

**STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AWARENESS OF THE NAMBO VILLAGE COMMUNITY
IN SUPPORTING SOCIAL REINTEGRATION FOR FORMER CORRECTIONAL INMATES**

*PENGUATAN KESADARAN HUKUM MASYARAKAT DESA NAMBO DALAM MENDUKUNG
REINTEGRASI SOSIAL BAGI EKS-WARGA BINAAN*

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Abstract: the purpose of this study is to analyze the social reintegration of former inmates from a legal perspective, as well as the strategies and challenges faced in the process of social reintegration for former inmates. This study employs a qualitative approach using phenomenological methods. The results of the study indicate that social reintegration already has a legal basis as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 on Correctional Institutions, which emphasizes rehabilitation, the protection of human rights, and the restoration of the social functions of former inmates. Strategies to strengthen social reintegration are implemented through legal education, participatory dialogue, legal awareness campaigns, and the involvement of village governments and communities in building an inclusive social environment. Challenges in the reintegration process include social stigma, negative stereotypes, low community legal literacy, limited economic access, and a lack of space for social dialogue between the community and former inmates.

Abstrak: tujuan kajian ini yaitu untuk menganalisis reintegrasi sosial bagi eks-warga binaan berdasarkan perspektif yuridis sekaligus strategi dan tantangan yang dihadapi dalam proses reintegrasi sosial bagi eks-warga binaan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode fenomenologis. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa reintegrasi sosial secara yuridis telah memiliki dasar hukum sebagaimana termuat dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan yang menekankan pada rehabilitasi, perlindungan hak asasi manusia, dan pemulihan fungsi sosial mantan narapidana. Strategi penguatan reintegrasi sosial dilakukan melalui pendidikan hukum, dialog partisipatif, kampanye kesadaran hukum, serta keterlibatan pemerintah desa dan masyarakat dalam membangun lingkungan sosial yang inklusif. Tantangan dalam proses reintegrasi meliputi stigma sosial, stereotip negatif, rendahnya literasi hukum masyarakat, keterbatasan akses ekonomi, serta minimnya ruang dialog sosial antara masyarakat dengan eks-warga binaan.

INTRODUCTION

Social reintegration is a concept that is relatively familiar within Indonesian society and generally refers to the process through which individuals or groups return to social life after fulfilling the obligations as a form of responsibility for actions previously committed. Social reintegration for correctional inmates constitutes

an essential component of the correctional system. Former inmates are provided with social reintegration assistance, as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, to facilitate re-entry and adjustment to society after the completion of their sentences. The process is not merely limited to releasing individuals from correctional institutions, it encompasses various

efforts aimed at enabling former inmates to readjust to the social environment. The significant social urgency of social reintegration is reflected in its role in restoring individuals' positions and functions within society.

Social reintegration serves as a concrete measure to restore both personal identity and social roles within the community while simultaneously functioning as a preventive effort against empirical social problems such as social discrimination against former inmates, social stigma, and labeling practices that marginalize. Long-term domino effects may emerge in the form of social exclusion and limited social participation, thereby hindering former inmates from accessing employment opportunities (Hucklesby & Wincup, 2020). The implementation of social reintegration cannot proceed without obstacles. The challenges encountered are not solely related to economic issues and access to employment, but also involve social stigma constructed by society. Negative stigma frequently manifests through labeling and stereotyping practices, which subsequently trigger discrimination, exclusion, and social avoidance.

Former inmates have already undergone correctional guidance appropriately within correctional institutions. According to Becker's labeling theory, individuals are considered deviant because of engagement in activities that exceed the boundaries or social norms established by society, resulting in the categorization of individuals who violate societal rules. Becker further classifies deviant behavior into four categories, namely falsely accused, conformist, pure deviant, and secret deviant. Former inmates tend to fall within the category of the falsely accused. The persistence of social stigma generates a domino effect that perpetuates labeling practices within society (Rahmi, Tahir, & Sakka, 2021). The application of labeling practices based solely on stigma without valid evidence increases the risk of repeated criminal acts or recidivism and potentially shifts former inmates from the category of falsely accused individuals into the category of pure deviance.

