

A Qualitative Case Study on Overcrowding and Recidivism in The Banyuasin Regency Correctional Institution

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Article history:

Received in revised form: 04 March 2026

Acceptance date: 21 March 2026

Available online: 01 April 2026

Keywords:

Banyuasin Regency; Coaching Strategy; Prison; Social Welfare.

How to Cite:

Mayreista, D., & Hanif, A. A. A. (2026). A Qualitative Case Study on Overcrowding And Recidivism in The Banyuasin Regency Correctional Institution. *Al-Risalah Jurnal Ilmu Syariah Dan Hukum*.
<https://doi.org/10.24252/al-risalah.vi.66378>

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Abstract

This study contributes to analyze the strategies for the rehabilitation of prisoners implemented at the Banyuasin District Correctional Facility, with a primary focus on the issues of overcrowding and high recidivism rates. The rehabilitation process at the Banyuasin Correctional Facility faces significant challenges, such as overcrowding, which limits prisoners' access to optimal rehabilitation programs. Additionally, the high recidivism rate remains a serious concern, with approximately 30% of released prisoners re-offending. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study conducted at the Banyuasin Correctional Facility. Data was collected through interviews with prisoners, correctional staff, and direct observations in the field. The findings indicate that despite efforts to improve the quality of rehabilitation, overcrowding and limited facilities continue to be major obstacles. Furthermore, the implemented educational and vocational training programs have proven effective in helping prisoners acquire life skills that can be used after their release. However, there are still challenges related to the lack of instructors and adequate facilities. The study also identifies that personality development programs, through religious activities and psychological counseling, play a crucial role in reducing recidivism. However, there is a need for stronger post-release support and collaboration with the private sector and educational institutions to enrich the curriculum and enhance the relevance of rehabilitation programs to the labor market. The results of this study are expected to contribute to formulating more effective rehabilitation policies at the Banyuasin Correctional Facility and provide insights for other correctional institutions in Indonesia in addressing overcrowding and recidivism issues.

INTRODUCTION

Efforts to rehabilitate prisoners so that they can contribute to society again after serving their sentences are very important through their guidance in the correctional system.¹ Correctional institutions are currently not only used to serve sentences, but also to help prisoners improve themselves through a series of well-designed guidance programs. According to research conducted by Mulyono and Arief (2016), the correctional rehabilitation approach has proven to be more effective in reducing recidivism rates than approaches that focus solely on punishment. Therefore, the success of prisoners' social reintegration into society is greatly influenced by the quality of the guidance strategies used in correctional institutions.²

However, rehabilitation in correctional institutions faces many challenging problems. Overcapacity is one of the main problems that has arisen, resulting in a lack of resources and facilities to run rehabilitation programs optimally. Data from the Directorate General of Corrections shows that many detention centers in Indonesia are overcrowded, with twice the normal capacity.³ This includes Banyuasin Regency. This condition has resulted in rehabilitation programs becoming less effective, prisoners' mobility becoming more restricted, and access to various rehabilitation and skills training services becoming worse.⁴

In Banyuasin Regency, correctional institutions face two main interrelated problems, namely overcapacity and high recidivism rates. Overcapacity occurs due to the high number of prisoners exceeding the ideal capacity of the institution, which has an impact on poor living conditions and increases the potential for conflict between prisoners.⁵ One of the main factors causing overcapacity is the high crime rate in the region, the lack of alternative sentencing programs outside of prison, and the lengthy process of assimilation and social integration for inmates who are eligible for release.⁶ This situation

¹ Wijayanti Puspita Dewi, "Penjatuan Pidana Penjara Atas Tindak Pidana Narkotika Oleh Hakim Di Bawah Ketentuan Minimum Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika," *Jurnal Hukum Magnum Opus* 2, no. 1 (2019): 55-73.

² Farida Sekti Pahlevi, "Keadilan Hukum Dalam Peraturan Perlakuan Bagi Tahanan Dan Narapidana Lanjut Usia," *Al-Syakhsyiyah: Journal of Law & Family Studies* 1, no. 1 (2019).

³ Ansor Lubis, "Status Hukum Narapidana Pasca Putusan Hakim Mengisi Jabatan Pemerintahan Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum," *VERITAS* 9, no. 1 (2023): 1-14.

