

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR JUVENILE, FEMALE, AND ELDERLY PRISONERS IN THE PROVISIONS OF FACILITIES

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the pattern of coaching female, child, and elderly prisoners and determine the inhibiting and supporting factors of coaching. To overcome problems in the implementation of the development of women, children, and elderly prisoners, synergy is needed between all parties involved, ranging from prisoners, correctional officers, and related agencies to cooperate in the implementation of training for women, children, and elderly prisoners. Normative juridical approach and empirical findings through field observations and interviews at the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution. The results show that the penitentiary applies a dual coaching model - personality development and independence - through religious, educational, physical, and vocational training. Some constraints such as overcapacity, inadequate facilities, lack of professional staff, community stigma, and limited economic support. These programmes reflect the spirit of Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, which prioritises rehabilitation over punishment. However, their success depends on collaboration between correctional institutions, external stakeholders, and the wider community. Strengthening professional capacity and adopting community-based correctional models are key to addressing systemic inequalities in correctional practice.

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Introduction

The shift in prison concept has occurred significantly in recent decades, from a penal approach to a rehabilitation model, this model of rehabilitation seeks to prioritize human dignity, reintegration, and vulnerability-based protection (Gerton, 2021). The prisoners not only received disciplined and orderly treatment but also shifted to legality, equality, and social justice

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(Coyle & Fair, 2018). The condition of the Indonesian state that has enacted Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections affirms the principle that every prisoner—regardless of gender, age, or social status—has the right to humane treatment and access to development programs. However, the empirical reality within correctional institutions still shows striking differences, especially in the treatment of vulnerable groups such as adolescents, women, and elderly inmates (Kerr, 2019; Western, 2021).

An inmate is someone who has committed a crime and has been tried by the Court and has received a decision from a Judge with permanent legal force and the person is handed over to the Penitentiary. Juridically, the definition of prisoners has existed in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections (hereinafter written Law No. 12/1995 / Corrections), namely, prisoners are convicts who are serving a sentence of loss of independence in the Penitentiary (Wulandari, 2016).

Legal Protection of a person is a legal umbrella provided by the State to every citizen residing in Indonesia without exception, including children, women, and even the elderly. Therefore, it should be unfortunate if there are still thoughts, assumptions, and even actions that do not give respect to children, women, and even the elderly who are or have been prisoners (Situmorang, 2019). The act of not giving appreciation is like an example when they have come out of the penitentiary and have changed for the better but society still views them as bad because they have been to prison.

Female prisoners or so-called female fostered citizens have the same rights as male prisoners. It's just that in a penitentiary, female prisoners have several different needs because women have natures that men do not have, such as menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. Because of this, in this case, female prisoners must receive special attention both according to the law and the treatment of community officers (Abdullah, 2016). The position of women in the social, cultural, political, and legal systems often gets a place that is considered unequal and unequal to men included in the scope of prisoners in a prison (prison) (Wulan & Edianti, 2019). Universally, the rights of prisoners that cannot be denied by States even under any circumstances are as stated in the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, namely regarding the right to livelihood and personal safety; Prohibitions on inhibition, slavery, and slave trade; Prohibition of imposing cruel ill-treatment; The right to legal recognition; The right to equality before the Law and/or non-discrimination in its application; The right to remedy; Prohibition against arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; The right to a fair trial; Presumption of innocence and prohibition of ex post facto law; The right to choose citizenship; The right to own wealth; Freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This UN Human Rights Declaration has been stated in Article 4 of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, which reads:

Of course, the above is very influential in the application of the law that applies to female prisoners by law enforcement officials in all prisons in the archipelago, especially in drug cases which are now a concern. But in this case, coaching in law has been implemented, to carry out updates researchers try to conduct research in religious formation and psychologists (Rumadan, 2013).

The Penitentiary, hereinafter referred to as LAPAS is a place to carry out the formation of Prisoners and Correctional Students by Law No. 12 of 1995. The purpose of coaching fostered citizens can be classified into two. First, prevent the recurrence of criminal acts, restore balance, and resolve conflicts. The second is to correct the perpetrators (fostered citizens). This is by (Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections) which states that "this correctional system is organized for prisoners to realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts that have been committed".

