
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Implementation of Recidivism Inmate Training in the Era of Industrial Revolutions 4.0

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| ABSTRACT

The handling of recidivism crimes is carried out in a series of systems called the criminal justice system, which is a means in society to tackle crime. The components of the criminal justice system in Indonesia are the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions. Correctional institutions provide guidance so that convicts become human beings who are useful in the future. From this, researchers are interested in reviewing the Impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era on the Development of Prisoners in Indonesian Correctional Institutions. In this research, the authors used an ethnographic study system research approach with a descriptive approach. Ethnography is a social science research method. This research concludes that there are factors related to the lack of success in personality development and recidivism. The main focus of research is to develop a distribution system for the work of channeling prisoners' work through the industrial revolution 4.0.

| KEYWORDS

Recidivism, inmate, industrial revolutions 4.0

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

In the implementation of coaching that occurs in many prison centres, almost the entire existing coaching program is a conventional form of coaching. This conventional coaching itself is also contained in the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights, which states that the coaching applied to prisoners can be in the form of personality coaching and independence coaching, where the independence coaching itself can be in the form of sewing, carpentry, and so on. In an era [Thompkins, 2011] that is increasingly developing like today, many changes have occurred, both in the economic, social and cultural fields, and no doubt have led to the development of crime, especially in big cities. With this increase in crime, many new types of crimes have emerged, which have resulted in higher rate recidivism rates for criminals [Friaes, 2022].

Society as a social judge views ex-convicts as a major factor in the emergence of crime symptoms. The stigma that develops in society is one of the factors that cause recidivism.[Muhammad, 2019]. Therefore, integration and socialization are needed to change the thinking of ordinary people towards ex-convicts in order to reduce the rate of recidivism[Shahan, 2022].

They are many factors that contribute to the tendency to reffend in society. For example, there are strong psychological, economic, and social factors that force ex-convicts to commit crimes again.[Equatora, 2019]

Recidivism is not a new thing in the world of law. In the history of Indonesian law, it is said that where there is a crime, there is also a repetition of the crime. A Roman just argued, "For it is human to sin, angelic to correct oneself, diabolical to persevere", or crime and the repetition of crime are considered as the continuation of evil intentions, so it can be ascertained that the practice of repetition of the crime itself is as old as the practice of crime.[Tarifu, 2021]

The handling of recidivism crimes is carried out in a series of systems called the criminal justice system, which is a means in society to tackle crime (Hamzah, 2020). The components of the criminal justice system in Indonesia are the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions.[Yuska, 2022]. The four components must work and process in an integrated manner in criminal justice and are expected to become the basis for law enforcement in the Republic of Indonesia based law.[10] Correctional institutions are the last criminal justice subsystem that runs a correctional system for criminal offenders.[Equatora, 2022]. The correctional system is a series of criminal law enforcement, so the substantial principle in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections contains the value that, basically, the correctional system is directed at setting the directions and limits and ways of fostering prisoners. Correctional in an integrated manner between the coach, fostered and the community.[Andi, 2022]

Correctional institutions, as the spearhead of protection, pave the way for the treatment of prisoners through the correctional system as the purpose of imprisonment and also become a way to conduct guidance. In the treatment of prisoners, it is to provide guidance so that prisoners become human beings in the future. Coaching programs that are organized and carefully prepared, and implemented with full awareness and suitability will ensure the integrity of the correctional system.[Sousa, 2019]

Based on the reasons that have been stated, the researcher wants to raise it as a research topic entitled " ***The Development of Implementation of recidivism inmate training in the Era of industrial revolution 4.0.***"

2. Literature Review

Based on a statement by Franz von List's quoted by Bambang Purnomo, who raised the problem of the crime, stating that the purpose of punishment is in line with the purpose of coaching, namely "Protection of legal interests through good infraction, which means protecting interests but by attacking interests.[Thompkins, 2010]. According to Romli Atmasasmita, who quoted the opinion of Mardjono Reksodiputro, one of the objectives of the criminal justice system is "to try to prevent people who have committed crimes for repeating their crimes." [Friaes, 2022]. In Indonesia, criminal offenders who have been sentenced by a judge in the form of imprisonment then, the judge's decision will be implemented by the prosecutor and transferred to the Correctional Institution. This imprisonment is carried out by imprisoning a person within a certain time limit so that he is not free to carry out his activities in the community as before.[Muhammad, 2019]. The place used for imprisonment is the Correctional Institution or better known as Lapas.[Tarifu, 2021].

