

Implementation of Parole in Prisoner Development in Correctional Institutions (Case Study at Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya)

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Abstract

Parole is one of the mechanisms in the criminal justice system that aims to reintegrate prisoners into society before their sentence ends, with certain conditions. This study aims to examine the implementation of parole in Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya, focusing on implementation and its challenges. The research method used is quantitative descriptive with an empirical juridical approach involving observation, in-depth interviews with inmates and prison officers, and analysis of related documents. The study results show that the implementation of parole in the Class 1 Prison in Surabaya has been going well and by applicable regulations. However, this study also found several obstacles, such as the absence of a guarantor as a condition for the implementation of parole, community resistance, the unpreparedness of the inmates themselves, and the factor of administrative completeness. In conclusion, although parole in the Class 1 Prison in Surabaya has been running well and its implementation has been in accordance with applicable regulations, its implementation requires improvements in terms of socialization to the guarantor and the community, and coordination between institutions is further improved. The recommendations of this study are increased training for prison officers, increased cooperation with community organizations, and the formulation of policies that are more supportive of the parole program.

Keywords

Coaching, Parole, Prisoners.



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INTRODUCTION

Correctional service is one of the important aspects of the criminal justice system that aims to maintain social order, rehabilitate prisoners, and return them to society as productive individuals. In this context, parole is a significant instrument in providing a second chance for inmates to reintegrate socially after serving part of their sentence in correctional institutions.¹ Parole is not only a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding but

¹ Scott E Wolfe and Spencer G Lawson, "The Organizational Justice Effect among Criminal Justice Employees: A Meta-analysis," *Criminology* 58, no. 4 (2020): 619 – 44.

also a strategic step in supporting the rehabilitation process of inmates and preventing recidivism.

The Surabaya Correctional Institution (Lapas) is one of the largest prisons in Indonesia that plays a central role in the implementation of correctional policies in the East Java region. As an institution that accommodates various categories of inmates with various case backgrounds and crime profiles, the Surabaya Prison is responsible for carrying out various rehabilitation and social reintegration programs, including parole programs. The implementation of parole in the Surabaya Prison is a reflection of the government's efforts to manage the inmate population more effectively and humanely.

The study on parole has great relevance in the context of Indonesian corrections, especially in optimizing the criminal justice system in favor of rehabilitation and social reintegration. This research not only deepens our understanding of the implementation of parole in Surabaya Class 1 Prison but also makes an important contribution to the renewal of correctional policies and practices that are more adaptive to social changes and community needs.

The parole policy in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services and its various implementing regulations. According to the regulation, inmates can apply for parole after serving part of their sentence and meeting certain conditions set.² The Correctional Observer Team (TPP) conducts the parole eligibility evaluation process, assessing whether the inmate is ready to return to society safely and productively.

Parole has two benefits at once, namely as a means of coaching so that inmates who will return to the community have time to adjust to the environment so that they can be accepted back into the community. Parole can also reduce overcapacity in prisons and

² Kuntadi Kuntadi, "House of Restorative Justice as a Forum of Actualizing the Nation's Culture in Solving Criminal Cases," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 22, no. 2 (July 2022): 323–33, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.JDH.2022.22.2.3242>.

prisons. With Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services, which has removed special requirements for applying for parole for inmates of special crimes such as justice collaborators, the implementation of parole in correctional institutions should be maximized.³ If the implementation of parole is maximized, it will slowly solve or at least reduce the problem of overcapacity in prisons and prisons in Indonesia.⁴ However, in reality, in the Surabaya Class 1 Correctional Institution, not all convicts can carry out parole for certain reasons. This will hinder one of the objectives of establishing Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which is to reduce the problem of overcapacity in prisons and prisons in Indonesia.⁵

From the background that has been revealed above, the author is interested in further research on the implementation of parole for inmates and the obstacles that occur in the Surabaya Class 1 Prison. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the implementation of parole in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. It is hoped that this research can add literature and insight into the parole system in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya Class I Prison, as well as open up opportunities for further research in this field.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is empirical juridical research. Empirical juridical research is a method that combines legal studies with empirical data obtained from observations and observations in the field. In the context of this study, an empirical juridical approach is used to examine how regulations and policies regarding parole are

³ Daniel P Mears and Mark C Stafford, "A Reconceptualization of Social Bond Theory to Predict Change Sequences in Offending," *Crime & Delinquency*, 2022, 0011287221088000.

