



Article Title

The Law Enforcement Role of Correctional Officers towards Inmates: A Case Study of Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the role of officers at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution in law enforcement towards inmates, as well as the factors influencing that role. This research utilizes an empirical legal research approach. Data collection was conducted using three methods: questionnaires, interviews, and observation. The research sample, consisting of 35 individuals, was determined using saturated sampling and proportionate stratified sampling techniques. The collected data were assessed for validity and subsequently analyzed qualitatively. The findings show that the role of officers at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution in law enforcement towards inmates is adequate. This is evidenced by the alignment of key indicators with the collected data, such as in religious guidance and skills training for inmates. Several factors influence the role of correctional officers, including officer integrity, facilities and infrastructure, and inmate awareness. These three factors significantly affect the role of correctional officers in implementing rehabilitation programs for inmates at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution. It is recommended that correctional officers receive training to enhance their professional development, leading to improved inmate rehabilitation. Furthermore, it is suggested that the Head of Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution enhance facilities and infrastructure and establish more cooperation with government agencies and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to improve inmate skills at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution.

Keywords: Correctional Institution; Inmates; Law Enforcement; Correctional Officers.

INTRODUCTION

Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution explicitly declare that Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law (*rechtsstaat*), not on power. All Indonesian citizens are guaranteed legal certainty and are obligated to uphold the law and the government without exception (Setiaji & Ibrahim, 2018). Beyond guaranteeing human life, law also possesses regulatory and coercive characteristics (Hugeng, 2019). Law reigns supreme in our nation, comprising rules for social life that compel society to comply with applicable regulations (Hasibuan, 2013). Anyone unwilling to comply and obey will face firm sanctions as stipulated in these regulations. The objective is to establish justice and peace and to reduce criminal acts within society (Flora, 2018).

Law enforcement is crucial to ensure the attainment of the utility (*doelmatigheid*) of existing regulations (Irawan, 2019). Without firm law enforcement, the normative rules established become meaningless and ineffective (Akhmaddhian, 2016). The protection afforded by the State to the Indonesian nation, as based on the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, emphasizes that:

"... the Government of the State of Indonesia which shall protect all the Indonesian people and their entire native land, and to advance the general welfare, to educate the life of the nation and to participate in the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice,"

Law enforcement serves as the primary foundation in state life for creating order and tranquility (Suprayetno, 2017). Therefore, it is unsurprising that many countries worldwide, including Indonesia, prioritize law enforcement in policy

and reform. This priority is marked by efforts to improve and equip all forms of institutional infrastructure, within the executive and judicial branches, as well as independent supervisory bodies tasked with overseeing the realization of guaranteed law enforcement.

On the other hand, a state based on the rule of law is one dimension of a democratic state that incorporates the substance of human rights (Asnawi, 2013). If the state disregards human rights, it inevitably loses its essence and merely becomes a tool for rulers to oppress the people. Furthermore, by ignoring human rights, the state is certainly reduced to only an instrument for justifying the actions of ruling actors who have committed human rights violations.

Law enforcement correlated with the fulfillment of human rights has been formulated and manifested in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the national context, Law Number 39 of 1999 was established. It is hoped that supervisory institutions and law enforcement agencies can thereby enhance public legal awareness, including active community participation in creating legal order, certainty, and justice. Through community involvement, a sound and adequate legal culture can be properly formed. However, in relation to Law Number 8 of 1981, it stipulates that order and legal certainty are not the ultimate goals. Instead, every human being, including suspects or defendants, must be treated as individuals possessing dignity, self-worth, and respect. They are not inanimate objects or animals to be treated arbitrarily. They are not commodities to be exploited for the enrichment and profit of law enforcers. They must be treated humanely and civilly. Suspects or defendants are not animals, nor are they societal waste to be treated harshly, cruelly, and fiercely.

The process of law enforcement is closely related to the existence of correctional institutions. The correctional system is essentially a manifestation of institutionalizing the formal societal reaction to criminal acts. Initially, this institutionalized reaction focused solely on inflicting suffering upon offenders. However, aligned with societal development and the evolution of penal philosophy, the element of imposing suffering must be accompanied by more humane treatment that respects the human rights of offenders, considering them as individuals, social beings, and religious beings.

