

THE INTERVENTION OF HIGH RISK INMATES IN BATU PRISON AS AN APPROACH OF INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

In the context of handling high risk inmates, the government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M. HH-07.01.01 of 2017 about the placement of high risk inmates in five Correctional Facilities. Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan, then, became one of the prison that handling the drug dealers. The establishment of high-risk prisons is actually based on the principle that inmates cannot be generalized and must be treated according to their risks and needs. The successful implementation of high risk Prisons cannot be separated from the presence of reliable human resources, namely officers who have good qualifications and integrity. In addition, infrastructure and technology are also supporting factors that must be prepared. Related to human resources, of course we need a media that aims to provide understanding and knowledge to the officers, especially regarding the handling of high-risk inmates, in this case the LAPas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan. How well a policy cannot be implemented properly if the implementing officers in the field do not know the contents and how the policy must be implemented. This activities is carried out through a focused group discussion method by providing an understanding to the officers related to registration, placement, assessment dan treatment that are different from common inmates. The form of treatment and interventions is also adjusted to the risk and needs of each inmate. The assessment system will be based on changes in behavior that have an impact on changes in risk of the inmates

Keywords: high risk prison, high risk inmates, assessment, treatment

1. INTRODUCTION

The news related to the irregularities that occurred in prisons is seem familiar. In the last five years, there has been a warden who was arrested by National Narcotics Board for allegedly being involved in money laundering proceeds from the circulation of narcotics. Then there is also, the warden who was fires from his position because caught giving luxury cel to the narcotics inmates. For several times, prison also was discovered as the production sites and even controlled the distribution of narcotics. As in 2017, for example, 1.2 million ecstasy pills were found in the Lapas Kelas I Batu which were allegedly ordered from inside the prison by an inmate with a sentence of fifteen years in prison (Movanita, 2017). The power of big drug dealers with their money have a serious impact. The integrity of officers can be bought, as long as the business inside continues (ICJR, 2018).

The majority of prison inmates who are convicts of narcotics offenses have caused problems for a long time. The unification of drug dealer with abusers as well as the weak integrity and capability of officers are considered to have exacerbated the situation. Therefore, the Directorate General of Corrections issued a policy for the establishment of a high risk prison which designates the Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan as one of the high risk prisons that hadling in the drug dealer's category (ICPR, 2018).

This policy, actually is a milestone for change for the system that has been generally held in prisons. This policy is in line with the Revitalization of Correctional Services. It is long's struggle against the prison orthodoxy of a multiple-purpose institution into a single-purpose institution. Every inmate who enters a high risk prison has various levels of risk and criminogenic factors so that it needs to be separated according to the treatment given and the type of risk. Prison cells which are usually inhabited by ten or more people, become a one-man-one-cell model in high risk prison. Not only that, CCTV in every room, restrictions on interaction between inmates and officers and inmates with other inmates are also enforced to cut off communication which has been the beginning of a "prosperous life" for drug dealers in prison. As well as family visits, inmates are not allowed to make physical contact and can only be visited by nuclear families. The treatment and interventions is also individual, requiring inmates to stay in the room for 23 hours.

However, this change certainly requires a transition period for Lapas Batu itself. Because high risk prisons have standard operating procedures that are different from ordinary prisons. Starting from the procedure for admitting prisoners, placement, risk assessment and classification, treatment to discharge, has its own provisions. The most important aspect is also treatment and interventions. With the placement of one man one cell, each inmate will receive treatment according to the results of the risk and need assessment. This makes the evaluation mechanism for inmates also different. This is in line with Law No. 22 of 2022 about Corrections System which regulated that

high-risk inmates must be given special treatment. The high risk prisoners referred to the inmates who based on the results of the assessment meet the following indicators (UNODC, 2016): (a) Security (risk to escape); (b) Safety (risk to the safety of others); (c) Stability (risk to the order of the prison); (d) Society (risk of conducting criminal activity outside the prison).

2. METHOD

The Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan was built in 1925 and has undergone many changes due to renovations, especially in 2007 and 2008, as well as the construction of the New Residential Block in 2016. The total area of the Batu Lapas office building is 15,349 m². As previously stated, Lapas Batu is one of the prisons designated as High Risk Prisons on November 14, 2017, based on the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.HH-02.PK.01.02.02 of 2017.

The community service activities carried out at the Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan are part of the collaboration between the Criminology Study Program of Universitas Budi Luhur and the Directorate General of Corrections. Since 2017, the Criminology Study Program at Budi Luhur University has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Directorate General of Corrections at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Education, Research and Community Service in the Correctional Sector. Visits and carrying out activities in Nusakambangan are also not a new activity. It is because, we organize excursions study to Nusakambangan regularly and brought our students along.