⁴ Mariam Farida and Benjamin G Cook, "Religious Assessment and Reintegration Responses: The Use of Religious Supports within Prison-Based Services in Australia," *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, 2023, 1–10.

⁵ Aan Asphianto, "Criminal Law Study on the Effectiveness of Prison Criminal in the Settlement of General Criminal Actions Related to the Indonesian Criminal Justice System," *Global Journal of Politics and Law Research* 11, no. 3 (2023): 54–71.

applied in Surabaya Prisons.⁶ This includes a review of laws and regulations, internal prison policies, and applicable administrative procedures.

Collect data from the field regarding the implementation of parole, such as the results of prisoner evaluations, the number of prisoners released on parole, and the effectiveness and challenges faced in implementing this policy. Comparing legal theories regarding parole with practices that occur in the field. This is to evaluate the extent to which applicable legal principles

This study's population consists of officers and inmates in the Class 1 Correctional Institution of Surabaya. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation and analyzed using the Descriptive Statistics approach. Descriptive data analysis is a statistical technique used to present data in a more structured and easy-to-understand form. This technique involves using a variety of statistical measures to describe the key characteristics of the dataset, such as distribution, central tendencies, and variability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data obtained from the Surabaya Class 1 Correctional Institution document, the author obtained the number of inmates who received parole from January 2023 to December 2023, as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Grant of Parole to Prisoners in Class 1 Correctional Institution Surabaya for the 2023 Period

Moon	Proposed	Realization
January	47	47
February	49	47
March	13	13

⁶ M. Madaninabawi and Jawade Hafidz, "Legal Consequences of Financing a PT Established by Husband and Wife Without a Marriage Agreement on the Signing of a Lease Agreement" 3, no. 4 (2021): 1286–98.

April	17	17
May	32	32
June	23	23
July	33	33
August	36	36
September	65	63
October	38	38
November	21	21
December	22	22
Sum	396	392

According to Mr. Hadi as the Community Guidance staff at the Class 1 Prison in Surabaya on April 15, 2024, explained that:

"Parole is one of the processes of fostering inmates outside of correctional institutions, where they are returned to the general public to live a life like society in general. All inmates who are serving parole are under the supervision of the Correctional Center. Parole is the right of all inmates who have served at least 2/3 of their sentence with the provision that 2/3 of the sentence is a minimum of 9 months in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of Permenkumham Number 3 of 2018" Mr. Hadi also explained that several conditions must be met so that inmates can

carry out Parole.

"In order to be able to carry out parole, prisoners must meet several requirements, both substantive requirements and administrative requirements. The substantive requirements are explained in article 82 of Permenkumham Number 3 of 2018 while the administrative requirements are explained in article 83 of Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022. Some of the documents that must be completed include a copy of the ID card, a copy of the KK, a copy of the list of changes, a copy of the verdict and the minutes of the implementation of the verdict, a coaching report made by the prisoner's guardian/assessor, a correctional research report (Litmas) from Bapas about the family that will receive the inmate and the surrounding community as well

as other parties related to the inmate, a copy of register F, family guarantee letter, and statement letter from the inmate not to commit another crime."

In addition to explaining the requirements for implementing Parole, Mr. Hadi also explained the flow and procedures for managing Parole, starting from submission to issuance of the Decree.

"Every inmate applying for Parole will be given directions to complete the administrative requirements as previously explained. The guarantor makes a letter of guarantee and a statement signed by the guarantor and known by the Village Head / Village Head. take a photocopy of the list of changes, verdicts and minutes of implementation of the decision (BA8) in the registration sub-section. Making a certificate has no other case from the prosecutor's office. Participating in the correctional research session carried out by the Community Supervisor (PK) from Bapas grade 1 Surabaya. Participating in the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) session by the Surabaya Prison. The Surabaya Prison submitted a proposal for the release of the Martyrs to the Director General of Corrections with a copy of the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Java. The Head of the East Java Regional Office verified a copy of the proposal to grant Parole. The Director General of Corrections verifies the Proposal for the Grant of Parole. The Director General of Corrections, on behalf of the Minister, made a decision to grant Parole. The Surabaya Prison received and carried out the Parole Decree. Surabaya Prison implements the Parole Decree."