⁴ Ismail Pettanasse et al., "Tindak Pidana 'Obstruction of Justice' Dalam Pengaturan Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023," *Journal of Sharia and Legal Science* 2, no. 2 (2024): 163-77.

⁵ Julita Melissa Walukow, "Perwujudan Prinsip Equality Before The Law Bagi Narapidana Di Dalam Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Di Indonesia," *Lex et Societatis* 1, no. 1 (2013).

⁶ Gomgom T P Siregar and Irma Cesilia Syarifah Sihombing, "Tinjauan Yuridis Tindak Kekerasan Orang Tua Terhadap Anak," *JURNAL RECTUM: Tinjauan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana* 2, no. 1 (2020): 75-88.

is exacerbated by limited facilities and a lack of adequate supervisory staff to properly manage correctional institutions, which hinders the achievement of maximum rehabilitation goals.

In addition to overcapacity, recidivism, or the return of former prisoners to a life of crime, is a serious challenge in the correctional system in Banyuasin.⁷ Many former prisoners find it difficult to adapt to society after their release, either due to social stigma, lack of job skills, or limited access to economic opportunities. Without ongoing rehabilitation support, ex-convicts tend to return to their old ways of life, which lead to criminal acts.⁸ Correctional programs within prisons are often ineffective in bringing about lasting behavioral change, especially if they are not followed up with concrete social reintegration strategies.

In this situation, the solution to this problem must include structural and social approaches. The government needs to consider alternative punishments, such as community service or community-based rehabilitation for minor offenses, in order to reduce the burden on prisons.⁹ In addition, increasing prison capacity must be accompanied by reform of the rehabilitation system, which should focus more on education, job skills training, and psychosocial support for prisoners.¹⁰ In the long term, policies to prevent crime through education and economic empowerment of at-risk communities must also be strengthened to reduce the number of new prisoners entering the correctional system.

To address recidivism, synergy between the government, the business world, and the community is needed to create sustainable reintegration programs.¹¹ Local governments can collaborate with the private sector to open up job opportunities for ex-convicts through training and job placement programs.¹² In addition, community support through

⁷ Doris Rahmat, Santoso Budi Nu, and Widya Daniswara, "Fungsi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Pembinaan Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Widya Pranata Hukum: Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2021): 134-50.

⁸ Nugroho Ahadi, Ali Masyhar Mursyid, and Cahya Wulandari, "Restitusi Dalam Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Utilitarianisme," *Jurnal Esensi Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2023): 57-69.

⁹ Yuniarta Lasriado Siahaan and Muh Jufri Ahmad, "Analisis Perlindungan Hak Narapidana Perempuan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dari Perspektif Ham," *COURT REVIEW: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum (e-ISSN: 2776-1916)* 5, no. 06 (2025): 137-53.

¹⁰ Meizal Irwanto and others, "Perlindungan Hak Narapidana Terhadap Ancaman Kekerasan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum* 3, no. 4 (2025): 3389-98.

¹¹ Ade Adhari et al., "Rehabilitation through Reading: Evaluating Prisoners' Right to Literacy as a Tool to Reduce Recidivism," *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies* 10, no. 2 (2025): 659-84.

¹² Ahmad Gelora Mahardika and Rizky Saputra, "Problematisasi Yuridis Prosedural Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Baru Dalam Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia," *Legacy: Jurnal Hukum Dan Perundang-Undangan* 2, no. 1 (2022): 1-19.

social groups or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can play a role in helping them reintegrate into society more effectively.¹³ With a more comprehensive and inclusive approach, it is hoped that the problems of overcapacity and recidivism in the Banyuasin District Prison can be significantly minimized.

The methods used to educate prisoners have also changed in line with the paradigm shift in the correctional system. The previous correctional system focused more on punishment, but now it has shifted to social and economic rehabilitation to prepare prisoners with skills they can use after returning to society. Bachtiar (2020:105) emphasizes that job training and independence methods can help prisoners acquire skills that are relevant to the job market.¹⁴ However, a number of problems still hinder the implementation of these programs, such as limited funding and a lack of support from external parties.