As state administrators tasked with duties and functions in law enforcement, particularly in fulfilling and protecting human rights, Correctional Officers must perform their duties and functions optimally. The existence of correctional institutions as law enforcement agencies is also explicitly regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995. Based on Article 8 section (1) of Law Number 12 of 1995, it is stipulated that:

“Correctional Officers ... are Functional Law Enforcement Officials who carry out duties in the fields of guidance, security, and counseling of Correctional Inmates.”

The guidance provided to inmates in correctional institutions is implemented based on age, gender, length of sentence imposed, type of crime, and other criteria according to the needs and developments of the guidance process. In relation to this, particularly concerning the classification of inmates by gender, distinctions are made for the guidance of male inmates and female inmates.

Certainly, differences exist in the treatment between genders during the implementation of guidance. These differences are adjusted according to their respective innate characteristics or implemented using a gender-based approach (Nugraha & Maharani, 2017). Therefore, in carrying out guidance, Correctional Officers must pay attention to the needs and rights of the existing inmates.

For instance, guidance for female inmates is tailored to their feminine nature (femininity), meaning that a female inmate, upon completing her sentence in a correctional institution, should not lose her feminine traits such as maternal instincts, gentleness, and other similar characteristics. Such changes could occur due to environmental influences during their time in the correctional institution.

It can be observed that although the objective of guidance is noble, it may also present contradictory conditions. This situation can lead to the dehumanization of law, which starkly contrasts with the efforts towards holistic human development currently promoted by the Government. Therefore, Correctional Officers must thoroughly understand legal provisions.

Based on the aforementioned description, this research aims to determine the role of Correctional Officers at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution in law enforcement towards inmates, as well as the factors that influence it.

METHOD

This study employs empirical legal research, which views law within its social context (Sampara & Husen, 2016), focusing on the law enforcement towards inmates. The research is conducted in Parepare City, specifically at the Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution. This location was intentionally selected based on the consideration that the institution serves as a technical implementing unit in the fields of security, guidance, and counseling for inmates. More specifically, the location was chosen because it houses a sufficiently representative number of female inmates for this study.

The population in this research consists of two groups: Correctional Officers and inmates. The sample size comprises 35 respondents, determined as follows:

1. Saturated sampling is utilized for the Correctional Officers due to their small population size.
2. Proportionate stratified random sampling, based on the length of sentence, is applied for the inmates.

The types and sources of data used in this study are [\(Irwansyah, 2020\)](#):

1. Primary Data: Data obtained directly from respondents based on the determined population and sample.
2. Secondary Data: Data acquired through a review of legal literature, including statutory regulations, references, academic law journals, legal encyclopedias, and texts or official publications.

To obtain the necessary data for this research, the following data collection techniques are employed [\(Qamar & Rezah, 2020\)](#):

1. Questionnaire: Data collection using a questionnaire instrument or list of questions answered by respondents concerning the issues examined in this study.
2. Interview: Data collection through direct interviews with respondents to gain more in-depth information regarding the issues studied.
3. Observation: Data collection by directly observing activities and events at the research location.

The collected data are subsequently screened based on their validity level and then analyzed qualitatively. This involves describing the data to enable the drawing of clear conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution Officers in Law Enforcement towards Inmates

The implementation of inmate guidance at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution has undergone significant changes. As the spearhead of guidance implementation, Correctional Officers play a crucial role in advancing the correctional institution as a place for the implementation of just law enforcement. Furthermore, Correctional Officers work to transform inmates previously implicated in various legal cases due to disharmony with their families, community members, or even with God. Correctional Officers effect this change through a humane approach. The correctional institution provides maximum guidance and counseling because the primary goal of the correctional system is to enable inmates to realize their mistakes, reform themselves, and refrain from repeating their actions, thereby facilitating their acceptance back into society. Based on

Article 3 of Law Number 12 of 1995, it is stipulated that:

“The correctional system functions to prepare Correctional Inmates for healthy integration with society, enabling them to resume their roles as free and responsible members of the community.”

After serving their sentences, the future of inmates depends on the quality of the guidance they receive. Eventually, they will return to their communities as citizens and contribute to development. Therefore, it is essential to first understand the principles underlying inmate counseling and guidance, aimed at helping them become better individuals than before committing their offenses. The principles of inmate counseling and guidance include, among others (Walukow, 2013):

1. Inmates must be nurtured by providing them with life provisions to become good and useful members of society.
2. Punishment is not an act of state revenge but a form of guidance or protection for individuals who deviate from societal norms.
3. The state does not have the right to make inmates worse or more malicious than they were before entering the correctional institution.
4. While deprived of their freedom and holding inmate status, they must remain connected to society and should not be alienated from it.
5. Work assigned to inmates should not merely be time-filling or solely for the benefit of the Officers, the correctional institution, or the State, but should rather be directed towards national and state development.
6. Guidance and education must be based on the principles of Pancasila.
7. Every inmate is a human being and must be treated as such; although they may have gone astray, it should not be implied that they are criminals.

