

The failure of prisons in fostering and re-socializing prisoners

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Abstract

Fostering and re-socializing prisoners lead to misconduct that results in prison failure. The studies have only concentrated on forms and factors when discussing this phenomenon, neglecting a comprehensive exploration of the implications of prison failure. This study focuses on the question, "What are the implications of prison failure on the conditions and behavior of prisoners after undergoing fostering in prison?" This study uses a descriptive-qualitative netnography method to investigate the forms, factors, and implications of prison failure on the conditions and behavior of prisoners forced to undergo fostering in prison described through online media coverage. This study's findings reveal that prisons fail, as evidenced by criminal events that counter the guidance orientation. Prison failure occurs due to the weak commitment of institutions and prison officials in actualizing the objectives of fostering, which systemically leads to recidivism with repeated criminal cases and actions. This study also recommends the importance of interviewing officers and prisoners undergoing the fostering process in prison to obtain a more comprehensive and empirical understanding.

Keywords: Prison Failure; Prison; Development; Correctional; Convicts

I. Introduction

Prison failure in this study is misconduct towards developing prisoners to re-socialize prisoners carried out by formal and informal institutions. Bullock and Bunce¹ also said that in addition to room capacity, the quality and quantity of prison officers determine the success or failure of re-socializing a prisoner. In Indonesia, in addition to the lack of capacity in the prison room, the imbalance between prison officers and prisoners has also hampered the ideal prisoner development process. Letsari², in her report, showed that in the last five years, there have been 183 thousand prisoners throughout Indonesia, with only 14.600 prison officers guarding them. Hence, every prison officer guarded 55 prisoners. This context by Teodorescu³ has raised complex problems that often lead to prison failure in prisoner development. Therefore, describing and reflecting on prison failure's forms, factors, and implications is a critical study.

Prison failure in the process of re-socializing prisoners is a phenomenon that is very important to explain. However, in the last five years, studies that discuss prison failure have only focused on three contexts. First, studies discuss prison failure in the context of prison facilities and infrastructure⁴. Second, studies discuss prison failure in the context of prison policy implementation⁵. Third, studies discuss prison

¹ Bullock, K., and Bunce, A. (2020). The Prison Don't Talk to You about Getting out of Prison': On Why Prisons in England and Wales Fail to Rehabilitate Prisoners. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895818800743>.

² Lestari, R. (2016). Perbandingan Jumlah Sipir Dan Narapidana Di Indonesia Tidak Ideal. *Okezone*. <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2016/03/26/337/1346383/perbandingan-jumlah-sipir-dan-narapidana-di-indonesia-tidak-ideal>

³ Teodorescu, M. (2021). Failures of Fairness in Automation Require a Deeper Understanding of Human-ML Augmentation. *MIS Quarterly* 45(3), 1483–1500. <https://doi.org/10.25300/MISQ/2021/16535>

⁴ Goger, A., Harding, D. J., and Henderson, H. (2021). Rethinking Prisoner Reentry. *Contexts* 20(4), 46–51. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15365042211060738>; Hajebrahimi, A. (2020). Barriers to Healthcare Delivery in Iranian Prisons: A Qualitative Study. *International Journal of Prisoner Health* 16(4), 373–88. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPH-01-2020-0008>; Fasae, J. K., & Folorunso, F. J. (2020). Prison Libraries and Its Services in Nigeria: An Overview. *Library Philosophy and Practice*.

⁵ Kade-Ann K. Henry et al. (2022). Ending the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Perception and Experience with Zero-Tolerance Policies and Interventions to Address Racial Inequality. *Behavior Analysis in Practice* 15(4), 1254–63. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40617-021-00634-z>; Marie Claire Van Hout and Jakkie Wessels. (2022). Human Rights and the Invisible Nature of Incarcerated Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Prison System Progress in Adopting the

failure in the context of prisoners' welfare in the prison fostering process⁶. In general, studies that have discussed prison failure in the process of re-socializing prisoners only focus on three contexts: infrastructure, regulation, and the welfare of prisoners in the process of development in prison. Therefore, it can be said that studies on prison failure have not been conducted comprehensively, especially those that look at the forms, factors, and implications.

Re-socializing prisoners is a process that raises many complex and contextual problems. Soenaryo⁷ also said that the process of re-socializing prisoners had raised various problems that led to prison failure and had implications for the social conditions of prisoners after receiving guidance in prison. Nevertheless, studies have not been thoroughly conducted on prison failure, particularly those elucidating the forms, factors, and implications of such failure on prisoners after receiving guidance in prison. Given that there has been no discussion of prison failure in the process of re-socializing prisoners, this study not only responds to the shortcomings of the studies conducted but also explains the forms, factors, and implications of prison failure reflectively. Canning and Buchanan⁸ also said that the process of prisoner development is an essential context to explain and reflect on the success or failure of efforts to re-socialize prisoners.

