
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of Prisoner Resistance in Class II A Correctional Purwokerto

Odi Jarodi

Correctional Management, Polytechnic of Correctional Sciences, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Odi Jarodi, **E-mail:** odi.30jarodi@gmail.com

| ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify and describe the forms of resistance carried out by convicts in Class IIA Correctional Purwokerto. This research is qualitative research, and its analysis is descriptive. Data collection techniques using interview techniques were conducted on informants who had the characteristics of convicts who had served a minimum of one year's sentence, tamping or workers, 9 people and Correctional Officers including the Head of the Correctional Security Unit, Security and Order Officers. 5 person observations were also made to observe behavior, developments, and other things related to prisoner resistance. Based on the results of the research conducted, the resistance exercised by inmates at Class IIA Correctional Purwokerto is a way of adapting patterns in living life in prison which is full of limitations and pain. The resistance carried out by Correctional Purwokerto inmates is open resistance and closed resistance. Where this open resistance is a way to fight the rules that restrain convicts as well as open resistance efforts against the policy, this form of open resistance is synonymous with riots, attacks on officers, individual and group protests, "lobi-lobi 86", and not following coaching, even by lying and withdrawing respect, and this shows a pattern of adaptation to ritualism, innovation, as well as rebellion. As for the closed resistance carried out by convicts, it tends to be in the form of clandestine deviations. Forms of closed resistance include smuggling of prohibited items, both drugs and cellphones, hiding prohibited items, attempts to escape, laziness, stealing, refusal of food rations and even sexual deviation. This shows an adaptation pattern of innovation, retreatism, and ritualism.

| KEYWORDS

Resistance, Prisoner, Correctional, Adaptation Pattern

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

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1. Introduction

Prisoners in Correctional Institutions will experience pain and suffering, especially repeal freedom of movement as a result of being a prison inmate, with strict rules and all the limitations that color it, as a form of their responsibility for actions that harm other people or violate the rule of law in force in society [Ricciardelli, 2021]. Furthermore, the overcrowded condition of correctional institutions tends to have a negative impact on the lives of convicts, thus creating the potential for disturbances to security and order due to the urgency or pressure of existing individuals and groups so that there is resistance or resistance against correctional officers. This overcrowding occurs in almost all prisons and detention centers in Indonesia [Akhsan, 2022]. Data accessed in March 2023 shows that the total number of prisoners currently numbers 265,707. Meanwhile, the capacity of Detention Centers and Correctional Institutions in Indonesia is 137,031 people, resulting in an overcapacity of 94.02%. This condition has the potential to cause problems that lead to resistance, both violating prison regulations and resistance to officers, disobedience and escape and rebellion, which often occurs. [Kurniawan, 2022].

Disturbance of Security and Order at Correctional Institutions

No.	Correctional Institutions	Event Time	Information
1	Lhokseumawe Prison	15 February 2014	
2	Sinabung Prison	January 1, 2016	
3	Bangalore Prison	March 26, 2016	
4	Banceuy Prison	April 23, 2016	
5	Banda Aceh Prison	January 4, 2018, and November 29, 2018	
6	Raba Bima Prison	February 1, 2022	

