

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENCE DEVELOPMENT FOR
PRISONERS IN
NARCOTICS COMMUNITY INSTITUTION BASED ON
LAW NUMBER 22 OF 2022 CONCERNING
COMMUNITY
(Study at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution for
the period 1 December 2022 to 30 December 2023)**

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Abstract

Fostering independence in the correctional system has the hope of producing something beneficial for prisoners and society as a whole. Providing skills to prisoners so that they will be equipped to return to life in society when they have finished serving their sentence. In this research, we will discuss the Arrangements for the Development of Independence for Prisoners at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution and the Implementation of the Development for the Independence of Prisoners at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023). The legal research method used is a normative juridical legal research method supported by empirical data. Using the Legal Approach and Concept Approach obtained from primary, secondary and tertiary legal material sources. The development of convicts in Narcotics Correctional Institutions is actually no different from prisoners in other prisons, basically it still refers to the development of convicts in general and is based on Corrections Law no. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, the aim of which is to form convicts to become fully human, aware of their mistakes, so that they can be accepted again by society. Implementation of Self-Reliance Development includes Handicrafts, Fish Farming, Hair Barbers, Culinary, Clothes Washing or Laundry, Calligraphy, Rubber, Welding, Carpentry, Sewing and Bakery or Bread Making

Keywords: Criminal Act, Criminal Liability, Punishment, Lapas, Prisoner.

Abstrak

Fostering independence in the correctional system has the hope of producing something that is beneficial for prisoners and society as a whole. Providing skills to prisoners so that they will be equipped to return to life in society when they have finished serving their sentence. This research will discuss the Arrangements for the Development of Independence for Prisoners at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution and the Implementation of the Development for the Independence of Prisoners at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023). The legal research method used is a normative juridical legal research method supported by empirical data. Using a Legal Approach and Concept Approach obtained from primary, secondary and tertiary legal material sources. The development of convicts in Narcotics Correctional Institutions is actually no different from prisoners in other prisons, basically it still refers to the development of convicts in general and is based on Corrections Law no. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, the aim of which is to form convicts to become complete human beings, realize their mistakes, so that they can be accepted again by society. Implementation of Self-Reliance Development includes handicrafts, fish farming, hair cutting, culinary arts, clothes washing, calligraphy, rubber, welding, carpentry, sewing and bakery or bread making.

Keywords : Criminal Offenses, Criminal Liability, Prisons, Prisoners, Development Independence.

INTRODUCTION

In the Indonesian legal system, criminal acts that harm other people can result in legal action against the perpetrator. The judge can give a decision in the form of imprisonment as punishment to the perpetrator of the crime in accordance with applicable

law in Indonesia. Imprisonment is a form of punishment given to criminals as a result of the criminal acts they have committed. According to Law Number 22 of 2022, it is stated that a convict is a convict who is serving a prison sentence for a certain period of time and for life or a death row convict who is awaiting the implementation of a decision who is currently undergoing guidance in a correctional institution. ¹Convict is a term used to refer to someone who has been sentenced to prison or is serving a prison sentence in a criminal justice system. A prisoner is an individual who has been found guilty by a court of a criminal act and given a prison sentence as a result. As a basic principle in many legal systems, prisoners are indeed considered members of the general public who have the same legal rights and protections as other citizens. However, because their behavior in daily life has made a mistake, namely violating the applicable law, they are temporarily placed in a correctional institution and lose their freedom of movement for a certain time and have an obligation to obey all the rules and regulations in the correctional institution. Correctional Institutions are places where convicts undergo training for their own good. ²A correctional institution is an institution or facility designed to hold and supervise prisoners who have been sentenced to prison by the criminal justice system. This institution aims to carry out criminal sentences that have been decided by the court, as well as providing an appropriate environment for prisoners to serve their prison terms.

Based on Article 10 of the Criminal Code, it is stated about the forms of punishment, including basic and additional punishment, where there is imprisonment which is one part of the main punishment. Thinking about the function of punishment is not only about deterrence but also a form of business rehabilitation and social reintegration. Prisons have developed coaching methods. ³The goal is to help prisoners change their behavior, prepare them for reintegration into society, and provide opportunities for rehabilitation. Prisoner development is an important aspect in carrying out criminal sentences. Formally, the penitentiary system was initiated on July 5 1953, Dr. Suhardjo, SH, who at that time served as Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, conveyed this at the inauguration of the Doctor Causa (DRHC) degree from the University of Indonesia at the State Palace. In his endorsement speech, Dr. Suhardjo, SH established the symbol of the banyan tree of protection as a source of law. In accordance with this, the Department of Justice is expected to provide counseling to its personnel so that they can carry out their duties in providing legal guidance in accordance with applicable regulations, which in the process can provide justice for prisoners. ⁴Protection, symbolized by the banyan tree, aims to ensure that criminal law can protect people from deviant behavior by threatening to take action against perpetrators of violations to prevent chaos in society. The change in the term prison to penitentiary is