The process of re-socializing prisoners often reflects the success or failure of correctional institutions in fostering prisoners in prison. This context is essential to explain and reflect the success or failure of re-socializing prisoners. Therefore, to explain and reflect on the success or failure of correctional institutions in fostering inmates in prison, this study focuses on three questions: First, what is the form of prison failure in fostering inmates? Second, what factors cause prison failure in the process of fostering inmates? Third, what are the implications of prison failure on the social conditions of prisoners after receiving guidance? This study argues that prison failure described through online news leads to misconduct and has implications for the conditions and changes in prisoners' behavior in an increasingly negative direction after undergoing the fostering process in prison.

II. Method

This study was conducted during widespread news about the dilemmas and problems of the prisoner development process carried out by social institutions, which often raises complex and contextual problems. However, this study only focuses on describing and reflecting the phenomenon through online media coverage described through Google. This study is based on three considerations. First, fostering and re-socializing prisoners is a contemporary issue that previous studies have not comprehensively considered. Second, the development and re-socialization of prisoners have complex characteristics that are very important to explain. Third, the development and re-socialization of prisoners is a contextual phenomenon that is very important. These three considerations are the basis for this study to describe and reflect on the process of fostering and re-socializing prisoners described through online news in Google as the focus of discussion.

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative netnography method to understand ideas and messages from cultural patterns described through text in in-depth online media coverage. Primary data in this study was obtained through a reading process on 1,000 online news texts using the search keyword "Problematics of prisoner development in Indonesia" through the Google search engine. Reading and selecting the online news texts was done through three processes: First, finding data (Searching) using keywords. Second, the process of selecting data is done inductively. Third, the process of storing data by quoting the headlines of online news texts. Through this process, the data collected and obtained is in the form of an archive format of online news texts that have been simplified thematically. This process resulted in three dominant issues

Bangkok Rules," *International Journal of Prisoner Health* 18(3), 300–315. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPH-05-2021-0045>; Joanne Brooke, Alicia Diaz-Gil, and Debra Jackson. (2020). The Impact of Dementia in the Prison Setting: A Systematic Review. *Dementia* 19(5), 1509–31. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471301218801715>.

⁶ Teemu Rantanen, Eeva Järveläinen, and Teppo Leppälähti. (2021). Prisoners as Users of Digital Health Care and Social Welfare Services: A Finnish Attitude Survey. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18(11), 5528, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18115528>; Bjørn Kjetil Larsen, Sarah Hean, and Atle Ødegård. (2019). A Conceptual Model on Reintegration after Prison in Norway. *International Journal of Prisoner Health* 15(3), 282–92. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPH-06-2018-0032>; David Garland. (2019). Punishment and Welfare Revisited. *Punishment & Society* 21(3), 267–74. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1462474518771317>.

⁷ Moch Soenaryo. (2020). The Effectiveness of Fostering Independence for Prisoners as a Provision for Community Reintegration. in *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference of Law, Government and Social Justice (ICOLGAS 2020)*. Paris, France: Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201209.308>.

⁸ Cheryl Canning and Steven Buchanan. (2019). The Information Behaviours of Maximum Security Prisoners. *Journal of Documentation* 75(2), 417–34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JD-06-2018-0085>.

from 1,000 online news texts about the problem of prisoner development in Indonesia that were disseminated through Google. Secondary data was obtained through websites and journal articles.

Data analysis in this study was carried out as previously done by Fernando et al.⁹ and focused on three processes. First is the process of reducing data, which is the process of reorganizing data into a systematic form based on the data trends that have been obtained. Second, the process of verifying data is the process of thematically summarizing the data that has been reduced. Third is the process of displaying data, describing the data obtained, and then presenting in the form of quotations from online news texts that have been verified per the focus of the discussion. From these three processes, the following process analyzes the data immersively as a basis for interpreting the data. Interpret the data by restating and reflecting on the data based on cases, commitments, and conditions of prisoners as recidivists described through online media coverage. The stages and techniques of analysis are used to make it possible to obtain a conclusion regarding the forms, factors, and implications of the problems of prisoner development in Indonesia that lead to prison failure.

