

Analysis of Robert K. Merton's Adaptation Typology in the Implementation of Social Reintegration Program of Correctional Client (Case Study: Sintang Correctional Center, Indonesia)

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Abstract

This study investigates the social reintegration programs for correctional clients at Sintang Correctional Center in Indonesia, utilizing Robert K. Merton's adaptation typology to analyze the pathways of ex-prisoners during their reintegration process. Emphasizing the rights of prisoners as outlined in Indonesian law, the research highlights the significance of effective community guidance in mitigating recidivism and facilitating successful adaptation. Using a qualitative approach including phenomenological method and in-depth interview on 20 correctional clients, the study identifies the challenges faced by ex-prisoners, including economic hardship and societal stigma, which impede their reintegration efforts. The educational backgrounds of participants reveal a concerning lack of higher education, further limiting employment opportunities. The community guidance program is structured in three stages, namely early, advance, and final stage, which aims to enhance the quality of life for these individuals. However, findings indicate that a majority of such programs remain engaged in case work rather than group activities, suggesting areas for program improvement. By applying Merton's typology, the study categorizes clients' adaptation experiences into Conformity, Retreatism, and Innovation, illustrating the diverse strategies employed by ex-prisoners in navigating their reintegration. The findings underscore the necessity for comprehensive community support systems that address the multifaceted challenges faced by correctional clients, ultimately aiming to reduce recidivism and promote successful societal reintegration. Future recommendations include enhancing educational and vocational training opportunities and fostering community acceptance to improve reintegration outcomes.

Keywords: adaptation typology, correctional clients, guidance program, social reintegration

Introduction

In Indonesia, a lawbreaker who commits crime, found guilty legally and convincingly by a court, and given a prison sentence is called a prisoner. In order to take responsibility concerning the violation of law, a prisoner serves a prison sentence in a correctional institution. In addition, Indonesian Law number 22/2022 concerning Corrections defines prisoners in Article (1) number (6) as they "who are serving a prison sentence for a certain period of time and for life sentence or death-row prisoners who are awaiting



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the implementation of the verdict, who are undergoing guidance in correctional institution". However, correctional institutions are in fact not merely just about sanctions. When undergoing a prison sentence, a prisoner is not merely punished, but also protected by various inherent rights that remain attached in order to avoid human rights violations.

A prisoner has various rights that are guaranteed by the country. The rights that are generally attached to a prisoner are explained in Article (9) of Indonesian Law Number 22/2022. The prisoners are granted the rights to: 1) practice their religion or beliefs, 2) receive treatment both physical and spiritual, 3) receive education, teaching, and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop their potential, 4) receive health services and adequate food according to nutritional needs, 5) receive information services, 6) receive legal counseling and legal assistance, 7) submit complaints and/or grievances, 8) receive reading materials and follow mass media broadcasts that are unprohibited, 9) receive humane treatment and be protected from acts of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and all acts that endanger physical and mental health, 10) receive guarantees of work safety, wages, or work bonus, and 11) receive social services, and accept or reject visits from family, advocates, companions, and the community.

In addition, there are also rights that can be obtained by a prisoner if they qualify according to the established requirements. Article (10) of Law number 22/2022 explains that prisoners who have met certain requirements without exception are also entitled to a) remission, b) assimilation, c) leave to visit or be visited by family, d) conditional leave, e) leave before release, f) conditional release, and g) other rights in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. These rights are generally aimed at supporting prisoners in undergoing social reintegration programs. Furthermore, According to Hernawanti (2020), the social reintegration process for former prisoners is a complicated process, related to social and governmental support, as well as family. In this case, the family in particular is the benchmark for the success of the social reintegration process. In addition, Sari (2021) then defined social reintegration as a process that involves the role of probation and parole officers who are in charge of providing guidance and supervision so that correctional clients do not repeat criminal acts to become recidivists. That has become one of the main objectives for the correctional system in Indonesia to make sure that the society will stay in a stable and conducive condition.