Correctional Institutional, as part of the criminal justice system, is a place for prisoners to serve their sentence and get various forms of guidance and skills [Juddin, 2021]. This coaching and skills it is expected to accelerate the process of resocialization of prisoners. Correctional Institutions, through the correctional system, provide more humane treatment to prisoners with a coaching pattern.[Equatora, 2018]. This is, of course, different from the previous system, namely the prison system.[Molina-Coloma, 2022]. The treatment of convicts in the prison system places more emphasis on the elements of deterrence and tends to use harsh and harsh treatment. The transition from the prison system to the penitentiary system has brought about a change in the treatment of convicts. This is also the case with the term prison, which later changed to Correctional Institution, commonly referred to as Lapas. This change in terminology does not merely eliminate the impression of fear and torture in the prison system, but rather how to provide humane treatment for these prisoners.[Shahan, 2022]

Law Number 12 of 1995 Article 2 on Corrections states that the correctional system is organized with the aim that prisoners realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat the crimes acts they have committed.[Hamzah, 2018]. This is to prepare prisoners to be able to interact healthily with the community. Therefore, to implement the correctional system, community participation is needed both by cooperating in coaching and by being willing to accept back prisoners who have completed serving their sentences.[Aman, 2014]

To realize the guidance of prisoners in prisons, various efforts are needed, including training programs for officers and convicts as well as regular assimilation program that contains benefits not only for prisoners but also for the community. This benefit aims to reduce public questions regarding the possibility of the repetition of criminal acts.[Day, 2017]. Thus, in the process of fostering prisoners, prison officers cannot be carried out simply without the role of the community[Richmond, 2014] because it is the community that will be able to start accepting or not the prisoners' guidance is carried out by prison. Because in reality, many prisoners, after undergoing guidance in Correctional Institutions, do not become good human beings and do not feel afraid and deterrent; on the contrary, Correctional Institutions are used as a place to gain knowledge of crime for them.

From this, concrete efforts are needed to streamline the coaching process for prisoners, especially those with a high level of recidivism, so that the correctional goals can be achieved in accordance with what the Correctional Institution aspired to.[Young, 1995]

2.1 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition is a limitation of variable problems that are used as guidelines in research so that it will make it easier to operationalize it in the field. To understand and make it easier to interpret the many theories in this study, several conceptual definitions will be determined related to what will be studied, including:

a. Recidivism Requirements

Bartol and Bartol (2008) explain the recidivism rate as the rate of return to crime (usually measured by arrest) after being found guilty of committing a crime. Meanwhile, according to Siregar (2009), the recidivism level occurs when a former criminal commits a crime and has been sentenced by a judge's decision that has permanent legal force, then commits a crime.[Hamzah, 2020]. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that according to the Criminal Code (KUHP) in Indonesia, there are two groups of recidivists, namely similar recidivists and non-similar recidivists. The conditions for recidivists convicts that apply are as follows:

- a)** Repeating the same crime or being considered the same by law. For example, this time stealing, the next time stealing again, even though the object stolen was different and also the time and method of stealing were not the same.
- b)** Between one act and another, there has been a judicial decision that legally imposes a punishment.
- c)** Have served a criminal sentence in whole or in part.
- d)** When committing repeated criminal offenses, the obligation to execute the punishment for the first act has not expired. For example, after being sentenced, the convicted prisoner escapes and then, within a certain time, commits another criminal offense while the person is tried and sentenced for the repeated case, and the time to execute the first sentence has not expired.
- e)** Those who are guilty or convicted of repeat offense have not been 5 years since released from punishment for the same act.[Sulhin, 2022]

b. Scope of Development

Basically, the scope of coaching can be divided into two areas:

- a)** Personality development which includes:
 - Development of religious awareness. This effort is needed so that their faith can be strengthened, especially to provide understanding so that prisoners can realize the consequences of right and wrong actions.
 - Development of awareness of nation and state. This effort is carried out through P.4, among others, by making them aware so that they can become good citizens who can serve their nation and country. It is necessary to realise that serving the nation and state is part of faith (taqwa).
 - Development of intellectual abilities (intelligence). This effort is needed so that the knowledge and thinking ability of prisoners increases so that they can support the positive activities needed during the coaching period. Intellectual development (intelligence) can be carried out both through formal education or through non-formal education. Formal education is organized in accordance with the existing provisions and determined by the government so that all prisoners can be improved their abilities. Non-formal education is organized in accordance with the needs and abilities through courses, skills training and so on. The easiest and cheapest form of non-formal education is public lectures and opening the widest possible opportunity to obtain information from outside, for example, reading newspapers/magazines, watching TV, listening to the radio and so on. To catch up on education, both formal and non-formal, it is necessary to study through the Study Group of Package A and Study Group of Packages B Programs.[Yuska, 2022]
 - Development of legal awareness. Development of legal awareness of prisoners is carried out by providing legal counseling, which aims to achieve a high level of legal awareness so that members of society are aware of their rights and obligations in order to participate in upholding law and justice, protecting human dignity, order, tranquility, legal certainty and the formation of the behavior of every law-abiding Indonesian citizen.[Rudiatin, 2021]. Further legal counseling aims to form a Law Awareness Family (KADARKUM), which is fostered while in the coaching environment and after returning to the community. Legal counseling is conducted directly; the counsellor directly faces the targets who are fostered in KADA EKUM so that they can meet face-to-face, for example, through lectures, discussions, workshops, interviews, demonstrations and legal simulations. The preferred method of approach is the persuasive, educative, communicative and accommodative (PEKA) method. Correct Coaching to Integrate into Society. Coaching in this area can also be said to be community life coaching, which has the main objective that former prisoners can be easily accepted back by the community around them[9]. To achieve this, they are continuously coached while in the Penitentiary to be obedient in worship and able to carry out social efforts in mutual

cooperation so that when they return to the community, they already have positive characteristics to be able to participate in the development of the community around them.[Alauddin, 2020]

b) Independence Development

Independence Coaching is provided through the following programs:

- Skills to support independent businesses, such as handicrafts, industry, housekeeping, repair of electronic machinery and equipment, and so on.
- Skills to support small industrial enterprises, such as managing raw materials from the agricultural sector and natural materials into semi-finished and finished materials (e.g. processing rattan into household utensils, processing snacks and preserving them and making bricks, roof tiles, bricks).
- Skills are developed according to their individual talents. In this case, for those who have certain talents, efforts are made to develop these talents. For example, if they have skills in the arts, they will be channeled into artist associations so that they can develop their talents and earn income at the same time.
- Skills to support industrial businesses or agricultural activities (plantation) that use medium or high technology, such as the leather industry, the export quality shoe-making industry, textile factories, the essential oil industry and shrimp farming businesses.[Sari, 2021].

3. Methodology

In this study, the authors used a research approach with an ethnographic study system. Ethnography is a social science research method. This study strongly believes in proximity, personal experience, and possible participation, not just an observation, by researchers trained in the art of ethnography.[Burkhardt, 2016]. These ethnographers often work in multidisciplinary teams. Harris (in John W. Creswell; 2007) explains that ethnography is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a group that shares a culture.[John, 2017]. As a research process and an outcome, ethnography is a way to study a group that shares a culture and also the written end product of that research.[Weyant, 2022]. That is, ethnography is qualitative research in which a researcher describes and interprets patterns of shared and studies values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of various groups. Both as a process and an outcome of the research, ethnography is a way of studying groups within a culture, both as an outcome, in written product of research.[Mutiara, 2020].