According to Mr. Hadi as the Community Guidance staff of the Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institution on April 15, 2024 explained that:

"Some inhibiting factors that often occur in the Surabaya Prison in the implementation of Parole are that the inmate's family does not want to be a guarantor, there are inmates who their families no longer recognize, and there are even some whose whereabouts are unknown. In addition, it is also because the surrounding environment cannot accept the inmate. For example, for inmates with murder cases, when litmas is carried out by the father, it is found in the field that when the prisoner returns home, there is a high possibility of retaliation from the victim's side, this is a consideration of the correctional observer team so that the prisoner can fail to get parole."

Mr. Pujiyanto, as a staff of Community Guidance, also added by saying:

"Apart from the family and the environment, factors that hinder the implementation of Parole can also occur because the inmate has committed a disciplinary violation

and has been recorded in register F so that the grant of parole cannot be submitted. There have also been obstacles due to psychological factors from the inmates themselves, who do not want to be released on parole for certain reasons. There have also been cases where inmates failed to get parole because when they submitted, the prosecutor's office provided information that the prisoner was still involved in other cases."

The author conducted direct interviews with several inmates who could not carry out parole to get more information. On April 16, 2024, an interview was conducted with Mr. Joko, an inmate in the theft case, he said that:

"I have applied for parole with my own wife's guarantor, but after reaching the litmus stage, I was declared unable to carry out parole because the results of litmus said that the people in my village could not accept me. Maybe the community has not been able to forgive me because I used to be the head of the thugs in my village and often caused trouble."

Mr. Sulaiman, an inmate in the murder case, also explained the reason why he did not want to carry out parole.

"I have served more than 2/3 of the sentence. I was offered by the prison to apply for parole, but I refused because I was still not ready to face the victim's family. If I go home, the victim's family will definitely take revenge. So, I spent my sentence in prison while performing worship diligently to reduce my sins."

Likewise with Mr. Wahyu, the inmate in the money laundering case also explained that:

"I have applied for parole, but when I asked for information not in other cases to the Prosecutor's Office, the Prosecutor's Office replied that other cases still ensnared me and were waiting for trial. Therefore, I cannot proceed with the application for parole."

Based on the data in table 4.1, the implementation of parole in 2023 at the Class 1 Correctional Institution in Surabaya shows that of the 396 inmates proposed for parole by the Class 1 Correctional Institution in Surabaya, 392 people or around 99% have been realized, this means that the implementation of parole in Class 1 Correctional Institution in Surabaya has been successful.

Based on the results of the author's interview with the staff of the Community Guidance of the Surabaya Class 1 Prison, the author can analyze that Parole is one of the inmate coaching processes carried out outside the Correctional Institution. Parole is the right of all inmates who have met the requirements, both substantive and administrative requirements.⁷

The substantive requirements for receiving Parole at the Class 1 Correctional Institution in Surabaya are "as follows:

1. Have served a minimum of 2/3 of the sentence, with the provision that 2/3 of the sentence is at least 9 months.
2. Behaving well while serving a minimum of the last 9 months is counted before the 2/3rd of the criminal term.
3. Have participated in the coaching program well, diligently, and enthusiastically.
4. The community can accept the parole program."

Meanwhile, the administrative requirements to receive "Parole at the Class 1 Correctional Institution of Surabaya are as follows:

1. Copy of Family Card (KK)
2. Photocopy of ID card
3. Photocopy of the fruit list
4. Photocopy of the court decision (verdict) and the minutes of the implementation of the court decision (B.A.8)
5. Original certificate from the Prosecutor's Office that the prisoner concerned has no case or is involved in other criminal acts.
6. Coaching report made by the Guardian/Assessor of the inmate

⁷ Lina Herlina and Asep Suryana, "Implementation Efforts of Regional Autonomy Policy in Education (Analysis of Strategic Plans of District/City Education Offices in Indonesia 2013-2018)," 2020.