Former inmates are frequently perceived as individuals who are likely to reoffend, leading society to deny opportunities to reassume meaningful social roles. The Labeling Theory proposed by Howard S. Becker emphasizes that the identity of a criminal is not solely constructed

through the act of violation itself, but also through society's reaction to the violation. Social structures may therefore become a major obstacle to the process of social reintegration, despite the fact that reintegration constitutes a right for every individual who has completed a criminal sentence (Goffman, 1963). Government policies regarding the process of social reintegration have not yet been fully effective. Weaknesses remain in ensuring the continuity of reintegration programs following release from correctional institutions, as well as in the provision of post-release support.

The condition reinforces the notion that socialization regarding social reintegration is not merely important but also strategic in rebuilding public trust toward former inmates. Numerous studies have examined the process of social reintegration among former inmates, several aspects still require further development. The development of legally aware village programs can be done by increasing community understanding and compliance with the law (Gaol & Simamora, 2025). Findings from the study may be further expanded through collaborative innovations that integrate efforts to strengthen legal awareness with social mechanisms contributing to the acceptance of former inmates within society. Previous studies have also revealed limited attention to the role of government in eliminating societal stigma toward former inmates who have completed their sentences. Existing studies primarily focus on rehabilitation programs within correctional institutions without evaluating post-release support systems. Limited studies have concentrated on community-based programs aimed at reducing negative stigma against former inmates.

METHOD

Qualitative research employing John W. Creswell's phenomenological approach was utilized in this study to describe individuals' lived experiences regarding a particular phenomenon as conveyed directly by the participants. The approach was selected to obtain an in-depth understanding of the subjective experiences of former inmates in undergoing the process of social reintegration, particularly concerning stigma, discrimination, and social barriers encountered within society (Creswell, 2024). The phenomenological approach also enables researchers to explore the meanings constructed

by individuals based on lived experiences, thereby revealing social realities from the perspectives of both former inmates and the community. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and analysis of relevant documents. In-depth interviews were carried out communicatively and interactively using open-ended questions, enabling informants to explain the experiences freely and reflectively.

Participatory observation was utilized to directly examine the social dynamics experienced by former inmates during interactions with the community. Document analysis was conducted to strengthen the findings, including the examination of policies, official reports, and literature related to social reintegration. The members of the community in Nambo Village, West Java, were selected using the snowball sampling method in order to obtain more specific data concerning opinions and personal experiences from individuals possessing diverse subjective phenomenological perspectives related to interactions with former inmates. Data analysis was conducted using Creswell's data analysis spiral model, which consists of the following stages preparing and organizing raw data, arranging and preparing the data for analysis, reading the entire dataset, coding the data manually or using computer assistance, presenting descriptions and themes, connecting themes and descriptions, and interpreting the meanings of the identified themes and descriptions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Reintegration for Former Inmates from a Juridical Perspective

Social reintegration constitutes a system that encompasses efforts to restore the social functioning of former inmates, enabling them to resume normal social life within society. The concept is consistent with the view that the correctional system forms an integral part of the criminal justice system (Asmawati & Hermi, 2022). The implementation must prioritize the protection and respect of human rights for suspects, defendants, and convicted individuals alike. The correctional system should not merely be understood as a mechanism of punishment, but rather as a rehabilitative process aimed at reintegrating individuals into the social structure in a responsible manner.

The paradigm of punishment in Indonesia demonstrates a transition from a punishment-oriented approach toward a rehabilitation and reintegration-oriented framework.