According to Indonesian Law Number 22/2022, The Correctional System is interpreted as an order regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of implementation of integrated correctional functions. The correctional system in Indonesia has a main objective which is mainly related to improving the prisoner's living quality. In addition, the correctional system also has a mission to build the prisoner's consciousness so that they fully understand their mistakes and repent. The prisoners are also expected to be able to improve themselves by emerging positive changes in attitudes and behavior. More than that, the most important goal is that the prisoners do not repeat the criminal acts and they can be accepted by the society, live normally, and be able to participate in development (Hernawanti, 2020). Moreover, the correctional Institution is the unseparated part of the integrated criminal justice system. The synergetic continuity of the criminal justice system that is organized by the government will become a part of the law enforcement process in order to provide services as well as coaching and guiding to those who have gone astray so that they are able to return to the community and become a better person. According to that reason, coaching and guiding programs toward the prisoners tend to become an important aspect that need to be implemented effectively and efficiently in order to support the social reintegration process. But, it is a fact that the ex-prisoners are also facing the complicated obstacle that sometimes encourages them to become recidivists.

The problems faced by the ex-prisoners are mostly related to economic problems and adaptation process toward their society. After being released from prison, a lot of the prisoners have to experience negative stigma. They are constrained to strive for a decent life, living, and livelihood because of the

bad stigma which is imposed by society. In order to overcome that situation and help the ex-prisoners to fix their life, optimization of coaching and guiding programs are needed. The aspects of “occupational skills and personality” guidance will become the gate for the prisoners to deal with obstacles of life. Through “occupational skills and personality guidance program”, the ex-prisoners have the opportunity to earn income through skill development and entrepreneurship education. More than that, the prisoner’s quality of life will also increase through spiritual and mental reinforcement. However, it is still not clear enough whether such programs give a significant impact for the prisoner in order to adapt back into society. Based on the given explanation, it becomes necessary to analyze the adaptation level of ex-prisoners during the social reintegration period and its relationship through the occupational skills and personality guidance program.

Literature Review and Framework

Correctional Institution

The term of “Corrections” is regulated by the Indonesian Law Number 22/2022. In article (1) number (1), Corrections is defined as a subsystem of criminal justice that enforces law in the field of treatment and services toward the prisoners, children, and inmates. The given services and treatments are systematically arranged in a certain system that is called “Correctional System”. In article (1) number (2) of Indonesian Law number 22/2022, it is explained that the “correctional system” is an order regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of implementation of integrated correctional functions. It is clear that corrections in Indonesia play a significant role within the integrated criminal justice system. Therefore, various synergistic and cooperation steps with the stakeholder-involved are needed in order to achieve the main goals and objectives of Corrections.

Community Guiding Program

One of the main responsibilities and functions of Corrections is to prepare the prisoners to adapt and reintegrate back with their community. This is intended to encourage the prisoners to be accepted back into society and life normally. Technical implementation units of corrections are the organizations that organize the occupational skills and personality guidance programs which aim to achieve the correction’s objectives. Corrections provide education and training for prisoners to improve their quality of life. In addition, the other objective is to increase the former prisoners’ consciousness toward the law violation(s) that have been committed, develop themselves, and also avoid re-violating the law to become recidivists. Legally, occupational skills and personality guidance is called “community guidance”.

Community guidance, in accordance with article (1) number (11) of Indonesian Law number 22/2022, is defined as an activity carried out to assist correctional clients inside and outside the criminal justice process and prepare those clients for the social reintegration process. The community guidance program is under the responsibility of the functional official which is called “Probation and Parole Officer”. In addition, the prisoners who are under the community guidance programme called as “Correctional Clients”.

The community guidance program plays a significant role in returning correctional clients toward reintegration into society. The main objective of this program to the correctional clients is not only to develop themselves in occupational skills, but also spiritually in a balanced form. Community guidance programs are expected to be able to build strong mentality and personality for prisoners as a provision for a better life in the future. The spirit of empowerment is also one of the basic foundations of correctional clients in order to achieve a more decent life, living, and livelihood. Furthermore, according to Sujatno (2004) the scope of the community guidance’s pattern in Indonesia is divided into two forms, those are:

1. Personality Guidance, which includes:
 - a. Development of spiritual awareness
 - b. Development of intellectual abilities
 - c. Development of national and statehood awareness
 - d. Development of integration with the society
 - e. Development of legal awareness
2. Occupational Skills Guidance, which includes:
 - a. Skills to help establish independent businesses
 - b. Skills in small industrial businesses
 - c. Skills developed according to the interests and talents of each former prisoner
 - d. Skills to support an industrial business or agricultural activity (plantation) using medium or high technology.