The rehabilitation strategy in Banyuasin Regency must be adapted to the local socioeconomic situation. Many prisoners in this area come from poor families and lack education. Therefore, rehabilitation programs must be more flexible and focus on the unique needs of prisoners. A study conducted by Umar in 2019 shows that programs centered on practical skills training and religious education can have a positive impact on the mindset and behavior of prisoners.¹⁵ However, these programs are often hampered by a lack of facilities and community participation in the prisoner reintegration process.

One of the major challenges faced by the Banyuasin District Correctional Institution (Lapas) is the lack of integration between correctional institutions and the world of work and society. Research conducted by Pawah (2021) revealed that social stigma against former prisoners is one of the main obstacles in their reintegration process into society. Many ex-convicts experience difficulties in finding employment and end up reoffending.¹⁶ Therefore, effective rehabilitation strategies must involve collaboration with various relevant parties, such as social institutions, the industrial sector, and local communities, to create opportunities for prisoners to rebuild their lives.

¹³ Muh. Iksan Putra Kai et al., "Asas Pemaafan Hakim Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia," *Doktrin: Jurnal Dunia Ilmu Hukum Dan Politik* 2, no. 1 (2023): 162–74, <https://doi.org/10.59581/doktrin.v2i1.1936>.

¹⁴ Andi Setiawan, Irma Fitriana Ulfah, and Rizqi Bachtiar, "Jejaring Kelembagaan Bawaslu Dalam Penanganan Pelanggaran Pemilihan Umum Serentak Tahun 2019," *Resolusi: Jurnal Sosial Politik* 3, no. 1 (2020): 15–28, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32699/resolusi.v3i1.1280>.

¹⁵ M Hasbi Umar and Bahrul Ma'ani, "Urgensi Hak Dan Perlindungan Anak Dalam Perspektif Maqashid Al-Syariah," *Al-Risalah* 17, no. 02 (2018).

¹⁶ Fadillah Utami and others, "Pola Pemahaman Keagamaan Islam Pada Narapidana Anak Di Lembaga Masyarakat Kelas I Medan," *Kartika: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 5, no. 2 (2025): 751–67.

Dari ketiga penelitian di atas, terdapat perbedaan dan persamaan yang signifikan antara ketiga penelitian di atas dengan penelitian ini. Perbedaan yang mencolok antara ketiga penelitian di atas dengan penelitian ini adalah konteks ruang lingkup penelitiannya. Ketiga penelitian di atas menggunakan analisis yang mendalam dalam konteks yang lebih luas. Sedangkan penelitian ini menggunakan analisis ruang lingkup khusus dalam konteks Kabupaten Banyuasin. Hal ini menciptakan pembeda dan *novelty* dari penelitian ini. Persamaannya yang jelas adalah mengenai analisis yang terdapat di ruang lingkungannya di ilmu hukum permasyarakatan.

The research questions in this study include several key questions that will be answered through in-depth analysis, namely: 1) how rehabilitation strategies can be implemented at the Banyuasin District Correctional Institution to overcome the problem of inmate overcapacity; and 2) how factors cause the high recidivism rate at the Banyuasin District Correctional Institution.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. The aim of this study is to gain an in-depth understanding of the inmate rehabilitation strategies implemented at the Banyuasin District Correctional Institution.¹⁷ A qualitative approach was chosen because it can provide deeper insights into the experiences and perspectives of inmates and correctional officers in the rehabilitation process. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research allows researchers to explore social phenomena through direct interaction with research subjects. Thus, the data obtained is not only in the form of numbers but also narratives rich in meaning. In this context, this study will utilize in-depth interviews and participatory observation as data collection methods. This is in line with the opinion of Denzin and Lincoln (2011), who stated that in-depth interviews can uncover unexpected information and provide a better understanding of the social context faced by prisoners.¹⁸ This study uses descriptive qualitative data to understand the inmate rehabilitation strategies at the Banyuasin District Correctional Institution. The data collected includes descriptive data, which describes the conditions and rehabilitation process based on the results of interviews, observations, and documentation; narrative data, in the form of experiences and testimonies from prisoners, prison officers, and related parties regarding the effectiveness of the

¹⁷ J W Creswell and C N Poth, "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches.[Online] Sage Publications," 2017.