Source: Processed by the author, 2023

The causes of rebellion and riots were 12 cases against officers, 9 cases of prisoner fights, 7 cases of searches, 4 cases of convict rights conflicts, 2 cases of extortion (Saputra, 2018). As of 2020, there are still many cases of prisoner rebellions, up to the burning of prisons. As was the case in Correctional Manado, as quoted by iNews, a riot occurred at the Class II Correctional Manado, North Sulawesi, on Saturday, April 11 2020. Hundreds of inmates rebelled by throwing stones at the porter guarded by correctional officers, Indonesia National Army (TNI) and the Police.[Kurniawan, 2022]. Not only that, but four buildings in the prison were also burned, and one prisoner was injured. Officers in extinguishing the Manado Correctional fire deployed 10 units of fire engines (iNews, 2020). Directly, such prisoner rebellion has implications for the social environment in prisons. Efforts to create a safe and orderly atmosphere in the prison environment have taken a step back with the various incidents of resistance and rioting. Indirectly, in a broader context, the convicts' rebellion and resistance also had an impact on the general public, bearing in mind that some services to the community in prisons were disrupted and resulted in prisoners escaping when clashes occurred and even rioting and burning prisons. The complex life of detainees and convicts with their various determinants will directly or indirectly affect the security and development system [Genest, 2021]; where in its implementation, the security system must be able to guarantee the safety and comfort of living together and coaching it is hoped that it will improve the quality of these convicts. Moreover, detainees and convicts, in fulfilling their needs and in the interactions that are carried out while undergoing detention or imprisonment, often lead to conflicts which give birth to resistance both individually and in groups.[Easterbrook, 2022]. One of the things that need special attention from the field of security and coaching is the method of solving every problem that occurs in the life of prisoners and convicts must be responded so that it does not cause new and wider problems through resistance by convicts to programs provided by the parties. prison.[Lambert, 2021]. Resistance occurs as a result of restrictions on freedom of movement and limited fulfillment of needs. The resistance and adaptation that characterizes the reality of prison inmates' lives often collide directly with formal rules. Prisoners' resistance in prisons, such as convicts' violation of prison rules, resistance to officers, and even rebellion which resulted in riots in prisons, can be considered as a crucial element in the implementation of the correctional system in Indonesia. Departing from this general understanding, it is necessary to identify the forms of resistance carried out by convicts while serving their sentence in Correctional Institutions so that Correctional Officers can anticipate or prevent greater resistance in the form of rioting and burning of prisons.[Kakupa, 2021]. The resistance and adaptation that characterizes the reality of prison inmates' lives often collide directly with formal rules. Prisoner resistance in prisons, such as convicts' violation of prison rules, resistance to officers, and even rebellion which resulted in riots in prisons, can be considered a crucial element in the implementation of the penitentiary system in Indonesia. 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understanding, it is necessary to identify the forms of resistance carried out by convicts while serving their sentence in Correctional Institutions so that Correctional Officers can anticipate or prevent greater resistance in the form of rioting and burning of prisons. even uprisings that resulted in riots in prisons can be considered as a crucial element in the implementation of the penitentiary system in Indonesia. Departing from this general understanding, it is necessary to identify the forms of resistance carried out by convicts while serving their sentence in Correctional Institutions so that Correctional Officers can anticipate or prevent greater resistance in the form of rioting and burning of prisons.[Alduais, 2021].

