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## Implementation of the Role of Correctional Guardians in the Development of Assisted Citizens in Correctional Institutions (Case Study at Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya)

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### Abstract

Crime cases that are still widely committed by the community have increased the volume of inmates in correctional institutions. According to the Police, most criminal incidents in Indonesia occurred at night, with 15,703 incidents, 15,501 criminal incidents during the day, and 15,501 crimes in the afternoon. Efforts to overcome social deviation include providing harsh sanctions, improving public relations, and facilitating reintegration to create a deterrent effect for perpetrators of social deviation. To overcome the increase in the number of inmates in correctional institutions, correctional guardians are needed to foster inmates to become better individuals when they return to society. This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach in which direct observation, interviews, and questionnaires will be carried out. The results of this study stated that many yang fostered the Class I Institution of Surabaya has provided programs to educate the inmates. However, the role of guardians carried out by guardians does not all go well; there are still obstacles and handling problems that are not immediately responded to, so the inmates feel inadequate in the services received.

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### Keywords

Correctional Institutions, Coaching, Role of Guardians, Assisted Citizens, Correctional Guardians.



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## INTRODUCTION

As the largest multicultural country, Indonesia faces various challenges in the criminal justice system, including the development of inmates in Correctional Institutions (Lapas). Correctional institutions not only function as places of detention, but also as places of rehabilitation and social reintegration. Correctional institutions have a strategic role in the criminal justice system, especially in coaching inmates.<sup>1</sup> This coaching aims to change the behavior of inmates so that they can reintegrate into society with better

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<sup>1</sup> Murdianto Murdianto and Suparman Jayadi, "Discriminative Stigma against Inclusive Students in Vocational High School in Mataram, Indonesia," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 7, no. 1 (2020): 614–22.

attitudes and behaviors. One of the important elements in coaching is the role of the Correctional Guardian. As part of the prison structure, the Correctional Guardian functions as a guide, motivator, and facilitator in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the inmates.<sup>2</sup>

Based on information from the Police, most criminal incidents in Indonesia occur at night. A total of 15,703 criminal incidents took place between 18.00 and 21.59, equivalent to 11.42% of the total criminal cases in Indonesia from January to April 2023. In addition, 15,501 incidents occurred between 08.00 and 11.59, and the same number was recorded between 15.00 and 17.59. Meanwhile, as many as 14,884 cases occurred in the time range from 04.00 to 04.59.<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the incident, criminal punishment was given to the perpetrators. This law enforcement process involves various parties, such as the police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional officers, who strategically carry out these duties.<sup>4</sup> Efforts to handle social deviations include the provision of strict sanctions, improved relations with the community, and facilitation of reintegration to create a deterrent effect for perpetrators. These measures are also implemented in correctional institutions as part of the development of perpetrators of social deviations.<sup>5</sup>

However, implementing the role of Correctional Guardians often faces various challenges, such as a lack of human resources, limited facilities, and high inmate capacity that exceeds the capacity of prisons. In the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution, the problem of overcapacity, which has become a national issue, also affects coaching

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<sup>2</sup> Mohammadanwar Moheghi, Mohammad Ghorbanzadeh, and Jalil Abedi, "The Investigation and Criticism Moral Development Ideas of Kohlberg, Piaget and Gilligan," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 7, no. 2 (2020): 362–74.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Haris Maiza Putra and Hisam Ahyani, "Internalization in Islamic Law Progressive in Criminal Law Changes in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah* 20, no. 1 (2022): 68–90.

<sup>5</sup> 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>.

effectiveness.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the relationship between the Correctional Guardian and the inmates is often hampered by suboptimal communication patterns and the lack of training provided to the Correctional Guardian itself.

As a state of law, all aspects of community and national life in Indonesia must be based on legal rules that comply with laws and regulations and sanction those who violate them. In addition to imposing penalties for law violators, the state must guide those who commit violations or crimes.<sup>7</sup> The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is committed to building a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. In carrying out this task, the country faces various challenges, including law violations. The process of arresting, adjudicating, and placing law offenders in correctional institutions as fostered citizens or inmates is part of the state's efforts.<sup>8</sup> However, the task does not stop there. When the inmates return to the community as law-abiding individuals, it is only the beginning of their journey.