III. Result and Discussion

Prison failures in the process of fostering and re-incarceration of prisoners have raised various complex and fundamental problems in the criminal system. Prison failures are shown through the many criminal events that occur in correctional institutions and the weak commitment of correctional institutions, which has implications for the high recidivism rate. Fernando et al.¹⁰ also said that the success of correctional institutions could be seen through the input-fostering process and the results of output fostering in re-socializing prisoners. This context can be seen through the findings and discussion below.

A. Forms of Prison Failure in Prisoner Development

The form of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners is shown through the many criminal events that occur in correctional institutions. In the view of Flynn et al.¹¹, prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners can also be seen in the many cases in correctional institutions that are counterproductive to the development orientation. This context is shown through the display in Table 1.

Table 1 shows cases in correctional institutions that are counterproductive to the orientation of inmate development in prison. The occurrence of riots among prisoners and warders Amrullah and Raharjo¹² to the practice of illegal levies by correctional officers against prisoners¹³ indicates that the process of fostering prisoners in correctional institutions is not going well. In line with that, from the appearance of table 1 also shows two critical contexts regarding the form of prison failure in the process of fostering and re-socializing prisoners, including:

First, prison failure does not appear in actions counterproductive to the orientation of prisoner development in prison. Prison failure can be seen in a report submitted by Fitiria¹⁴, which describes the form of prison failure through counterproductive actions in the prisoner development process in the form of buying and selling facilities at Cipinang Prison. The buying and selling of facilities, in the view of Dolovich¹⁵, reflects a form of prison failure in re-socializing prisoners after undergoing guidance in prison. In line with this, Martill¹⁶ also said that the failure of prisons to carry out their duties and functions to re-socialize prisoners could be conceptualized as a prison failure in the context of fostering. In other words, prison failure not only describes a form of fostering that is counterproductive to the orientation of fostering for prisoners but also describes a form of prison failure in re-socializing prisoners after undergoing fostering in prison.

Table 1. Cases occurring in the training process in prison

Case	Description
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⁹ Henky Fernando, Yuniar Galuh Larasati, and Novita Cahyani. (2023). Being #wanitasalihah: Representations of Salihah Women on TikTok. *IAS Journal of Localities* 1(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.62033/iasjol.v1i1.8>

¹⁰ Henky Fernando. (2023). The De-Existence of Islamic Political Parties in General Elections: A Case Study of Indonesia as a Muslim-Majority Country. *Cogent Social Sciences* 9(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2225838>

¹¹ Erin Flynn. (2020). Measuring the Psychological Impacts of Prison-Based Dog Training Programs and In-Prison Outcomes for Inmates. *The Prison Journal* 100(2), 224–39. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032885519894657>

¹² Amrullah and Raharjo. *Tercatat 13 Lapas Terbakar Selama Tiga Tahun Terakhir*.

¹³ Rosa. *Orangtua Napi Setor Pungli Rp 15 Juta Untuk Petugas Lapas Di Takalar, Dijanjikan Remisi 17 Agustus*.

¹⁴ Fitiria. *Praktek Jual Beli Fasilitas Tempat Tidur Di Lapas Cipinang Diungkap: Kardus Rp 30 Ribu Per Minggu*.

¹⁵ Sharon Dolovich. (2022). The Failed Regulation and Oversight of American Prisons. *Annual Review of Criminology* 5(1), 153–77. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-011518-024445>

¹⁶ Benjamin Martill. (2022). Prisoners of Their Own Device: Brexit as a Failed Negotiating Strategy. *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 24(4), 582–97. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13691481211044645>

Riot	This is evidenced by the many acts of rioting in detention centers and prisons that led to the burning of prisons and detention centers. In our records, five detention centers and prisons burned down due to riots by residents ¹⁷ .
Illegal Levies	Lapas (Correctional Institution officers) in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi, committed illegal levies (extortion) on the pretext of asking for remission money on August 17 ¹⁸ .
Sale and purchase of facilities	A convict with the initials Wc, a resident of Cipinang Prison, revealed that there was a practice of buying and selling rooms in Cipinang Prison. WC admitted to paying Rp 30,000 weekly for a cardboard bed ¹⁹ .
Prisoner escapes	A Tangerang Class I Correctional Institution (Lapas) inmate escaped from detention. The prisoner who escaped was a man convicted of a drug case ²⁰ .
Drug transaction	Madiun City Police named seven inmates still in Madiun Prison as suspects in a drug trafficking case on Monday (13/9/2021). The discovery of drug trafficking in Madiun Prison began with an inmate who was about to be released and was caught in possession of a roll of marijuana ²¹ .
Prostitution	They are giving leeway to Marzuli to use cell phones to bring comfort women (prostitutes) into the prison without inspection ²² .