In this activity, the method used is focused group discussion. The material provided is related to the assessment system and treatment of high-risk inmates. The treatment of high-risk prisoners must use the principle of individual treatment. This principle has an impact on the separation of single cells, the implementation of risk and needs assessments, observation of interventions, as well as the provision of intervention programs as needed. Participants in the discussion were correctional officers, especially those involved in the treatment of inmates. After the presentation is done, the officer is given the opportunity to express opinions, ask questions or provide feedback on what has been conveyed.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nusakambangan Island is a prison island. Currently, Nusakambangan is focused on accommodating prisoners who are categorized as high risk. This can be seen from the 3 high-risk prisons there, namely Batu Prison, Pasir Putih Prison and Karang Anyar Prison. As a prison island, the island's security is quite tight. Since the port of Wijayapura, visitors have been checked in detail, as well as when they have crossed to the Port of Sodong. The crossing from Wijayapuran to Sodong uses a ferry from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and takes about 15 minutes. Arriving at the port of Sodong, visitors will be escorted using a correctional bus to the intended prison. In Batu Nusakambangan Prison, security feels so tight, because this prison is a maximum security prison. Every visitor who comes must submit an ID card and may not bring a cellphone or camera. Therefore, photo documentation is very limited in this research report.

The Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.HH-02.PK.01.02.02 on November 14, 2017 has determined the Pasir Putih Prison as one of the high-risk prisons for the terrorist category and Batu Nusakambangan Prison as one of the high-risk prisons for the drug dealer category. This policy is intended so that inmates with criminal acts that fall into the category of endangering state security and public safety can be monitored, limited in their movement and given treatment that is in line with the individual needs of prisoners. This policy is actually part of the Correctional System Revitalization program which encourages the classification of prison security into super maximum security, maximum security, medium security and minimum security as regulated in Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 35 of 2018 concerning Revitalization of Correctional Implementation.

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in its book entitled *Technical Guidance for Prison Planning: Technical and operational considerations based on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* explains that the placement of inmates who show high and dangerous risks should ideally be placed in different security and supervision level, such as placement in a maximum security prison or in a high supervision prison. The Directorate General of Corrections itself has established the principles for the operation of high risk prisons, as follows:

- a. Placement based on the results of the assessment by placing the worst prisoner from the worst (worst of the worst);
- b. Placement requires a supportive location and building, because a high risk status will be followed with a maximum level of security and supervision and limited access from the public;

- c. Pay attention to prevention, in certain circumstances that can harm others, such as: placement in one room between inmates and convicts, convicts and visiting and prisoners with officers;
- d. Support the implementation of an internationally determined treatment system with reference to Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules) and 10 Correctional principles

Mears and Bales (2010) stated that High Risk Prisons are basically intended to deal with inmates who commit violence, has the risk of escaping and being sentenced to long-term sentences. This is because inmates with these characteristics tend to be more difficult to adjust to in prisons and have more potential to riot which causes disturbances in security and order. Therefore, the characteristics of the treatment of high risk prisoners in high risk prisons that need to be understood are as follows:

Single Cell Separation

The main characteristic of high-risk prisons is confinement in a single cell, one man one cell, for 20 to 24 hours a day with restrictions on the program of activities, services or visits for an indefinite period of time. High risk prisons which are identical to super maximum security are a form of incapacitation or movement restriction approach, which not only isolates prisoners from the community but also from other inmates and officers (Kurki & Morris, 2001). The drug dealers, most of whom are residents of Lapas Batu, are people who have gone through a learning process. Actors who were initially only involved in selling small quantities, were eventually able to control large quantities of supply. In addition, convicts of narcotics crimes also have the potential to be associated with organized crime. This puts them at high risk of escaping and or continuing their activities inside and outside the prison.

Implementation of Risk and Needs Assessment

The treatment and interventions program given to prisoners must be based on the needs of each individual. This is because the causes and ways in which each individual commits a crime are different, so treatment must be tailored to the needs and based on a case-by-case assessment or individualization (Cullen & Gendreau, 2000). The assessment is carried out by an assessor who has been appointed by the Head of the Prison with the aim of assessing the risks and needs of prisoners. This activity is carried out at the latest on the third day and every month after the prisoners are placed.

For correctional clients, a probation officer will carry out a risk Assessment every one year by reviewing the results of the previous risk assessment. The results of the risk and needs assessment are submitted to the Head of the high risk Prison and forwarded to the probation officer of the Bapas for the preparation of Penelitian Kemasyarakatan. The results of the assessment and Litmas are used as a basis for reference in the intervention program and to assess the level of change in prisoners and as material for evaluation considerations in the Parole Board trial.

To support the implementation of risk and needs assessment, instruments have been prepared through the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning Risk Assessment and Needs Assessment for Prisoners and Correctional Clients. It regulates the two instruments used in the assessment, namely the Risk Assessment Instrument (RRI) and the Criminogenic/Needs Assessment Instrument. Then, as a technical reference, there is also a Handbook for the Implementation of Risk Assessment and Needs Assessment for Prisoners and Correctional Clients. More specifically, there are also Criminogenic Instruments for high-risk prisoners in the terrorist category. Assessment of the criminogenic needs of prisoners is considered important as a basis for determining intervention programs. Several studies have shown that intervention programs targeting the criminogenic needs of prisoners have been shown to reduce recidivism rates (Chamberlain, 2002). Therefore, it is important to ensure that each prisoner gets an intervention program according to the results of his needs assessment.