The purpose of this study is to determine the pattern of coaching female, child, and elderly prisoners and determine the inhibiting and supporting factors of coaching. To overcome problems in the implementation of the development of women, children, and elderly prisoners,

synergy is needed between all parties involved, ranging from prisoners, correctional officers, and related agencies to cooperate in the implementation of training for women, children, and elderly prisoners. Normative juridical approach and empirical findings through field observations and interviews at the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution. The results show that the penitentiary applies a dual coaching model - personality development and independence - through religious, educational, physical, and vocational training. Some constraints such as overcapacity, inadequate facilities, lack of professional staff, community stigma, and limited economic support. These programmes reflect the spirit of Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, which prioritises rehabilitation over punishment. However, their success depends on collaboration between correctional institutions, external stakeholders, and the wider community. Strengthening professional capacity and adopting community-based correctional models are key to addressing systemic inequalities in correctional practice.

This research fills the gap by analysing how development programmes-both personality-based and vocational-are implemented in Surabaya's Class IIA Women's Correctional Facility and how these programmes align with normative standards for the legal protection of vulnerable prisoners. The focus is not only on the existence of policies but also on their practical effectiveness in ensuring justice and dignity for marginalised prisoners. This article aims to examine the extent to which prison development programmes protect and empower vulnerable prisoners, and evaluate whether these practices meet the principles of correctional justice as stipulated by national and international legal instruments.

Numerous studies have addressed prison overcrowding, the lack of reintegration programmes, and the violation of prisoners' rights in Indonesia (Hamja, 2022; Rizaldi, 2020). However, limited attention has been paid to how the prison system implements protection and development mechanisms that respond specifically to the differentiated needs of vulnerable prisoners (Harahap et al., 2022; Hikmawati, 2020; Pahlevi, 2019). In addition, international conventions-such as the Bangkok Rules (2010) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child-emphasise the need for gender- and age-sensitive correctional policies. These frameworks, however, are often not effectively integrated into the day-to-day operations of Indonesian correctional institutions.

Research Method

The research method used by the author is the normative juridical research method and empirical findings (Leeuw & Schmeets, 2016). The normative juridical aspect involved examining relevant legal instruments, including Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 (as amended), and international human rights instruments such as the Bangkok Rules (2010) and the Mandela Rules (2015). To complement the doctrinal analysis, empirical research was conducted through direct field observation and semi-structured interviews at the Class IIA Women's Penitentiary in Surabaya. Participants included correctional officers, administrators, and inmates from vulnerable groups (juvenile, female, and elderly). A purposive sampling method was used to ensure data relevance. Data were analyzed qualitatively using a thematic approach, focusing on three core indicators: (1) the structure and content of inmate development programs, (2) institutional barriers to program implementation, and (3) alignment with legal norms on the protection of vulnerable prisoners. Qualitative data analysis is a technique that describes and interprets data that has been collected to obtain a general and comprehensive picture of the actual situation through the stages of conceptualization, categorization, relations, and explanation (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Results and discussions

The Role of Surabaya Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution Development for Children, Women, and Elderly Prisoners

To find out the function of the correctional system, it can be seen in Article 3 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, states that: "The correctional system functions to prepare prison-assisted citizens to integrate healthily with society so that they can play a role again as free and responsible members of society". Thus, the function of prisons is to return prisoners to society so that they can blend in and play a role again as free and responsible members of society. Therefore, the role of prisons is as a means to nurture and guide prisoners (van Zijl-Smit & Dünkler, 2021).

Coaching is specifically regulated from Article 5 to Article 9 of Law No. 12 of 1995. Seen Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections regulates the development of Correctional Assisted Citizens carried out in Correctional Institutions and the guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens is carried out in BAPAS. Furthermore, it is emphasized by Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law No. 12 of 1995 which states that the formation and guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens is organized by the Minister and carried out by correctional officers.

Penitentiary as part of the Criminal Justice System, is a place for prisoners to serve their criminal years and acquire various forms of coaching and skills (Reese, 2019). Through this coaching and skills, it is hoped that it can accelerate the process of resocialization of prisoners. Penitentiary through the correctional system provides more humane treatment to prisoners with a coaching pattern. This is of course different from the previous system, namely the prison system. The treatment of prisoners in the prison system with prisons as a place to carry it out emphasizes the element of revenge and tends to use harsh and harsh treatment.

