoner empowerment at Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Facility. The method used is a case study with a qualitative approach, involving interviews, observation, and documentation. The main informants include the head of the prison, the head of the work section, and correctional guardians. The results show that correctional guardians have an important role in guiding and motivating prisoners to participate in empowerment programs, such as skills training and personality development. However, the implementation of this program still faces various obstacles, including a lack of human resources, limited facilities, and problems with inmate motivation. Specialized training for correctional guardians and increased collaboration with external parties are recommended to strengthen the effectiveness of empowerment programs and support the social reintegration of prisoners.

Keywords: Correctional Guardians; Social Reintegration; Prisoner Empowerment



©2025 Copyright : Authors

Published by : Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nusa Cendana, Kupang – Indonesia

This is an open access article under license :

CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

According to Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia is a state of law, meaning that all actions taken by citizens and state officials must abide by the relevant laws and regulations. This legal system is founded on Pancasila ideals, which are not only the state's ideology and cornerstone but also a representation of the essence of the Indonesian people. Consequently, all Indonesian laws should be derived from Pancasila (Hadi, 2022). Every decision made by the government and its constituents must be based on the law under this system, which takes into account all interconnected components of a systemic order. As a kind of law enforcement, breaking the law will result in consequences.

Social deviance is defined as behavior that deviates from the rule of law and frequently causes harm to society in both moderate and severe forms. This social deviance results from a flawed socialization process in which people or groups are unable to adjust to the dominant standards. Society views this deviant behavior as a threat to the equilibrium of social life since it results in behavior that is not in line with the rules. If not addressed appropriately, such deviations might lead to additional legal infractions in addition to upsetting social life.

In Indonesia, there has been an alarming rise in deviant behavior that falls under the criminal category. With 288,472 incidents reported overall, the number of crimes in 2023 rose 4.3% over 2022 (Naurah, 2024). Property crime, which includes interfering with property through damage, theft, or unlawful use, is one of the most prevalent types of criminal activity. There are two types of property: personal property, which includes movable items like computers, cars, and intellectual property, and real property, which includes things like land or buildings and is typically protected by titles or deeds.

Table 1
Data on prisoners in the South Kalimantan UPT

UPT	Number of Prisoners
Lapas Kelas IIA Banjarmasin	2109
Lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Karang Intan	1630
Lapas Kelas IIA Kotabaru	594
Lapas Kelas IIB Amuntai	496
Lapas Kelas IIB Tanjung	400
Lapas Kelas IIB Banjarbaru	1711
Lapas Kelas III Batulicin	482
Rutan Kelas IIB Marabahan	295
Rutan IIB Kandangan	260
Rutan Kelas IIB Barabai	240
Rutan Kelas IIB Pelaihari	377
Rutan Kelas IIB Rantau	327
Rutan Kelas IIB Tanjung	179

Source: : sdppublik.ditjenpas.go.id, 2024

From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that crimes continue to occur and result in overcrowded conditions in the South Kalimantan UPT. Since crime affects social life, it has long been a matter of interest in society. Where there are people with disparate interests, crime happens. Crime is changing more and more in the contemporary digital age as a result of information and communication technology advancements. The internet

is increasingly used for many public services, which makes them easily accessible but also encourages cybercrime. Dealing with lawbreakers is essential to lowering crime.

The need to stop the surge in crime is evident from the recidivism rate, which keeps rising. Enhancing inmates' character, encouraging a sense of accountability, and preventing them from committing crimes again are the goals of the correctional system. It is anticipated that inmates will reintegrate into society as law-abiding individuals who make valuable contributions with this direction (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). The goal of incarceration is to punish offenders and safeguard society. Prison terms have evolved to be seen as a kind of punishment for offenders (Wardhini et al., 2020). Prison sentences, administered through the correctional system, not only shield society from damage but also prepare inmates for a better life upon release.

In addition to defining the goal of incarceration, the correctional paradigm incorporates a framework for criminals to follow. This strategy employs a methodology that emphasizes the potential of people and their social surroundings. The goal of empowering inmates in correctional facilities is to get them ready to reintegrate into society with sufficient resources after their term is over. With the passage of Law No. 12 of 1995, which was subsequently superseded by Law No. 22 of 2022, the evolution of the correctional system became more apparent. This law highlights that the sole suffering caused by the penal system is the loss of freedom, and that it is founded on the values of protection, nondiscrimination, mutual cooperation, independence, and professionalism.