¹⁸ Feyisa Mulisa, "When Does a Researcher Choose a Quantitative, Qualitative, or Mixed Research Approach?," *Interchange* 53, no. 1 (2022): 113–31.

rehabilitation program; policy data, consisting of regulations, policies, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) related to prisoner rehabilitation; and contextual data, which provides an overview of the social, cultural, and economic factors that influence the success of rehabilitation.¹⁹ The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive analysis. Using this approach, it is hoped that various challenges and successes in the rehabilitation of prisoners at the Banyuasin District Prison will be revealed.

Key informants in this study consist of prisoners, correctional officers, and other related parties at the Banyuasin District Prison. The key informants in this study consisted of one prison officer, one education mentor, one skills mentor, one religious mentor, and two inmates. All informants were interviewed to find answers to the research questions raised.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Rehabilitation Strategies That Can Be Implemented in Banyuasin District Prisons to Overcome Prison Overcrowding

To overcome overcrowding, one suggested solution is the implementation of alternative punishments such as community service or community-based rehabilitation, especially for prisoners who have committed minor offenses.²⁰ This can reduce the number of inmates in correctional institutions and provide opportunities for prisoners to serve their sentences without requiring crowded detention facilities. However, this approach requires cooperation between correctional institutions, local governments, and the community in providing the necessary infrastructure and support.

An interview with Mr. Rahman, Head of the Cooperative Unit, revealed that the implementation of alternative punishments is necessary to reduce overcapacity in correctional institutions. He said, "One of the solutions we propose is the implementation of alternative punishments such as community service or community-based rehabilitation. This will reduce overcapacity and provide opportunities for prisoners to serve their sentences outside of prison. We need cooperation between correctional institutions, local governments, and the community to make this happen." Then, the prisoners who were informants in this study stated that "I agree with alternative punishments such as community service. It will give us the opportunity to continue

¹⁹ Uwe Flick, "Triangulation in Qualitative Research," *A Companion to Qualitative Research* 3 (2004): 178–83, <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781529716634>.

²⁰ Utami and others, "Pola Pemahaman Keagamaan Islam Pada Narapidana Anak Di Lembaga Pemasarakatan Kelas I Medan."

contributing to society and reduce our sense of isolation." Thus, the implementation of alternative punishments such as community service or community-based rehabilitation can help reduce the problem of overcapacity in Banyuasin District prisons. Cooperation between correctional institutions, local governments, and the community is needed to make these alternative punishments a success.

Furthermore, education programs are also a solution to address overcapacity in correctional institutions. This was obtained from an interview with Mr. M. Dapik, Head of General Affairs at Banyuasin Prison, who said that "Education and skills training programs have been proven to help reduce recidivism rates. Inmates who participate in this program have a greater chance of finding employment after their release." "However, we need more support from the private sector and educational institutions to enrich the existing curriculum and facilities." Furthermore, the inmates who served as informants in this study also stated that: "I feel more prepared to live independently after participating in skills training here, such as sewing. But I hope this program is more connected to the needs of the job market and there are more opportunities for hands-on practice."

Education and skills training programs can reduce recidivism rates, but the main challenges are limited facilities and the relevance of the curriculum to the job market. Therefore, cooperation with the private sector and other educational institutions is very important to enrich the quality of the program. Education and skills training programs have been proven to be very influential in reducing recidivism rates. Prisoners who participate in formal education and skills training programs find it easier to get jobs after their release and have the opportunity to contribute positively to society. However, the main challenges encountered are the limited number of teachers and a curriculum that is not always relevant to the needs of the job market. To overcome this, the Banyuasin District Prison needs to collaborate with the private sector and other educational institutions to enrich the quality and accessibility of the programs offered.

Skills training provides inmates with the opportunity to develop skills that can be used outside of prison, such as skills in crafts, agriculture, technology, or services. This can increase their chances of obtaining decent employment after release, reducing their dependence on criminal activities as a source of livelihood. Through skills training, inmates learn to take responsibility for their work and the results they achieve. This sense of responsibility can be applied in their daily lives after leaving prison, so that they are more motivated to live a better life and avoid criminal acts. In a joint interview, Head of Work Activities Agus Susanto, S. Sos, said: "This skills training encourages inmates to contribute to society after their prison term."