Source: Online news uploaded inside Google

Second, prison failure does not appear to be deviant behavior committed by prison officers outside guidance. Prison failure can be seen through a report submitted by Rosa²³, who described the form of prison failure through deviant behavior committed by prison officers in South Sulawesi who asked for money from prisoners for remission. The illegal solicitation carried out by prison officers, in the view of Fitzpatrick²⁴, illustrates that the fostering carried out by prison officials is not actualized under the objectives of fostering. In other words, the attitude and behavior of prison officials in the fostering process can dominantly influence the success or failure of reintegrating a prisoner. Therefore, Jouet²⁵ said that prison failure in the context of prisoner development does not appear in the form of the unprofessionalism of prison officers, in addition to the shared knowledge and experience of prison officers in actualizing the rules and objectives of prisoner development.

The form of prison failure in reconstructing prisoners in prison has led to misconduct in re-socializing prisoners. Counterproductive actions and deviant behavior carried out by prison officers are forms of prison failure that occur when fostering prisoners. In Symkovych²⁶, this context has led to correctional institutions' malfunction in fostering prisoners as expected by regulatory and moral rules. Drug transactions, commercial sex, and even the act of a few prisoners escaping from prison reflect the malfunction of correctional institutions that lead to prison failure in the context of prisoner development. Therefore, Cate²⁷ said that the description of the actions and behaviors of prison officers that are

¹⁷ Amri Amrullah and Agus Raharjo. (2023). Tercatat 13 Lapas Terbakar Selama Tiga Tahun Terakhir. *News.Republika.Co.Id*. <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/qz51ra436/tercatat-13-lapas-terbakar-selama-tiga-tahun-terakhir>

¹⁸ Maya Citra Rosa. (2022). Orangtua Napi Setor Pungli Rp 15 Juta Untuk Petugas Lapas Di Takalar, Dijanjikan Remisi 17 Agustus. *Kompas.Com*. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2022/08/03/131847878/orangtua-napi-setor-pungli-rp-15-juta-untuk-petugas-lapas-di-takalar>

¹⁹ Eka Fitiria. (2022). Praktek Jual Beli Fasilitas Tempat Tidur Di Lapas Cipinang Diungkap: Kardus Rp 30 Ribu Per Minggu. *Solo.Tribunnews.Com*. <https://jabar.tribunnews.com/2022/02/04/dugaan-jual-beli-fasilitas-tempat-tidur-di-lapas-cipinang-alas-kardus-rp-30-ribu-per-minggu>

²⁰ Icha Rastika. (2021). Narapidana Kasus Narkoba Kabur Dari Lapas Kelas I Tangerang. *Nasional.Kompas.Com*. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/12/12/14501211/narapidana-kasus-narkoba-kabur-dari-lapas-kelas-i-tangerang>

²¹ Muhlis Al Alawi and Priska Sari. (2021). Peredaran Narkoba Di Lapas Madiun Terbongkar, Berawal Dari Temuan Satu Linting Ganja Milik Napi. *Regional.Kompas.Com*. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/13/165808678/peredaran-narkoba-di-lapas-madiun-terbongkar-berawal-dari-temuan-satu?page=all>

²² Hendra Gunawan. (2018). Sungguh Terlalu, Demi Uang Kepala Lapas Biarkan Napi Bawa PSK Ke Tahanan. *Tribunnews.Com*. <https://www.tribunnews.com/regional/2018/05/25/sungguh-terlalu-demi-uang-kepala-lapas-biarkan-napi-bawa-psk-ke-tahanan>

²³ Rosa. *Orangtua Napi Setor Pungli Rp 15 Juta Untuk Petugas Lapas Di Takalar, Dijanjikan Remisi 17 Agustus*

²⁴ Claire Fitzpatrick. (2022). Painful Lives: Understanding Self-Harm amongst Care-Experienced Women in Prison. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17488958211067914>

²⁵ Mugambi Jouet. (2022). Foucault, Prison, and Human Rights: A Dialectic of Theory and Criminal Justice Reform. *Theoretical Criminology* 26(2), 202–223. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13624806211015968>

²⁶ Anton Symkovych. (2022). Untrustworthy Subjects? Risks, Blame and Gradual Prison Release in Ukraine. *European Journal of Criminology* 19(5), 1225–1242. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370820960613>

²⁷ Sarah D. Cate. (2022). The Mississippi Model: Dangers of Prison Reform in the Context of Fiscal Austerity. *Punishment & Society* 24(4), 715–741. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14624745211006176>

counterproductive to the orientation of development, in addition to illustrating the complexity of prisoner development, can also be used as an evaluation material in reflecting on the success or failure of correctional institutions in re-socializing prisoners.