The transition is explicitly reflected in the reformulation of sentencing objectives as stipulated in Article 51 of the Indonesian Criminal Code, which emphasizes that punishment is no longer intended solely as suffering, but rather as a means of protecting and safeguarding society while restoring social balance within the community. Article 52 of the Criminal Code further reinforces the principle by affirming that punishment must not be intended to degrade human dignity. Article 2 letter (b) of Law Number 22 of 2022 also explicitly formulates social reintegration as one of the primary objectives of the correctional system. The system aims to prepare inmates to recognize mistakes, improve themselves, refrain from reoffending, and ultimately be accepted back into society. The same law further regulates the principles underlying the implementation of the correctional system, as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2022. The principles include protection, non-discrimination, humanity, mutual cooperation, independence, proportionality, deprivation of liberty as the sole form of suffering, and professionalism (Baihaky & Isnawati, 2024). The regulations reflect the existence of a comprehensive positive legal framework that serves as the foundation for the implementation of the correctional system.

Social reintegration may be understood as a continuation of the rehabilitation process intended to restore the social capacities of inmates while simultaneously protecting society from acts of recidivism. Social reintegration may also be interpreted as an effort to reunite correctional clients with families or communities capable of providing protection and fulfilling the basic needs. The process of social reintegration encompasses several essential components, including residence in a safe environment, access to an adequate standard of living, physical and mental well-being, opportunities for social and economic development, as well as social and emotional support (Faradillah & Wibowo, 2021). The components demonstrate that social reintegration extends beyond a purely legal dimension and also possesses strong social and humanitarian dimensions.

The orientation toward social reintegration is further reflected in Article 10 of Law Number 22 of 2022, which regulates the rights of inmates, including the right to obtain guidance, education, and social reintegration programs. The provision affirms the state's legal obligation to prepare inmates to function socially once again after completing the sentence (Farhan dkk., 2025). Article 46 of the same law regulates integration rights such as assimilation, parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave, which substantively function as juridical instruments supporting the gradual process of social reintegration. The previous normative structure established under Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections also specified that the correctional system was intended to prepare inmates to reintegrate healthily into society so that once again fulfill the roles as free and responsible members of society.

The regulation of corrections under Law Number 12 of 1995 and Law Number 22 of 2022 reflects a transformation in normative emphasis, shifting from relatively general formulations of objectives toward a stronger framework of goals, principles, and reintegration instruments that are more applicable and operational. Law Number 12 of 1995 emphasized that the correctional system was organized to shape inmates into complete human beings the mistakes, improve themselves, refrain from repeating criminal acts, and become accepted once more by society. Social reintegration was positioned as the ultimate objective of the rehabilitative process (Robbi dkk., 2024). Comparison with the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code, particularly Articles 14a to 14f concerning suspended sentences, demonstrates continuity in the objectives of punishment, sentencing is not solely oriented toward retribution. Suspended sentences within the Criminal Code essentially provide convicted individuals with the opportunity to serve the punishment outside correctional institutions under specific conditions, which conceptually aligns with the notion of social reintegration.

The strengthening of reintegration mechanisms within Law Number 12 of 1995 had not yet been elaborated in detail at the level of integration instruments. Law Number 22 of 2022 formulates correctional objectives in a more specific and multi-level manner, including guarantees for the protection of detainees' and children's

rights, enhancement of inmates' personal quality and independence, encouragement for inmates to recognize their mistakes and improve themselves, prevention of repeated criminal acts, and protection of society from recidivism (Fitria, Gunade, & Mariyati, 2025). Legal reinforcement of the concept is reflected in provisions concerning inmates' rights under Article 10 of Law Number 22 of 2022, as well as integration rights as juridical instruments of reintegration under Article 46 of the same law. The provisions indicate that the concept of social reintegration has long been recognized within the Indonesian criminal justice system, although its regulation has now been further expanded and strengthened through the contemporary correctional law framework.

The regulation of social reintegration is also reinforced through technical regulations, one of which is the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 35 of 2018 concerning the Revitalization of Correctional Administration. The regulation emphasizes rehabilitation based on risk classification and inmates' needs, with the objective of preparing to return safely and productively to society. The Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 43 of 2021, which amended provisions concerning assimilation and parole, further strengthened the role of social reintegration as a correctional policy adaptive to social conditions, including emergency situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic. The normative construction demonstrates that social reintegration within the Indonesian legal system possesses a strong and multilayered normative foundation. Social reintegration is not only regulated in legislation as a general norm but is also elaborated through criminal law provisions, technical policies, and rehabilitation mechanisms involving community participation. Social reintegration may be viewed as a continuous and structured legal process aimed at restoring the social functions of former inmates while simultaneously protecting society from repeated criminal acts through restorative and rehabilitative approaches.