¹Article 1 Paragraph (6) Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

² Marisna Yulianti, and Mustika Adelyne Soni Putri, *Quality of Life for Prisoners in Tangerang Women's Class IIA Correctional Institution*, Journal of Economic and Social Sciences, Volume 4, Number 1, (March 2015), p. 67

³ A. Djoko Sumaryanto, *Textbook of Criminal Law*, (Surabaya: CV. Jakad Media Publishing, 2019), p. 34.

⁴ Adi Sujatno, *Enlightenment Behind Prison From the Cage to the Studio for Becoming Independent Man*. (Jakarta: Dalmeri, Teraju, 2008), p. 122.

based on a reflection of the behavior of the Indonesian people which is based on Pancasila and the 1995 Constitution. Not only does it provide a sense of relief to victims, but the aim of punishing prisoners is also to eliminate social anxiety. It is important to remember that the criminal justice system must operate within a legal framework that is fair and respectful of individual rights. Although the goals of punishment include the prevention of social anxiety and the protection of society, efforts to change prisoners' behavior and reintegrate into society in a positive way are also important aspects of a holistic criminal justice system.

An effective and just penal system aims not only to punish prisoners for their actions, but also to provide them with opportunities to repent, improve their behavior, and become a better part of society. A convict is to serve his sentence and will receive guidance.⁵ Guidance for convicts is an activity to improve the quality of piety, a form of resocialization process and restoration of the attitudes and character of convicts when serving their sentence for those who have lost their freedom. This is the prevention of crime in the criminal justice system in Indonesia. Coaching is an important part that cannot be separated from the law enforcement process. Coaching in a law enforcement context includes a variety of efforts to correct the behavior of individuals involved in law violations, and it involves more than just punishment.⁶

Correctional Institutions are one component of the criminal justice system which aims to fulfill several functions, including punishment, community protection and prisoner resocialization. Correction is the final process in the criminal justice system that involves the detention and supervision of individuals who have been sentenced by the court. This is an important step in the implementation of punishment and law enforcement. Therefore, the correctional system is very important in providing guidance to prisoners in accordance with the applicable systems and policies. Prisoner development is an important part of resocialization efforts in the criminal justice system.⁷ Prisoner development is a key component in resocialization and involves various efforts to achieve this goal. A focus on punishment alone will not create positive changes in prisoner behavior or provide significant benefits in preventing re-engagement in crime. In an effective correctional system, prisoner development must involve a more holistic approach that covers various aspects, including rehabilitation, resocialization, prevention and social reintegration. Efforts to develop prisoners should be focused on helping them become better citizens and reducing the risk of them becoming involved in criminal acts again after completing their prison term.⁸ It includes a variety of programs and strategies aimed at supporting prisoners in changing, regaining independence, and becoming productive and responsible members of society. Development of prisoners that focuses

⁵ C. Djisman Samosir, *A Little Bit of Penology & Corrections* . (Bandung: Nuansa Aulia 2012), p. 53.

⁶ Decky Adya, *Implementation of Prisoner Development in the Class III Open Penitentiary in Rumbai Pekanbaru* , Pekanbaru, Criminology Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (Riau Islamic University, 2020), p. 3.

⁷ Utari, Indah Sri. *Schools and Theories in Criminology* . (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2020), p. 28

⁸ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Tuesday, January 2 2024 at 14.30

on helping them become better citizens and reducing the risk of them being involved in criminal activity again is the main goal in an effective correctional system. This not only benefits the prisoners themselves but also society as a whole by reducing crime and promoting positive change.

Correctional Institutions have the function of preparing prisoners to be able to integrate into society and restore good relations between the community and prisoners so that they are able to participate in community life in the development process. The hope is that achieving prosperity and improving the standard of living of prisoners is a very noble goal in efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society. Helping prisoners achieve personal well-being and improve their standard of living is an action that not only has a positive impact on them as individuals but also on society as a whole. The correctional system as the application of prison sentences refers to the meaning of society in shaping them into better individuals and useful citizens or becoming healthy again into a society that is essentially socialized. Re-educate those who commit criminal acts.⁹The main goal is to help prisoners understand their mistakes, correct behavior, and provide knowledge and skills that can help them become better members of society.