The shift from the prison system to the penal system brought changes in the form of treatment of prisoners. Likewise, the term prison then turned into a Penitentiary hereinafter called LAPAS. The change in terms not only removes the impression of fear and torture in the prison system but also how to provide humane treatment to these prisoners. Departing from Sapipto Rahardjo's view of law as protection, the statement about law as protection provides many changes and one of them is the way prisoners are coached. This paves the way for the treatment of prisoners using correction as a criminal purpose of imprisonment (Rahardjo, 2007). The implementation of imprisonment emphasizes the aspect of formation contained in a process to carry out rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners.

Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections states that this correctional system is organized for prisoners to realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat crimes that have been committed. This is to prepare prisoners to integrate healthily with society. Therefore, to implement the correctional system, community participation is needed both by cooperating in formation and by being willing to accept back prisoners who have finished serving their sentences.

The treatment of prisoners with a system that is oriented towards a form of targeted formation and has the ultimate goal of restoring prisoners' relations with the community emerged before the existence of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. This can be seen through the Circular Letter of the Director General of Community Development No. K.P.13/3/1 dated February 8, 1965.⁴² The circular contains the method of coaching in 4 (four) stages which is a unified development process that is integrated. The stages of development in general are the stage of organization/introduction, the stage of assimilation in the narrow sense, the stage of assimilation in the broad sense, and the stage of integration with the community environment. The concept of integrated and planned coaching in the form of these stages of coaching shows a desire to better implement the objectives of punishment through a system.

Article 14 letter j. Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections states that: "Assimilation

is one of the rights that can be obtained by prisoners". This assimilation is given to prisoners if they have met the requirements, namely, have behaved well, can follow the coaching program well, and have served 1/2 (half) of their criminal term. Assimilation is the process of fostering prison-assisted citizens outside prisons (entramural). This coaching process is carried out by blending prisoners with the community. The purpose and purpose of this assimilation is to prepare prisoners to return to live a good social life.

To prepare prisoners to reintegrate into society, an Open Prison was formed. Article 38 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Prison-Assisted Citizens states that Open Prisons are one of the places to carry out assimilation. Open Prison is a new institution within the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. There are only 6 (six) Open Prisons in Indonesia, namely, Class II B Open Prisons Pasaman, Jakarta, Kendal, Nusa Kambangan, Mataram, and Waikabubak. The establishment of this Open Prison is an implementation of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.03.PR.0703 of 2003 dated April 16, 2003.

This shows a dynamic change in the field of criminal law regarding the treatment of someone who commits a crime in a modern form in the Indonesian criminal law system. Not all prisoners can assimilate into Open Prisons because there are conditions that must be met beforehand. Based on the Circular of the Director General of Corrections dated August 3, 2004, No. E.PK.04.10-115 Concerning the Placement of Inmates in Open Prisons/Agricultural Camps, several requirements must be met by prisoners to be placed in Open Prisons.

Changes in the characteristics of prisoners in resocialization will be obtained through a good coaching system and with more humane approaches. A more effective approach to prevent and prevent the occurrence of criminal countermeasures by criminal offenders is to create a coaching environment that is a reflection of the environment community by and large. The Open Prison environment with a location close to the community environment is one form that is by this approach. This is done to achieve the goals of the penal system to achieve the goals of penalties. In Surabaya Women's Prison, the coaching program is carried out through 3 (three) stages as a continuous program, namely the early stage, advanced stage, and final stage better known as the correctional process. The coaching programs implemented include personality coaching programs and independence coaching.

Personality coaching is coaching that emphasizes the changing aspects of attitudes and behaviors in a better direction, including: Formation of Devotion to God Almighty; for prisoners who practice Islam is given through the Al Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Program. As for prisoners who are Christians by conducting services every Sunday until Thursday in the Church; Intellectual ability development is carried out through non-formal educational activities in the form of the "Lotus" Community Learning Activity Center in the form of Chase Package A, B, and C every Monday to Thursday. This construction program is also equipped with a Reading Garden; Physical coaching is carried out through physical freshness and aerobic gymnastics activities, football, badminton, tennis, basketball, and table tennis; and arts and Recreation Development in the form of bands, calung, entertainment stage performances, and fish fishing ponds.

