

ABSTRAK

RESOSIALISASI PADA RESIDIVIS BALAI PEMASYARAKATAN KELAS I YOGYAKARTA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui bagaimana bentuk resosialisasi pada residivis, (2) Mengetahui apa saja yang mendorong proses resosialisasi pada residivis, (3) Mengetahui apa saja yang menghambat proses resosialisasi pada residivis.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif fenomenologi. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara terhadap lima subjek penelitian yang merupakan seorang residivis Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Yogyakarta. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan transkrip wawancara, lalu diubah menjadi bentuk naratif dan transkrip verbatim; reduksi data; dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kelima subjek mengalami (1) proses resosialisasi yang baik dengan menerapkan aspek resosialisasi di tengah masyarakat seperti bersikap asertif, mampu berinisiatif, mampu mengelola konflik, bersikap terbuka, dan mampu memberikan dukungan. Masing-masing subjek juga menunjukkan bentuk konkret keterlibatan mereka di tengah masyarakat dalam proses resosialisasi baik dalam bentuk formal seperti rapat atau kumpulan RT, karang taruna, dan kegiatan ronda, maupun dalam bentuk informal seperti nongkrong dan gotong royong. (2) Proses resosialisasi kelima subjek didukung oleh keluarga, masyarakat, dan teman sebaya sehingga mereka dapat merasa aman untuk kembali berinteraksi di tengah masyarakat pasca menjalani masa tahanan. (3) Meskipun demikian, ditemukan pada beberapa subjek yang juga mengalami hambatan pada awal transisi kehidupan mereka. Hambatan tersebut meliputi hambatan dari internal seperti rasa malu, ragu-ragu, bingung, beban pikiran yang berlebihan, dan agresivitas, serta hambatan eksternal seperti pandangan negatif masyarakat, pandangan negatif teman, dan karakter lawan bicara.

Kata kunci: Resosialisasi, Residivis, Masyarakat

ABSTRACT

**RESOCIALIZATION ON RECIDIVISTS
OF CLASS I CORRECTIONAL CENTER YOGYAKARTA**

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This research aims to: (1) Identify the various forms of resocialization in recidivists, (2) Identify what encourages the resocialization process in recidivists, (3) Identify what hinders the resocialization process in recidivists.

This research employs a phenomenological qualitative method. Data collection through observation and interviews with five research subjects who are recidivists of the Yogyakarta Class I Correctional Center. Data analysis techniques in this study used interview transcripts, then converted into narrative form and verbatim transcripts; data reduction; and conclusion drawing.

The results of this study show that the five subjects experienced (1) a good resocialization process by implementing aspects of resocialization in society, such as being assertive, being able to take the initiative, being able to manage conflict, being open, and being able to provide support. Each subject also showed concrete forms of their involvement in the community in the resocialization process both in formal forms such as RT meetings or gatherings, youth organizations, and patrol activities, as well as in informal forms such as hanging out and working together. (2) the resocialization process of the five subjects was supported by family, society, and peers so that they could feel safe to re-interact in the community after serving a prison term. (3) However, it was found that some subjects also experienced obstacles at the beginning of their life transition. These barriers include internal barriers such as shame, doubt, confusion, overthinking, and aggressiveness, as well as external barriers such as negative views of society, negative views of friends, and the character of the other person.

Keywords: *Resocialization, Recidivists, Society*