B. Factors of Prison Failure in Prisoner Development

Structural factors are crucial to the failure of prisons to foster and re-socialize inmates. In line with this, Svensson²⁸ also said that the success or failure of fostering and re-socializing prisoners is shown through an institutional commitment to actualizing the principles of prisoner development. This context is shown through the display in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that institutional commitment to fostering and re-socializing prisoners has not accommodated the principles of selective fostering. Correctional institutions have inadequate capacity to deal with irregular irregularities in the form of illegal levies by prison officers. Utama²⁹ indicates that institutional commitment can determine the success or failure of fostering and re-socializing prisoners. In line with that, the display of table 2 also shows two meaningful contexts regarding the factors of prison failure, including:

First, the quantity of prison capacity that cannot accommodate the number of prisoners is the dominant factor that causes the process of fostering and re-socializing prisoners to be ineffective, which causes prison failure. The factor of prison failure shown in the report submitted by Aditya and Galih³⁰ describes that the capacity of prisons in Indonesia exceeds the capacity of the room; even one prison room is filled with 20-30 prisoners. In Morgan³¹, the limited capacity of the prison space is the dominant factor that causes inmate guidance to be ineffective, so the objectives of fostering are not actualized following the fostering orientation. Therefore, inmate fostering in prisons often emphasizes objective interests, thus ignoring subjective interests. This context by Vinokur and Levine³² is the dominant factor that causes prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners.

Second, the capacity of prison officers in terms of quality is still unable to actualize the rules and objectives of ideal prisoner development, contributing to prison failure. The factor of prison failure by Prayoga and Muryono³³ describes the low quality of prison officers in Indonesia so that few prison officers commit deviant behavior, such as that committed by the Head of the Depok Detention Center. In the view of Winter³⁴, this context is the dominant factor that causes the process of fostering and re-socializing prisoners to become stagnant and even deviant. In other words, the quality of prison officers is an essential factor in the success or failure of correctional institutions in re-socializing prisoners after undergoing guidance. Therefore, Manger³⁵ also said that in addition to the lack of involvement of prison officers in quantity, the quality of prison officers in implementing regulations and guidance orientation is also a dominant factor in prison failure.

Table 2. Institutional commitment in the prisoner development process

Commitment	Description
Overcapacity	Minister of Law and Human Rights (Menkumham) Yasonna Laoly said that the Tangerang Class I Prison, built in 1972, is now over capacity by up to 400 percent ³⁶ .
overcapacity	He assessed that many prisons in Indonesia had exceeded capacity or overcapacity. "One room that is not too large can contain 20-30 people. The last time Mr. Reynhard (Director

²⁸ Birgitta Svensson. (2021). The Power of Biography: Criminal Policy, Prison Life, and the Formation of Criminal Identities in the Swedish Welfare State. in *Auto/Ethnography*. Routledge (Pp. 71-104), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003136118-5>

²⁹ Utama. *Kalapas Sukamiskin Ditangkap, Penambahan Fasilitas 'biasa Terjadi' Bagi Napi Koruptor*.

³⁰ Aditya and Galih (2021)

³¹ Hani Morgan. Restorative Justice and the School-to-Prison Pipeline: A Review of Existing Literature. *Education Sciences* 11(4), 159. <https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11040159>

³² Dmitry Vinokur and Stephen Z. Levine. (2019). Non-Suicidal Self-Harm in Prison: A National Population-Based Study. *Psychiatry Research* 272, 216-21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.12.103>

³³ Prayoga and Muryono. *Ditangkap Narkoba Hingga Jambret Kalideres*.

³⁴ Rebecca J. Winter. (2019). Injecting Drug Use Is an Independent Risk Factor for Reincarceration after Release from Prison: A Prospective Cohort Study. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 38(3), 254-63. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dar.12881>

³⁵ Terje Manger, Ole Johan Eikeland, and Arve Asbjørnsen. (2019). Why Do Not More Prisoners Participate in Adult Education? An Analysis of Barriers to Education in Norwegian Prisons. *International Review of Education* 65(5), 711-733, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11159-018-9724-z>

³⁶ Nicholas Ryan Aditya and Diamanty Meiliana. (2021). Tragedi Lapas Tangerang, Masalah 'Overcapacity' Yang Tak Kunjung Usai Dan Kelalaian Pemerintah. *Nasional.Kompas.Com*. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/09/07541741/tragedi-lapas-tangerang-masalah-overcapacity-yang-tak-kunjung-usai-dan?page=all>

