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## Role of Law Enforcement in Implementing Action Against Recidivist Performers

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**Abstract:** *Crime is a social phenomenon that occurs in society, not a few criminals who have been sentenced to repeat crimes. The recidivist perpetrators are very disturbing to the community, so legal action must be taken against the perpetrators so that they perpetrators no longer commit crimes. This study aims to identify and analyze the factors causing the occurrence of recidivists and the efforts of law enforcement to tackle recidivist perpetrators. The method used in this paper is normative juridical. As for the study results that the factor causing the occurrence of recidivism is economic factors, criminologists and sociologists agree that the economy is the basic cause of crime. Currently, not a few criminals repeat their actions because of economic influence. Moreover, due to social and cultural factors, a person who is given a stigma or labeled a criminal will tend to commit a crime and repeat his actions. In addition to economic, social, and cultural factors, law enforcement factors also affect the occurrence of recidivists, and ineffective law enforcement will lead to repelling the titon of criminal acts. As for law enforcement efforts to prevent recidivists, namely with maximum guidance provided by prisons, this guidance can be in the form of providing spiritual guidance, care, and independence training are given to prisoners, so it is hoped that by being given guidance, prisoners who have served their sentences can return to socializing and join forces with others. Society as appropriate.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is a state of law, as stated in Article 1 point (3) of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which reads. "The state of Indonesia is a state of law" implies that all actions in the order of the nation and state must be based on law. (Anwar & Adang, 2010: 13) The statement of the rule of law is then applied through state institutions, namely the executive, legislative, and judicial institutions. These three institutions are the highest in Indonesia, so they have a very important role in carrying out the orders of the Indonesian constitution, namely the state of Indonesia as a state of law. Each institution has its role, function, and task, so it cannot be from a

fellow institution whose functions and tasks overlap.

As a state of law, Indonesian citizens are expected to be able to act and behave by what is specified in the applicable rules, both written rules, and rules that live in society, so that people can live in an orderly, safe and peaceful manner. The society that the state expects is law-abiding and orderly because if there is a violation of the law, then that is when legal problems occur. Therefore, if there are legal problems among Indonesian citizens, law enforcers must be ready to face legal problems the community faces following the authority and duties of their respective functions.

In the criminal justice system, law enforcers include the police, prosecutors, judges, advocates, and correctional institutions. The criminal justice system aims to improve the community's welfare and enforce crimes against criminals so that crimes in society can be minimized. Crime is an act committed by a person whose actions harm other members of the community. The loss is not only material but can cause physical and psychological harm to the victim of a crime. Crime is not a new act, but evil is born in line with the first birth of humans in the world because crime is a despicable act, so the act needs to be done.

Crime is a social phenomenon that is always faced by every society in this world. Crime in its existence is felt to be very troubling. Besides that, it also disturbs order and peace in society, making every effort to overcome the crime. Along with the various problems due to the economic crisis and the declining level of public confidence in the implementation of development, government officials and layers of civil society and crime problems are increasing. In fact, in this modern era, crime is rampant. Various attempts have been made to overcome crime. However, crime has never been consumed by the times. (Dimas et al., 2019)

Talking about the crime is almost endless because crimes that occur in society are various types of crime, so crime creates unrest in society. The occurrence of crimes with various models is due to the existence of interests, while the interests of each community member are not the same. So that when interests are not achieved, humans will do various ways to achieve their interests. When a person commits a crime or violates the law, the perpetrator of the crime must be given sanctions as a form of accountability for his actions. Sanctions imposed on perpetrators of crimes can be various kinds of sanctions; in Article 10 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), there are two kinds of sanctions: basic and additional. The main sanctions include capital punishment, imprisonment, imprisonment, and fines. Meanwhile, additional punishment can be revocation of certain rights, confiscation of certain goods, or announcement of a judge's decision. (Soesilo, 1993: 34)