Strategies for Strengthening Social Reintegration for Former Inmates

Strengthening social reintegration becomes a strategic issue that must be designed holistically and grounded in empirical evidence. The reintegration

process encounters not only normative obstacles at the policy level but also social challenges rooted in limited legal understanding, the development of social prejudice, and the empirical experiences of communities in interacting with former inmates. The social dynamics in Nambo Village demonstrate considerable complexity in the acceptance of former inmates, influenced by deep-rooted fear and strong social stigma. Several individuals continue to exhibit fear when interacting with former inmates due to assumptions likely repeat previous criminal acts. Social stigma within society, particularly the assumption that former offenders are likely to reoffend, has been identified as a factor hindering the process of social reintegration through the creation of psychological and social barriers (Rahmi, Tahir, & Sakka, 2021). Concerns of this nature frequently emerge as psychological responses to empirical experiences or local narratives regarding recidivism, thereby reinforcing perceptions that former inmates constitute threats to community security.

The social stigma is not limited to negative labeling alone but is also reflected in everyday interaction patterns, such as the avoidance of physical or emotional contact, which further reinforces social segregation. Conditions in Nambo Village affect the limited success of the reintegration process, as former inmates frequently experience social isolation, although several members of the community demonstrate openness in accepting the social environment. Acceptance emerging from positive experiences or local values of solidarity indicates the existence of inclusive social dynamics, which are often overshadowed by stronger feelings of fear and stigma (Saidjo, 2002). Community understanding and behavior, therefore indicate the necessity of reconstructing societal mindsets and strengthening social action through direct dialogue with former inmates, which may reduce cognitive bias and foster empathy based on shared experiences.

Strategies aimed at strengthening social reintegration should focus on encouraging more inclusive social acceptance through participatory interventions involving interconnected elements, including community members, village governments, and former inmates themselves. The approach is aligned with restorative principles within the correctional system, which emphasize

the restoration of social relationships rather than merely imposing punishment (Asmawati & Hermi, 2022). The restorative principles refer to restorative justice as a process of recovery involving all related parties in addressing impacts, needs, and obligations fairly (Baikhaky & Isnawati, 2024). The implementation includes the active participation of all parties through dialogue to achieve mutually beneficial solutions, offender accountability through reparation, restitution, and compensation, as well as symbolic forgiveness for reconciliation purposes.

Primary strategies that may be implemented include the development of legal education campaigns closely aligned with the local social context of Nambo Village. The approach is consistent with the concept of legal awareness, which emphasizes the internalization of legal values through several elements, including knowledge of law, understanding of legal regulations, attitudes toward law, and behavioral patterns that conform to legal norms (Soekanto, 1977). The campaigns may be conducted through interactive workshops, community seminars, and the provision of visual materials such as posters and short videos explaining the criminal justice system process, the rights of former inmates, and the urgency of social reintegration as part of the correctional system.

The integration of community empirical experiences, such as success stories of former inmates who have successfully adapted to social life, becomes a crucial element within this strategy in reducing stigma and building a more comprehensive understanding. The perspective aligns with the concept of law in action, which emphasizes that the operation of law may be observed through legal culture represented in community attitudes and behavioral patterns in responding to legal norms (Al-Kautsar & Muhammad, 2022). Legal education becomes not only normative but also contextual and relevant to the social realities occurring within society.