Personality development plays an important role in changing the destructive mindset and behavior of inmates. The religious program implemented at the Banyuasin District Prison has shown positive results in helping inmates overcome their emotional and psychological problems. However, not all inmates are able to participate in this program effectively. Therefore, it is important to provide more comprehensive mental health facilities and increase the number of competent counselors to better address these issues. An interview with Mr. Moh. Fadhil, a personality mentor, revealed that "Personality development is an important aspect in changing the mindset of inmates. The religious program is already running, but many inmates still have difficulty participating due to the limited number of counselors." Inmates who were informants in this study also said that "This counseling program has been very helpful to me, especially in overcoming stress and anxiety. However, I feel that many need more support, especially those with more serious mental health issues."

Table 1. Recap of Interview Results in Discussion 1

No	Dimension	Research Result	Description
1	Education	The Education Development Program at Banyuasin Prison is working with the Banyuasin Education Office to improve the education of inmates at Banyuasin Prison	It has been running well.
2	Creativity	The strategy implemented is to improve skills in the garment industry and also in the agricultural sector.	It is running very well.
3	Personality	The collaboration with the Al-Fatih Institution & MUI has had a significant impact on the personalities of the inmates.	It has been running very well.

The overall implementation indicates that the program run by the correctional institution has been successful as intended. This context demonstrates that the rehabilitation program for inmates is proceeding effectively and aligns with the findings from interviews conducted with the correctional institution in Banyuasin Regency itself. This situation is crucial for maintaining the mental stability and well-being of inmates, both during the serving of their sentences and after their release.²¹ Indirectly, this study

²¹ Dewi, "Penjatuhan Pidana Penjara Atas Tindak Pidana Narkotika Oleh Hakim Di Bawah Ketentuan Minimum Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika."

provides valuable insights for policymakers within the context of the correctional system in Banyuasin Regency.

The success of the program from this study provides legal benefits and facilitates the reintegration of inmates and convicted individuals into society. As is well known, the stigma associated with entering prison is negative, particularly after release, and such individuals may not be immediately accepted by society. This program offers benefits and provides legal advantages based on the legal substance and structure established by the government. The established structure refers to the correctional institution itself, which operates under the Ministry of Corrections, as well as the legal framework outlined in Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections. Thus, this context reflects the success of the program initiated by the correctional institution in Banyuasin Regency.

2. Factors Contributing to High Recidivism Rates in Banyuasin District Correctional Institutions Banyuasin District

Banyuasin District Correctional Institutions are significantly overcrowded, with a capacity designed to hold 522 inmates but currently housing 1,203 inmates. This condition affects all aspects of inmates' lives within the institution, especially their access to rehabilitation programs designed to improve their quality of life. This overcapacity forces inmates to live in cramped quarters, reducing the quality of rehabilitation, whether it be skills training, education, or personality development. Prison officials themselves admit that despite efforts to adjust to the number of inmates, this still affects the effectiveness and success of these programs.

Overcapacity has a direct impact on the limited facilities available, such as inadequate classrooms for education and skills training, as well as a limited number of teaching staff. For example, skills training programs such as sewing and computers, which are supposed to provide practical skills to inmates, are less than optimal due to limited tools and materials. This hinders inmates' opportunities to better prepare themselves for life after their sentences. Education and training programs, which ideally should help their social reintegration into society, are hampered by these inadequate facilities.

One important element in the guidance program at the Banyuasin District Prison is education. Basic education programs such as literacy courses and technical skills training (e.g., sewing and computers) have been shown to have a positive impact on inmates. Inmates who participate in these programs tend to have a better chance of finding employment after their release. However, these programs face obstacles due to a limited number of teachers and facilities. For example, the highly sought-after computer program is often hampered by a lack of adequate equipment and trained instructors. Nevertheless, education remains one of the most effective long-term solutions for reducing recidivism.