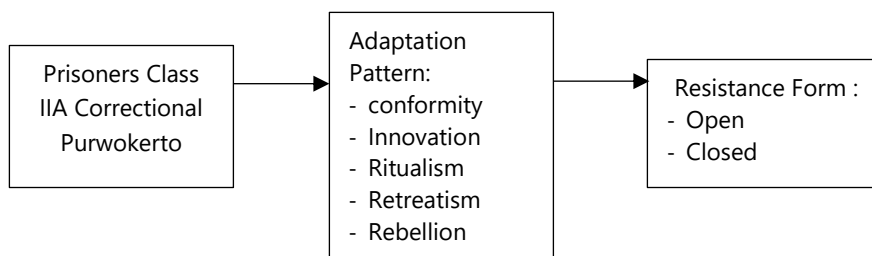
2. Literature Review

James Scott revealed that resistance focuses on forms of resistance that actually exist and occur around everyday life, which clearly illustrates how the forms of resistance of minorities are weak. According to James Scott, there are two forms of resistance, namely 1) Open resistance or public transcript (social protest or demonstration) is an organized, systematic and principled form of resistance, such as rebellion. 2) Closed resistance or hidden transcript (symbolic or ideological) is a rejection of the categories imposed on society, such as deviance, gossip, slander, or withdrawal of respect for those in power. Resistance carried out by convicts in the form of resistance, either open or closed or visible, carried out in the form of deviation from various existing and standard procedures. This is as stated by the theory by Robert K. Merton, namely, deviant behavior is a form of adaptation to certain situations. Robert K. Merton mentions five types of ways of adapting individuals to certain situations. Four of the five types are deviant behavior in, namely 1) Conformity, which is an effort made by a person to achieve goals according to the norms prevailing in society. 2) Innovation is an effort made by someone to achieve goals but ignores the norms that apply in society. 3) Ritualism is an effort to adapt a person to conditions without considering the purpose but in accordance with the norms prevailing in society. 4) Retreatism is a person's attempt to withdraw from the system, in the sense that a person acts no longer based on the norms and goals prevailing in society. 5) Rebellion is a form of adaptation where people no longer recognize the existing social structure and try to create a new social structure.[12] Existing goals are perceived as obstacles to the desired goals. Likewise, the existing ways to achieve these goals are not recognized by society, but people don't recognize that existing way. Deviation can arise as a result of individuals who cannot reach their goals through the right channels.[Bello, 2022]. Deviation occurs because there is no opportunity to obtain facilities and infrastructure to achieve cultural goals in terms of position and social class [Key, 2019]. So that individuals become frustrated and decide to use channels that are not justified in social life [Burhanullah, 2022].

3. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach, a research approach that uncovers certain social situations by describing reality correctly, formed by words based on relevant data collection and analysis techniques obtained from natural situations).[Creswell, 2007]. The type of research is descriptive, namely research that describes an object, phenomenon, or social setting, which will be set forth in a narrative text.[Anggito, 2018]. Through qualitative descriptive, it is expected to be able to produce in-depth descriptions of speech, writing, or behavior that can be observed from certain individuals, groups, communities and organizations. namely understanding in depth the forms of resistance carried out by convicts in the Class II A Correctional Purwokerto. Data collection techniques used interview techniques conducted on informants with the characteristics of convicts who had served a minimum of one year's sentence, tamping or workers, 9 people and Correctional Officers including the Head of the Correctional Security Unit, Security and Order Officers as many as 5 people. Observations were also made to observe behavior, developments, and other things related to prisoner resistance.[Maculan, 2022][Pawar, 2021]

3.1 Thinking Framework



4. Results and Discussion

Convicts are serving prison sentences in the Penitentiary as a consequence of acts violating the criminal law in force in society. In serving his sentence in Correctional Purwokerto, convicts are limited by walls and binding rules so that their freedom of movement is very limited, and this also results in various inmates in it.[Shwaikh, 2018]. In order to survive, inmates adapt to the correctional. Adaptations made by convicts through various efforts to reduce illnesses due to imprisonment are often carried out by means of deviant behavior as a form of resistance or resistance to restrictions on freedom due to imprisonment. Resistance carried out by convicts is also in the context of reducing claims made by the authorities, namely Correctional Institutions, which are listed in strict

rules of order. [Keller, 2022]. This resistance aims not to change a system of upper-class domination but to survive in that system in the sense that it is only to adapt and survive in the Penitentiary.[Hancock, 2020]. Based on the data, it can be explained regarding the forms of prisoner resistance in Purwokerto Prison as follows:

1) Open Resistance

The resistance carried out by convicts against the Penitentiary is the direct interaction between the two parties, which is marked by the emergence of actions originating from direct communication between the upper class (the rulers) of Correctional Institution Officers and the lower class (weak people), namely convicts. The form of open resistance carried out by convicts in Purwokerto Correctional can be explained as follows:

- a. Assault on officers, this attack is a form of open resistance to officers who are considered arbitrary when they take action against convicts in front of other prisoners, thus provoking anger because they feel the same fate as fellow inmates, so they plan to attack one of the officers. This is related to the way of adaptation in the form of rebellion (rebellion). In this form of adaptation, people no longer recognize the existing social structure and try to create a new social structure.[Michna, 2016].
- b. Protests carried out by prisoners, both individually and in groups, resemble demonstrations. Protests can occur because there is something that is considered by convicts as something that narrows the space for movement or something that creates turmoil over the existence of convicts in prison.
- c. Riots/commotion, clashes between prisoners, and even trivial matters of individual affairs can result in fights between groups of prisoners based on ethnicity.
- d. Bribery (the term "lobbying 86"), lobbying efforts made by convicts to unscrupulous officers, is a way to be free from punishment for violating the rules and regulations. Lobbying 86 can be done in the form of money with a certain nominal value or goods such as cigarettes; for example, for 1 (one) cell phone that is caught, the convict must pay Rp. 500,000.00 against unscrupulous officers so that they can be free from sanctions. To get delicious or luxurious food from outside the walls, prisoners can also cooperate with unscrupulous officers.[Flanagan, 1988].
- e. Lying / Alibi, Lies color the lives of convicts in Correctional Purwokerto in an effort to escape the consequences of their mistakes. This lie is usually done by convicts when they commit an offense and cover it up with lies and alibis in order to cover up their mistakes and not want to admit mistakes. An alibi throws at this "deadwood" an excuse with a false confession that blames people who are no longer in Correctional Purwokerto; this is part of the innovation adaptation pattern carried out by convicts in Correctional Purwokerto.
- f. Not participating in coaching, refusal of coaching activities that have been programmed by the prison. Inmates who do not participate in coaching live life in prison only with activities to kill free time, such as eating, sleeping, and watching TV, and some even fill their time by raising ornamental fish, looking for worms to feed the ornamental fish they keep in their rooms. These methods are adaptations of ritualism (ritualism) as an effort to adapt a person to conditions without considering the goal.
- g. False respect, based on displeasure with the presence of officers and the strict attitude of officers towards enforcing regulations at the Correctional Purwokerto. Prisoners are not happy with officers who often control their rooms. This is because, according to the views of the convicts, the officers who often control them only find fault with the convicts.
- h. Pretend inmates who work as tamping or accompanying detainees who help with the duties of Correctional Purwokerto Officers will find a saturation point at work. When convicts are at a saturation point because they become tamping or exhausted, they will commit acts of hypocrisy, usually pretending to be sick so they are free from work. Refusing an offer to be tamping by pretending to be stupid or pretending you can't do a job.

2) Closed Resistance

Resistance or resistance by visible (closed) convicts is carried out in the form of deviations from regular procedures or rules of procedure in prisons, which are outside the knowledge of officers or by committing these violations clandestinely. The form of closed resistance carried out by convicts in Correctional Purwokerto can be explained as follows:

- a. Inmates gossip or chat behind their backs as a way for them to complain about the condition of the officers and the condition of the Correctional Purwokerto. This gossip is a form of closed resistance because inmates are unable to openly reject the rules or the strictness of the officers when guarding the Correctional Purwokerto, so they can only complain by talking behind the officers' backs.[Ricciardelli, 2022].
- b. Illicit Drug Trafficking, based on the confession by the convict with the initials L, admitted that he had consumed cannabis at the Correctional Purwokerto. Even another convict informant with the initials M said he had just seen this type of methamphetamine drug in prison. When the authors conducted the research, they saw for themselves synthetic tobacco-type drugs or more commonly known as gorillas and excimer pills. The author also witnessed other types of drugs and found methamphetamine and several inmates who tested positive for methamphetamine in their urine tests. One of the inmates with the initials E also said that these cannabis and gorilla drugs were the most commonly used by inmates at Correctional Purwokerto. Convicts in the distribution of drugs are either traded or consumed without the knowledge of the officers or clandestinely. This is a form of resistance to prison rules and regulations, as well as part of a form of adaptation to retreatism,

namely one's attempt to withdraw from the system. A person acts no longer based on the norms and goals that apply in society, in this case, outside the goals of coaching in prison and violates the rules that apply in prison.