Efforts of this nature are expected to encourage the formation of a more inclusive society free from social segregation, stigma, and labeling toward former inmates. The approach is consistent with the concept of social reintegration, which emphasizes the restoration of social relationships. Dialogue-based interventions may transform social dynamics from fear into acceptance, thereby supporting

positive social mobility and reducing the risk of recidivism (Asmawati & Hermi, 2022). The study emphasizes the importance of holistic social interventions in addressing tensions between fear, stigma, and acceptance within the local context of Nambo Village. Another strategy involves strengthening participatory dialogue and social action through community forums involving former inmates, families, and society at large. Dialogue functions as a reflective space for discussing social reintegration challenges, including economic difficulties, limited social access, and experiences of discrimination encountered by former inmates. Social and emotional support constitutes an essential component in the success of social reintegration (Faradillah & Wibowo, 2021). The dialogical approach not only contributes to reducing cognitive bias and social fear but also functions to restore empathy through shared experiences, such as mutual cooperation activities and community-based skills programs.

Participatory dialogue functions not only as a communication mechanism between former inmates and society but also as a means of addressing social conflicts arising from stigma, prejudice, and traumatic experiences related to previous incidents. Open and inclusive dialogue spaces enable potential social tensions to be managed constructively through the application of perception-clarification principles and the acknowledgment of the experiences and perspectives of all parties involved. Participatory dialogue also contributes to strengthening social cohesion by facilitating the reconstruction of trust and collective solidarity within the community (Rahman, Ervani, & Wibowo, 2021). Participatory dialogue becomes a crucial instrument for maintaining the sustainability of social reintegration while simultaneously functioning as a preventive measure against potential social conflicts.

The implementation of direct dialogue approaches with the Nambo Village community demonstrates a significant positive correlation in increasing social awareness regarding the importance of former inmates' reintegration. Communicative and participatory dialogue proved effective as a medium for reducing negative stigma while encouraging the community to understand that former inmates continue to possess equal legal rights after completing their

sentences. Dialogue functions not merely as a data collection instrument but also as a social mechanism that promotes the reconstruction of community values toward more inclusive acceptance patterns. Strategies for strengthening social reintegration through dialogue and legal education contribute to the formation of social solidarity and the transformation of community norms at the local level (Muladi, 1995). Direct interaction enables society to perceive former inmates not solely as perpetrators of past crimes but also as individuals entitled to recovery and social participation, as guaranteed under Law Number 22 of 2022. The shift in perspective has the potential to reduce social segregation, strengthen community cohesion, and minimize social risks frequently experienced by former inmates.

Strategies for strengthening social reintegration also possess significant policy implications, particularly in encouraging the active role of village governments as facilitators in the reintegration process. Participatory approaches implemented consistently have the potential to enhance community capacity in supporting social rehabilitation processes while minimizing the risk of recidivism in the long term. The effectiveness of reintegration strategies requires continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure long-term changes in public perceptions. Sustained collaboration between communities and village governments becomes a key factor in creating a fair, inclusive, and sustainable social reintegration ecosystem.

Challenges Encountered in the Process of Social Reintegration for Former Inmates

The process of social reintegration for former inmates faces various social, cultural, and structural challenges. The complexity of social dynamics, negative stigma, and public fear toward former inmates remains a primary obstacle in achieving inclusive social acceptance (Naidha & Saleh, 2025). The condition demonstrates that social reintegration depends not only on the readiness of former inmates themselves but is also strongly influenced by the attitudes and responses of the surrounding social environment. Strengthening social reintegration requires a holistic approach grounded in empirical evidence and involving multiple stakeholders in a participatory manner.

One of the principal challenges lies in the persistence of social stigma and negative

stereotypes attached to former inmates. Society frequently perceives former inmates solely as criminals rather than as individuals who have completed their sentencing process and possess the right to social restoration. The condition is consistent with Erving Goffman's (1963) theory of social stigma, which explains that stigma constitutes a social attribute attached to individuals that diminishes their social identity and causes them to be viewed as incomplete members of society. Social stigma further generates concealed forms of rejection, excessive suspicion, and restrictions on former inmates' access to social and economic activities. Public fear often stems from a limited understanding of the correctional system and the objectives of social reintegration itself.