Based on these principles, guidance for inmates is directed more towards rehabilitation, meaning the inmates' rights are prioritized over imposing a deterrent effect. Inmates are human beings who also require protection, even though they have committed unlawful acts. Furthermore, they need guidance to return to society as individuals who can benefit their surrounding community.

In line with the principles above, several guidance methods are implemented at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, including:

1. Religious Guidance

Upon an inmate's entry into the correctional institution, the first action taken by Correctional Officers is to instill religious awareness through guidance. This is because a religious approach helps prevent inmates' spirits from being overwhelmed by deep regret. Therefore, in such situations, inmates

continuously receive spiritual guidance three times a week through youth organizations at the place of worship within the Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution complex.

Since the conceptual shift of the institution from a prison to a correctional facility, recruitment for Correctional Officers is no longer limited to individuals with strong physiques. Currently, recruitment favors those with good religious knowledge and individuals skilled in handling social issues, such as psychologists and others.

Many inmates have successfully undergone religious guidance implemented in this correctional institution. The matter is relatively straightforward because the Officers at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution can effectively perform their duties as counselors and guides, leading inmates towards the right path within this confined environment.

Inmates at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, both long-term residents and newcomers, receive equal treatment as human beings, encouraging them to recognize and practice life authentically. The Officers strive to provide the best possible guidance according to their abilities, encompassing both religious development and skills training to fulfill the inmates' physical and spiritual needs.

Inmates are treated calmly and respectfully, without yelling or insults that could foster resentment. As stated by Mustafa:¹

"Indeed, it's not just about supervision or preventing inmates from escaping, but about making them aware, so that after leaving this correctional institution, they will no longer repeat wrong or deviant actions."

Furthermore, some inmates expressed:²

"While in the correctional institution, we diligently participate in religious activities, especially congregational prayers at the mosque, listening to regular religious lectures featuring preachers invited from Parepare City and beyond, and engaging in other religion-related activities. We believe that religion brings peace of mind. Many inmates who did not perform prayers while outside the institution have become diligent in performing the five daily prayers after being sentenced here."

¹Interview with Mustafa, Head of the Education and Community Guidance Sub-Section, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 10, 2019.

²Interview with an anonymous Inmate, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 10, 2019.

2. Skills Development

Skills development and training are specifically targeted at inmates serving sentences of two years or more (Dwiatmodjo, 2013). The development of interests and talents aims to equip inmates with expertise in specific skill areas. Moreover, these skills serve as valuable assets for inmates upon their release and return to society.

Skills development encompasses agriculture and plantation work, animal husbandry, carpentry, mechanics/workshop skills, and bamboo/rattan chair weaving. This skills training is divided into several methods, including traditional methods, technical expertise methods, and practical skills methods. These methods aim to make inmates proficient and skilled in their chosen fields. As stated by Abdillah AR.:³

"Skills or specific expertise training is conducted selectively, considering the inmate's origin. For example, inmates from agricultural areas are provided with knowledge of farming and animal husbandry through theory and practice, with carpentry, mechanics, and weaving as additional skills."

It is indeed true if inmates wish to become proficient in a specific field. In this context, they can study diligently under the guidance of an instructor, using adequate equipment to acquire particular skills or expertise. Regarding skills training, it has been mentioned that several methods are used to acquire expertise, including:

a. Traditional Methods

This method focuses on developing skills in agriculture and animal husbandry, specifically targeted at inmates from rural areas, aiming to make them proficient farmers or ranchers. Consequently, within the Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution complex, agricultural plots are cultivated with various vegetables or tubers. The produce is partly consumed by the inmates and partly sold to the community residing around the institution complex. As stated by Suhardiman Purnomo:⁴

"Each block has plantation land, planted according to the instructor's guidance and directions, then maintained for our needs. Part is eaten, and part is sold to buy cigarettes and other necessities."

³Interview with Abdillah AR., Head of the Supervision and Discipline Enforcement Section, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 11, 2019.