- c. Use of mobile phones In Correctional Purwokerto, it is often found that inmates have cellphones, both during inspections or room searches and when control officers find inmates using cellphones. The motive for possession of cell phones by convicts is not only to contact their families but also to do the drug business and deceive people. When checked, there is evidence of good communication via WhatsApp chat related to work or working terms for the drug business and found m-banking on the cellphone.
- d. Smuggling of prohibited goods, the smuggling of prohibited goods is carried out by convicts through various means, either through visits, packages, food or even by pelting. Smuggling of prohibited items through throwing, the smuggled goods range from crystal methamphetamine, gorillas and excimer pills neatly wrapped with stones so that they can be thrown over the wall of the Correctional Purwokerto. Items smuggled apart from drugs were also found in the form of cellphones and red wine, and kissing liquor.
- e. Hiding Prohibited Goods (Banker), convicts hide prohibited items in a hidden place which they call a banker. They did this as an attempt to hide from the officers in order to avoid sanctions for possession of these prohibited items. The banker, which they call a place where prohibited items are hidden, is very vague from the view of the officers, or the aim is to trick the officers when they are in control. Usually, these convicts make holes in the wall as a place to hide prohibited items, both cellphones, drugs and others. Bankers are also made inside or outside the room, garden, bathroom, and toilet.
- f. Indebtedness, this innovation adaptation pattern is carried out by convicts with the motive of needing food, the needs of children and wives and even for the benefit of using prohibited items, namely drugs. These debts usually lead to other violations, such as beatings or stabbing by other inmates, because they are difficult to collect.
- g. Sexual deviance is the result of the loss of opportunity to channel sexual desire so that convicts channel it in a deviant way. The majority of convicts channel their sexual desires by masturbating or having sex with same-sex men or homosexuals.

5. Conclusion

The resistance carried out by inmates at the Class IIA Correctional Purwokerto is a way of adapting patterns in living life in prison which is full of limitations and inmates. The resistance carried out by prisoners aims to reduce or minimize the limitations due to claims made by the prison in the form of rules of procedure and policies and also to reduce the suffering caused by imprisonment. This resistance is carried out not to change a system that exists in prison but rather to be able to survive in a life system in Correctional Purwokerto. The resistance carried out by Correctional Purwokerto inmates is divided into open resistance and closed resistance. Where this open resistance is a way to fight the rules that restrain convicts in prisons as well as open resistance efforts against the policies and authorities of the Correctional Purwokerto officers, this open resistance is resistance carried out by convicts with direct interaction with prison officers. This form of open resistance is synonymous with riots, attacks on officers, individual and group protests, "lobbying 86", and not following coaching, even by lying and withdrawing respect. This is part of the pattern of adaptation both in ritualism (ritualism), innovation and rebellion or rebellion. The second form of resistance carried out by prisoners at the Correctional Purwokerto is closed resistance. Closed resistance by inmates at this prison tends to deviations and violations of the existing rules of conduct secretly or without the knowledge of Correctional Purwokerto officials. Forms of closed resistance carried out by convicts include smuggling of prohibited items, both drugs and cellphones, hiding and using prohibited items, attempts to escape, laziness, petty theft, refusal of food rations and even sexual deviation. Closed resistance carried out with various deviations and violations of these rules is part of the pattern of innovation adaptation and adaptation of Retreatism and ritualism. Forms of closed resistance carried out by convicts include smuggling of prohibited items, both drugs and cellphones, hiding and using prohibited items, attempts to escape, laziness, petty theft, refusal of food rations and even sexual deviation. Closed resistance carried out with various deviations and violations of these rules is part of the pattern of innovation adaptation and adaptation of Retreatism and ritualism.

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