

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL INMATES IN MINIMIZING RECIDIVISM (A Study at Class 1 Rajabasa Correctional Institution, Bandar Lampung)

By:

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Recidivism, or the repetition of criminal acts by former inmates, is a serious problem in Indonesia's correctional system. The high recidivism rate indicates that the rehabilitation and social reintegration process hasn't been working effectively. This study aims to analyze the implementation of personality development programs for inmates as an effort to minimize recidivism and to identify the factors that affect the execution of these programs at the Class I Rajabasa Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung.

This study uses an empirical juridical approach supported by a normative juridical approach. Data collection was conducted through literature studies and field studies with interview techniques involving sources consisting of the Head of Class I Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung, Personality Development Officers, and Lecturers from the Criminal Law Department of the Faculty of Law. The obtained data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively to provide a comprehensive overview of the research object.

Research results indicate that the implementation of the personality development program at Class I Rajabasa Prison in Bandar Lampung includes spiritual (religious) development, development of national and state consciousness, as well as Pancasila clinic development. This program is carried out through three stages of development,

namely the initial stage, the advanced stage, and the final stage. However, its implementation still faces various challenges, as reflected in the increase in the number of repeat inmates from 8 individuals in 2020 to 47 individuals in 2024, totaling 122 repeat inmates.

Factors that influence the implementation of personality development programs include: (1) legal factors (legislation), which are adequate but whose implementation is not yet optimal; (2) law enforcement factors, namely the limited number and quality of development officers; (3) facilities and infrastructure factors, in the form of limited budget and supporting infrastructure; (4) community factors, which include negative stigma and discrimination against former inmates; and (5) cultural factors, such as low motivation and active participation of inmates in development activities. This study recommends improving the quality and quantity of development officers, strengthening facilities and infrastructure, developing more innovative and participatory development programs, and educating the community to support the social reintegration of former inmates in order to reduce recidivism in the future.

Keywords: Personality Development, Recidivist, Correctional Institution

ABSTRAK

PENERAPAN PROGRAM PEMBINAAN KEPERIBADIAN WARGA BINAAN PEMASYARAKATAN DALAM MEMINIMALISASI RESIDIVIS (Studi di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas 1 Rajabasa Bandar Lampung)

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Residivis atau pengulangan tindak pidana oleh mantan warga binaan merupakan permasalahan serius dalam sistem pemasyarakatan di Indonesia. Tingginya angka residivis mengindikasikan bahwa proses rehabilitasi dan reintegrasi sosial belum berjalan secara efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan program pembinaan kepribadian bagi warga binaan pemasyarakatan dalam upaya meminimalisasi residivis serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan program tersebut di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Rajabasa Bandar Lampung.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis empiris yang didukung dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi kepustakaan dan studi lapangan dengan teknik wawancara bersama narasumber yang terdiri dari Kepala Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Bandar Lampung, Petugas Pembinaan Kepribadian, dan Dosen Bagian Hukum Pidana Fakultas Hukum. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk memberikan gambaran komprehensif mengenai objek penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan program pembinaan kepribadian di Lapas Kelas I Rajabasa Bandar Lampung meliputi pembinaan kerohanian (keagamaan), pembinaan kesadaran berbangsa dan bernegara, serta pembinaan klinik Pancasila. Program ini dilaksanakan melalui tiga tahapan pembinaan, yaitu tahap awal, tahap lanjutan, dan tahap akhir. Namun demikian, implementasinya masih menghadapi berbagai kendala yang tercermin dari meningkatnya jumlah warga binaan residivis dari 8 orang pada tahun 2020 menjadi 47 orang pada tahun 2024, dengan total 122 orang residivis.

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerapan program pembinaan kepribadian meliputi: (1) faktor hukum (perundang-undangan) yang telah memadai namun implementasinya belum optimal; (2) faktor penegak hukum, yaitu keterbatasan jumlah dan kualitas petugas pembinaan; (3) faktor sarana dan fasilitas, berupa terbatasnya anggaran dan infrastruktur pendukung; (4) faktor masyarakat, yaitu stigma negatif dan diskriminasi terhadap mantan warga binaan; serta (5) faktor kebudayaan, berupa rendahnya motivasi dan partisipasi aktif warga binaan dalam kegiatan pembinaan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya peningkatan kualitas dan kuantitas petugas pembinaan, penguatan sarana dan prasarana, pengembangan program pembinaan yang lebih inovatif dan partisipatif, serta upaya edukasi kepada masyarakat untuk mendukung reintegrasi sosial mantan warga binaan guna menekan angka residivis di masa mendatang.

Kata Kunci: Pembinaan Kepribadian, Residivis, Lembaga Pemasyarakatan