The Correctional Institution functions as a place of coaching for inmates. In Indonesia, the penal system not only aims to be a tool to prevent crime, but also as a means of reintegration into society. Therefore, the development of law violators is part of the penal system. The court may decide to send the offender to a detention center or correctional institution, where they will serve the remainder of their sentence. Community support in accepting back inmates, including former inmates, is an urgent need.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the role of correctional officers is very important in determining the success of

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

<sup>7</sup> M B Adi Wicaksono, IGAK Rachmi Handayani, and Lego Karjoko, "State Policy's Analysis in the Redistribution of Reformed Agrarian Lands From Forest Areas in Indonesia (Study of Presidential Regulation Number 86 Year 2018 Regarding Agrarian Reform)," in *3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)* (Atlantis Press, 2019), 174–78.

<sup>8</sup> Dinda Zuliani Madjid et al., "Student as Online Prostitution Crime Offender (Study in Semarang City)," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (2019): 201–32.

<sup>9</sup> Willem Robert Mawitjere, "The Policy Formulation of Law and Regulations Concerning Law Enforcement Violators of Health Protocols in Preventing the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the South Minahasa Regency," in *Unima International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (UNICSSH 2022)* (Atlantis Press, 2023), 1945–52.

the coaching programs provided. Assisted citizens have various problems, advantages, and disadvantages that can directly or indirectly affect the security system. Therefore, the implementation of a security system must be able to ensure the safety and comfort of living together.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the interaction between inmates in meeting their needs and serving sentences often triggers conflicts that can lead to violence, both individually and in groups. To overcome this, the security sector needs to pay attention to solving every problem in the environment of prisoners and inmates so as not to create new and bigger problems.

Various studies have been conducted on the role of the Correctional Guardian in fostering the inmates, but there are still several problems that are obstacles to its implementation. Some of them are: lack of clarity on the duties and functions of the Correctional Guardian in daily practice, uneven quality of coaching implementation between one prison and another prison, and lack of innovation in the coaching approach carried out by the Correctional Guardian.<sup>11</sup>

Previous research has focused more on structural and administrative aspects in the development of inmates, but rarely discusses in depth the interaction and interpersonal relationship between Correctional Wards and inmates.<sup>12</sup> This study will attempt to fill the research gap by exploring how the implementation of the role of the Correctional Guardian can be improved through an interpersonal approach, coaching program innovation, and optimization of available resources in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. Thus, this research is unique in offering a new perspective that focuses more on aspects of personal relationships and coaching innovation.

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<sup>10</sup> Arief Budi Pratomo, Sabil Mokodenseho, and Adit Mohammad Aziz, "Data Encryption and Anonymization Techniques for Enhanced Information System Security and Privacy," *West Science Information System and Technology* 1, no. 01 (2023): 1–9.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the role of Correctional Guardians in the development of inmates in Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya. It is hoped that it can contribute to the development of theories of inmate coaching, especially those related to the role of the Correctional Ward.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a quantitative approach. Legal research aims to answer a variety of legal questions, both academically and practically, which include legal principles, applicable legal norms, and the implementation of existing laws. This research is included in the type of empirical legal research with data collection through observation, interviews, and questionnaires. This field research aims to answer the formulation of the problem and test the hypothesis that has been formulated previously. Positive legal research includes the study of legal grammar inconsistencies and legal validity. Therefore, this study will further elaborate on laws and regulations that are not written clearly or in detail, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of their implementation.

In this study, the population used is correctional officers who serve as correctional guardians at the Class I Correctional Institution in Surabaya. The sample taken consisted of 5 correctional wards from a total of 28 people, which were selected based on the researcher's time limitations and work schedule which did not always coincide with all the correctional wards. In addition, as many as 10 inmates were also used as research samples. The sampling technique used is random sampling (randomly) based on the correctional guardian's working days, which coincides with the research schedule. This study uses primary and secondary data sources. Primary data is data obtained directly by researchers through observation, interviews, and documentation. In analyzing the data collected, quantitative analysis techniques are used on primary and secondary data that are naturalistic and have not been processed. Once all the data is collected, the data is processed and analyzed systematically and then grouped into the appropriate categories.

After the data is organized systematically, the next step is to draw conclusions based on the results of quantitative analysis to answer research questions. The analysis of this legal material is carried out using an analytical descriptive approach.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research conducted in the field, several data points were obtained and are presented in the following sections:

Program Pembinaan Warga Binaan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Surabaya Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Surabaya, which operates under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, has the primary task of providing guidance to inmates in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. The rehabilitation activities aim to enhance personal abilities to work independently and become better individuals before reintegrating into society. The rehabilitation activities at Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Surabaya are diverse, including the following:

1. Personality Development
2. Independence Development
  - a. Agricultural Activities. Furniture Production Activities. Tofu Production Activities. Barber Shop Activities

### **Program for the Development of Assisted Citizens with Disabilities in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya**

Existing coaching programs, such as personality and independence, are more emphasized to inmates who have a healthy body without any shortcomings, in contrast to the inmates who have limitations in their movements or what is commonly called a disability. The Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution provides a coaching program for inmates with disabilities to fulfill their rights by providing special guidance in the field of personality, especially in religious activities.