Correctional Institutions have duties and functions which include the implementation of a correctional system designed as a coaching method for prisoners. Prisoner development has a very important role in helping someone with prisoner status to become a better individual. The main goal of coaching prisoners is to help them overcome the problems underlying criminal behavior, change unhealthy thought patterns and behavior, and prepare them for reintegration into society as better and more responsible members. This development is an important part of rehabilitation and resocialization efforts in the criminal justice system. The role of prisoner development involves various components that aim to support positive changes in prisoner behavior and understanding, so that they can become better members of society after serving a prison sentence. The main aim of coaching is to support positive changes in the behavior, understanding and skills of prisoners, so that they can become better and more responsible citizens after they have served their sentence.¹⁰

Prisoner development which includes personality and independence development programs are key steps in helping prisoners become better individuals and ready to reintegrate into society. These programs aim to help inmates develop positive character, increase independence, and achieve sustainable change in their lives. Independence development which focuses on psychological and character development is an important approach in efforts to resocialize prisoners. This approach aims to help prisoners change their behavior by strengthening positive psychological and character aspects. As stated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is stated that fostering independence takes the form of skills training.¹¹ So that fostering independence in the correctional

⁹ Supriyono. Bambang, *Improving the Development Performance of Open Correctional Institutions Class IIB Nusakambangan*, Semarang: Ministry of Law and Human Rights Central Java, 2012), p. 46.

¹⁰ Sudaryono, *Correctional Institutions and Prisoners in them.* (Semarang: Unnes Press, 2022), p. 29.

¹¹ Article 50 Paragraph (4) Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

system has the hope of producing something that is beneficial for prisoners and society as a whole.

Helping prisoners develop their psychology, character and sense of responsibility is a very important approach in their rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. By focusing on these aspects, coaching prisoners can help them change their behavior and become better citizens. The main goal of coaching is to create positive changes in the lives of prisoners and increase their positive contribution to society.¹²This is a very good goal, and can be realized through various efforts and rehabilitation programs in the criminal justice system.

Corrections are an inseparable part of the integrated criminal justice system organized by the government as part of the law enforcement process in the context of services as well as guidance and guidance for social reintegration. The hope that prisoners will become aware of their violations and no longer commit crimes is a very important goal in rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. In the criminal justice system, the primary goal of coaching and rehabilitation is to help prisoners realize their mistakes, address underlying problems, and prevent re-engagement in crime. In general, fostering independence must be pursued through skills development with the main aim of restoring prisoners' self-esteem as citizens so that they are aware that they are human resources who still have potential for development. Furthermore, fostering independence for prisoners is an important aspect in rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. With acquired skills, inmates have a better chance of finding work, being productive, and avoiding re-engagement in crime. Collaborative efforts between the criminal justice system, correctional institutions, and various agencies and organizations outside the criminal justice system can help achieve these goals.

The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is a correctional institution specifically intended for prisoners involved in narcotics cases. This correctional institution acts as a Correctional Technical Implementation Unit under the control of the DKI Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The main task of this correctional institution is to carry out sentences of prisoners related to narcotics, as well as to organize appropriate guidance and rehabilitation programs to help prisoners overcome narcotics problems and prepare them for reintegration into society.

One of the coaching programs run by the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is Independence Development. Independence development includes skills education programs and job guidance. In this coaching activity, prisoners develop their potential, talents and interests. Several types of programs exist to foster independence at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, including Handicrafts, Fish Farming, Haircutting, Culinary, Clothes Washing or Laundry, Calligraphy, Rubber, Welding, Carpentry, Sewing and Bakery or Bread Making. In implementing the Independence Development Program, the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional

¹² Suwanto. *Individualization of Sentencing* . (Medan: Pustaka Bangsa Press, 2023), p. 61.

Institution requires practical skills so that they can help inmates develop skills, increase their self-confidence, and provide better opportunities for success after they have finished serving their sentences. Apart from that, developing the potential, talents and interests of prisoners also has an important role in efforts to prevent re-involvement in criminal activities. When prisoners are given opportunities to develop positive interests and skills, they are more likely to engage in productive activities, which helps reduce the risk of them becoming involved in crime again.

However, the condition of Over Capacity or Excess Capacity of Inmates at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution affects the effectiveness of the Independence Development given to prisoners so that it would be normal if there were prisoners undergoing training at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution repeating their actions again or what is usually called a recidivist. However, in fact the number of recidivists in the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is very small.¹³ From the risk list report prepared by the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, recidivism has decreased due to the development of independence in the form of handicrafts, fish farming, hairdressing, culinary arts, clothes washing or laundry, calligraphy, rubber, welding, carpentry, sewing and manufacturing. Bakery or Bread as well as providing medical and social rehabilitation. This shows that the coaching indicators carried out by the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution can be said to be successful according to the situation and conditions related to coaching.