The purpose of punishing criminals is to retaliate (Retribution) for the actions that have been carried out, for prevention (Deterrence), by providing sanctions for perpetrators, it is hoped that it will bring benefits, namely protecting society towards prosperity and peace. Not committing crimes again, rehabilitation, namely by providing sanctions for perpetrators, then perpetrators are expected to become law-abiding people and can be accepted by the community again without a bad stigma from the community, incapacitation (incapacitation/weakening), to change the mindset of the perpetrators so that they do not repeat his actions to commit a crime, and Restoration to give a sense of responsibility to the perpetrator by emphasizing the loss of the victim so that victims and the community feel whole again. (Mubarok, 2015: 302)

Provisions for criminals have been regulated in Indonesian laws and regulations, such as the Criminal Code (KUHP) for general crimes. Law 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law 31 of 1999 concerning criminal acts of corruption which have been amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of corruption, for criminal acts special. Not a few criminals have been snared with articles as regulated in the Indonesian criminal law regulations, ranging from light sentences to the heaviest sentences

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imposed on criminals, whose hope is that criminals can regret their actions and return to being obedient and orderly society. Law. However, nothing where the existence of these articles does not seem to provide a deterrent effect, where criminals who should regret their actions actually commit crimes again. So that not a few criminals are in and out of prison for committing crimes again, this proves that imprisonment or confinement given to criminals is less effective. From this description, it is necessary to study law enforcers' role in taking action against recidivist perpetrators. This proves that imprisonment or confinement given to criminals is less effective. From this description, it is necessary to study law enforcement's role in taking action against recidivist perpetrators. This proves that imprisonment or confinement given to criminals is less effective. From this description, it is necessary to study law enforcers' role in taking action against recidivist perpetrators.

This research is not the first to discuss law enforcement against recidivists, but this research is to enhance and complement the previous research. From the results of the search for previous studies, it was found that several studies discussed law enforcement against recidivist perpetrators. The research was discussed by Syarifudin Usman and Muhammad Zikru, who discussed the Weighting of Punishments Against Recidivists in the Criminal Code Judging According to Islamic Law. (Usman & Zikru, 2017) Furthermore, Research by Prianter Jaya Hairi, examines the concept and renewal of recidivism in criminal law in Indonesia. (Jaya Hairi, 2018) Both of these studies only discuss aggravating sanctions that can be imposed on recidivist perpetrators. What distinguishes the two studies is that the research conducted by Syarifuddin Usman and Muhammad Zikru regarding the imposition of sanctions is viewed from the perspective of the Criminal Code and Islamic Law. while the research by Prianter will reform criminal law in the RKUHP so that recidivist perpetrators can be deterred. Further research was conducted by Putu Eka Trisna Dewi, who examined law enforcement against recidivist criminal acts of theft in the juvenile criminal justice system (Eka Trisna Dewi, 2021: 1-9) In this study, the researcher only discussed specifically the recidivist of children who committed theft. The researchers did not discuss what were the factors so that children repeated the crime.

From the three studies above, it can be seen that the difference (novelty) with this research is that the previous research only discussed the imposition of repressive sanctions, and also, in the three studies above, none of the researches on what causes a person to become a recidivist and efforts what law enforcement should do. This is different from previous research.

The purpose of this research is to discuss the factors causing the occurrence of recidivists by criminals and the efforts of law enforcement to tackle recidivist perpetrators. Because the weight of sanctions imposed on perpetrators of crime does not provide effectiveness and deterrent effect in tackling crime, it is necessary to know why a person commits a crime even though it is a crime. So that further law enforcement can find out what efforts must be made to prevent recidivist perpetrators.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The method used in writing is normative juridical. Normative juridical is research conducted by discussing the doctrines or principles in the science of law. (Muhaimin, 2020) This research is often also referred to as library research, which is a study by examining books, articles, and laws and regulations related to this research. (Bachtiar, 2018) The approaches used in this research are legislation, case approach, and conceptual approach by conducting a study of the principles of law. Research on legal principles is legal research that aims to find legal principles or positive legal doctrines that apply. Research on legal principles can utilize several methods, namely: historical, descriptive, and experimental methods.