Adaptation Typology

The terms of “Adaptation” refers to a change in a living creature (functional or structural) to suit or survive in its environmental or surrounding conditions (Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, 2024). Adaptation can also be interpreted as adjusting to new environmental conditions (school, work, etc). In the context of human adaptation as a social being, the pattern of interaction between individuals or between individual and community groups can be clearly examined. One of the measurement tools is created by Robert K. Merton’s which is called “typology of adaptation”.

Merton embarks the typology with three assumptions or postulates in function (Wirawan, 2012: 48). First, the functional unit of society is a state in which all parts of the social system work together in a state of harmony or adequate internal consistency, without producing prolonged conflict that cannot be resolved or managed. Second, all standardized social and cultural forms have positive functions. Third, in every type of civilization, every custom, idea, material object, and belief fulfills several important functions, has a number of tasks that must be carried out, and is an important part that cannot be separated from the activities of the system as a whole.

In order to explain certain deviations that are committed by an individual as a social being, The merton’s theory divides into five adaptation typologies. The adaptation typology is tiered starting from the successfulness of an individual in adapting to the failure to adapt which causes someone to commit social deviation. The adaptation typology consists of: 1) conformity, 2) innovation, 3) ritualism, 4) retreatism, and ultimately 5) rebellion (Merton, 1968: 194).

Social Reintegration Concept

The concept of social reintegration is explained by Sari (2021) as a process of change that occurs in prisoners through the reabsorption of values and norms that apply in society. In the implementation of the correctional system in Indonesia, individuals as perpetrators of certain criminal acts who are then found guilty to serve a prison sentence by a court will receive coaching and guidance. This is what is meant by the concept of social reintegration. This concept shifts the concept of punishment and deterrent. The prisoners will receive coaching in correctional institutions and then subsequently receive guidance from the correctional center by probation and parole officers. This sequence of programs is intended to prepare the prisoners to integrate back and blend into the society. In coaching and guiding, the improvement of personality and occupational skills of prisoners are balanced increasingly. This intended to build the prisoners to become repentant individuals and ready to live a better life.

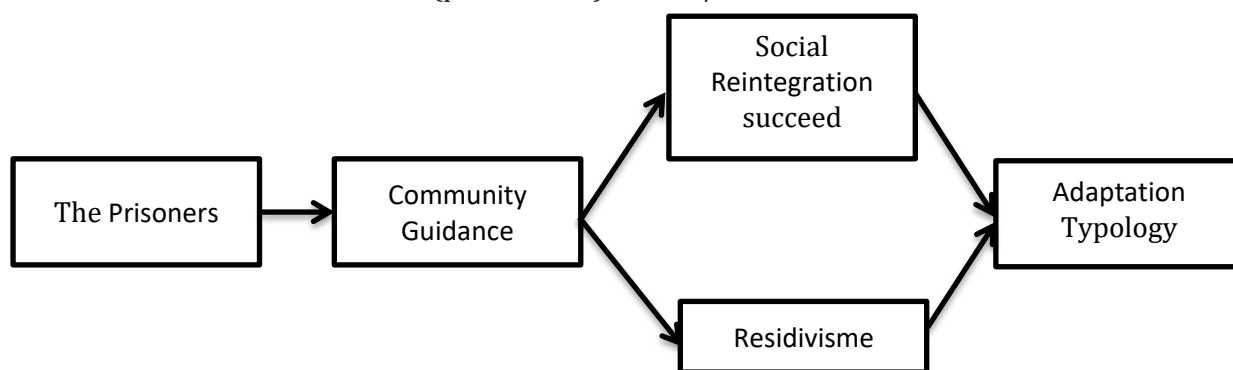
In Indonesian Law number 22/2022 concerning Corrections, it is also explained that corrections have actually adopted the concept of social reintegration as a replacement for the concept of retribution and deterrence. The correctional system who adopted this concept plays a significant role in

preparing the prisoners to be able to interact in a good way with the society in order to return their role as free and responsible members of society. Purwaningrum (2022) also explained that the concept of social reintegration is based on the view that criminal behavior arises from a fundamental conflict between individuals responsible for violations and the larger social framework in which they operate. Therefore, the punishment imposed is more focused on bridging conflict resolution or facilitating the reintegration of perpetrators into society.

