

Assessing Reintegration Through Industrial Activities - Approaches to Social Education

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Abstract— Prisoners are human resources which must be actively involved in prisoner development programs. This shall be a tangible effort so that prisoners can be exposed in productive and constructive activities and to prevent them from negative impacts of imprisonment, so that at the end they can be healthily integrated in the society. One of the important programs to be conducted is the industrial activity in the Prison. This activity evidently can contribute to accomplishing the objective of the prisoner development pursuant to correction system which is social reintegration. Contribution to be able to give tangible results, therefore the efforts of prisoner empowerment must be conducted simultaneously.

Keywords— Industrial prison, Prisoner, Empowerment, Prisoner development program, Social reintegration, Correctional system, Human resources.

1. Introduction

Treatment system for prisoners in Indonesia has far left the retributive, deterrence or resocialization philosophy and currently choose the social reintegration philosophy to be followed. It is based on the premise that crimes happen because of the disintegration existing in the society. Therefore, treatment towards the prisoners is mostly directed to reintegrate the prisoners in the society.

Such social reintegration can be accomplished through the implementation of prisoner development program conducted while they are serving their sentences inside the Prison. One of the prisoner developments programs which is greatly supporting the accomplishment of the social reintegration is the industrial activity in the Prison. Based on the data on Correctional Database System shows that the total amount of prisoners all over Indonesia has already reached 180,949 prisoners. This number, of course, is not something to be ignored. Moreover, out of that amount there are 166,505 prisoners which can be categorized as productive age group. Additionally, the fact is that out of such prisoners with productive age, only a very few are involved in vocational activities in the Prison. Based on the data of Directorate General of Corrections, out of the total number of prisoners with productive age, there are only 2,665 prisoners which have been involved in vocational activities in the Prison. Therefore, there are 163,840 prisoners which have not been involved in the vocational activities. This can be illustrated by the following data of prisoners which are involved in the vocational activities in 3 (three) Prisons (Class III Warungkiara Prison, Class IIA Cibinong Prison, and Class IIA Kuningan Prison):

Table 1. Comparison Data of Prisoners

Prison	Class III Warungkiara Prison		Class IIA Cibinong Prison		Class IIA Kuningan Prison	
	Capacity	Working Prisoner	Capacity	Working Prisoner	Capacity	Working Prisoner
2015	922	32	984	40	368	45
2016	936	127	1151	55	314	52
2017	912	60	1137	65	366	61

This minimum number of prisoners involved in vocational activities is becoming an irrelevant situation, considering the purpose of the prisoner development.

This is since by letting the prisoners stay in their constrained condition without any productive activity can be a factor which may lead them to be trapped in

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indolence. E.R Cass, General Secretary of Prison Association, handling the National of Crime as quoted by [1] stated that, "There is no greater cruelty towards the prisoners other than indolence".

Providing works for the prisoners becomes a very important program, not only as an effort to prevent them from sloth, but actually also as a therapy of physical and moral regeneration for them. Providing works for the prisoners is also based on the understanding that prisoners are potential resources. In the preamble of [2] regarding Corrections clearly states that essentially the prisoners are human beings and human resources, therefore have to be treated fairly and humanely in an integrated development system.

One of the methods to provide works for the prisoners is through industrial activity in the Prison. Industrial activity in the Prison is one of the programs which can be conducted to empower the prisoners. Other than being a media to empower the prisoners, industrial activity in the Prison can also be a supporting instrument to accomplish the reintegration purpose for the prisoners.

Based on such explanation, thus this essay will provide a comprehensive description on the strategic meaning of industrial activity in the Prison as an effort to empower the prisoners, that prisoners are resources which have to be optimally empowered. They are supposedly be given the opportunity to develop productive activity, to involve in the activities which can support the effort for healthy integration in the society.

2. Problem Formulation

Based on the description presented in the introduction, the formulation of the problem in this article is "How is the implementation of social reintegration through industrial activities in the prison?"

3. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research with a case study research approach, which is trying to learn a phenomenon of a case in the real context in Class III Warungkiara Prison, Class IIA Cibinong Prison, and Class IIA Kuningan Prison. The method and procedure of this study used a case study research design by [3], with the following stages: (1) study questions (research questions); (2) research theorem or theoretical framework (proportion of studies); (3) identification of the analysis unit; (4) logical connection of data with theorem or theoretical (logical relationship); (5) criteria for interpreting findings. The number of informants is 16 peoples (3 head of prison, 6 prison officers, 5 inmates and 2 members of non-governmental organizations). The research was held for 7 months. To test the validity of the results of the research, triangulation was carried out with focus group discussion with expert, head of prison, inmates, the personnel department, prison officer Class III Warungkiara Prison, Class IIA Cibinong Prison, and Class IIA Kuningan Prison.

Observations were made by observing work activities in prisons in Indonesia that carry out industrial activities. Whereas literature studies were carried out by studying

various documents, such as books, journal articles, transcripts, and regulations related with topics of social reintegration and industry in the prison. Some of the rules used as references are Law Number 12 Year 1995 concerning Corrections, Book of Criminal Justice Act, Government Regulation Number 99 Year 2012 concerning Terms and Procedures of prisoner's Rights, Minister of Justice Decree Number: M.02- PK.04.10 Year 1990 concerning the Prisoners Guidance Pattern, and Ministry of law and human right regulation Number 53 Year 2016 concerning Management and Utilization of outcome of Industrial Activities in Correctional Institutions.

4. Discussion

Ideally, Prison, as quoted from [4], is "laboratorium of virtue". The beginning of establishment of the Prisons is based on the wish for moral reformation, inside of which are filled with people who are keep moving to work. Prison is not a higher educational institution or university to learn about crimes whereby moral decay is more possible than moral reformation.

Therefore, that is why Sahardjo, on his inauguration speech for Doctor Honoris Cause title on the [5], stated that the purpose of imprisonment is corrections. Based on his opinion, imprisonment is not merely to guard the society for recidivism or to make the convicted to be in misery. Instead, what is more important is that the purpose of imprisonment is to provide guidance and education for the prisoners so they can repent and can be a beneficial member of the society.

The idealism regarding correction as the purpose of imprisonment as stated by Sahardjo has been institutionalized under Law Number 1995 regarding Correction (Law on Correction). Article 1 number 1 of Law on Correction clearly states that Correction Is defined as the activity to develop the prisoners based on the system, institution, and method of development as the final part of the penal system in the criminal justice system. The important point of the definition of Correction is that the activity to be conducted is in the framework to provide development for the prisoners, whereby the implementation of prisoner development is conducted based on the system, institution, and method of development which cannot be separated from the criminal justice system.

In [6] confirmed that the purpose of the implementation of the correctional system is the integrated relationship between live, life, and living of the prisoners. The recovery of live relationship can be defined as a condition whereby the prisoners can form a close bond with the Almighty God by obediently obeying His orders and avoiding His prohibitions. The recovery of life relationship can be defined as a condition whereby the prisoners can play their social roles well. Meanwhile, the recovery of living relationship can be defined as the ability of the prisoners in carrying out their responsibilities to provide for themselves and their families. Therefore, development program is the right effort to recover the relationship of live, life and living in

order for the prisoners can integrate healthily into the society.

The purpose of the development program for the prisoners is to increase the quality so that the prisoners can perceive their mistakes, redeem themselves and not repeat their crimes so that they can be accepted back in the society and can play active role in the development and can live properly as good and responsible citizens (see Article 1 number 2 Law on Correction). Extensively, the purpose of the prisoner development pursuant to correctional system is that the prisoner can integrate healthily in the society.

The success of the prisoner development pursuant to correctional system is based on these 3 (three) pillars: officers, prisoners, and the society. These three pillars together can be the determining factor on whether the process of prisoner development has been achieved or not. The officers are the pillar to carry out the responsibility as the adviser of the prisoners, the prisoners are the subject of the development which hold the responsibility for their own self-awareness to be willing to redeem themselves and to develop self potentials, while the society will be the party to make the on-going prisoner development process to be in high-spirited march as well as to accept the prisoners back in the society life later on.