Self-reliance development is coaching that emphasizes improving skills and expertise as a provision for livelihood after being convicted of a crime. Independence development in addition to being treatment-oriented is also profit-oriented, through programs: Independent businesses include calligraphy, ornamentation, kites, furniture, and ball tailoring; Agribusiness includes agriculture inside and outside Lapas, as well as fisheries cultivation; The industrial business, as the flagship of the Surabaya Class IIA Penitentiary industry is Printing. The results of printing production are in the form of register books to meet the needs of all correctional units in Indonesia. At this time the printing company is developing its business by receiving orders for printed goods from the community; Another industry business that is favored is

Convection, namely the manufacture of prisoner uniform shirts, the manufacture of elementary and junior high school uniforms, and sports shirts.

If the prisoner has served 1/2 of the criminal term, the construction carried out is intramural construction or construction outside the wall, in the form of assimilation, either working independently on outside agricultural land or working for a third party. Furthermore, prisoners who have served 2/3 of their sentences and are eligible are granted Leave Before Release or Parole.

Inmate development carried out by Surabaya Class IIA Penitentiary cannot be separated from the participation of third parties, both from the government, private sector, and social organizations through partnership programs. This partnership program can be further developed, especially for investors who want to participate in improving the Development of Inmates in Sukamiskin Prison to build an independent human beings, so that prisoners after the end of their criminal period can realize mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat crimes so that they can be accepted again by the community, can actively play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens.

Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center is the scope of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Java located on Jl. Pecorrectionan I, RT.22/RW.04, Balongsari, Kebonagung, Porong District, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java 61274. About the coaching efforts carried out by the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center for prisoners / fostered citizens based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Pattern of Training for Prisoners and Prisoners.

The form of coaching as stipulated in the regulation includes 2 (two) things including:

1. Personality coaching; and
2. Self-reliance coaching.

The manifestations of personality development include fostering religious awareness, fostering nation and state, fostering intellectual abilities, fostering legal awareness, and fostering integrating themselves with society. The form of self-reliance development includes skills programs to support independent businesses, skills to support small businesses, skills developed according to the talents of prisoners, and skills to support industrial businesses or agricultural activities (plantations) using intermediate technology or high technology.

The efforts taken in the orientation of the implementation of coaching to prisoners or prison-assisted citizens in prisons are intended to provide provisions and shape the mental attitude of prisoners to realize all their actions and mistakes that have occurred previously in their lives. Furthermore, do not repeat criminal acts, improve oneself and become virtuous human beings when returning to the community environment (resocialization).

The implementation of guidance carried out in prisons requires the role and cooperation of elements contained in the institution such as correctional officers, correctional-assisted citizens, and families or communities in supporting activities aimed at prison residents. Therefore, the implementation of the coaching program requires integration, especially between prisoners or prison-assisted citizens concerned, law officers who have an interest in coaching, and the general public who will accept correctional-assisted citizens later in community life as before.

In the implementation of coaching for prisoners or prison-assisted citizens, there are 3 (three) important things that must first be understood so that the implementation of the guidance is maximum and by expectations for prisoners, correctional officers, and the community in general, namely:

1. That the correctional process be organized and managed in a spirit of nurturing and fostering rather than retribution and imprisonment;

2. That the correctional process includes the formation of inmates inside and outside the institution (intramural and etramural); and
3. The correctional process requires participation, and cohesiveness from correctional officers to prisoners and correctional students as well as members of the general public.

Moving on from the statement above, before correctional officers carry out the process of coaching prisoners, they first know and understand the methods that can be done and it is hoped that the coaching program can run effectively and efficiently. And with other hopes that the goals of coaching such as resuscitating prisoners so that they become like in their lives in society (resocialization) can be achieved.