Coaching in the religious field aims to get closer to God Almighty and increase obedience to His commandments. In addition, this religious activity is also expected to motivate the inmates and increase their gratitude for the life opportunities they still enjoy. This activity focuses on worship and includes studies and competitions that can increase the inmates' enthusiasm.

### **Impact of the Implementation of the Assisted Citizen Development Program of Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution**

The existence of various activity programs to foster inmates in the Class I Correctional Institution in Surabaya has had a significant impact. This is because the program's main goal is for inmates to have strong skills and mentality and to be equipped with useful knowledge while in the penitentiary. This coaching also aims to prepare the inmates to be ready to live and work properly when they return to the community.

As conveyed by Mr. Setyono:

*"With these various coaching programs it is intended for the inmates. Providing a lot of useful knowledge so that it can be used in the next life when returning to their respective families. And it can also provide a life to work with halal sustenance."*

Based on the results of interviews during the study, it can be concluded and classified as the objectives of the impact of the coaching program as follows:

#### 1. Boosting Confidence

While in the correctional institution, inmates are required to follow various regulations and activities that have been set, including training or coaching. Coaching activities, which are the main task of correctional institutions, have proven to provide significant results for inmates. Therefore, the supervisor is assigned to foster and educate the inmates to have an open mind and enthusiasm to live life.

As conveyed by Mr. Setyo Tri Cahyono:

*"When I got the decision to serve my sentence here for a predetermined time, I felt like I couldn't do anything but do the same activities. Far from the free life I felt before. However, here, it turns out that there are many positive activities that I can do. The supervisor gave a lot of guidance to all of us. Those who want to learn and participate in this activity may be more enthusiastic, because there is no other activity that can be done other than participating in the activities here. Here, we are all trained, fostered, and educated to stay alive as we were in the previous days, just not in a free environment. However, all of this can arouse the spirit of life for us as inmates here."*

## 2. Skills for Work

The Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya has various coaching programs that collaborate with professionals to provide coaching in accordance with the programs that have been prepared. This is in line with what was conveyed by Mr. Puji Harianto:

*"Yes, many activities here aim to improve the inmates' creativity or skills. Many cases of inmates require them to be here. Therefore, they are fostered and trained so that they can return to a productive life and be ready to work. Those who previously frequently committed theft, fraud, and other acts, here are trained to have skills that can support them to work independently. The hope is that when they return to society, they will have positive activities and can work with good skills."*

## 3. Improving Discipline Attitudes

Coaching activities not only aim to improve the skills possessed by the inmates but also train them to always be disciplined. This coaching fosters a sense of responsibility for the work done every day while in the correctional institution. With this sense of responsibility, the inmates slowly began to be more disciplined in managing their time and completing their work.

This was also expressed by Mr. BA, one of the inmates:

*"During my time participating in coaching activities at this Correctional Institution, I learned a lot about how to start work and have to follow the rules at work. In work, there are processes and procedures, which cannot be done carelessly. After getting my job training here, I have a sense of responsibility every day —waking up early, getting ready, and going to work with my friends here."*

## 4. Becoming a More Religious Person



The coaching activities prepared by the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution aim to increase the inmates' independence and strengthen their gratitude to God Almighty. Religious or spiritual coaching is a method designed so that inmates have better behavior and morals, as well as increase their awareness of religion. The goal is to motivate the spirit and desire of the inmates to be closer to God and deepen their respective religious understanding.

As stated by Mr. IL in an interview:

*"Previously, I was indeed lacking in terms of religion, so I ended up in this place. My life used to be messy, but I can learn many things here. I happen to be a Muslim, and here, many religious activities are carried out. Especially for Muslims, there are congregational prayers at all times, as well as other activities such as religious lectures when commemorating Islamic holidays, as well as various competitions that can increase the faith of assisted residents like me."*

### **The Role of Supervisors as Correctional Guardians in Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya**

The coaching carried out by the supervisor as a correctional guardian includes the task of accompanying, guiding, supervising, and researching every activity of the inmates. These tasks are interrelated with each other. Based on the results of interviews with correctional wards (as subjects), their roles can be summarized as follows:

1. Recording every administration of the inmates
2. Observe, record, and report on the development of the inmates.
3. Functions as an information medium for inmates.
4. Providing motivation to the inmates.
5. It is a place of complaint for inmates.
6. Creating comfort in social life in the institutional environment.