Observation of Treatment and Intervention Programs

Routine observation of prisoner's treatment activities is one of the efforts to observe and assess the behavior of prisoners. In addition to the principles of risk and needs, the principle of responsivities which prioritizes the abilities and learning styles of prisoners in receiving intervention programs is important to note (James, 2018).

Monitoring the behavior of prisoners is used to assess the impact of the intervention program provided on changes in behavior and risk of prisoners. Observation of prisoners' activities is carried out by collecting data from behavioral observations through CCTV, in-depth interviews and dialogue. The data is recorded in a daily journal to be reported to the assessor every week. This report will be reviewed and scored by the assessor and then submitted to the probation officers for the preparation of penelitian kemasyarakatan which is used as the basis for providing intervention programs, assessing behavior change and considering the evaluation of the Parole Board trial.

Provision of Intervention Programs

The intervention program provided must be in line with and adjusted to the level of risk of inmates. High-risk inmates should be given more intensive treatment than low-risk inmates. High risk prisons generally do not provide activities during the day. For inmates in Lapas Batu, the treatment given to inmates is religious awareness, awareness of the nation, state and law. These activities are provided through lecture material that is broadcast through monitors and audio. There is also a counseling program by psychologists and nuclear family visits which are given once a week or every month, depending on the results of the inmate's assessment recommendations. For prisoners who are considered still at high risk, visits are made via video conference.

Escort

Placement of prisoners into single cells in high risk prisons is inseparable from the high risks they have, such as running away, committing violence and other security disturbances. In prisons, there are restrictions on interactions between inmates and other inmates and also with officers. The interactions that occur are only carried out sufficiently by officers who have certain needs, one of which is during escort. The escort of prisoners is intended to deter aggressive behavior and security disturbances during travel. Inmates at supermax generally have the opportunity to leave the cell with a minimum of two officers escorted and handcuffed. In certain situations, additional security devices such as leg chains and body-belts are also used. Escort in High-Risk Prisons has been regulated in its work guidelines for the benefit of activities inside and outside prisons. The escort process consists of preparation, pick-up and delivery.

Escort in High Risk Prisons has been regulated in its work guidelines for the benefit of activities inside and outside prisons. The escort process consists of preparation, pick-up and delivery. Things that need to be prepared are security equipment, notification to environmental officers, and ensuring block doors and rooms are locked and safe. During escorts outside prisons, officers must ensure the completeness of the relevant documents and request assistance from the National Police/TNI if needed. At the time of pick-up, the officer informs the inmate regarding the need for escort, then orders the inmate to stand in front of the door with his hands and feet out and approach the special door opening provided. The officers then performed handcuffs, leg chains, searched them and covered their eyes/heads if necessary. For purposes outside the prison, officers must first check the vehicle. The escort was carried out strictly with the formation of 2 officers walking left and right holding the prisoners' hands, while 3 officers walking around watching from the front and behind. Then, officers hand over and/or return prisoners according to their needs and orders and complete the administration of delivery and return.

4. CONCLUSION

This major change in the handling of drug dealer has not been without controversy, even within the prison's own internal circles. Confinement of prisoners for 23 hours is considered inhumane, does not prioritize the principle of social reintegration but emphasizes a security approach. However, this was answered by the drug dealers who were placed there only the big one, meaning that they were already very difficult to manage. The transfer to Nusakambangan was also carried out through cross-agency assessments, National Narcotics Board, National Police and the Directorate General of Corrections. The policy of appointing Lapas Kelas I Batu as a high risk prison is indeed a breakthrough in the correctional environment. Not only shows the consistency of correctional facilities in eradicating narcotics in prisons. This shows an even greater intention, which is consistent with reforms in their own bodies. That updates and changes must continue to be carried out so that the Correctional Center does not always struggle with the same problems since several decades ago.

This community service activity at the Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan has several benefits that can be measured from the point of view of the correctional officer as the target as well as the implementing side of the activity and the third side of the institution. The first indicator for correctional officers of The Lapas Batu Nusakambangan. It is hoped that with this socialization of the assessment of the of high-risk prisoners, officers in prisons can understand what are their main duties and functions in order to provide guidance for high-risk prisoners. The second indicator is in terms of implementing activities. Implementers of the activity get benefits in order to increase the actualization and application of science in the field of criminology. The role of the Criminology Study Program at the Budi Luhur University is to increase awareness, involvement, and participation in the prison process, as well as social reintegration mashab in penology. The actual correctional process will not be effective without the support and participation of the community. The third indicator is the role of institutions (in this case the study programs, faculties and universities). Institutions have a role to carry out scientific transformation and provide direct benefits for their existence in the community. Institutions can also maintain a positive image in society. In addition, understanding the realities in the community directly can provide an understanding of problems related to scientific and institutional development. Institutions have the opportunity to promote noble values, apply noble values by fieldwork, and establish partnerships with various related parties.

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