The methods used by officers of the Head of Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center in carrying out coaching and guidance for prisoners are as follows:

1. Top-Down Approach and Bottom-Up Approach Method Top-down approach coaching is a form of coaching by coaching from top to bottom. This coaching model is applied by correctional officers to prisoners according to the abilities and personalities of prisoners. Meanwhile, bottom-up approach coaching is an approach that is carried out from the bottom up. In this approach, prisoners are allowed to choose or determine the types of coaching desired and by the talents of prisoners provided by the Head of Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center.
2. Combined Method between Individuals (personal) and Groups (groups). Coaching using this combined method is applied by adjusting the abilities and personalities of prisoners. Each prisoner has a different educational background, community life background, attitudes and behaviors as well as talents and interests, thus affecting the abilities and personalities of each prisoner.

Based on this, the training carried out on prisoners is not the same as each other.

1. The coaching provided is persuasive and educative The coaching carried out by officers aims to change the behavior of prisoners through example and treat them fairly. With such coaching, it is hoped that prisoners can show their commendable attitude. In addition, prison officials also consider that prisoners are part of a society that has self-respect and dignity like other human beings.
2. Coaching is carried out Systematically and Continuously This coaching contains the understanding that the coaching carried out every day to prisoners has an attachment to one another so that prisoners can gradually understand the material presented. The delivery of material by officers is delivered according to the ability of each inmate.
3. Coaching is carried out by Direct Interaction (Officers and prisoners) Family This coaching is carried out, for example, when officers provide counseling guidance to prisoners. In providing guidance, the officer does not view the prisoner as guilty, but he considers the prisoner as part of society who has human rights and must be respected. Officers consider inmates to be part of a family member. With this method, prisoners can submit complaints and problems faced to officers openly.

The embodiment of the formation system for prisoners still prioritizes the rights of prisoners while serving criminal sentences in prisons, this is regulated in Article 14 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, prisoners have the right to perform worship by religion or belief; receive care, both spiritual and temporal; getting an education and teaching; get proper health services and food; lodge complaints; obtain reading materials and follow other mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited; obtaining wages or premiums for work performed; receive visits from the family of legal counsel or certain other persons; obtaining a reduction in criminal term (remission); getting assimilation opportunities including leave, visiting family; obtain parole; get leave ahead of release; and obtain other rights by applicable laws and regulations.

From some of the rights above, the researcher conducted an interview with one of the inmates (Andriyana / 34 years old / female) regarding the service and guidance efforts provided by Surabaya Class IIA Correctional Institution officers, as follows: "Prison officers have conveyed and informed the prisoners (prisoners) about the rights given while in prison. The officer also mentioned the facilities that exist to support the implementation of these rights such as mosques (places of worship), sports venues, family visiting areas, and so on."

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that an inmate or correctional facility citizen will get the delivery of things that are his rights and obligations. This effort was made as a means to provide good service because every inmate who first settled did not get known information unless the correctional officer conveyed it. On another occasion, researchers conducted an interview with the Head of Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center (Mrs. Amiek Diyah Ambarwati A.Md. I.P., S.H.) regarding the implementation of functions and services as well as the forms of guidance provided to prison-assisted residents, he presented his argument as follows: "The Head of Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center has carried it out by applicable laws and regulations. The form of coaching to correctional assisted citizens (WBP) is in the form of personality coaching and independence coaching. While service efforts are carried out as already known by all prison-assisted residents who are their rights, the form of service such as sleeping, eating, drinking, clothing, and so on. Which is all given by prison officers directly to the inmates".

Based on the explanation above, services and treatment to prison-assisted citizens are carried out with procedures outlined in government regulations, one of which is in Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 28 of 2006 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Prison-Assisted Citizens. The implementation of the fulfillment of rights for prisoners based on the principle of equal treatment and service is the most important part for prison officers in carrying out their duties and functions.

The forms of coaching for prisoners are regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Justice No: M.02-PK. 04. 10-1990 as has been done by the Head Officer of the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center to train prisoners.

This type of coaching consists of a personality coaching program and an independence coaching program. The purpose of the two coaching programs is as a provision for life both materially and spiritually.