Recidivism Concept

The terms “recidivism” according to Great Dictionary of The Indonesian Language is defined as the individuals or group tendency to repeat the despicable acts even though they have been punished for committing the criminal acts. In addition, Fazel, S and Wolf, A (2015) explain that in general understanding, recidivism is understood as a broad term that refers to relapse of criminal behavior, including that caused by re-arrest, reconviction, or reimprisonment. More briefly, Aruan, S. and Bambang,

P. (1990) describe the recidivism as the individuals who commit repetition of criminal acts. Furthermore, Hairi (2018) explains that as a concept in criminal law, an individual can be called as a “recidivist” or “commit an act of recidivism” if the person repeats a criminal act with certain conditions which can lead for the heavier sentence (punishment) for him/her.



Picture 1. Literature Framework

Method

Sample and Data

The locus of this research was Sintang Correctional Center, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The participants in this research are correctional clients in their reintegration period who were chosen using a purposive sampling technique. In total, this research involved 20 (twenty) correctional clients (the ex-prisoner under the re-integration period). Qualitative approach is considered suitable to use in this research. The social phenomenon observed is ‘how correctional clients have to adapt in order to undergo the social reintegration period to blend with their society.’ Therefore, a qualitative approach is needed to develop the concept of sensitivity into the running problems and also develop an understanding of one or more social phenomena that are faced by correctional clients. In addition, both of those participants will be analyzed in regards to the level of adaptation during the reintegration period using Robert K. Merton’s typology adaptation.

Based on the mentioned conditions, the most suitable qualitative research method used in this study is the phenomenological method. The main foundation of this method lies in the experience of a study’s object by trying to understand the meaning of the event and its relationship to human beings in certain situations. The phenomenological research method is intended to bring ease for researchers to observe the meaning of community guidance and its influence on the successfulness of correctional clients in undergoing social reintegration programs. From these events, we will observe the process of correctional client’s adaptation in reintegrating into their social environment. The qualitative approach using in-depth interview and data triangulation will also be held in order to find the connecting line behind the different conditions that trigger the former prisoner to choose their way of living post-imprisonment.

Result

Family Characteristic

The participants are 20 correctional clients. The participants are individuals who are former prisoners and still in the reintegration period (23 – 44 years old, M=35). All of the prisoners in the research are men. The purposive random sampling was intended to choose the former prisoners who are doing the enterprises or have occupation and also choose the ex-prisoners who fail the reintegration period because of the repeat in their criminal activity. In addition, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the workforce is defined as the working-age population between 15 – 64 years. Therefore, 100% of the participants in this research are of 'the working-age.'

Meanwhile, in the level of education, it was found that the majority of the participants amounted to 65% having completed middle education (25% have finished junior high school and 40% have finished senior high school). On the other hand, 15% of the total participants only finished elementary school. Furthermore, 10% of the participants were never educated in any formal school. A minority, with just 10% of participants, succeeded in finishing higher education in the university.

Community Guidance

Community guidance is legally explained in the Government Regulation of The Republic Indonesia number 31/1999 concerning Coaching and Guiding of Correctional Clients. Article 1 paragraph 2 stated that Guidance is the provision to improve the quality, piety toward God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of prisoners. Guidance is further interpreted as the leading mission so that correctional clients can change their lives, living, and livelihood to the better condition that is reviewed from various aspects. Furthermore, according to the module of "Basics of Guiding Correctional Clients" which is published by Human Resource Development Agency for Law and Human Rights, The Ministry of Law and Human Right the Republic of Indonesia in 2020, it is explained that Guidance Program given to the correctional clients consist of three steps, which are:

- The early stage, starting from the shifting of status from the prisoner into correctional clients up to $\frac{1}{4}$ (one quarter) of the guidance period. This early stage consist of the following activities:
 1. Conducting social research
 2. Develop a guiding program plan
 3. Implementation of guiding program
 4. Assessment of the implementation of the early stage guidance program
 5. Preparation of the Advance stage of guiding program
- The advance stage, starting from the end of the guidance initial stage up to $\frac{3}{4}$ (three quarters) the guidance period. The advance stage consist of the following activities:
 1. Conducting guidance program
 2. Assessment of the implementation of the advance stage guidance program
 3. Preparation of the Final stage of guiding program
- The Final stage, starting from the end of the advanced stage up to the end of the guidance period. This final stage consist of the following activities:
 1. Conducting guiding program
 2. Examine and assess the overall stage of guiding program's implementation
 3. Preparing the correctional client to end the guiding program period and considering the possibilities of additional guidance service (aftercare program)
 4. Preparing the certificate of Guidance program
 5. Ending the client guidance program and holding the interview by the head of the correctional center.

In addition, the guidance intensity and guidance form (case work and group work) also become the reference in the analysis of 'Community Guidance Program'. The condition of the Guidance program of correctional clients in this research is presented on the following table.

Table 1. The Guidance Program of Correctional Clients

No.	Initial name	Criminal case	Status	Guidance Program stage	Guidance Program type followed
1.	EA	embezzlement	First offender	The final stage	case work + group work
2.	YP	narcotics	First offender	The early stage	case work only
3.	HL	narcotics	First offender	The Advance stage	case work + group work
4.	IS	narcotics	First offender	The Advance stage	case work only
5.	MJ	narcotics	First offender	The Advance stage	case work only
6.	HM	child abuse	First offender	The early stage	case work + group work
7.	AR	narcotics	First offender	The final stage	case work only
8.	AS	narcotics	First offender	The early stage	case work + group work
9.	MI	child abuse	First offender	The early stage	case work + group work
10.	SB	narcotics	First offender	The early stage	case work + group work
11.	VV	child abuse + narcotics	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
12.	HA	Thievery+embezzlement	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
13.	MS	Narcotics 2 times	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
14.	RP	narcotics 2 times	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work + group work
15.	HK	narcotics 3 times	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
16.	EH	thievery+narcotics+embezzlement	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
17.	NA	narcotics 2 times + thievery	Repeat crime	The early stage	case work only
18.	HS	narcotics 2 times	Repeat crime	The Advance stage	case work only
19.	RP	Thievery+narcotics	Repeat crime	The Advance stage	case work only
20.	AF	narcotics 2 times	Repeat crime	The final stage	case work only

Based on the table above, it can be observed that the majority of the participants are at the early stage of their guidance program, which amounts to 60%. Meanwhile the Final stage is the lowest amount, amounting to only 15%, and the rest of 25% are in the advanced stage of the guidance program. Furthermore, if we observe from the Guidance program type followed, the majority of participants only attend case work only in the form of private counseling with their respective probation officer. In addition, only 35% of the total participants have ever participated in group work guidance programs that are held by correctional centers at least twice a year.

Furthermore, if we observe separately between correctional clients who are the first offender and correctional clients who have repeated their crime, there is an interesting condition. Among the group of the first offender, a majority of them participate actively in the group work (amounted to 60%). On the other hand, among the group of clients who repeated their crime it was found that only 10% of them actively participated in the group work organized by the correctional center.

Robert K. Merton Adaptation Typology on Correctional Clients

According to Adaptation Typology developed by Robert K. Merton, there are 5 (five) steps of individual adaptation toward its social environment. The typology is arranged from successfulness to adaptation and goes through the failure that is well known as social deviation. Those adaptation typologies are Conformity, Innovation, Ritualism, Retreatism, and Rebellion.