7. Community Research Report (LITMAS) from the Correctional Center about the family that will receive the inmate and the situation of the surrounding community and other parties related to the inmate
8. Copy of register F of the list containing disciplinary violations committed by inmates during their sentence in Correctional Institutions
9. Letter of Guarantee from family
10. Statement letter of the inmate not to commit another criminal act"

Based on the results of interviews with the staff of Community Guidance at the Surabaya Class 1 Correctional Institution, the author also obtained information about the procedures for managing Parole at the Surabaya Class 1 Correctional Institution as follows:

1. Make a letter of guarantee and statement signed by the guarantor and known by the Village Head / Village Head.
2. Take a photocopy of the list of changes, verdicts and BA8 in the Registration sub-section
3. Making a certificate has no other case from the prosecutor's office.
4. Participating in the Correctional Research session carried out by the Community Supervisor (PK) from Bapas Class 1 Surabaya.
5. Participating in the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) session at the Surabaya Prison.
6. The Surabaya Prison submitted a proposal for the release of the Martyrs to the Director General of Corrections with a copy of the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Java.
7. The Head of the East Java Regional Office verified a copy of the proposal to grant Parole.

8. The Director General of Corrections verifies the Proposal for the Grant of Parole.
9. The Director General of Corrections, on behalf of the Minister, made a decision to grant Parole.
10. The Surabaya Prison received and carried out the Parole Decree.
11. Surabaya Prison implements the Parole Decree."

Based on the results of interviews that the author has conducted with officers of the Class 1 Correctional Institution of Surabaya and several inmates at the Class 1 Correctional Institution of Surabaya, it can be concluded that some of the obstacles that occurred in the implementation of Parole at the Class 1 Correctional Institution of Surabaya include:

1. The inmate's family does not want to be a guarantor, or the existence of the narcotic family is not found
2. The surrounding community that does not want to accept the inmate concerned
3. The inmate has committed a disciplinary violation
4. The psychological factor of the inmate himself who does not want to carry out Parole
5. The inmate is still in another case that has not been decided

Soerjono Soekanto explained that there are elements that can be used as a benchmark in the effectiveness of the implementation of a rule, namely legal factors, individuals who make and implement regulations are called law enforcers, the existence of facilities or facilities that support law enforcers in carrying out their duties, and the community within the scope of the law enforcement, as well as cultural factors based on human association.

1. Legal Clarity and Consistency

Legal clarity in the context of parole means that the rules and procedures related to parole must be clearly stated and easy to understand. The law must clearly define what is

meant by parole, the criteria/requirements for meeting the conditions for parole, the procedure for implementing parole. For the implementation of parole in the Surabaya Class 1 Prison, the rules clearly refer to Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 3 of 2018 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Parole, Leave Ahead of Release, and Conditional Leave.⁸

Legal consistency means that the application of rules and procedures regarding parole must be carried out fairly and uniformly. Parole rules and criteria at Surabaya Prison are applied consistently to all eligible inmates. This ensures that decisions are made based on the same principles and standards without any bias or different treatments.⁹ The evaluation process of parole applications has also been carried out consistently for all cases, ensuring that the assessment is carried out objectively based on the criteria set.

2. Supervision and Law Enforcement

After parole, inmates will be under the supervision of Correctional Center officers. This supervision includes regular visits, periodic reports, and monitoring of inmate behavior. Inmates must participate in rehabilitation or reintegration programs designed to help them reintegrate into society.¹⁰ From the results of the analysis, it was found that the supervision and enforcement of the law on parole at the Surabaya Correctional Institution has been running well, this is evidenced by the absence of inmates who have carried out parole during 2023 who have committed criminal acts again.¹¹

⁸ Md Mahfuzur Rahman Khan and Rajia Sultana, "Shift in the Role of Criminology in Criminal Law: Reflecting the Doctrinal Change," *Annals of Justice and Humanity* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–10.

⁹ Prianto Yuwono, F R Mella Ismelina, and Gabriella Elia, "Legal Empowerment in Baduy Migrant, Lebak-Banten," in *Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Social Sciences and Humanities (TICASH 2019)* (Atlantis Press, 2020), 591–98.

¹⁰ John Kenedi, "Criminal Policy (Penal Policy) In the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Multicultural Education* 6, no. 1 (2020): 68–74.

¹¹ Yoga Adhyatma, Denny Saputra Kurniawan, and Aldi Demas Akira, "Criminal Accountability for Actors and Legal Protection for Online Cat Calling Criminal Victims," *Journal of Development Research* 7, no. 1 (2023): 158–67.