The fundamental idea behind the execution of corrections is the empowerment of inmates, which attempts to enhance their freedom and identity. Inmates are supposed to learn from their mistakes and become better people through this process so they don't do the same bad things again. Religious, physical, intellectual, and national awareness activities are all part of the personality development component of the empowerment program in correctional facilities (Wardhini et al., 2020). Worship activities, Koranic reading and writing instruction, morning gymnastics, sports, the arts, and scouting programs to promote national consciousness are all ways that personality development is carried out at Banjarmasin Correctional Institution.

The goal of empowerment through independence-building is to give inmates practical skills that will benefit them once they are released from prison. In order for inmates to reintegrate into society as free and responsible members, this program focuses on helping them develop their abilities and skills. Activities including workshops, hydroponic farming, sasirangan cloth crafts, spinach plantations, baking bread and tempeh chips, barbershops, and stitching are all part of the Banjarmasin Correctional Institution's efforts to promote independence.

Naturally, the jail plays a role as a companion for the inmates themselves, known as correctional guardians, in implementing empowerment programs like coaching or training in prison. The Republic of Indonesia's Minister of Law and Human Rights issued Regulation Number M. 01 PK.04.10. of 2007 regarding Correctional Guardians, which states that correctional guardians have the authority to receive complaints and consult with inmates and correctional students who encounter difficulties following the coaching program and interacting with other residents and officers. Additionally, as stated in Article 1, Correctional Guardians are correctional personnel who support prisoners and correctional students while they are being supervised at the correctional facility. While the inmates and correctional students are being mentored by the Correctional Guardians.

According to research findings at the Jambi Class II A Correctional Institution, inmates' incomplete comprehension of the orientation admissions (mapenaling) program is preventing it from operating at its best. Because of their limited skills and

other responsibilities, correctional guardians just document the inmates' identities without providing an explanation of the program. This study emphasizes how the program needs to be better implemented so that prisoners are aware of its advantages. In order to enhance correctional rules and procedures, it is also critical to investigate inmates' opinions regarding the empowerment they receive (Kurniadi & Wijayanti, 2020).

Through a variety of empowerment initiatives designed to improve inmates' character and increase their level of independence, Indonesia's correctional system seeks to assist inmates' social reintegration. Correctional guardians play a crucial part in assisting with this process at Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Institution. However, prior studies have demonstrated difficulties in putting correctional programs into practice, such as the convicts' limited comprehension of empowerment programs as a result of correctional guardians' inadequate explanations. Additionally, there are a number of obstacles that correctional guardians must overcome in order to perform their jobs well.

In light of this, the study's two primary goals were to: (1) How do correctional guardians at Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Institution aid inmates' social reintegration by empowering them? and (2) What challenges do correctional guardians encounter in performing their duties? In order to make recommendations to increase the efficacy of correctional programs in promoting social reintegration, this study attempts to thoroughly investigate the function of correctional guardians and the challenges they face.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to research by Mangngi et al. (2022) mon the function of correctional guardians in enhancing the self-esteem of Class IIA Kupang inmates, the inmates' self-esteem will rise as a result of the help that correctional guardians provide, including moral support, nurturing, and opportunities for them to participate in constructive activities. This study's applicability highlights how crucial correctional guardians are in helping inmates boost their self-esteem through efficient mentorship.

The coaching process operates efficiently in line with correctional goals thanks to the role of correctional guardians as facilitators, communicators, and motivators, according to research by Kusumawardani (2022) on the role of correctional guardians in fostering inmates at the Class IIA Wirogunan Correctional Institution Yogyakarta. However, by explicitly portraying social workers or psychologists as correctional guardians, this coaching needs to be enhanced. The significance of this study highlights the crucial role correctional guardians play in coaching convicts as motivators, communicators, and facilitators.

According to research by Soga & Arman (2023) on the role of correctional guardians in the implementation of coaching for correctional inmates at Bandung's Class II A Narcotics Prison, coaching is done through a variety of programs designed to help inmates comprehend rules, behave better, and contribute to society. The coaching program's execution does face some challenges, though, such as the shortage of coaching officers and correctional guardians. These are addressed by fostering collaboration with outside parties. This study's applicability highlights how crucial it is for stakeholders and other connected parties to support the coaching program in correctional facilities.

According to Pangestu (2022) which examined the role of correctional officers in enhancing the psychological and morale of inmates serving life sentences, the decline in inmate morale and psychological conditions was caused by a number of factors, including

overcrowding in the prison, a shortage of officers, and a lack of outside experts. Correctional officials' coaching and mentoring programs, however, are crucial in enhancing inmates' morale and mental well-being. The significance of this study highlights the critical role correctional staff play in the rehabilitation of inmates, particularly those serving life sentences.