	General of Corrections) and I went to Pasuruan, there was one small room that contained 40 people ³⁷ .
Deviations	Wahid Husein, the head of Sukamiskin Prison in Bandung, who is suspected of accepting bribes, indicates that prison mismanagement is a systemic problem ³⁸ .
Deviations	Officers of the Drug Investigation Unit of the West Jakarta Metro Police arrested the head of the Depok Class I Detention Center, West Java, Anton, for alleged drug abuse ³⁹ .
Omission	The former head of the Sukamiskin Correctional Institution, Wahid Husein, has just admitted his mistake in allowing inmates to have cell phones while in prison ⁴⁰ .
Omission	They are giving leeway to Marzuli to use cell phones to bring comfort women (prostitutes) into the prison without inspection ⁴¹ .

Source: Online news uploaded inside Google

The emergence of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners is often influenced by the quantity of infrastructure and the quality of prison officials in actualizing the regulations and orientations of prisoner development. In the view of Evers⁴², this context is the dominant factor that causes prison failure or the failure of fostering and re-socializing prisoners. The lack of facilities in quantity and the low quality of prison officers in actualizing the regulations and orientations of prisoner development have become the dominant factors for prison failure. Overcapacity and deviations committed by prison officers reflect the lack of quantity and quality of prison officers in actualizing the regulations and orientations of prisoner development. Therefore, Schimmack⁴³ said that the description of the commitment of correctional institutions in the process of prisoner development is a factor that determines the failure or failure of the process of re-socializing prisoners after serving a sentence.

C. Implications of Prison Failure in Prisoner Development

The implications of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners are shown in the many prisoners involved in repeated criminal events. In the view of Karthaus⁴⁴, the implications of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners are shown with many prisoners who become recidivists with repeated criminal cases. This context is shown through the display in Table 3.

Table 3. Re-engagement of recidivists in the same criminal offense

Recidivist	Description
Theft case	A theft case recidivist was arrested again by the Belitung Police Satreskrim. The 26-year-old man allegedly stole air conditioning machines, cables, fence iron, and scrap metal at the Tanjung Batu Port BUP Directors Office, Badau District, Belitung Regency ⁴⁵ .

³⁷ Nicholas Ryan Aditya and Bayu Galih. (2021). Akui Overcapacity, Mahfud Rencanakan Pembangunan Lapas Baru Usai Kebakaran Lapas Tangerang. *Nasional.Kompas.Com*. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/08/17264051/akui-overcapacity-mahfud-rencanakan-pembangunan-lapas-baru-usai-kebakaran>

³⁸ Abraham Utama. (2018). Kalapas Sukamiskin Ditangkap, Penambahan Fasilitas ‘biasa Terjadi’ Bagi Napi Koruptor. *Bbc.Com*. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-44916893>.

³⁹ Riky Prayoga and Sri Muryono. (2021). Ditangkap Narkoba Hingga Jambret Kalideres. *Antaranews.Com*. <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2275346/hukum-dki-kemarin-kalapas-ditangkap-narkoba-hingga-jambret-kalideres>.

⁴⁰ Agung Sandy Lesmana. (2019). Akui Biarkan Napi Bawa Ponsel, Eks Kalapas Sukamiskin: Saya Cuma Wayang. *Suara.Com*. <https://www.suara.com/news/2019/01/23/173113/akui-biarkan-napi-bawa-ponsel-eks-kalapas-sukamiskin-saya-cuma-wayang?page=all>

⁴¹ Gunawan. Sungguh Terlalu, Demi Uang Kepala Lapas Biarkan Napi Bawa PSK Ke Tahanan.

⁴² Trisha J. Evers. (2020). Well-Being Interventions for Correctional Officers in a Prison Setting: A Review and Meta-Analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 47(1), 3–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854819869975>

⁴³ Ulrich Schimmack. (2021). Invalid Claims About the Validity of Implicit Association Tests by Prisoners of the Implicit Social-Cognition Paradigm. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 16(2), 435–42, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1745691621991860>

⁴⁴ Roland Karthaus, Lucy Block, and Anthony Hu. (2019). Redesigning Prison: The Architecture and Ethics of Rehabilitation. *The Journal of Architecture*, 24(2), 193–222. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13602365.2019.1578072>