**DISCUSSION****Factors Causing the Occurrence of Recidivists**

Recidivists are convicts who have been in prison for more than two times or convicts who have committed their crimes again. Hence, they are subject to criminal penalties again in correctional institutions. (Lolita Sari, 2017) Repetition or recidivism exists if a person has committed several acts, each of which is an independent crime, among which the court has sentenced one or more acts. Recidivists consist of general and special recidivists. General recidivist is if a person commits a crime that has been punished and then he commits a criminal crime in any form, then he is subject to heavy sanctions. Whereas special recidivists, namely if a person commits a crime that has been punished and then commits the same criminal crime, he can be subject to a heavier sentence. (Prasetyo, 2010: 120)

Recidivists are not new in the legal world because where there is a crime, there is the potential for recidivists. Recidivists in legal science are due to the continuation of the intention of the perpetrator to commit a crime; as stated by Bartolus as a legal expert, "humanum enimestpeccare, angilicum, seemendare, diabolical perseverance", crime and the repetition of evil is considered as a continuation of evil intentions, so the practice of repeating evil itself is certainly as old as the practice of evil. This opinion was put forward to explain how important the position of repetition of a crime is in the knowledge of criminal law. This is evidenced by the inclusion of repetition of the crime into an essential part of the teachings of criminal law in various countries. Repetition occurs in the case of a person who commits a crime and has been sentenced to a sentence of *inkracht van gewijsde* by a judge, then commits another crime. However, in the repetition of criminal acts, the judge has made a permanent decision. (Prasetyo, 2010)

A person commits a recidivist due to several factors, including economic factors, one of the reasons a person can repeat a crime is because of the poverty factor. Not a few people commit crimes or repeat crimes because of their poor life. As stated by Aristotle, the cause of evil is because of gold and humans. Some economists have long argued that income inequality tends to be the cause of crime. From a different point of view, popular among many criminologists and sociologists, also considering economic inequality as the main source of crime, poor people tend to cause frustration and anger so that they plunge themselves into violent crimes.

According to Hardianto, crime arises as a result of human character, which is motivated by economic problems, fulfilling the necessities of life that are not commensurate with achievement, and low income so that a person commits a criminal act because of the satisfaction obtained from the results of committing a crime is greater than what is expected. Will be obtained from the results of legal actions.

According to Andre Bayo, poverty is multi-dimensional, meaning that human needs vary, so poverty has many aspects. Viewed from the general policy, poverty includes primary aspects in the form of being poor in assets, socio-political organization, and knowledge, as well as skills and secondary aspects in the form of being poor in social networks, financial resources, and information. These dimensions of poverty manifest in the form of lack of nutrition, water, poor health, and low levels of education. Poverty is defined as the inability to meet the minimum standard of living. Furthermore, according to Todaro, absolute poverty is when several people cannot obtain sufficient resources to meet basic needs. They live below a certain minimum real income level or below the international poverty line. A person is said to be poor if his income level is below the poverty line or his income is insufficient to meet the minimum life needs, including food, clothing, health, housing, and education needed to live and work. (Rahmalia et al., 2019)

A next factor is a person doing recidivists due to social and cultural factors. A person who

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repeats a crime can happen because of the bad stigma given to former criminals so that when they are labeled as former criminals, people who are labeled criminals by the community return to committing good crimes, new crimes, or similar crimes. Cultural factors also influence crime and crime repetition.