⁴Interview with Suhardiman Purnomo, Inmate, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 11, 2019.

Each block provides land and gardens as practical training areas for inmates, based on theoretical or conceptual material received from work guidance instructors. They collectively enjoy the results of their labor. However, inmates are not awarded diplomas or certificates from relevant agencies or the correctional institution itself—for instance, a farming skills certificate from the Department of Agriculture. Yet, such a policy has been implemented by a company employing former inmates, where, after acquiring skills, they are given certificates of expertise, making it easier for them to find employment. This policy intends that upon release, their knowledge and skills are recognized by society, making them eligible for employment or enabling them to provide guidance to the community.

Thus, the correctional institution, directly or indirectly, fosters strong integration between former inmates and the community, potentially mitigating the risk of societal rejection towards former inmates.

b. Technical Expertise Methods

This method encompasses skills in carpentry and mechanics for male inmates, and sewing for female inmates. Unsurprisingly, despite housing individuals with legal issues, inmates at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution are often utilized as mechanics. If a Correctional Officer's motorcycle or car breaks down, there is no need to call an external mechanic. Simply appointing a few inmates sufficiently knowledgeable about the task suffices. As stated by Harley Gustav:⁵

"This workshop skill is quite good, because we are truly guided and mentored by instructors who are quite proficient in mechanics, besides having complete and available equipment."

Observing the workshop space specifically prepared for inmates with interests and talents, whether for primary or supplementary skills, reveals various pieces of workshop equipment ready for use at any time. The same applies to the skills training room for female inmates. As stated by Riska:⁶

"Female inmates also acquire technical skills through work guidance, namely sewing skills. Therefore, the correctional institution, through its work guidance section, has provided several sewing machine units to be used for developing sewing skills."

⁵Interview with Harley Gustav, Inmate, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 10, 2019.

⁶Interview with Riska, Inmate, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 12, 2019.

Block I is designated specifically for female inmates. It houses several sewing machines, both old and new. These machines are used by female inmates to develop their interests and talents, aiming to make them proficient in sewing. However, the sewing equipment is limited in quantity. There is a need to increase the number through assistance from the relevant Ministry, the Regional Government, or companies willing to help procure sewing machines for use by inmates during their sentences. This also aims to create a ready-to-work workforce among inmates upon their release and return to the community.

c. Practical Skills Methods

This method includes skills in weaving from bamboo and wood for male inmates, and handicrafts for female inmates. Although the process is time-consuming, the perseverance of inmates and instructors yields quite satisfactory results. Therefore, the required working time does not diminish the inmates' interest. In fact, these skills are highly favored by inmates possessing relevant talents.

If you visit the office of the Head of the Work Guidance Section at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, you can see several examples of the inmates' work, such as paper crafts transformed into high-quality, sturdy photo frames. Such is the handiwork of individuals confined within these limited spaces.

Furthermore, the development of skills and handicrafts is conducted based on cooperation between the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, the Minister of Manpower, and the Minister of Social Affairs, under Number: M.01-PK.03.01 of 1995. This collaboration aims to prepare inmates and provide them with life provisions for their return to society. Additionally, as further guidance for inmates who have completed their sentences, rehabilitation and social reintegration are necessary so they can naturally reintegrate into their environment.

In recent months, numerous skills activities have been available for inmates at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution. This is due not only to cooperation with the Ministry of Manpower but also to collaborations with Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Consequently, a significant number of inmates participate in skills training for motorcycle and car mechanics, bridal makeup artistry, and masonry and carpentry. These training sessions are conducted at the Parepare City Job Training Center and several locations provided by local SMEs. Each activity location includes supervision by

Correctional Officers. As stated by Abdillah:⁷

"The cooperation with external parties like the Ministry of Manpower, as well as with SMEs and community organizations, is quite good and long-standing. This assists the correctional institution through such training conducted by institutions or community organizations with the good intention of improving the human resources potential of inmates and making them experts in their respective fields. However, these activities are still quite limited, resulting in only a portion of inmates being able to participate in the conducted training sessions."