1. Personality Development Program, through sports activities, namely physical freshness gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, futsal, and volleyball. This activity is carried out every day (Monday-Saturday); Spiritual guidance activities are Monthly recitation, yassinan recitation (for Islam); Christian spiritual guidance (for Christianity); and Buddhist spiritual guidance (for Buddhism). This activity is carried out every day during their respective worship times; Art activities are degung, marawis, band music, kasidahan, single organ, and dance. This activity is carried out from Monday – Saturday taking turns with their respective schedules; and National and state awareness activities, namely flag (apple) ceremony activities. This activity is held every Monday in the third week.
2. Self-Reliance Program through skills training activities, namely scouting training which is held every Friday and Saturday. Interest skills education is agricultural activities by farming and cultivating catfish in the area around the Head of Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center. Work skills education is making painting, and carving crafts that are usually exhibited in Lapas. In addition, other handicrafts such as kites, blangkon, calluses, konde, wigs, and other souvenirs are to be marketed outside Lapas.

Personality coaching must be followed by all prisoners without exception, while independence coaching is only followed by those who are interested. In the provisions of the

Head of Class IIA Surabaya Women's Detention Center, each prisoner is required to follow at least one form of independence development that has been provided according to their interests and talents. This provision is applied because the form of self-reliance development is a provision of life for prisoners after they are free. When prisoners finish their sentences and return to society, they can use the skills they have trained in prisons as their basic livelihood. Therefore, with several forms of coaching activities provided by the Head of Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center for prisoners which are attended by all prisoners, this form of activity runs well and effectively as a provision for prisoners in living life after finishing living in this institution.

Inhibiting and Supporting Factors for the Development Pattern of Surabaya Class IIA Penitentiary for Juvenile, Women, and Elderly Prisoners.

The supporting factors for the development of prisoners in the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution are arguably quite complete and quite adequate because, in the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, there are already facilities and infrastructure such as prayer places, sports facilities, facilities and infrastructure for fostering independence. Even the implementation of coaching in community institutions is also very good at carrying out according to existing rules.

In the study, it also mentioned several factors that hinder prisons (Jewkes et al., 2016), including:

1. Facilities and infrastructure factors (Stamatiou et al., 2022)
2. Factors of relationships between prisoners. This factor is very influential in the coaching process because if the relationship is established in a positive direction, it will facilitate the coaching process, but if in the opposite direction, it will complicate or slow down this process. In addition to having an impact on coaching, this will also harm the prisoner (Auty & Liebling, 2020).
3. Fund Factor. Funds are a problem that often occurs in prisons which causes not optimal formation processes in prisons (Harding, 2018).
4. Factors of community participation. Community participation turns out to be influential in this case because society often stigmatizes former prisoners as something bad and tends to reject their existence to return to society (Brosens, 2019).
5. The coaching officer factor. Some things about coaching officers sometimes cause misunderstandings and mistrust between inmates and officers, thus hampering the coaching process. This is like the attitude of officers to prisoners who tend to be rude makes them feel afraid and others are the lack of professional officers as coaches, such as psychologists or psychiatrists who are experts in their fields and personnel from the field of social sciences (Morrison, 2019).

Not only that, but the lack of a coaching task force becomes one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of coaching. The lack of coaching officers can cause the implementation of coaching not to run optimally so that the former prisoner does not get his guidance as directed and again the former prisoner can also repeat the same crime after they have been discharged from prison (Ryan et al., 2022).

Conclusion

The implementation of coaching efforts carried out by the Head of Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center for prisoners has been carried out by the provisions of the applicable laws, namely Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections and Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens. The form of activities provided consists of personality development programs consisting of sports, spirituality, arts, and national and state awareness activities. Furthermore,

the independence coaching program consists of training activities on skills, interests, and work skills for prisoners. The supporting factors for the implementation of formation in community institutions are good enough to carry out according to existing rules, but it is effective for prisoners who claim to be deterrent, but for recidivist prisoners they consider it to be normal. Obstacles or obstacles found in the implementation of training for prisoners by Surabaya Class IIA Correctional Institution officers include the field of human resources (professional care), administrative fields, the field of laws and regulations (juridical), the fields of facilities and infrastructure, culture and society, social and economic conditions of prisoners. With several findings as obstacles in the implementation of coaching for prisoners, the researcher is of the view that the coaching process carried out by the Head Officer of the Surabaya Class IIA Women's Detention Center Class IIA Surabaya needs to be improved for the better in the future.

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