In addition to economic, social, and cultural factors, law enforcement factors (law information) can also affect the repetition of criminal acts due to the lack of effective law enforcement from one of the criminal justice subsystems in Indonesia. Talking about law enforcement in a state of the law is like discussing the life of a body that makes it live, without which the state of the law is only ideals and ideas. In general view, law enforcement is identical to the process that occurs in law enforcement agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, courts, and penitentiary institutions (criminal justice system) known as pro-Justitia law enforcement, a small part of a law enforcement system. Namely criminal law. Law enforcement does not only talk about the pro Justitia process, which was placed as a last resort after enforcing various other legal regulations. It is possible that non-projustitia law enforcement has been carried out properly, ensuring legal certainty and justice.

Law enforcement cannot be separated from the understanding of the legal system itself, which includes three components that cannot be separated from one another: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. So that, to enforce the law optimally, it is mandatory to pay attention to these three components. According to Lawrence Meir Friedman, the legal system consists of three mutually influencing elements, namely:

Legal structure is a pattern that shows how the law is carried out according to its formal provisions. The structure includes two things, namely: legal institutions and legal apparatus. In general, institutions related to law enforcement include Police, Prosecutor's Office, and Courts. The problems that are often faced are disputes or unclear authority between law enforcement institutions in handling a criminal case, limited human resources, lack of professionalism and poor mentality, weak, ineffective and inadequate supervision, and lack of coordination between state institutions and law enforcement officials. An institutional bureaucratic system that still shows its form, which is fat, lazy, slow, unproductive, and corrupt.

Law enforcement agencies are required to play a greater role in upholding the rule of law, protecting the public interest, upholding human rights, and eradicating corruption, collusion, and nepotism. Therefore, it is necessary to rearrange law enforcement agencies to make the law enforcement bureaucracy much more effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable, requiring changes in culture, human resources, and institutions. Several recommendations can be given to optimizing the performance of law enforcement agencies, including increasing synergy between stakeholders in law enforcement agencies, especially positive and proactive responses to open themselves to input and criticism and external support, Besides the role of institutions, law enforcement officers are also very important in law enforcement. So far, the role of law enforcement in the criminal law enforcement process is:

1. Prevent the commission of criminal acts by enforcing legal norms to protect society.
2. Requires the convict to conduct coaching so that he becomes a good and useful person.
3. Resolve conflicts caused by criminal acts, restore balance and bring a sense of peace to society.
4. Free the guilt of the convict and forgive the convict

Law enforcement policies' future direction is directed through Restorative justice mechanisms. Restorative justice has become a very popular discourse in the saturation of the public, who see formal law as unable to optimally accommodate the community's sense of justice because it prioritizes legal certainty (rechtssicherheit). Restorative justice comes by offering the

concept of an unformalistic settlement that only puts forward the formal, legalistic side but can be done using mediation between the perpetrator and the victim, reparations (the perpetrator fixes everything that is damaged). In addition, the current criminal justice system can no longer protect human rights, and transparency in the public interest is increasingly being felt. (Wijayanto, 2014)

Legal substance (legal substance). The legal substance is the rules, norms, and patterns of real human behavior in the legal system. The substance of the law is not only the rules contained in the law book (law in the book) but also includes the law that lives in society (living law). The four main targets of reform of the legal substance in Indonesia are: a). Continue the renewal of legislation from the colonial period, b). Updating the laws and regulations that were formed after independence are outdated or do not reflect the basis and direction of legal politics towards a democratic society, nation, nation based on law, social justice, and a clean government. c). Creating new laws and regulations is needed both to strengthen the basis for the direction of legal politics and to fill the legal vacuum due to new developments. d). To enter into international agreements in the context of strengthening the international order and the national interest.

Regarding legal substance, it still shows that many laws and regulations are problematic with the 1945 Constitution. This can be seen from the number of proposed laws in judicial review to the constitutional court. The problem of vertical harmonization was also found in local regulations that the ministry of home affairs canceled. Horizontal harmonization also shows that the laws and regulations that overlap or are not harmonious are because political aspects and sectoral egos dominate the formation of legislation.