⁴⁵ Dede Suhendar and Nurhayati. (2022). Residivis Kembali Tertangkap, Curi AC, Kabel Hingga Besi Di Pelabuhan Tanjung Batu. *Belitung.Tribunnews.Com*. <https://belitung.tribunnews.com/2022/06/17/residivis-kembali-tertangkap-curi-ac-kabel-hingga-besi-di-pelabuhan-tanjung-batu>

Drug case	HPM (22) was arrested again by the police. This drug recidivist from Sukaraja Timur Ampenan, Mataram City, was arrested with his subordinate with the initials ZA (19), a resident of Desau Agung Selaparang, in the Gapuk Neighborhood, Mataram City, recently ⁴⁶ .
Kidnapping case	Just ten days after being released from detention, Mebi (25), a recidivist, returned to the detention cell of Kemuning Palembang Police after being arrested by officers ⁴⁷ .
Fraud case	Irwan Sukma (48), a fraud suspect arrested by Salatiga Police Satreskrim, is a recidivist in a similar case. The resident of Tapos Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency, was released from Madeng Detention Center in August 2022 ⁴⁸ .
Terrorism case	Head of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), Commissioner General Boy Rafli Amar, explained the handling of terrorism cases in 2022. The boy revealed that of the 1,036 former prisoners of terrorism, there were at least 116 people who became recidivists ⁴⁹ .
Rape case	Hilton Maroe alias Hilton (35), a rape recidivist, is again dealing with the police for the same case. Amfoang Barat Laut Subdistrict resident Kupang Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, was caught raping a high school student with the initials NMN (15) ⁵⁰ .

Source: Online news uploaded inside Google

Table 3 shows the implications of prison failure through re-engaging recidivists as prisoners with repeated criminal acts. The return to rape by a recidivist Petrus⁵¹ to the return of a recidivist caught with a terrorism case⁵² indicates that the implications of prison failure have determinately influenced the condition and behavior of a recidivist in an increasingly negative direction. In line with that, Table 3 also shows two critical contexts regarding the implications of prison failure in the process of fostering and re-socializing prisoners, including:

First, prison failures have dominantly had implications for the high potential for prisoners to become recidivists. The implications of prison failure are shown in a report submitted by Suhendar and Nurhayati⁵³, which describes that after experiencing fostering in prison, a recidivist was arrested again by the Belitung Police for allegedly stealing many items at the Tanjung Batu Port BUP Board of Directors Office. The re-engagement of recidivists as prisoners in the view of Rudes⁵⁴ is an implication of the failure of prisons to provide ideal guidance to prisoners so that prisoners do not experience changes in attitude and behavior after undergoing guidance in prison. In other words, failing to foster prisoners has long implications for changes in prisoners' behavior after undergoing guidance in prison in an increasingly negative direction. According to Ledesma and Ford⁵⁵, this context has a dominant influence on the number of inmates who re-offend after undergoing guidance in prison.

Second, the implications of prison failure are shown by the fact that many prisoners return as recidivists with repeated cases and criminal acts. The implications of prison failure are shown in a report submitted by Putra⁵⁶, which describes that after undergoing fostering in prison, a prisoner returned to become a recidivist with a repeated criminal offense case in the form of robbery. The return of recidivists

⁴⁶ Samawarea. (2022). Residivis Narkoba Kembali Tertangkap, Kali Ini Bersama Anak Buahnya. *Samawarea.Com*. <https://www.samawarea.com/berita-utama/page/101/>

⁴⁷ Aji Putra. (2018). Baru 10 Hari Keluar Penjara, Residivis Kembali Ditangkap Kasus Begal. *Kompas.Com*. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2018/10/19/23490941/baru-10-hari-keluar-penjara-residivis-kembali-ditangkap-kasus-begal>

⁴⁸ Dian Ade Permana. (2022). Keluar Penjara Agustus Lalu, Residivis Penipuan Tertangkap Lagi Di Bulan September 2022. *Kompas.Com*. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2022/09/09/154312978/keluar-penjara-agustus-lalu-residivis-penipuan-tertangkap-lagi-di-bulan>

⁴⁹ Annisa Thahira Madina and Muhammad Iqbal. (2023). BNPT: Dari 1.036 Eks Napi Teroris, 116 Kembali Jadi Residivis. *KumparanNEWS*. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20230213143939-12-912414/bnpt-sebut-116-mantan-napi-teroris-kembali-jadi-residivis>

⁵⁰ Ananias Petrus. (2021). Residivis Kasus Pemerkoasaan Kepergok Berduaan Bareng Siswa SMA, Ortu Lapor Polisi. *Merdeka.Com*. <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/residivis-kasus-pemerkoasaan-kepergok-berduaan-bareng-siswa-sma-ortu-lapor-polisi.html>

⁵¹ Petrus.