1. Conformity

Merton (1968) explains that, “as long as the society is in stable condition, type I adaptation typology – Conformity to the cultural goals and institutionalized means is the most common and widespread.” (p. 195). Furthermore, this conformity adaptation type is in line-type with institutionalized cultural goals. Along with social change, a person as an individual is able to adapt in order to fulfill the cultural goals and apply those changes. In the context of correctional institutionalization, conformity adaptation is defined as the correctional clients’ (former prisoners in social reintegration period) self-change efforts, which include the change of mindset, behavior, spoken language, and appearance in order to blend with the society. In addition, according to Merton (1968), a member of society who experiences change will follow people who are already established in that change.

2. Innovation

This type of adaptation tends to focus more on success in achieving cultural goals. Merton’s (1968) explains that the response occurs when individuals have assimilated cultural emphasis on goals without internalizing institutional norms that regulate the ways and means to achieve those goals (p. 195). In the innovation adaptation typology, institutionalized ways are set aside to achieve cultural existing goals. In the context of correctional institutionalization, innovation is depicted on the changes of effort from correctional clients in interacting with the society. The changes made by correctional clients can take the form of a direct approach to the community, namely by following the customs that exist in the community.

3. Ritualism

In the adaptation typology of Ritualism, Merton (1968) explains that Ritualism involves ignoring or reducing the lofty cultural goals, which include great financial success and rapid social mobility to the point where someone’s aspiration can be fulfilled. Nevertheless, even though “someone rejects the cultural obligation to try to succeed in the world”, even though “someone withdraws the horizons”, they continue to obey institutional norms compulsively. In addition, the Ritualism type of adaptation ignores or reduces cultural goals but still attaches to an institutionalized way. In the context of Corrections, it can be reflected in how the community customs are referred to and carried out by correctional clients to become a ritualism or habit.

4. Retreatism

Merton (1968) conveys the explanation that the rejection toward cultural goals and institutionalized means may become the rarest thing to happen. The people who adapt or mal-adapt with this way, actually exist amidst the community but do not act as a part of that community. Sociologically, they are true exiles since they do not have the same value framework. They can be included as community members (which are different from the population) only in a fictional sense. (p. 207). In the adaptation typology of Retreatism, a person no longer achieves cultural goals and abandons institutionalized ways. In simple terms, a person no longer cares about the changes that exist. Merton calls this “True Exile”.

5. Rebellion

In the adaptation typology of Rebellion, the rejection toward alteration does exist, not only toward “methods” but also “institutions”. In the rebellion type, individuals rebel and force the replacement

and change of new cultures that are perceived as “Bad”. In the context of corrections, these efforts occur when correctional clients have tried various methods to align with their community and social environment, but they are not accepted by the community. The efforts they have made have not received any response at all so they are driven to rebel and try to change the existing system.

Discussion

Based on the adaptation typology proposed by Merton, the ways correctional clients of Sintang Correctional center adapt in undergoing reintegration programs according to the research result find that the participants perform 3 (three) types of adaptation typologies.

The First: Conformity Adaptation Type

The research reveals that some correctional clients are able to maintain the social changes, fulfill the cultural goals, and implement the changes into their life. The individuals that are included in this type are correctional clients who are accustomed to developing their personality and occupational skills while returning and blend into the society. This type can be seen from the way correctional clients improve their spirituality and return to find a decent job or start an enterprise.

Correctional client with the initial name EA, for instance, according to the observation, it was revealed that during the reintegration program, EA, who is a Muslim always tried to fulfill her obligatory daily prayers. EA also tried to build her business by starting a food catering business. In addition, EA also left her previous habits of often hanging out late at night with her friends and leaving the hedonistic trait. Another instance was observed from the correctional client with the initial name MI. In his daily life, MI uses his time to develop himself to be more positive and productive. In addition, in the social reintegration program in order to blend into society, he always participates in social activities such as community service. Moreover, MI also tried to improve his skills by running the motor vehicle repair shop. The income that he earned from that activity was used to help the family economy. The conformity adaptation typology for corrections context is suitable to describe EA and MI's situation. Similar conditions but in the different field of enterprise and activity can also be observed to the correctional clients with the initial names of YP (works in palm oil plantation), HM (owner of chicken farming business), AR (owner of welding workshop), and SB (works as a rubber and palm oil planter). In addition, the initial name IS and MJ which also owns an enterprise in grocery trade.