Prisoner development pursuant to correctional system consists of 2 (two) aspects: personality and self-reliance. Development of the personality focuses on mental and character development so that the prisoners can be whole human beings who are devoted and are responsible for themselves, their family and the society. Meanwhile, the development of prisoners' self-reliance focuses on the development of their talent and skill so that they can get back to their roles as free and responsible society members. Industrial activity in the Prison is one of the methods to develop prisoners' self-reliance. Industry, based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 53 of 2016 on the Management and Utilization of Products of Industrial Activities in Prisons, is defined as all forms of economic activity to process raw materials and/or to utilize the industrial resources in order to produce goods with additional values or benefits, including industrial service. [7] states that the term of "industrial prison" is commonly used to refer to workshop and other facilities inside the prison which provide the opportunity to participate in working activities conducted by the prison, as well as referring to the space to provide vocational training. The purpose of the industrial activity in the Prison as set out in the above-mentioned Minister Regulation are as follows: (1) to prepare the prisoners to be skillful and self-reliant human beings as well as to grow and foster the effort in order to develop the national economy; (2) to increase the organization's self-reliance in fulfilling the necessities; and (3) to fulfill the society or other institution's necessities.

Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia has determined 24 (twenty-four) Prisons conducting the industrial activities in the Prison. Each

Prison is conducting the industrial activities pursuant to its own potentials or resources. There are 24 Prisons designated as the prisons focusing on industrial activities which have been officiated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights on 4 February 2017.

This designation of 24 piloting Prisons conducting the industrial activities shall be the representation of the effort to implement the prisoner empowerment. This is due to the fact that the involvement of the prisoners in the industrial activities can be an indicator that Prison has performed its function as the space to conduct the prisoner development as mandated by Article 1 number 3 Law Number 12 of 1995 regarding Correction.

Table 2 : Piloting Prisons Conducting Industrial Activities

Regional Office of West Java		
1.	Warungkiara Prison	Beef cattle feedlot and agriculture
2.	Sukabumi Prison	Beef and fish processing (meatball)
3.	Bogor Prison	Beef and fish processing (meatball)
4.	Gunung Sindur Prison	Freshwater fish farming and fish feed processing industry
5.	Cibinong Prison	Beef cattle feedlot and freshwater fish farming
6.	Kuningan Prison	Beef cattle feedlot and supporting agriculture for cattle feed
7.	Class I Cirebon Prison	Textile and synthetic rattan production
8.	Class I Sukamiskin Prison	Printing
9.	Class III Bekasi Prison	Facility and infrastructure of industrial prison
10.	Karawang Prison	Vocational training facility
Regional Office of Central Java		
11.	Kendal Open Prison	Vocational training facility
12.	Nusakambangan Narcotic Prison	Batik
13.	Nusakambangan Open Prison	Cow farming
Regional Office of South Sulawesi		
14.	Sungguminasa Narcotic Prison	Freshwater fish farming and fish feed processing
Regional Office of Central Sulawesi		
15.	Palu Prison	Workshop
Regional Office of DKI Jakarta		
16.	Class I Cipinang Prison	Bakery industry
Regional Office of Jambi		
17.	Kuala Tungkal Prison	Fertilizer industry (UPPO machine)
Regional Office of West Sumatera		
18.	Solok Prison	Production of slippers and carpentry
Regional Office of South Sumatera		
19.	Class I Palembang Prison	Egg hatchery
Regional Office of North Sulawesi		
20.	Tondano Prison	Paving stone industry
Regional Office of Central Sulawesi		
21.	Kendari Prison	Paving stone industry
Regional Office of Gorontalo		
22.	Pahuwato Prison	Coconut fibre industry
Regional Office of NTB		
23.	Mataram Open Prison	Free-range chicken farming
Regional Office of West Kalimantan		
24.	Pontianak Prison	Wooden mat production for export

The implementation of industrial activities in the Prison is one of the prisoner empowerment programs which directly or indirectly provides huge contribution in achieving social reintegration purpose. There are at least

5 (five) contributions of the industrial activities in the Prison for the achievement of social reintegration purpose, which are as follows: firstly, industrial activities in the Prison becoming the tool to provide vocational training for the prisoners, as stated by [8]. This vocational training is becoming to be important especially for prisoners with insufficient background skill. With this supply of vocational skill, the prisoners can apply it in the industrial activities conducted in the Prison, and at the end can be used one day to get a job after being finished in serving their sentences.

Secondly, it gives the prisoner an experience to actually involve in industrial activities. Industrial activities which are well managed will be the place for the prisoners to learn about the methods to work, work ethics, and applicable working norms. [9] states that industrial prison will expose the prisoners to routine work and norms. The experience on how to work, work ethics and norms will help them to adapt better when they enter the real working life after being released later on. [10] states that works for the prisoners will teach them about code of ethics in working. Charles E. Scott and Frederick [11] states that this working experience and training can be useful in the future for the prisoners to acquire jobs after serving their sentences.