⁵² Madina and Iqbal. *BNPT: Dari 1.036 Eks Napi Teroris, 116 Kembali Jadi Residivis*.

⁵³ Suhendar and Nurhayati. *Residivis Kembali Tertangkap, Curi AC, Kabel Hingga Besi Di Pelabuhan Tanjung Batu*

⁵⁴ Danielle S. Rudes. (2021). Sex Logics: Negotiating the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) against Its' Administrative, Safety, and Cultural Burdens. *Punishment & Society* 23(2), 241–59. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1462474520952155>

⁵⁵ Elida Ledesma and Chandra L. Ford. (2020). Health Implications of Housing Assignments for Incarcerated Transgender Women. *American Journal of Public Health*, 110(5), 650–54. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305565>

⁵⁶ Putra. *Baru 10 Hari Keluar Penjara, Residivis Kembali Ditangkap Kasus Begal*.

to commit repeated criminal acts in the view of Link et al.⁵⁷ reflects the failure of the prison to guide prisoners so that it does not have implications for changes in the behavior of prisoners in an increasingly positive direction. Therefore, the return of recidivists to commit repeated criminal acts illustrates the implications of prison failure in re-socializing prisoners after undergoing guidance. The context mentioned by Le Marcis⁵⁸ reflects a form of prison failure in fostering prisoners and has implications for prison failure in re-socializing prisoners.

Prison failure in the process of fostering inmates in prison has long implications for the conditions and behavior of prisoners, many of whom become recidivists with repeated criminal cases and actions. Re-committing repeated criminal acts after undergoing guidance in prison indicates that re-socializing prisoners have experienced a problem that has led to prison failure. In the view of O'Brien, this context, in addition to reflecting the unsuccessfulness of prisons in ensuring changes in the conditions and behavior of prisoners after undergoing guidance, indicates that prison failure has occurred in re-socializing systemic prisoners. The potential for prisoners to become recidivists with repeated criminal cases and acts is an implication of prison failure that occurs in fostering and re-socializing prisoners. Therefore, Gaes⁵⁹ said that the conditions and behavior of prisoners after undergoing guidance in prison reflect the success or unsuccessfulness of re-socializing a prisoner.

IV. Conclusion

This study's findings show that fostering and re-socializing prisoners often leads to misconduct that results in prison failure. Prison failure in the study is shown through three contexts. First, prison failure that occurs in the process of fostering prisoners appears in the form of actions counterproductive to the fostering orientation. Second, prison capacity and the poor quality of prison officers are the dominant factors that cause prison failure in fostering prisoners in prison. Third, prison failure in the process of prisoner development has implications for the conditions and behavior of prisoners, many of whom become recidivists with repeated criminal acts and actions. From these three significant findings, it is concluded that prison failure not only leads to misconduct but also has implications for the conditions and changes in the behavior and criminal acts of repeated prisoners.

In general, empirical conversations about prison failure described through online news have focused on the context of the forms and factors of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners. However, the empirical findings in this study that emphasize the context of the implications of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners are not a few that give rise to misconduct and affect the conditions and changes in the negative behavior of repeated prisoners. This empirical finding not only shows the difference between this research and previous studies but is also expected to be a lesson for policymakers in fostering and re-socializing prisoners in prisons, especially by accommodating the interests of prisoners as subjects, not as objects of guidance.

This study also has weaknesses in the data collection process. The data collection process in this study was only carried out through a search process on online media reports uploaded through Google, so the data displayed and described in this study were only quotations from online news. However, the weaknesses in this study are expected to be able to become the basis or reference for further studies, especially for studies that want to explain the forms, factors, and implications of prison failure by interviewing officers and prisoners who are undergoing the fostering process in prison. These recommendations are expected to obtain a comprehensive and more empirical understanding of the forms, factors, and implications of prison failure in fostering and re-socializing prisoners after carrying out the fostering process in prison.

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⁵⁷ Nathan W. Link, Jeffrey T. Ward, and Richard Stansfield. (2019). Consequences of Mental and Physical Health for Reentry and Recidivism: Toward a Health-based Model of Desistance. *Criminology* 57(3), 544–573. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12213>

⁵⁸ Frédéric Le Marcis. (2019). Life in a Space of Necropolitics. *Ethnos*, 84(1), 74–95. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00141844.2018.1428207>

⁵⁹ Gerald G. Gaes. (2019). Current Status of Prison Privatization Research on American Prisons and Jails. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 18(2), 269–293. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12428>

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