An essential component of prisoner empowerment is the orientation admissions program, according to research by Kurniadi & Wijayanti (2020), who evaluated the role of correctional guardians in the implementation of this program for inmates at the Jambi Class IIA Penitentiary. The purpose of this study is to identify difficulties and barriers in the program's implementation as well as to comprehend the function of correctional guardians. The findings demonstrated that a number of obstacles and limitations impact the program's efficacy. The study's applicability highlights how crucial it is to assess and enhance correctional guardians' involvement in managing the orientation admissions program in order to better assist inmates' growth.

Overview of Role

Role theory is a combination of various theories and disciplines, including psychology, sociology, and anthropology (Sarwono, 2002). According to Biddle and Thomas in (Sarwono, 2014), this theory is divided into four categories: people involved in social interactions, behaviors that arise in these interactions, the position of people in behavior, and the link between people and behavior. Role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), in which a person carries out his rights and obligations in accordance with this position (Soekanto, 2007).

Biddle and Thomas also state that roles include behaviors that are expected of holders of certain positions. Role indicators include expectation, which is the expectation of others about the appropriate behavior shown by the role holder; norm, which is a form of expectations and demands of the role; performance, which reflects the actual behavior of the role; and evaluation and sanction, which are related to assessment based on community expectations and sanctions to maintain positive values or change negative behavior to positive. Biddle and Thomas' theory shows that roles are closely related to expectations from the social environment, which can be in the form of norms and standards of behavior. Roles can be seen from actions according to expectations, as well as the impact they have.

Overview of Empowerment

According to Friedman's 1992 book *Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development*, empowerment theory is a process of establishing communities to enhance social justice, self-reliance, and quality of life. Increasing people's ability to enhance their own quality of life is the aim of empowerment, and this process ought to be bottom-up, include inmates in the planning and decision-making stages. Ex-offenders frequently experience a negative stigma from society after serving their time, as they are viewed as evil people. For ex-offenders, who frequently face prejudice as well, such as trouble finding work because of public mistrust, this viewpoint is a burden. Despite their past transgressions, ex-offenders still have legal human rights and should be treated with respect. Restoring their confidence and persuading them that they can make a contribution to society are the goals of empowerment.

Inmates' abilities and sense of accountability to themselves and their assigned activities are intended to be awakened by the empowerment program. The program also attempts to help inmates gain information and skills that will help them become

successful and productive people once they are released from jail. The ability of individuals or groups to access and control economic resources is the economic dimension of empowerment success. The ability to participate in society and influence decisions that affect them is the social dimension. The development of positive values and character is the moral dimension. The development of self-confidence and a positive identity, which supports more successful and productive enterprises, is the psychosocial dimension.

METHOD

Research design is a crucial stage that establishes the goal of the study and serves as a roadmap for carrying it out (Moleong, 2018). Selecting an appropriate design has a big impact on how well the research works. This study employs a case study design in order to give a comprehensive understanding of the particulars of the circumstances and the way correctional guardians support social reintegration by empowering inmates at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison. Case studies allow for more in-depth study because they entail intense scientific effort about a program or event, either at the individual or group level.

The circumstances under which the research is carried out, including the location, the activities, and the participants, are referred to as the study setting. The Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Facility, situated in the Teluk Dalam region of South Kalimantan, is where this study was carried out. The significant degree of jail congestion and the existence of organized correctional guardians were the main factors in choosing this site. Furthermore, Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison has difficulties in upholding the rights of its inmates, including a lack of infrastructure and facilities to assist empowerment initiatives and a shortage of human resources with regard to employment training.

Primary and secondary data are the two categories of data sources used in this study. Eight informants, including the Head of Correctional Institution, the Head of Binadik Section, and Correctional Guardians, who play a significant role in empowering inmates, were seen and interviewed in order to gather primary data. The selection of informants was based on their participation in the empowerment program and level of authority. On the other hand, secondary data include citations from pertinent documents, papers, literature reviews, and laws.

Interviews, observation, and documentation were used to gather data. While observations provide a firsthand grasp of the circumstances in the field, interviews were used to get information from informants about the function of correctional guardians. In order to supplement current data, documentation is also essential. Transcripts and written notes from this process will be examined further. Several criteria, such as credibility, transferability, dependability, and certainty of confirmation, are used to test the validity of data in qualitative research. By comparing data from several sources and methodologies, the triangulation methodology is used to validate information. This helps guarantee that the information gathered—whether from observations, interviews, or documents—is reliable.