Another challenge involves the low level of public legal awareness concerning the rights and legal status of former inmates. Limited legal literacy causes society to inadequately recognize that former inmates remain legal subjects whose rights are protected by the state. The Indonesian correctional system, as emphasized in Law Number 22 of 2022, positions social reintegration as part of sentencing objectives oriented toward rehabilitation and the protection of human rights (Asmawati & Hermi, 2022). Economic and social barriers constitute significant factors disrupting the reintegration process. Former inmates frequently encounter difficulties in obtaining employment, access to capital, and adequate livelihood opportunities due to the social labels attached to them. The condition may lead to social isolation and weaken former inmates' motivation to actively participate in social life.

The limited availability of dialogue spaces between communities and former inmates further reinforces existing social distance. Open and participatory communication is essential to correcting negative perceptions and reducing the potential for social conflict (Hucklesby & Wincup, 2020). Direct dialogue and communicative approaches can serve as effective means for exploring public understanding regarding social reintegration. Community members gradually begin to perceive former inmates not merely as threats but as individuals requiring support to function socially once again. This study also examined the perspectives of Nambo Village residents regarding the mechanisms of

the criminal justice system as a key element in the social reintegration process for former prisoners. Preliminary evaluations indicate that most respondents possessed only basic knowledge of the criminal justice process. Stages such as detention, investigation, prosecution, and the execution of sanctions were generally understood through word-of-mouth narratives, personal experiences, or local incidents involving acquaintances, thereby influencing social attitudes toward former prisoners based more on prejudice than comprehensive understanding. The condition reflects that public understanding of the criminal justice system is primarily constructed through informal and fragmented social experiences, causing judgments toward former prisoners to rely heavily on subjective perceptions and social prejudice rather than a comprehensive understanding of sentencing objectives and integration mechanisms within the correctional system.

Former inmates recognized only the primary roles and functions of police institutions and courts as general law enforcement mechanisms, rather than as entities playing essential roles in the social reintegration process. Empirical perspectives of this nature generally originate from direct experiences, such as witnessing the arrest of neighbors or hearing stories from family members involved in legal cases, which tend to emphasize punitive aspects rather than rehabilitation (Naidha & Saleh, 2025). Former inmates generally perceived former prisoners as individuals who had merely been punished through imprisonment rather than as individuals who had undergone rehabilitation programs within correctional institutions in preparation for reintegration into society. The findings indicate the necessity for evidence-based interventions, including educational campaigns adapted to local contexts and practical community experiences, to improve public understanding and facilitate more successful reintegration processes.

Participatory dialogue has proven to possess a strategic role in building social solidarity and reconstructing community norms toward more inclusive patterns. Active involvement of society encourages shifts in perspective that foster empathy, recognition of rights, and social acceptance, in accordance with human rights principles within the correctional system as regulated under Law Number 22 of 2022.

The challenges encountered in the process of social reintegration for former inmates include social stigma, low levels of public legal literacy, economic barriers, and limited opportunities for social dialogue. Addressing these challenges requires sustainable collaboration among communities, village governments, and former inmates through participatory and educational approaches. Integrated efforts are essential to prevent social reintegration from being implemented only partially and failing to achieve its rehabilitative objectives. Systematic responses to these challenges also enable social reintegration to function as an effective instrument for preventing recidivism and fostering a more just and harmonious society.

CONCLUSION

Social reintegration for former correctional inmates possesses a strong legal foundation within the Indonesian correctional system, particularly under Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The regulation emphasizes rehabilitation, protection of human rights, and the restoration of the social functions of former inmates through reintegration-oriented correctional policies. Strategies for strengthening social reintegration in Nambo Village may be implemented through legal education programs, participatory dialogue, legal awareness campaigns, and collaborative involvement among village governments, communities, and former inmates. The strategies contribute to reducing stigma, strengthening empathy, and encouraging inclusive social acceptance within the community. The main challenges encountered in the reintegration process include persistent social stigma, negative stereotyping, low levels of public legal awareness, economic barriers, and limited opportunities for open social dialogue. The obstacles hinder former inmates from fully reintegrating into society and accessing social and economic opportunities. Sustainable collaboration and restorative justice approaches remain essential in creating a fair, inclusive, and supportive social reintegration system.

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