3. Legal Culture

The legal culture in Surabaya Prison affects how parole is applied and viewed. A culture that supports transparency, accountability, and rehabilitation contributes to a fairer and more effective system. This ensures that eligible inmates get a decent reintegration opportunity while maintaining community protection.¹²

According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal culture reflects the interaction between legal norms, practices, and values that affect the way the law is applied. In Surabaya Prison, this legal culture is manifested in every stage of the parole process, from submission to supervision and law enforcement.¹³

4. Resources

The implementation of parole in Surabaya Prison cannot be separated from the influence of various resources that support the effective implementation of this system. Referring to Soerjono Soekanto's concept, resources involving human, facility, information, and financial aspects play an important role in determining the success and fairness of the parole process.¹⁴ The resources available in the Surabaya Prison, as outlined by Soerjono Soekanto, play a key role in ensuring the effective implementation of parole. Well-trained human resources, adequate facilities, access to the right information, and strong financial support all contribute to a fair and rehabilitative system.¹⁵ With good management and proper support, the parole process can run smoothly, support the reintegration of prisoners into society, and ensure protection for the community.

5. Community Participation

¹² Fence M Wantu et al., "The Law on Plant Protection, an Effort to Save Indonesia's Earth: A Review of International Publications," *International Journal of Modern Agriculture* 10, no. 1 (2021): 867–79.

¹³ Arifin Maruf, "Legal Aspects of Environment in Indonesia: An Efforts to Prevent Environmental Damage and Pollution," *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 1, no. 1 (2021).

¹⁴ Nour Chams and Josep García-Blandón, "On the Importance of Sustainable Human Resource Management for the Adoption of Sustainable Development Goals," *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* 141 (2019): 109–22.

¹⁵ Malcolm MacLachlan et al., "Assistive Technology Policy: A Position Paper from the First Global Research, Innovation, and Education on Assistive Technology (GREAT) Summit," *Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology* 13, no. 5 (2018): 454–66.

Soerjono Soekanto stated that a society's legal culture is determined not only by existing norms and regulations but also by the active participation of the community itself. Public participation in the legal process, including in parole, is an important element that can affect the effectiveness and fairness of the legal system.¹⁶

Community participation is an important element in the implementation of parole in Surabaya Prisons, by Soerjono Soekanto's views on legal culture. Social support, involvement of community organizations and NGOs, and community oversight contribute to the success of the prisoner reintegration process and the improvement of public safety. Addressing challenges through education, collaboration, and the development of support programs will ensure more effective and meaningful community participation in the parole system.¹⁷

The parole procedure at the Class 1 Prison in Surabaya has been running in accordance with applicable regulations. Every inmate applying for parole must meet several criteria, including good behavior while in prison, participation in rehabilitation programs, and the presence of guarantees from family or other parties.¹⁸ Based on interviews with prison officers, it is known that this process involves several stages, ranging from submitting an application and assessment by officers to approval by the authorities. The results showed that most eligible inmates managed to get parole. However, there are still some cases where the inmate does not meet all the criteria set, so his application is rejected.

¹⁶ Putera Astomo, "Legal Politics of Responsive National Education System in the Globalization Era and the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Yuridika* 36, no. 2 (2021): 401–26.

¹⁷ M Thahir and Ismail Nasution, "Analysis Of The Legal Status Of Forced Marriage (Ijbar) By Walimu Jbir In Marriage From The Perspective Of Islamic Law," *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and Humanities* 6, no. 3 (2023): 1390–99.

¹⁸ Nuriyanto Lilam Kadarin, "The Effect of Masjid Management on People Empowerment in Surabaya City Pengaruh Pengelolaan Masjid Terhadap Pemberdayaan Umat Di Kota Surabaya," *Jurnal Bimas Islam* 11, no. IV (2018): 749–82.

The Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institution has implemented Parole well, although there are still several factors that are obstacles in its implementation. 1) Prisoner Guarantor: One of the main problems is the difficulty of finding a guarantor who meets the requirements set by the penitentiary. The guarantor must have economic stability and good morality and can provide support and supervision to prisoners after parole. Some individuals may be reluctant to become guarantors due to concerns about the liability and potential risks associated with including inmates in their environment. 2) Community Resistance: Public resistance to the existence of former prisoners is a significant challenge in the implementation of parole. Based on the results of interviews with prison officers, it was found that there are still many people who have a negative stigma against former inmates. This is due to concerns about the possibility of inmates committing crimes again, as well as distrust in the rehabilitation process undergone by inmates in prisons.¹⁹

This resistance has an impact on the difficulty of inmates to reintegrate into society. Many former inmates have had difficulty finding work and being accepted back by their families and neighborhoods. 3) Readiness of Prisoners: Mental readiness and skills of inmates are also important factors in the success of parole. Interviews with prisoners released on parole showed that many of them felt unprepared to face life outside prison. They admitted that finding a job and adapting to the new social environment was difficult. While in prison, inmates receive coaching programs and skills training. However, not all inmates feel that the training provided is sufficient to prepare them for challenges outside prisons. Some inmates expressed the need for more intensive training programs relevant to the job market's needs. 4) Administrative factors: The administrative process for applying for and completing parole often involves a variety of complicated and

¹⁹ Aden Dejene Tolla and Patrick Bashizi Bashige Murhula, "The Effectiveness of Restorative Justice Practices on Victims of Crime: Evidence from South Africa," *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* 10, no. 1 (2021): 98–110.

convoluted procedures. This can include excessive documentation requirements or ambiguity regarding the steps that the inmate or related parties should take.

The parole process often involves coordination between correctional institutions, authorities in the police force, and possibly court institutions. This lack of effective coordination between various agencies can hinder the administrative process and slow down decision-making.

Criminal theory provides a framework for understanding the purpose and application of punishment in the criminal justice system. Some of the relevant criminal theories in this context include retributive, utilitarian, rehabilitation, and restorative theories. Rehabilitation theory focuses on improving the behavior of inmates so that they can return to society as better individuals.²⁰ Social and psychological constraints and the lack of an effective rehabilitation program in Surabaya Prison show that the rehabilitative approach has not been maximized. Therefore, there needs to be an increase in rehabilitation programs to ensure that inmates are mentally and socially prepared to return to society.²¹

Special prevention theory emphasizes the prevention of crime through deterrent and rehabilitation effects. Social and psychological constraints, as well as limited facilities and resources, can reduce the effectiveness of parole as a preventative tool. Adequate rehabilitation programs and strong social support are needed to ensure that inmates can reintegrate well into society and not repeat crimes.

The theory of retribution focuses on the principle of proportionate retribution. According to this theory, the punishment must be proportional to the crime committed. In the context of parole, administrative and legal constraints can interfere with the principle

²⁰ La Ode Bariun, Rahman Hasima, and Rizki Ramadani, "Incest in the Intersection Between Criminal Law and Bugis Custom," *International Journal of Management and Education in Human Development* 2, no. 01 (2022): 64–71.

²¹ Tonderai W Shumba and Indres Moodley, "Part 1: A Review of Using Photovoice as a Disability Research Method: Implications for Eliciting the Experiences of Persons with Disabilities on the Community Based Rehabilitation Programme in Namibia," *African Journal of Disability* 7, no. 1 (2018): 1–11.

of retributive justice if eligible inmates are unable to obtain parole due to such obstacles. Therefore, there needs to be improvements in the system to ensure that the sentences given and the parole process are in accordance with the principles of retributive justice.²²

A comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed to overcome the problem of implementing parole in the Class I Prison in Surabaya. Solutions involving a wide range of parties, including governments, NGOs, communities, and the inmates, can help create a more effective and fair parole system. By addressing the issue of guarantors, community resistance, prisoner readiness, and administrative factors, it is hoped that prisoners can better serve parole, reintegrate into society, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the implementation of parole in the Surabaya Class 1 Correctional Institution has been running in accordance with the latest law and is considered successful because in 2023 the number of parole realized is 99% of the proposed amount. However, there are still several obstacles in the implementation of parole in the Class 1 Correctional Institution in Surabaya, including the absence of guarantors, community resistance, inmate readiness, and administrative factors.

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²² Jose M Martín-Criado, Jose A Casas, and Rosario Ortega-Ruiz, "Parental Supervision: Predictive Variables of Positive Involvement in Cyberbullying Prevention," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18, no. 4 (2021): 1562.

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