An interactive model comprising four stages—data gathering, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing—was used to analyze the data. In order to simplify complex material, data collection methods included observations, interviews, and documentation. Data is presented in an understandable manner, such a matrix or narrative text, and concludes with a conclusion that provides confirmation of the findings. Throughout the entire research process, the researcher aims to get a thorough understanding of the topic being studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Informant 1

The study's initial informant is Faouzul Ansori, A.Md.IP., S.Sos., who is the Head of Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison at the moment. Although his employment started in 2002 as a Correctional Institution Security and Security Staff member, he has been employed at Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Institution since 2024. He is 45 years old. Faouzul holds a Social Strata Education and a Diploma III from the Correctional Academy. He clarified in the interview that although the use of correctional guardians in prisons is a long-standing duty, Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison, which has a capacity of 708, is now housing 2,156 inmates. Due to a lack of staff, the correctional guardian's responsibilities are not carried out as well as they may be. The attitude of implementation needs to be strengthened, he continued, even though there are existing rules for correctional guardians. Faouzul contended that conversations between inmates and their guardians should go beyond security and grievances and instead include a more thorough assessment of remission and inmates' rights based on their religious activities rather than just their transgressions.

Regarding the prison's empowerment program, he added that inmates exhibit adequate understanding of breaking the law and that the personality development program has been operating smoothly. Only two coaching packages may be used for about 60 inmates, according to Faouzul, who also disclosed that the infrastructure and facilities are inadequate and out of proportion to the number of inmates. Even if the program is still not operating at its best, he makes an effort to make the most of the facilities that are already there in spite of the tight budget.

Characteristics of Informant 2

Hazairin, who has been the Head of the Work Section at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison since the middle of 2023, is the second informant in this investigation. Originally from Tanjung, he is 53 years old and currently resides in Banjarmasin. Hazairin clarified in the interview that Banjarmasin prison acquired two coaching packages this year, which will be executed in collaboration with outside parties. He underlined the value of providing inmates with relevant activities, such baking and furniture-making classes, with a focus on Banjar cuisine, which is thought to be more appropriate because Banjar people enjoy shopping. However, Hazairin also mentioned the challenges of teaching farming or gardening because of the area's unsuitable soil.

According to Hazairin, the current infrastructure and facilities do not adequately support empowerment programs because there is just a work advice center available and no ideal work center. In reference to prisoner training, he stated that not all inmates are able to attend since there are only 40 participants per session, despite the fact that there are approximately 2000 inmates housed within the facility. Assessments and interviews are therefore done to learn about the circumstances and interests of the prisoners in order to decide who is eligible to take part in the training. Hazairin underlined how crucial it is to make sure that prisoners participating in the program are motivated and intend to learn in order for it to help them whenever they are released back into society.

Characteristics of Informant 3

Muhammad Junaidi S.AP, who has been Head of the Subsection of Community Guidance and Prisoners at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison since 2023, is the third informant in this study. He lives in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, and is 57 years old. Junaidi shared his opinions about the execution of the empowerment program at Banjarmasin prison

during the interview. He clarified that walipas, or correctional guardians, play a critical role in the supervision and upbringing of inmates. The correctional guardians assigned to each block of Banjarmasin jail are responsible for keeping an eye on inmates' activities, including their participation in sports and religious activities. According to Junaidi, walipas are frequently seen as elder figures by prisoners, which encourages them to take part in structured activities like personality development and gymnastics.

However, Junaidi also mentioned the challenges in developing character, like the fact that some prisoners are still unwilling to engage in activities because they fear losing the chance to be granted remission. He added that one of the difficulties in putting the initiative into action was the absence of personnel. According to Junaidi, individuals with more than five years of service are typically selected to be parole officers, while those with fewer than five years will be promoted to assistant correctional officers. Additionally, he raised the prospect of future parole officers receiving specialized training to improve their ability to teach and engage with prisoners, particularly the on-duty security team members.

Characteristics of Informant 4

Aldianur, a Ministry of Law and Human Rights (KPLP) employee who has been employed as a Correctional Officer at Class IIA Banjarmasin Prison since 2018, is the fourth informant in this study. Aldianur, who is still unmarried at the age of 25, is actively involved in the supervision, support, and mentoring of prisoners. As a Correctional Officer, Aldianur stated in the interview that he believes Banjarmasin Prison's rehabilitation programs are operating effectively. He clarified that during the independence training, the correctional officer assists and goes with the offenders while they participate in a variety of activities, including creating traditional utensils and handicrafts.

Aldianur also emphasized the execution of inmate empowerment programs, which he thinks are going well and offer a variety of constructive activities. Although there are approximately 2,000 prisoners, they make an effort to include as many of them in activities as they can. Five daily prayers, learning to read the Quran, Friday night sermons, and Scout activities are examples of personality exercises that are done to keep prisoners from getting bored and to make them more conscious of their actions.