4. Results and Discussion

Based on what was conveyed by the informants, there are several things that strengthen the existing theory. The gap that occurs between what should happen in the implementation of coaching and training programs and what happens in the field is very contradictory. In the process of implementing prisoner development, correctional institutions should help prisoners to develop their talents so that during the social integration process, they can easily adapt to society in context to have to start developing new talents that result in them not being too proficient in these talents.[Sulhin, 2022]. This consequence is the allowed to continue, not few of the recidivist prisoners as a failure of the social integration process of correctional institutions. If this is allowed to continue, not a few of the ex-convicts who have been declared free from their sentences will return to commit crimes and serve their sentences as recidivists. This is a result of the lack of success in the coaching process carried out by correctional institutions. Especially in the field of independence. Talents that should be honed and developed are hindered by limitations and replaced by makeshift training carried out by prisoners. This is the main factor in prisoners being free without skill and recommitting crimes. No doubt, the term Correctional Institution as a school of crime emerged as a term due to the rise of recidivism cases.[Stiernstedt, 2022]

4.1 Comparison with Journal Results

Recidivism is a form of individual or group tendency to repeat acts of unlawful acts even though the person concerned has previously been punished for committing a violation of the law, both for the same or different crimes acts.[Romashov, 2019]. Recidivism is considered as a causal behavior from a lack of outreach to society which leads to stigma against ex-convicts, which results in difficulties for ex-convicts to adapt and ends with repeat crimes. Recidivism is also considered a mistake at the time of assessment. The first is convicts in Correctional Institutions. This is due to the limited facilities and infrastructure in Correctional Institutions, and results in a shortage skill prisoners during the process of social integration and ends with prisoners who are declared free but are not trained to be able to adapt to the environment. These two things are considered as the main factors of recidivism.[Day, 2027]

As a solution to recidivism, coaching must be carried out in accordance with the interests and talents possessed by recidivist prisoners. It is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis assessment of why the person concerned has committed crimes again and what interests and talents he has so that the type of guidance that must be applied can be determined. This is expected to provide motivation to recidivist prisoners to return to being fully human and recover their lives, lives and livelihoods.[Sheppard, 1973]

Therefore, as a comparison, related journals illustrate that the implementation of the industrial revolution 4.0 will have a positive impact on the development of prisons, but on the other hand, it has shortcomings, as stated by the informant.[Abdullah, 2021]

4.2 Discussion of Research Results

In the implementation of coaching that occurs in many prisons/remand centres, almost the entire existing coaching program is a conventional form of coaching. This conventional coaching itself is also contained in the Kepmenkumham, whose contents are the coaching that is applied to convicts can be in the form of personality development and independence coaching, where the independence coaching itself can be in the form of training in sewing, carpentry, and so on. In an increasingly developing era like today, many changes have occurred, both in the economic, social and cultural sectors, and no doubt have led to the development of crime, especially in big cities. With this increase in crime, there are also many new types of crimes which result in more and more recidivism rates for criminals.[Baffour, 2022]. The implementation of the 4.0 industrial revolution in prisons can not only be carried out in the production process but also in distribution; therefore, it is necessary to carry out an upgrade to help distribute the work of the inmates so that it can help their economy and bring progress to the prison itself.[Sari, 2021]

5. Conclusion

In the implementation of construction that occurs in many prisons/prisons, almost the entirety of the existing construction program is a conventional form of construction. This conventional development itself is also contained in the Kepmenkumham, which contains the guidance applied to prisoners can be in the form of personality coaching and independence coaching, where the independence development itself can be in the form of sewing training, carpentry, and so on. In an increasingly developing era like today, there have been so many changes, both in the economic, social, and cultural, and no doubt there has been a lot of development of crime, especially in big cities. The increase in this crime causes many new types of crimes that lead to more and more recidivism of perpetrators of crime. The implementation of the industrial revolution 4.0 in prisons can not only be carried out in the production process but also in distribution, so it is necessary to carry out upgrades to help distribute the work of fostered residents in order to help their economy and bring progress to the prison itself.

Based on the research conducted, researchers concluded that there are factors related to the lack of success in personality coaching with recidivism. Recidivist perpetrators tend to recommit crimes because they get stigmatized or labeled by society. This is the main focus of research in order to develop a distribution system for prisoners' work through the industrial revolution 4.0. The activity can open many job openings for ex-convicts who have difficulty finding work after their release from prison.

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