The Draft Criminal Code and the Draft Criminal Procedure Code have regulated the settlement in and out-court settlement, harmonizing laws outside the Criminal Code with other laws, developing criminal sanctions through restorative justice and diversion mechanisms, and social work sanctions. In addition, the material on restrictions on financial transactions, crimes of corruption, narcotics abuse, money laundering, and trafficking has also been included in the Draft Criminal Code.

Legal Culture. Legal culture (legal culture) is a human attitude towards the law and the legal system in which there are beliefs, values, thoughts, and hopes. As defined by Friedman, legal culture is the values and attitudes of community members related to law. Legal culture is likened to gasoline that drives all the engine elements, namely the law's structure, and substance. Norms or rules written down in laws and regulations or policy rules (beleid Regel) cannot fully be implemented and enforced according to legal logic but are strongly influenced by the interests, perceptions, attitudes, and culture of the community, which is reflected in their beliefs, values, thoughts, and expectations. Legal development embodied in legal culture is directed at: a). build public awareness of the collective problems faced to produce collective actions that can improve the quality of their lives (collective undertaking), b). build individual and group awareness to build individual and community strengths so that they can appreciate themselves about the great powers that oppress them, c). build legal awareness and a community so that every individual in their relationship is based on a "mutual obligation" bond to maintain the integrity, pluralism, harmonization, and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. d). About the economy (welfare) must reject market-based justice because the measure is not justice based on equity.

Several efforts to reform the legal culture include: a) Building a system of legal formation, dissemination, and socialization of law Promote legal advice. Legal counseling is an activity to increase public legal awareness by presenting and explaining statutory rules and legal provisions to the community in an informal atmosphere so that each member, and their authority, can create

legal awareness attitudes and behavior.

We are encouraging dispute resolution outside the court through consultation, negotiation, conciliation, or the opinion of legal experts. Develop community participation. Community participation is a central part of development strategies in all fields, including development in the field of law. (Wijayanto, 2014)

### **Law Enforcement Efforts to Deal with Recidivist Actors**

Efforts that can be made by law enforcement in tackling the occurrence of recidivists is the Implementation of Guidance. The correctional system is a series of law enforcement that aims to make correctional inmates realize their mistakes, realize themselves, and not repeat them and can be accepted by the community. Correctional Institutions as organizations have duties and functions that are as important as other institutions in the criminal justice system, such as the police, prosecutors, and courts. The duties and functions of the Correctional Institution are to carry out guidance for prisoners. In carrying out its duties and functions, correctional institutions carry out a correctional system that is used as a method of guidance for prisoners. Correctional Institutions, as the last subsystem in criminal justice institutions, have the main function as a place of execution or execution of crimes for prison inmates and confinement based on judges' decisions. The short-term goal is that the criminal justice system aims to rehabilitate, resocialize or repair criminals. The medium-term goal is that the function of the criminal justice system is to create public order and control crime to the lowest point. The long-term goal is that the criminal justice system aims to create social welfare for the community.

A correctional institution is where the prisoner development process takes place under the guidance of correctional officers in particular and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in general, based on legislation No. 12 of 1995 concerning correctional facilities and the applicable development concepts.

The provisions of Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning correctional facilities, what correctional facilities mean are activities to carry out correctional development based on systems, institutions, and methods of development which are the end of the criminal justice system in the criminal justice system. Correctional institutions as places of punishment also function to carry out coaching programs that aim to provide provisions for convicts when they return to the community. The prison system has been abandoned and uses a correctional system that prioritizes prisoners' rights. (Maryanto et al., 2014: 66) The Penitentiary, as the spearhead of implementing the protection principle, is a place to achieve this goal through rehabilitation and reintegration education for prisoners. About the problem of fostering prisoners, the coaching system is intended and aims to lead and direct prisoners to a better way of life for their future.