While some prisoners are tough to convince, particularly when it comes to getting up in the morning and taking part in worship activities, Aldianur acknowledged that he does not experience many obstacles. He underlined the value of constant observation and tactful communication when visiting prisoners. Aldianur added that because of the friendships made while incarcerated, convicts frequently assist in clearing the path for employment prospects after serving their terms. Many prisoners can lead fulfilling lives after being released if a strong rehabilitation program is in place. In terms of assessment, Aldianur said that prisoners who refuse to take part in the programs face consequences as a way to hold themselves accountable. As a result, correctional officers assist offenders in becoming more concerned with their own growth in addition to their role in rehabilitation.

Characteristics of Informant 5

Muhammad Isnandar (MI), the Correctional Officer at Class IIA Banjarmasin Prison and a senior staff member at KPLP, has been in his position for about ten years. MI described in an interview the responsibilities of the Correctional Officer, which include monitoring, assisting, and mentoring prisoners. This position entails guiding prisoners toward

constructive pursuits including athletics, skill development, and, for Muslims, religious activities. In order to explore the potential of inmates and direct them toward proper rehabilitation, an evaluation is conducted prior to the mentoring program, in coordination with associated tasks and functions. MI gave the example of an ex-prisoner who was instructed to continue teaching the Quran within the prison.

MI admits that, despite the empowerment program's seamless operation, its execution has not been ideal because of a number of challenges, including lengthy prison terms and congestion in correctional facilities. Up to 100 prisoners may be under the supervision of a correctional officer, although certain talents, like fishing or gardening, are hard to maximize due to land and resource constraints. However, MI stresses that when offenders are guided toward constructive activities, their attitudes alter in a way that is easy to see. Particularly in the Santri block, where prisoners are compelled to attend dawn prayers, discipline starts to take shape. Furthermore, pastimes like painting can help prisoners cope with stress and channel positive energy, which will benefit them while they are incarcerated.

Characteristics of Informant 6

44-year-old Agus bin Anwar (A) is incarcerated at the Class IIA Banjarmasin Prison after being found guilty of theft and receiving a sentence of one year and six months. In an interview, A discussed the several advantages of the barbershop instruction he received. A had no prior experience cutting hair, but because to the barbershop's profit-sharing, he is now a frequent barber at the rehabilitation workshop and hardly ever requests money transfers from his family. A engages in personality development exercises while incarcerated in addition to skill training. A is thankful that he is starting to learn how to read the Quran, even though he is still in the process, despite the fact that at first he was unable to do so and was more concerned with his material existence. In order to foster a more upbeat environment among his pals, he is also actively urging them to take part in events at the mosque.

A intends to get back together with his family after doing his time and then open a tiny barbershop outside. Over time, he believes the company can expand. A's psychosocial well-being has improved as a result of taking part in the jail activities. He admits that there were challenges for him, particularly in getting up early for events. Nevertheless, he began to adjust to the pattern after practicing multiple times, demonstrating a favorable adjustment to his new surroundings.

Characteristics of Informant 7

Maulana Malik bin Ibrahim (MM) is a 19-year-old prisoner receiving a one-year and three-month term in Class IIA Banjarmasin jail for his involvement in a theft case. MM talked about his good experiences in prison in an interview, especially after taking part in a course on making sasirangan fabric. MM had no prior experience with the process of creating sasirangan, but after three months of training, he was able to produce pieces that were even sold at a gallery, bringing in extra cash for him and his friends.

MM engages in a variety of personal development activities in addition to sasirangan training, including scouting, religious study sessions, and the execution of the five daily prayers. He is appreciative of the improvements he has seen, particularly in his discipline. Although MM admits that he used to frequently be lazy about getting out of bed in the morning, he is now more disciplined and prepared to participate in the prison's programs, which include morning workouts and sewing projects involving sasirangan

fabric. His attitude and discipline have changed, which shows that he has made great strides in his life while incarcerated.

Characteristics of Informant 8

At Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison, 24-year-old convict Ahmad Aryanullah (AA) is serving a one-year, three-month term for theft. AA discussed in the interview the benefits he received from the coaching activities he took part in, particularly the instruction on how to make Sasirangan cloth. Despite his lack of experience in creating sasirangan, AA was eager to take part in the training as a means to pass the time and learn new skills. One of the jail staff noticed the sasirangan piece that AA had made while taking part in the events, so he purchased it and wore it as apparel. AA experienced the financial rewards of this experience in the form of more money from his job. Furthermore, he acquired a great deal of useful information and experience that he was unable to obtain outside of it, including the significance of punctuality, organization, patience, and respect for others in obtaining the outcomes of his diligent efforts. After going to these programs, AA believes that he has changed significantly. He has improved his discipline and is driven to study more in the hopes of leaving prison with constructive contributions. He is committed to using the information and abilities he acquired throughout his sentence to better his life going forward.