The author sees that the number of officers in the Independence Development section is very limited compared to the number of convicts in the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, of course this will create a challenge in itself for the independence development program. The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution as a place for training prisoners has the aim and function of developing prisoners so that they realize their mistakes and preparing prisoners to integrate with society, so that when prisoners are released they can be accepted by society again with skills that are useful for themselves and others. The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution also provides special guidance for drug abusers. This special guidance is designed to help inmates involved in narcotics problems to change their behavior, overcome addiction, and prevent re-involvement in narcotics-related crimes. This also contributes to efforts to prevent narcotics abuse and improve the welfare of prisoners.

In accordance with the background explanation above, the author is interested in raising a research topic with the title "IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENCE DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONERS IN NARCOTICS COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS BASED ON LAW NUMBER 22 OF 2022 CONCERNING COMMUNITIES (Study in Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institutions Period 1 December 2022 s/ d December 1, 2023)"

¹³<https://erb.kemenkumham.go.id/upload/2022/wbk/e7e3a7f312883062faa8122683682ada> accessed Tuesday, February 20 2024 at 14.30 WIB

RESEARCH METHODS

The research chosen and used in this research is a normative legal research method (normative juridical) which is supported by empirical data, namely by examining library materials or secondary data materials which include books and legal norms contained in statutory regulations, principles, -legal principles, legal rules and legal systematics as well as reviewing statutory provisions, court decisions and other legal materials. ¹⁴This research is also supported by empirical data or a form of field research because the researcher is now a self-reliance coach for prisoners at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution conducting unstructured interviews related to the research.

The legal research approaches *used* in this research are the Statute Approach *and* the Conceptual *Approach* . The type of data used in this research is secondary and primary data obtained from legal material sources. To obtain the information or data needed to answer the research problem formulation, researchers use data collection methods or techniques with Library *Research* .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Arrangements for the Development of Independence of Prisoners in Narcotics Correctional Institutions

1. Profile of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution

The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution or Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison has a history related to the development of the penitentiary system in Indonesia, especially in terms of handling narcotics cases. The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison was formed as a response to the increasing number of criminal cases related to narcotics in the Jakarta area and its surroundings. The development of this correctional institution reflects changes in government policy regarding the handling of convicts with narcotics cases. As a Narcotics Prison, this institution has special specialization in handling prisoners involved in narcotics cases. There is a special emphasis on rehabilitation programs and prevention of returning to drugs.

The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Megawati Soekarno Putri on October 30 2003. The inauguration of the Penitentiary marked an important step in the Indonesian government's efforts to improve the handling of narcotics and psychotropic substances. This correctional institution (Lapas) is specifically designed to accommodate prisoners with a background in narcotics and psychotropic cases, showing that there is specialization in handling prisoners involved in narcotics and psychotropic cases.

This newly inaugurated institution is equipped with optimized procedures and systems to handle narcotics and psychotropic substances cases more effectively

¹⁴ Ibrahim Johni, *Normative Legal Research Theory and Methods* (Malang: Bayu Media Publishing, 2005), p. 336.

and efficiently. The launch could reflect a focus on increasing rehabilitation capacity by providing special programs designed to address addiction and psychological problems that may be associated with narcotics and psychotropic substances. The inauguration of this institution may mark closer cooperation between correctional institutions, law enforcement officials and health institutions in dealing with the issue of narcotics and psychotropic substances. This step can also reflect the government's efforts to increase public awareness regarding the impacts and dangers of narcotics and psychotropic substances, as well as the prevention policies that are being implemented. The inauguration can be interpreted as a step by the government to emphasize its commitment to law enforcement in cases of narcotics and psychotropic substances. It is possible to implement or improve the national strategy in dealing with narcotics and psychotropic substances. Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison plays a role in implementing national policies regarding handling narcotics cases implemented by the Indonesian government.