The Second: Retreatism Adaptation Type

On the other hand, the condition can be observed from correctional clients with the initial name HK. In the criminal court, HK have been given prison sentences that amounted to 3 (three) times related to the drug abuse. In the interview session, HK argued that he was forced by the condition to consume narcotics as a doping in order to gain endurance to carry out his job as an expedition vehicle driver. In this case, HK no longer cares about the values that develop in society. The typology adaptation of retreatism became the most suitable type to describe the condition of HK. In the context of corrections, HK withdrew from his social environment. HK resided in the midst of the society during the reintegration period, but he failed to become part of his society. HK chose to isolate himself and return to consuming narcotics for the reasons that he justified according to himself.

Similar conditions also can be observed from the correctional clients with the initial name AF and HS who have been sentenced to imprisonment twice for drugs abuse, initial RP who committed theft and drugs abuse, as well as initial NA and EH who also committed drug's abuse 3 (three) times, RP and MS committed drug's abuse 2 (two) times, and HA also committed embezzlement 2 (two) times. In addition, a correctional client with initial name VV also experienced retreatism. During the social reintegration program, VV tried to become an entrepreneur in trading business but he failed. VV then tried to become a rubber planter but also failed because the price of rubber harvest was destroyed in

the market. Because of depression, VV dared to consume drugs. More than that, due to economic pressure, VV also dared to become a drug courier.

The third: Innovation Adaptation Type

A unique condition occurred in the correctional client with the initial name of HL. The court sentenced him to imprisonment due to drug abuse. HL was living amidst the prominent business family, and that fatal mistake of drug abuse drove him to feel ashamed and guilty. That condition made it difficult for him to interact with his society. In addition, his wife decided to file for divorce. According to the interview, HL felt profound regret and built the commitment to fix his life. HL decided to start an entrepreneurship in the form of cell phone service and counter. HL chose the location of the business far away from his residence. HL spent a lot of his time focusing on developing his business but avoiding social interaction with his society. Based on the adaptation typology, the Innovation adaptation type is the most suitable to describe HL's condition in the context of corrections. HL continues to strive to achieve his goals in entrepreneurship, but ignores the norms that apply in his society.

Similar conditions with different backgrounds can be observed in the correctional clients with the initial name AS. In his daily life, AS was a person with a closed personality. In other situations, AS was able to achieve higher education in the university. But because of the negative influence of peers, he fell into drug's abuse and brought his family into an embarrassing situation. His father, who was a retired civil servant, also drove AS to feel more guilt and embarrassment. As a result, during his ongoing social reintegration program, AS still struggled to reintegrate with his society. In addition, his wife seemed less supportive and chose to live more often with her own parents. Nevertheless, AS was committed to fixing his life by starting a business in culinary to achieve economic stability. In this case, the innovation adaptation typology is fair enough to describe the AS living condition.

Conclusion

The study on social reintegration programs for correctional clients at Sintang Correctional Center in Indonesia underscores the critical role of community guidance in facilitating the adaptation of former prisoners. By applying Robert K. Merton's adaptation typology, the research identifies distinct pathways of Conformity, Retreatism, and Innovation adaptation typology that may former prisoners undergo during their social reintegration programs. The research reveals that a significant portion of correctional clients are still in the early stages of reintegration, facing challenges such as economic hardship and negative stigma which can hinder their successful adaptation.

The educational background of the participants indicates a need for targeted support, as many lack higher education which could limit their skills and employment opportunities. The probation officer guidance program that is structured in three stages aims to enhance the quality of life, living, and livelihood of the correctional clients, yet the majority remain engaged in case work rather than in group work. Meanwhile, the result of the research revealed that the majority of repeat offenders only engage in case work. This result suggests a potential area for the improvement in the program design.

Overall, the study highlights the necessity of comprehensive community support systems to address the multifaceted challenges faced by ex-prisoners, ultimately aiming to reduce recidivism and promote successful reintegration into society. The subsequent efforts should rely on the enhancement of educational and vocational training opportunities, as well as fostering community acceptance to improve the social reintegration outcome for the better life of correctional clients.

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