The Role of Correctional Guardians in Supporting Social Reintegration through Prisoner Empowerment in Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Based on Role Theory

The findings of a study conducted at Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Institution on the function of Correctional Guardians in promoting social reintegration via inmate empowerment indicate that this function is understood through a number of phases. In order to promote the effectiveness of the social reintegration system, this study attempts to address the issues that inmates encounter. According to Biddle and Thomas' thesis, a person's function is tied to the expectations of their social surroundings, which include the standards and conventions of conduct that are suitable for their position. The behaviors and activities displayed, as well as the effect they have on the surroundings, can also be used to gauge roles. As a result, this theory offers a thorough comprehension of social roles. According to the study's findings, the function of correctional guardians is a dynamic one that involves actions and behaviors. These behaviors and actions can be evaluated using five elements: performance, evaluation, norm, expectation, and sanction.

At Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility, the job of correctional guardians is crucial to achieving the goals of the penal system as outlined in Law Number 22 of 2022, particularly with regard to social reintegration. Although the current implementation is still subpar, the community expects correctional guardians to be actively involved in assisting inmates. This is because there are too many inmates—2,156 inmates, compared to the ideal capacity of 708—and there aren't enough officers to oversee many guardians. At Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Facility, correctional guardians still make an effort to assist inmates by listening to their grievances and offering helpful guidance.

Effective communication with inmates and the capacity to keep an eye on their participation in empowerment programs are standard expectations for correctional guardians. Currently, correctional guardians are expected to be able to fully evaluate convicts' involvement in worship activities and skill development, while also acting as a safety net and a forum for sharing issues. It is anticipated that a more thorough evaluation of correctional guardians will be conducted, encompassing not only infractions but also positive behavior and spiritual aspects. The execution of the correctional guardians rule,

which has been in place since 2020, is still hindered at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison by the officers' lack of awareness and motivation to do this extra duty.

As part of their duties, correctional guardians act as a link between formerly incarcerated individuals and community-based job openings. Along with guiding inmates toward constructive pursuits like athletics and recitation, they also help them participate in coaching programs that focus on both personality and talent development. Additionally, correctional guardians evaluate inmates' potential in order to guide them in accordance with their skills and interests. Although there are still obstacles to overcome, like the inability to overcome closed doors, the evaluation of the role of correctional guardians generally leaves a favorable impression, particularly in terms of improving the inmates' attitudes.



Source: Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Documentation, 2024

Figure 1
Correctional Guardian Activities with Prisoners

Obstacles to the Role of Correctional Guardians in Supporting Social Reintegration through Prisoner Empowerment in Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Based on Empowerment theory

Research on Correctional Guardians' involvement in empowering inmates at Class IIA Banjarmasin Prison to facilitate social reintegration reveals that this empowerment serves moral, social, psychosocial, and economic objectives. In the economic dimension, inmates are trained in skills like creating traditional Banjar cuisine, although only a limited percentage of inmates are covered by facility and financial limits. Socially, despite training, there is still a lack of collaboration with other parties, which prevents coaching from being fully utilized. Although it is still restricted to the quota of participation, religious activities that promote moral growth and help inmates become more disciplined are another aspect of empowerment. Inmates' self-confidence is boosted by the psychological component, although self-confidence often decreases due to a lack of support between inmates.



Source: Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Department, 2024

Figure 2
Babershop Training Empowerment



Source: Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Documentation, 2024

Figure 3
Recitation Personality Development



Source: Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Documentation, 2024

Figure 4
Culinary Empowerment

The Role of Correctional Guardians in Supporting Social Reintegration through Prisoner Empowerment in Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison based on Role Theory

The function of Correctional Guardians in empowering inmates at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison to facilitate social reintegration is covered in this study. Inmates have a right to guidance during the criminal time, including personality and skill development. Correctional Guardians play a crucial role in this coaching process, but their low number of officers prevents them from being fully implemented. Biddle and Thomas' thesis states that societal expectations, norms, performance, evaluation, and sanctions all influence an individual's position. Examining the function of Correctional Guardians in the process of social reintegration is predicated on this notion. At Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility, Correctional Guardians are expected to assist inmates in understanding the regulations, enhancing their behavior, and becoming contributing members of society. However, this job is less than ideal due to restricted capacity and an imbalance between the number of officers and the number of inmates.