### **Obstacles in the Process of Fostering Assisted Citizens in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya**

Coaching activities do not always run as smoothly as planned. Several obstacles are often faced. Based on the results of interviews with subjects and informants at

the Class I Correctional Institution in Surabaya, these obstacles are presented in Table 4.4 below.

**Table 4. 1** Obstacles in the Process of Fostering Assisted Citizens by Supervisors in Class I Prisons

No.	Obstacles
1.	Not all inmates understand the law, which has an impact on their behavior and personality that is difficult to guide. As a result, despite following a coaching series, they have not shown significant changes.
2.	The number of supervisors is not proportional to the number of inmates. This causes each officer to be responsible for the development of a large number of inmates.
3.	Lack of motivation provided by the supervisor as a correctional guardian to the inmates. As a result, there are still inmates who do not have the confidence to live a productive life.
4.	Lack of special attention to every complaint submitted by the inmates. As a result, some of them still violate the provisions and rules of the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution, even though they have been guided because the number of correctional guardians is not proportional to the number of inmates.
5.	Slow response or lack of firm action from the supervisor to the complaints of the inmates. This causes these complaints not to get adequate solutions.

(Source: Author)

### **Efforts to Reduce Obstacles in the Priority of Assisted Residents in Liembaga Kiemasyarakat Kielas I Surabaya**

Based on the obstacles that trigger the inhibition of coaching activities, it is necessary to make efforts to overcome or alleviate these factors. The Class I Surabaya

Correctional Institution has carried out several methods to overcome this. The following efforts have been made at the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya:

1. Appoint inmates who have qualified to become Companion Prisoners
2. Approaching Correctional Assisted Residents by creating structures in residential blocks consisting of Residential block leaders who have functions and responsibilities to assist officers in the implementation of coaching and security programs as well as order in residential blocks and tamping.
3. Properly record the inmates who have had rapid development after participating in the fostered program. So, it will be submitted to Litmas for remission.
4. Building cooperation with third parties to optimize coaching programs for correctional-assisted citizens. In terms of personality development programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, church pastors, Scout Officers, Provincial/City BNN, and PKBM Institutions.
5. Carrying out approaches by the Correctional Guardian and Correctional Development Officer by calling the Correctional Assisted Citizens to find the best solution, the Correctional Assisted Citizens Development Program is an obligation that the Correctional Assisted Citizens must fulfill because the purpose of this coaching program is to provide and integrate the Correctional Assisted Citizens back into the community before the end of the criminal term.

## **Discussion**

The coaching program implemented by the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution aims to improve the morals and behavior of the inmates. This coaching also aims to improve their quality so that when they return to society, they can be well-received and able to be independent in work. Thus, they are expected to no longer commit acts that violate applicable rules or laws.<sup>13</sup> The appointment of correctional

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498 | <sup>13</sup> Piliang Faisal and Zainul Kisman, "Information and Communication Technology Utilization Effectiveness in

guardians and the determination of the duties carried out must be carried out based on the Decree of the Head of Correctional Institution Number W15. EXACTLY. PAS1-547. PK.05.01 of 2023 concerning the Appointment of Correctional Guardians, namely:

1. Carry out assistance during the inmate undergoing the coaching process, both in interacting with fellow residents, officers, families, and community members;
2. Record the identity, background of criminal acts, the background of social life, and explore the potential of inmates (specifically for terrorism inmates using profiling forms) to be developed and aligned with coaching programs;
3. Paying attention, observing, and recording the development of coaching, positive behavior changes, relationships with family and community, and obedience to the discipline of the Correctional Institution;
4. Make reports on the progress of coaching and changes in inmate behavior periodically as supporting data for the Coaching Litmas for the benefit of the Correctional Observer Team session in determining further coaching programs;
5. Propose to the Correctional Observer Team that inmates can be given a coaching program based on their talents, interests, and needs regarding the coaching program in accordance with the stages and processes of corrections, based on the results of the coaching litmus, which attaches the results of risk and needs assessments;
6. Receive complaints, conduct consultations if inmates experience obstacles, interact with fellow inmates and officers, and participate in coaching programs.
7. Coordinating with relevant law enforcement officials in the context of coaching, securing prisons, and the process of integrating inmates into the community.

As well as prohibitions that must be avoided by correctional guardians based on the Decree of the Head of Correctional Institution Number W15. EXACTLY. PAS1-547. PK.05.01 of 2023 concerning the Appointment of Correctional Guardians, namely:

1. Acting as a liaison or intermediary between inmates and other parties who are not related to and/or related to the coaching program;
2. Extorting or soliciting rewards for services to inmates for whom the guardianship is responsible;
3. Visiting the inmate's family of his own accord without the knowledge and permission of the Head of the Prison.