Prisoners are humans who face difficulties, and their social status is disturbed so that they need guidance. Guidance for prisoners, in general, includes treatment, general education, spiritual guidance, and guidance on the independent skills of prisoners. This guidance is given to prevent prisoners from repeating their actions because of economic reasons or irrational thoughts. In order to achieve optimal results from implementing the correctional system, it will be very dependent on the method and the coaching program itself. The hope is that when they finish serving their criminal period, the ability to overcome all the problems they face will be useful in improving their social interaction with the community.

Prisoners are not only objects but also subjects who are no different from other humans who at any time can make mistakes or mistakes that can be subject to criminal penalties, so they

do not have to be eradicated. What must be eradicated are factors that cause criminals to commit criminal acts that are contrary to law, morality, religion, or other social obligations that can be criminalized. The community system states that the purpose of coaching is to improve the quality of prisoners so that they are aware of their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts. So that after serving their sentence, prisoners can be accepted by the community and play an active role in the development and live a normal life. Guidance for prisoners is not only for the mental and spiritual development of prisoners but also coaching in terms of skills for prisoners, so it is hoped that by being given guidance prisoners, prisoners will not repeat their criminal acts that violate the law and socially in society. as described above that one of the main causes of crime and the repetition of crimes is due to the economy, the economic weakness of the perpetrators of crimes can be caused by education or mental disorders of the perpetrators. Therefore, with the guidance of law enforcers, especially in prisons, prisoners are equipped with various skills to support the economy of prisoners, (Adyanti Pratiwi & Nyoman Lemes, 2018: 20-21)

As mandated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the opening of the prison service conference on April 27, 1964 which was started in the correctional program was the basis for the birth of the correctional system in Indonesia, as well as the establishment of ten (10) main principles of prison in the treatment of fostering Indonesian prisoners, namely: a). Most people must be protected by providing life provisions as good citizens and useful in society, b). The imposition of a criminal is not an act of revenge from the state, c). Repentance cannot be achieved by torture but by guidance, d). The state has no right to make a prisoner worse or worse off than before he entered the prison, e). During the loss of freedom of movement, prisoners must be introduced to the community and should not be exiled, f). The work given to prisoners may not be time-filling or intended only for the benefit of the institution of the state; the work given must be state-building. g). Guidance and education must be based on Pancasila, h). Everyone is human and should be treated as human even if he or she has gone astray. It cannot be shown that he is criminal, i). Prisoners, and students are only sentenced to loss of independence, j). Provided and fostered facilities that can support the correctional system's rehabilitation, corrective and educative functions.

These ten concepts are the forerunner of Satjipto Rahardjo's thoughts in his speech when conferring the title of Doctor Honoris Causa (HC) at the University of Indonesia (UI) in 1963.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, that punishment is not just to protect the community but must also try to develop the lawbreakers. Moreover, the lawbreaker is no longer called a criminal but is a lost person. A lost person will always be able to repent, and there is the hope of taking maximum benefit from the system of formation. In short, the purpose of imprisonment is correctional, which implies that not only the community is protected against repeated evil acts by prisoners, but also people who have strayed are protected by providing life provisions for prisoners as citizens so that they do not repeat their actions.

In connection with this protection issue. According to Muladi, that protection is the provision of life. The provision of life cannot be interpreted narrowly, focusing on the material. However, the provision of life must be interpreted broadly, namely the provision of physical, mental, spiritual, and skills. So that inmates become good people who have the skills and potential to be good, do not violate the law, and are useful for the development of the state.

The guidance given to prisoners correlates with the purpose of punishment. The purpose of sentencing has two main aspects, namely: Aspects of community protection against criminal acts, and aspects of protection against individuals or perpetrators of criminal acts. In detail, the purpose of sentencing is divided into 2 (two), namely: Special Prevention, The provision of punishment

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aims to protect the convict, especially so that the convict does not commit another crime. And general Prevention, aims to protect the community so people do not commit crimes again.