Standards in the role's execution are also crucial, as Correctional Guardians are supposed to be able to inspire inmates and offer a space for them to solve problems. However, this job has not been entirely effective due to a lack of specialized training and insufficient human resources. Additionally, closed inmates pose a challenge to the Correctional Guardians' ability to carry out their responsibilities. Even while Correctional Guardians already play a role, there are still issues with the way inmates are monitored on a daily basis. Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Institution has offered the empowerment program, but the Correctional Guardians' assistance in carrying it out has not been ideal. There are already SOPs and accompanying documentation. The community, families, and institutions' expectations form the basis for evaluating the job of Correctional Guardians. Despite some encouraging initial impressions, the assessment indicates that considerable work has to be done before this position can effectively aid inmates' social reintegration at Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison.

The Role of Correctional Guardians in Supporting Social Reintegration through Prisoner Empowerment in Banjarmasin Class IIA Prison Based on Empowerment Theory

Using Friedman's (1992) philosophy of empowerment, this study investigates how Correctional Guardians at Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility facilitate social reintegration through prisoner empowerment initiatives. According to this theory, inmates actively participate in the planning and decision-making process for the activities they take part in, enhancing their independence, social justice, and quality of life. In this situation, empowerment is done to get inmates ready to contribute to society once their time in jail is over. The goal is to lessen the prejudice and social stigma that ex-offenders frequently experience, including having trouble finding employment.

Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Institution's inmate empowerment is examined from a number of angles, including economic, social, moral, and psychosocial. From an economic perspective, empowerment seeks to impart employable skills upon release. One well-known initiative is culinary empowerment, which is thought to generate greater economic value than personality development techniques like recitation. However, there are still challenges in putting this program into action, particularly the small participant cap of 60 out of 2156 inmates who can take part in training in furniture, barbershops, or cooking. Because of this, not all inmates can participate in this program to the fullest extent possible.

From a societal perspective, empowerment aims to increase inmates' involvement in society both within and outside of jail. The Head of the Correctional Institution Work Activities Section, however, stated in an interview that the institution has not made the most of its interactions with outside stakeholders. Popular activities, like cooking classes, are still offered inside the prison and haven't given inmates access to more options outside of it. Furthermore, there is still a lack of effective communication between inmates and prison staff, particularly when it comes to encouraging inmates who are struggling or less inclined to take part in empowerment initiatives.

Through personality development programs, the moral component places an emphasis on character development and positive values. One type of coaching that is used with Muslim inmates is the recitation program, which has been successful in promoting changes in more disciplined conduct, such rising early for morning prayers. The program's 60-inmate quota, however, frequently leads to issues, including jealousy among convicts who are not chosen to take part in coaching. As a result, there may occasionally be conflicts among inmates, which compromises the prison's security and stability.

Lastly, empowerment seeks to help inmates develop a positive identity and self-confidence in the psychosocial domain. Many inmates still lack confidence and are hesitant to speak with prison officials, according to an interview with the head of the Bimkemaswat Sub-Section. Correctional guardians play an important role in assisting inmates in resolving their psychosocial issues, including providing a forum for grievances and solutions. The lack of interpersonal support among inmates in terms of encouraging one another to engage in empowerment activities, including reminding one another of the value of worship, is the primary reason why inmates are still not very motivated to participate in empowerment programs. All things considered, the Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility's inmates' empowerment has great promise for facilitating their social reintegration. However, the primary obstacles that must be addressed in order for this empowerment program to function more efficiently and have a greater influence on inmates after their sentences are up are quota restrictions, a lack of engagement with outside parties, a lack of communication support, and motivational limitations.

Research conducted at Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility on the function of Correctional Guardians in promoting social reintegration through inmate empowerment revealed several issues that compromise the program's efficacy. Despite the limited training quota, one of the primary issues is the poor motivation of inmates to participate in the empowerment program; less motivated inmates typically do not fully utilize the program. The Banjarmasin Class IIA Correctional Facility's **overcapacity** of inmates is another significant barrier that results in insufficient oversight by personnel, especially the Correctional Guardians. As a result, not every prisoner receives the coaching attention they require.

Furthermore, Correctional Guardians' human resources (HR) are insufficient. Prison guards with over five years of experience currently serve as Correctional Guardians, but their contributions are subpar because they lack specialized training for this position. Another issue is the absence of collaboration with outside parties, which leaves prisoner empowerment initiatives with little funding and support. In actuality, connections with outside parties are crucial to supplementing the shortage of personnel and giving inmates more training. The needs analysis indicates that a more individualized strategy is necessary to boost inmates' motivation in order to address these issues. Correctional Guardians must also receive specialized training in order to be better prepared to do their tasks. Additionally, in order to increase training resources and

engage the community in the execution of prisoner empowerment, networking with external stakeholders is required.