Thirdly, industrial activities in the Prison can avoid the prisoners from getting involved in deviant or rules-violating behavior. According to [12] industrial activities in the Prison can avoid the prisoners from getting involved in deviant or law-violating behavior and can make them to not repeat their crimes which can lead them back to conviction. The internalized disciplining during participating in the industrial activities in the Prison can also be a factor in reducing the risk of the prisoners to violate the rules. Participation of the prisoners in the industrial activities has helped the prisoners to build confidence and to encourage prosocial behaviors [10].

Forthly, industrial activities in the Prison can provide economic benefits, both for the prisoners and for the Prison. The prisoners can earn wages for the works they have done. Wage becomes the right which must be received by the prisoner as regulated under [12]. Meanwhile for the Prison, industrial activities can help contributing for the expenses to manage the Prison [12].

Fifthly, industrial activities in the Prison can be a factor to suppress the recidivism rate. [11] confirm that the involvement of the prisoners in industrial activities in the Prison can be a factor to prevent the prisoners to repeat their crimes. This can happen because the prisoners involved in industrial activities in the Prison can use their skills to get a job after being released. Also, because they have better attitudes and behaviors due to the experiences gained during being involved in industrial activities in the Prison. To bring the above-mentioned contributions or benefits of the industrial activities in the Prison into realization, empowerment is becoming an important aspect. Empowerment is a process to turn something into more powered or to have power. [11] states that empowerment is focusing on the

giving aspect of trust and motivation, involvement in decision making and no discriminative treatment.

In this context, empowerment is conducted to encourage the prisoners to do something new and beneficial, to be eager in actively participating in industrial activities inside the Prison and to invite them to get out from the comfort zone (indolence) due to imprisonment. The tangible form of the empowerment in industrial activities in the Prison can be done by the following methods:

- 1) giving trust to the prisoners. Moorman as quoted by [18] states that trust is a willingness from someone to depend on someone else because he/she has faith in that other person. In this context, this trust giving is conducted by the Prison officers to the prisoners involved in industrial activities. The trust of Prison officers is manifested by allocating jobs and responsibilities properly pursuant to the prisoner's skill.
- 2) giving motivation to the prisoners. This motivation becomes an important factor to wake up the spirit and the enthusiasm of the prisoners to work. Head of Prison, as well as the officers, has a very crucial role in motivating the prisoners. [12] states that motivation can be in the forms of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. The examples of intrinsic motivation are the satisfaction and the feeling to achieve something, while the examples of extrinsic motivation are reward, punishment, and target achievement. Wage is one of the forms of motivation given to the prisoners involved in industrial activities in the Prison.
- 3) involving the prisoners in decision making activity related to industrial activity in the Prison. By involving the prisoners in decision making, it will create the prisoners' sense of belonging towards the industrial activities in the Prison and can be a way to grow trust between the both.
- 4) giving non-discriminative treatment to each prisoner. By giving non-discriminative treatment, it will create a comfortable working environment and avoid conflicts or fights.

The empowerment of the prisoner is becoming one of important aspects to be implemented so that the industrial activities in the Prison can be conducted continuously and can achieve the expected result. This is because, as mentioned in the earlier part of this essay, the prisoner is one of the pillars which has important role in the implementation of the prisoner development in order to achieve the purpose of the correction, which is social reintegration.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of this discussion is that industrial activities in the Prison is a program which has an incredibly significant contribution to the implementation of the prisoner development pursuant to correctional system to achieve social reintegration. Social reintegration is manifested by industrial activities in the Prison through effective coordination and communication

between the pillars, which are officers, prisoners, corporate and government. This program becomes a tool for the prisoners to obtain skills training, to provide experience for the prisoners to be exposed to activities which introduce them to work ethics and norms, to prevent the prisoners from deviant behaviors, to give economic contributions both for the prisoners and for the Prison, and also can suppress the recidivism rate. For the industrial activity program to be able to actually give contributions as expected, therefore the prisoner empowerment becomes an important thing and has to be conducted. Prisoner empowerment can be implemented in the form of giving trust and motivation, involving the prisoners in decision making, and having no discriminative treatment to the prisoners.

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