One encouraging and beneficial aspect is for the inmates who have participated in this training. After completing the technical expertise and practical skills guidance, they are provided, after a certain period, with proof in the form of a certificate. This certificate can later be used to start a business or apply for jobs at places or companies requiring their skills. If such guidance methods are continued and expanded, it is not impossible that inmates in the future will possess strong human resource capabilities and be able to create job opportunities for themselves and others. Moreover, with activities keeping them busy and a sufficiently adequate foundation in religious knowledge, the likelihood of them reverting to deviant citizenship (becoming criminals) becomes very small. As stated by Abdillah:

"There are three main factors contributing to the potential for inmate recidivism. First, incorrect or misguided guidance, meaning an inmate lacks talent for a specific job or skill but is assigned to it anyway, perhaps for profit-driven reasons. Second, societal non-acceptance, due to the perception that inmates are inherently and perpetually criminal and should be avoided or ostracized. Third, factors related to the individual inmate themselves, meaning their skills are adequate and society is willing to accept them, but they are unwilling to work and strive, ultimately taking shortcuts and falling back into crime."

One possibility for inmates after release, equipped with the provisions acquired from the correctional institution, is that they can empower the conditions of their communities and utilize the natural resources in their environment. They might also disseminate the knowledge and skills they have gained to create employment, albeit potentially on a small scale (low economic class), supported by high spirits and adequate skills.

⁷Interview with Abdillah, Officer, Counseling and Skills Education Division, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 10, 2019.

B. Factors Influencing the Role of Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution Officers

1. Officer Integrity Factor

The emergence of democratization brings a logical consequence of increased public responsiveness and critical scrutiny towards officer performance (Tumewu, 2017). Sociologically, every officer holds a status and role. Therefore, individuals holding specific positions are commonly referred to as role holders. Rights or authority pertain to doing or refraining from doing something, while obligation constitutes a burden or duty.

Law enforcers include not only those who apply the law but also those who create it (Bunyamin, 2021). However, the discussion in this research is limited to parties involved in inmate guidance, particularly Correctional Officers as the spearhead and primary actors in this process.

As law enforcers, Correctional Officers are part of the state apparatus tasked with guiding inmates, a role that does not escape public scrutiny. In the open era of reformation, with an increasingly critical society, public services are demanded to operate more professionally within their respective fields. Consequently, Correctional Officers must participate in training organized by the Ministry or other parties to build their character.

To strengthen primary duties and functions in building an Integrity Zone towards a corruption-free zone, and a clean and serving zone, as well as implementing progressive steps, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution held a meeting for all Correctional Officers to sign a commitment, witnessed by the Head of the Correctional Division. This step was taken to enhance the performance of Correctional Officers. Synergy among all Correctional Officers is required to realize this program.

Related to this, an improvement in officer human resources (HR) is expected, as HR represents the potential to develop capabilities as thinkers, planners, and implementers in guiding inmates, enabling them to eventually return to society and become useful individuals within their communities.

Efforts to enhance HR quality should consider the dimensions that consistently pose primary challenges in implementing inmate guidance, including:

- a. Personality dimension, namely the ability to maintain integrity. This dimension encompasses attitude, behavior, ethics, and morality consistent with societal views;

- b. Productivity dimension, referring to the achievement of human activities, such as successfully guiding inmates so they do not repeat unlawful acts; and
- c. Creativity dimension, namely an individual's ability for visionary thinking and presenting cutting-edge methods to create something beneficial for themselves and society.

2. Facilities and Infrastructure Factor

Facilities and infrastructure are the main drivers for implementing inmate guidance in correctional institutions. The availability of supporting facilities is a benchmark for the success of guidance (Purnawati & Ilham, 2022). As stated by Sumardi:⁸

"In developing skills, the institution has provided facilities such as practice areas for mechanics, sewing, rattan and bamboo chair weaving, as well as farming or gardening practice."

The facilities mentioned above are sufficiently adequate. However, some deficiencies still exist but can be managed during the process of inmate guidance. Consequently, many inmates, upon release and return to society, immediately start mechanic workshop businesses using the skills acquired in the correctional institution.

Data regarding the availability of inmate guidance facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Availability of Inmate Guidance Facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution

| Indicator | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Adequate | 25 | 71.43% |
| Less Adequate | 10 | 28.57% |
| Inadequate | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 35 | 100.00% |

Source: Data Processed from Questionnaire Results, 2019

The data in Table 1 indicate that 25 respondents (71.43%) assessed the availability of inmate guidance facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution as adequate, while 10 respondents (28.57%) assessed it as less adequate. No respondents rated the facilities as inadequate.

⁸Interview with Sumardi, Head of the Work Guidance Section, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 10, 2019.