Three types of resources can be used to their fullest potential in order to promote prisoner empowerment. The community and those closest to them, who offer emotional, social, and informational support, constitute the first informal source system. The second is the official source system, which includes all prison officials, inmates, and Correctional Guardians who are in charge of carrying out the program. Third, the system of community resources, including the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Banjarmasin City Job Training Institute, and the Social Service, which can offer inmates training programs and direct support.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

According to this study, the Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility's Correctional Guardians already play a role in promoting social reintegration through inmate empowerment, despite ongoing challenges. Despite the Correctional Guardians' efforts to hear inmates' grievances, the program's execution has not been ideal because of the prison's overcrowding, which reached 2156 inmates—much more than the 708-person capacity. Additionally, there is a lack of communication and oversight of inmate activities due to the small number of officers.

Although they concentrate primarily on security, Correctional Guardians act as a liaison to help ex-offenders find jobs after their sentences are up. Although this function offers a good assessment for both the prison and the inmates, there are drawbacks, such as the necessity to help inmates modify their attitudes and focus on constructive behavior. Prisoners' lack of motivation, overcrowding, Correctional Guardians' lack of human resources, and a lack of stakeholder involvement are some of the challenges facing the empowerment program's execution. As a remedy, the author suggests a training program to enhance Correctional Guardians' human resources in collaboration with the Banjarmasin City Social Service. This is anticipated to boost the effectiveness of Correctional Guardians' support for inmates' social reintegration.

A number of significant topics are covered in the recommendations made for different parties. First, it is anticipated that the Correctional Guardians' training at Class IIA Banjarmasin Correctional Facility, in partnership with the Social Service, will give them a better grasp of how to mentor, support, and solve problems for inmates. In order to reduce the likelihood of recidivism, families are also expected to play a significant part in providing inmates with supervision, encouragement, and motivation when their criminal term is over. Lastly, in order to get more thorough and in-depth results, future researchers should look at more sources and references that are pertinent to the research issue. It is anticipated that these recommendations will improve the rehabilitation program's efficacy and aid inmates' social reintegration.

REFERENCES

- Hadi, F. (2022). *Negara Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Di Indonesia*. 1(2), 170–188.
- Kurniadi, I., & Wijayanti, C. (2020). Dalam Pelaksanaan Admisi Orientasi Bagi Narapidana (Studi Kasus di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Jambi). *Sosial ,Politik, Dan Humaniora*, 4(2), 61–70.
- Kusumawardani, A. (2022). Proses Pembinaan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Wirogunan Yogyakarta. *Sosio Progresif: Media Pemikiran Studi Pembangunan Sosial*, 2(1), 29–42.

- Mangngi, M. M., Tari, E., & Weny, N. A. (2022). *Peran Wali Pemasyarakatan Dalam Meningkatkan Self Esteem Warga Binaan Kelas II A Kupang*. 1(10), 3822–3833.
- Moleong, L. J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Naurah, N. (2024). *Polri : Kejahatan di Indonesia Naik 4,3% Pada 2023, Tembus 288 Ribu Kasus*. GoodStats. <https://goodstats.id/article/polri-kejahatan-di-indonesia-naik-4-3-pada-2023-tembus-288-ribu-kasus-ATR2H>
- Pangestu, Y. (2022). Peran Petugas Pemasyarakatan Dalam Meningkatkan Semangat Dan Kondisi Kejiwaan Bagi Narapidana Seumur Hidup. *SUPREMASI : Jurnal Hukum*, 4(2), 143–158.
- Sarwono, S. (2002). *Psikologi Sosial: Individu dan Teori-teori Psikologi Sosial*. PT. Balai Pustaka.
- Sarwono, S. (2014). *Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial*.
- Soekanto, S. (2007). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*.
- Soga, B., & Arman, Z. (2023). *Peran Wali Pemasyarakatan dalam Implementasi Pembinaan terhadap Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan*. 1(1), 34–42.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia. (2022). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasyarakatan* (Issue 143384).
- Wardhini, S. R., K.W, R. W., & Pasiska. (2020). Masuk Napi Keluar Santri: Pembinaan Narapidana Berbasis Pesantren Di Lapas Kelas Ii A Kota Lubuklinggau. *Psychology, Religion and Humanity*, 2(2), 111–125.