The Guardian of the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution has implemented the above regulations well. However, some points are still not good in its implementation, such as in point 6 of the task section in the Decree of the Head of the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution Number W15. EXACTLY. PAS1-547. PK.05.01 of 2023 concerning the Appointment of Correctional Guardians. This is also related to the results of interviews with inmates, which stated that the value was lacking and needed improvement.

In line with the duties of the Correctional Guardian in Law, Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services Article 36 and the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PK.04.10 of 2007 tenting Wali Piiemasyarakat an, the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya has done its duties well.<sup>14</sup>

### **Construction Barriers**

Based on the data obtained, the coaching activities carried out by the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution have been by the Ministerial Regulation Number M.01PK.04.10 of 2007 concerning Correctional Guards. As explained in Article 1, "Correctional Guardians are correctional institution officers who assist inmates and correctional students while undergoing guidance in correctional institutions." In

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<sup>14</sup> 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.

addition, Article 2 states that "Prison guardians carry out coaching duties, while inmates and correctional students undergo the coaching process through interaction with other inmates, officers, families, and the community."<sup>15</sup>

The existence of a coaching program from the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution is also an effort to fulfill the rights of inmates as stated in Law Number 22 of 2022 Article 9 concerning Corrections, namely:

Prisoners are entitled to:

- 1) Carrying out worship by their religion or belief;
- 2) Getting treatment, both physical and spiritual;
- 3) Obtaining education, teaching, and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop potential;
- 4) Getting health services and proper food by nutritional needs;
- 5) Obtaining information services;
- 6) Getting legal counseling and legal assistance;
- 7) Submit complaints and/or complaints;

The expected results of the implementation of the coaching program for the inmates accompanied by the supervisor as guardians are:

1. The inmates can live their lives and behave well after returning to society.
2. To be a responsible individual and comply with every rule and norm, both written and unwritten, as a good citizen.
3. To be a person who understands his beliefs carries out the commandments, and stays away from God's prohibitions.

However, there are still obstacles that correctional wards must face in carrying out their duties, as listed in Table 4.4, namely:

1. Not all inmates have an adequate understanding of the law.
2. The number of supervisors is not proportional to the number of inmates.

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<sup>15</sup> 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.  
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3. The motivation given by the prison guardians to the inmates is still lacking.
4. Lack of special attention to every complaint submitted by the inmates.
5. The supervisor's slow response was the correctional unit's guardian to the inmates' complaints.

The efforts made by the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution to deal with these obstacles are:

1. Appoint inmates who have qualified to become Companion Prisoners
2. Approaching Correctional Assisted Residents
3. Properly record the inmates who have had rapid development after participating in the fostered program so they can apply for remission.
4. Building cooperation with third parties to optimize coaching programs for correctional-assisted Citizens
5. Carry out approaches by the Correctional Guardian and Correctional Development Officer by calling the Correctional Assisted Citizens to find the best solution for the problems or complaints.

Thus, the impact or results obtained from coaching by correctional guardians can be evaluated to improve the quality of life in the institution. If the results improve, the correctional institution can continue and maintain coaching activities that have been running well. In addition, evaluation can also trigger the emergence of innovations so that obstacles or problems that arise during the coaching process can be minimized or even eliminated.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the role of the correctional guardian in guiding the inmates in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya includes several aspects. These roles include recording the administration of the inmates, observing, recording, and reporting on the development of the inmates, becoming a source

of information for the inmates, motivating them, becoming a place of complaints, and creating comfort in social life within the institution. The duties and roles of the correctional guardian are affirmed in the Decree of the Head of the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution Number W15. EXACTLY. PAS1-547. PK.05.01 of 2023 concerning the Appointment of Correctional Guardians. In addition, the prison guardian also carries out a coaching program that the institution has designed for inmates. The program includes personality development, religious coaching, physical coaching, and scouting activities; and self-reliance development, which includes various trainings such as agricultural activities, furniture production, tofu production, and barbershop training.

The obstacles faced in carrying out coaching activities at the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution include a lack of understanding of the inmates' understanding of the law, an imbalance in the number of supervisors with the number of inmates, lack of motivation provided by the inmates, so that there are still inmates who do not have the confidence to live productively, and the slow response of the supervisors to the complaints of inmates, due to the inmates' inmates' inmates. Proportional to the number of inmates.

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