Therefore, crime is protection against society and retaliation for unlawful acts. In addition, the crime contains other things, which are expected to be something that will bring harmony, and crime is an educational process to make people acceptable again in society after being provided with sharing guidance from the implementers of the correctional institution.

The implementation of the coaching program is by the functions and duties of correctional guidance for prisoners, which is carried out in an integrated manner so that after completing their sentence with the guidance they have undergone, they can become law-abiding and obedient citizens. Correctional officers, as state and public servants, are obliged to live and practice the duties of correctional development with full responsibility. Guidance for prisoners provides services, guidance, and guidance that have been carried out by correctional officers so that the goals of coaching are achieved.

According to Dwidja Priyatno, several things that need to be emphasized in coaching prisoners so that they do not repeat criminal acts and can be accepted by the community are as follows:

1. Social Rehabilitation, namely coaching, is carried out with social guidance in the form of counseling, direction, and personality development, with the aim that they will later live as humans who have personality and faith.
2. Vocational Rehabilitation, namely social guidance and also an emphasis on appropriate skills. Because considering that the convicts, after serving their sentences, can return to work in the community. Because without preparation, they can become frustrated in facing the challenges of a new social environment and do not rule out the possibility of repeating the crime.
3. Education Rehabilitation, in the form of practical education. Because there may be prisoners who were illiterate and dropped out of school, one of the causes of many crimes is the low education of the perpetrators.
4. Medical Rehabilitation, namely coaching by providing health and mental treatment. Because there are also prisoners from various problem backgrounds, for example, due to stress, frustration, and others. (Enggarsasi, 2013)

Steps need to be taken in the context of coaching prisoners by understanding the profile of prisoners when they first enter prison, especially the psychological side so that the personality and environment of the inmates will be known. To understand the profile of prisoners obtained from data from the prison environment, this aims to obtain maximum data in compiling the fostered program that will be given to prisoners. Furthermore, individual profiles or profiles of each group will be used to determine the psychotherapy, counseling, or training provided. This can all be done individually or in groups. Next is to carry out an integrated rehabilitation program between prisoners' social, educational, psychological, and environmental rehabilitation.

The coaching system is the method used by the coach in the coaching effort. Convict training is carried out in prisons (intramural) and outside the prison (extramural). For effective coaching, appropriate methods must be used per the background and character of each prisoner. The principle of coaching prisoners is not entirely the same as the principle of coaching prisoners in general. The principle of prisoner development has special characteristics for each prisoner. Each inmate has become a prisoner for different crimes with different backgrounds. Correct coaching fosters by the background of prisoners committing criminal acts. Therefore under the appropriate coaching method for prisoners who commit the crime of theft, it is not necessarily appropriate when used for prisoners who commit criminal acts of persecution. (Enggarsasi, 2013)

## CONCLUSION

Factors a person commits a crime is caused by economic factors, economic pressure causes someone to commit a crime. Social and cultural factors, A prisoner who has served a sentence, if it is not accepted by the community and is given a bad stigma or label as a criminal and is exiled in his environment, will have the potential to commit recidivist. And law enforcement factors, in addition to economic, social, and cultural factors, enforcement factors also greatly affect the occurrence of recidivists or repetition. Ineffective law enforcement will cause a person to commit a crime. Law enforcement for criminals is expected to be implemented *restorative justice*, especially for minor crimes, and make imprisonment a last resort. The perpetrators of crimes who are combined in one place will have the potential to imitate the crimes of other inmates, so it is possible that people who are sentenced to prison will repeat their actions again. Law enforcement efforts to overcome recidivists are by providing maximum guidance from prisons, the guidance provided by prisons can be in the form of providing spiritual guidance, providing care, and teaching skills for prisoners. so that it is hoped that after the prisoner has finished serving his sentence, the prisoner can return and socialize with the community and fulfill his economic needs with the provision of skills and guidance while in prison.

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