However, the number of inmates increases year by year. Thus, equipment and training space need expansion to ensure the smooth implementation of inmate guidance. Inmates wish to spend their time receiving instruction from Correctional Officers or appointed experts who assist them in developing skills, providing them with provisions to seek employment upon release.

Data regarding the availability of inmate residential room facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Availability of Inmate Residential Room Facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution

| Indicator | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Adequate | 20 | 57.14% |
| Less Adequate | 15 | 42.86% |
| Inadequate | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 35 | 100.00% |

Source: Data Processed from Questionnaire Results, 2019

The data in Table 2 show that 20 respondents (57.14%) assessed the availability of inmate residential room facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution as adequate, while 15 respondents (42.86%) assessed it as less adequate. No respondents rated the facilities as inadequate.

However, the classic problem of overcapacity exists in the correctional institution. Nevertheless, the room facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution are considered good and ideal; cells are equipped with beds with mattresses, decent bathrooms, wardrobes for storing clothes, and there is a TV room in each residential block. Although overcapacity occurs in some rooms, this condition is understandable considering there is only one correctional institution in Parepare City. Most inmates also take a positive view, learning to share and be more patient when dealing with more fellow inmates in each room. Additions needed in each room include fans and improved air ventilation to make the residential rooms cooler.

Therefore, based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that the availability of inmate residential room facilities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution is adequate.

3. Inmate Awareness Factor

Inmate awareness significantly influences the implementation of their guidance because irregular participation prevents them from successfully

acquiring skills (Widiantoro, 2016). Assessing the implementation of guidance is a crucial aspect related to inmates. Awareness serves as an assessment of the inmates' seriousness, particularly regarding skills development, as this provides provisions for them after release. Furthermore, inmates actively participate in activities within the correctional institution, especially skills training such as sewing, mechanics, barbering, and bridal makeup artistry.

Data regarding inmate participation in skills development activities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Inmate Skills Development Activities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution

| Indicator | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| Active | 29 | 82.86% |
| Less Active | 6 | 17.14% |
| Inactive | 0 | 0.00% |
| Total | 35 | 100.00% |

Source: Data Processed from Questionnaire Results, 2019

The data in Table 3 show that 29 respondents (82.86%) reported being active in skills development activities at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, while 6 respondents (17.14%) reported being less active. No respondents reported being inactive. As stated by Said Agil:⁹

"The skills taught by the instructors are very good. We are truly guided and mentored until we are proficient or truly master what is taught. In the motorcycle mechanics training, we were taught how to identify types of vehicle spare parts and how to repair two-wheeled motor vehicles. Some inmates are inactive in training because they have recently received their court verdicts and are still adapting to the correctional institution. They just need time to participate in the training for their future provisions upon release."

From the description of the Factors Influencing the Role of Officers above, it can be concluded that inmate guidance at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution has been running effectively and is quite adequate. However, shortcomings still need addressing, such as adding more guidance rooms, increasing the number of residential rooms for inmates, providing additional training equipment, establishing more cooperation with government agencies and SMEs to enhance inmate expertise, and improving the human resources of Correctional Officers to realize an ideal correctional system.

⁹Interview with Said Agil, Inmate, Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution, July 12, 2019.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis of the research findings and discussion, it is concluded that the role of Correctional Officers in executing their law enforcement function towards inmates at Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution has generally been operating adequately. This adequacy is reflected in the effective implementation of religious and skills development programs, which serve as key indicators of the success of this role. The effectiveness of the officers' role is significantly influenced by the dynamic interplay among three primary factors: the integrity level of the Correctional Officers themselves, the availability of facilities and infrastructure supporting the guidance process, and the level of awareness and active participation of inmates in the offered programs.

Nevertheless, while the officers' role is deemed adequate, the identification of these influencing factors also highlights areas requiring further attention and development for the overall optimization of the correctional system. Therefore, continuous investment in the human resource development of Correctional Officers is recommended through focused training programs aimed at enhancing integrity and effective guidance capabilities. Alongside strengthening internal officer capacity, it is crucial for the Head of Parepare Class 2 Correctional Institution to proactively address challenges related to facility and infrastructure limitations, including planning for facility additions to anticipate potential future increases in the inmate population. Furthermore, expanding strategic collaborations with relevant government agencies and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is vital. Strengthening these external partnerships is expected to significantly enrich the variety and enhance the quality of skills training programs, which in turn will equip inmates with more relevant and adequate competencies to support their successful social and economic reintegration into society upon release.

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