Personality development is also a major focus at the Banyuasin District Prison, with a psychological approach aimed at helping inmates overcome their emotional and psychological problems. Psychological counseling programs and religious activities at the prison are very important in helping inmates change their previously negative mindset to a more positive one. However, the limited number of counselors and time available for each inmate is often an obstacle. Nevertheless, inmates who participate in this program show significant improvement in emotional control and a decrease in aggressive behavior, which are among the main factors that influence recidivism rates.

One of the biggest challenges faced by former inmates after their release is the social stigma attached to them. Society often views ex-convicts with negative prejudice, which prevents them from getting jobs and being accepted back into the community. This study shows that around 30% of released prisoners reoffend, largely due to a lack of social support and difficulties in adapting to life outside prison. Without adequate support, ex-convicts often get caught in a cycle of repeated crime.

One of the factors that hinders the reduction of recidivism is the lack of post-release support. Programs in prisons often stop after prisoners are released, without any follow-up guidance to help them adapt to their new social life. Therefore, comprehensive post-release programs are needed, including psychological counseling, career guidance, and assistance in finding employment. The government and social institutions need to work together to create opportunities for ex-convicts to rebuild their lives outside of prison.

In order to reduce recidivism, there needs to be collaboration between prisons and the business world to create job opportunities for ex-convicts.²² Training programs that focus on skills relevant to the job market are very important. In addition, cooperation programs with companies and educational institutions can help increase prisoners' chances of finding employment after their release. This collaboration can also reduce social stigma, as ex-convicts will be more easily accepted in society if they have jobs that can support their livelihoods.

To ensure that the rehabilitation programs implemented in Banyuasin District Prison are effective, it is very important to conduct regular evaluations and monitoring. Without proper evaluation, it is impossible to determine the success rate of existing rehabilitation programs and identify areas for improvement. Through regular monitoring, the prison can ensure that the programs are in line with their objectives and produce the desired results. In addition, evaluation can also help identify obstacles encountered during

²² Rafika Nur et al., "Reformulation of the Recidivist Concept in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist* 7, no. 1 (2022): 16-21.

program implementation, so that appropriate solutions can be found to improve the quality of rehabilitation.

This study also recommends policy reforms in the correctional system, particularly with regard to reducing overcapacity and improving the quality of rehabilitation. One of the proposed solutions is the implementation of alternative punishments, such as community-based rehabilitation and social work, which can reduce the burden on prisons. In addition, it is also important to strengthen policies that provide long-term post-release support, such as community counseling and skills training relevant to the needs of the job market. Thus, it is hoped that former prisoners can more easily adapt and avoid criminal acts after their release.

One of the biggest challenges in rehabilitating prisoners at the Banyuasin District Prison is the limited infrastructure and resources. To improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation, it is important to make greater investments in improving the physical facilities of prisons, such as adequate classrooms, more complete training equipment, and more comfortable rehabilitation rooms. In addition, increasing the number and quality of competent teachers and counselors will help improve the success of rehabilitation programs. With adequate support, these programs will be more effective in preparing prisoners for a better life after their release.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that even though the Banyuasin District Prison has implemented various rehabilitation programs, overcapacity and high recidivism rates remain major challenges. In this context, it is important to understand the complexity of the situation faced by correctional institutions. Overcapacity, which is often caused by strict law enforcement policies and a lack of alternative punishments, creates an environment that is not conducive to the rehabilitation process. In many cases, prisoners do not receive sufficient attention due to limited resources, both physical and human. This results in rehabilitation programs that could be carried out more effectively being hampered, ultimately leading to high recidivism rates. Rehabilitation based on education, skills, and personality has been proven to have a positive impact on prisoners. For example, the education programs offered at the Banyuasin District Prison cover various fields, ranging from formal education to practical skills training. Formal education, such as equivalency programs, provides opportunities for prisoners to complete their interrupted education. Meanwhile, skills training, such as sewing, agriculture, or other technical skills, provides prisoners with skills that they can use after returning to society. The primary recommendation of this study is the development of further regulations

regarding improved programs within the internal management framework of correctional facilities in Banyuasin Regency. Furthermore, this serves as a key finding in establishing a more defined and sustainable program structure to ensure the well-being and benefit of inmates at the Banyuasin Regency Correctional Facility and other correctional facilities in general.

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