The establishment of this prison was based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.04.PR.07.03 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of the Pematang Siantar Narcotics Correctional Institution, Lubuk Linggau, Bandar Lampung, Jakarta, Bandung, Nusakambangan, Madiun, Pamekasan, Martapura, Bangli, Maros and Jayapura.¹⁵ With a land area of around 27,000 square meters, the Jakarta Narcotics Prison has enhanced facilities and security to accommodate detainees and convicts related to narcotics cases. The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison began operating on February 24 2004. This shows that the institution began its role as an entity responsible for accommodating and processing prisoners related to narcotics cases in the Jakarta area and its surroundings. Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison functions as a place of detention, rehabilitation and correctional center for prisoners involved in narcotics cases. The aim is to reduce narcotics abuse, facilitate recovery, and provide public protection from the dangers of narcotics. The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution has the task of carrying out correctional processes for prisoners/students.¹⁶

The number of inmates at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary as recorded in the Correctional Database System (SDP) as of January 15 2024, in the latest data, shows that the number of inmates is 3000 convicts with a capacity of 1084 people.¹⁷ Seeing that the inmate capacity is not comparable to the number of convicts, it can be ascertained that the institution Jakarta's Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary experienced overcapacity of 275.09%.

¹⁵ <https://lpnjakarta.kemenkumham.go.id/profil/histori-satuan-kerja> accessed Monday, 23 October 2023 at 13.32 WIB

¹⁶ <https://lapasnarkotikakepri.kemenkumham.go.id/tas-pokok-dan-function-ertrugroganization/> accessed Monday 11 December 2023 at 10.30 WIB

¹⁷ <https://sdppublik.ditjenpas.go.id/#> accessed Monday, January 15 2024 at 09.22 WIB

The Jakarta Narcotics Class IIA Correctional Institution was established under the auspices of the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Dirjenpas Kemenkumham) where the Directorate General of Corrections has direct responsibility to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. The Directorate General of Corrections oversees the coordination of the DKI Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kanwil Kemenkumham).

2. Structure of the Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution in Jakarta

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-05.0T.01.01 of 2011 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institutions that the organizational structure of Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institutions consists of:¹⁸

a. Subdivision of Administration

The Administrative Sub-Division has the task of carrying out administrative and household affairs of Correctional Institutions.

b. Prisoner and Student Development Section

The Prisoners and Students Development Section has the task of providing correctional guidance to prisoners.

c. Work Activities Section

The Work Activities Section has the task of providing work guidance, preparing work facilities and processing work results.

d. Security and Order Administration Section

The Security Administration and Rules Section has the task of arranging work schedules, use of equipment and distribution of security tasks, receiving daily reports and minutes from the security units on duty as well as compiling periodic reports in the security sector and enforcing rules and regulations.

e. Correctional Institution Security Unit

The Correctional Institution Security Unit has the task of maintaining prison security and order.

3. Arrangements for the Development of Independence of Prisoners

The Correctional System is implemented in order to provide guarantees for the protection of prisoners' rights and to improve the quality of fostering prisoners' independence so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts, so that they can be accepted again by society and can live normally as good, law-abiding citizens. responsible, and can actively play a role in development and at the same time provide protection to the community from repetition of criminal acts.

¹⁸ Article 4a Paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-05.0T.01.01 of 2011 concerning Organization and Work Procedures

The Correctional System as a treatment system for prisoners is implemented through correctional functions, one of which is coaching by upholding respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights. This is in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as ratified by Law Number 5 of 1998 concerning Ratification of Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment).

Thus, correctional services are no longer only at the final stage of the working of the criminal justice system but have been working since the start of the criminal justice process. This law was formed to strengthen the correctional system in Indonesia, which with Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections has embraced the concept of social reintegration as a substitute for the concept of retaliation and deterrence. Apart from strengthening the concept of social reintegration, this law also strengthens the concept of restorative justice adopted in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and the reform of Indonesia's national criminal law.

The development of convicts in Narcotics Correctional Institutions is actually no different from prisoners in other prisons, basically it still refers to the development of convicts in general and is based on Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is a refinement of the content contained in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The aim of coaching is to shape convicts to become complete human beings, realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat the same things they have done and receive a punishment so that they can be accepted again by society. To achieve this goal, prisoners are required to take part in the entire series of coaching activities that have been implemented.

Independence development which focuses on psychological and character development is an important approach in efforts to resocialize prisoners. This approach aims to help prisoners change their behavior by strengthening positive psychological and character aspects. As stated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is stated that fostering independence takes the form of skills training.¹⁹ So that fostering independence in the correctional system has the hope of producing something that is beneficial for prisoners and society as a whole. Helping prisoners develop their psychology, character and sense of responsibility is a very important approach in their rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. By focusing on these aspects, coaching prisoners can help them change their behavior and become better citizens. The main goal of coaching is to create positive changes in the lives of prisoners and increase their positive contribution to society. This is a very good goal, and can be realized through various efforts and rehabilitation programs in the criminal justice system.

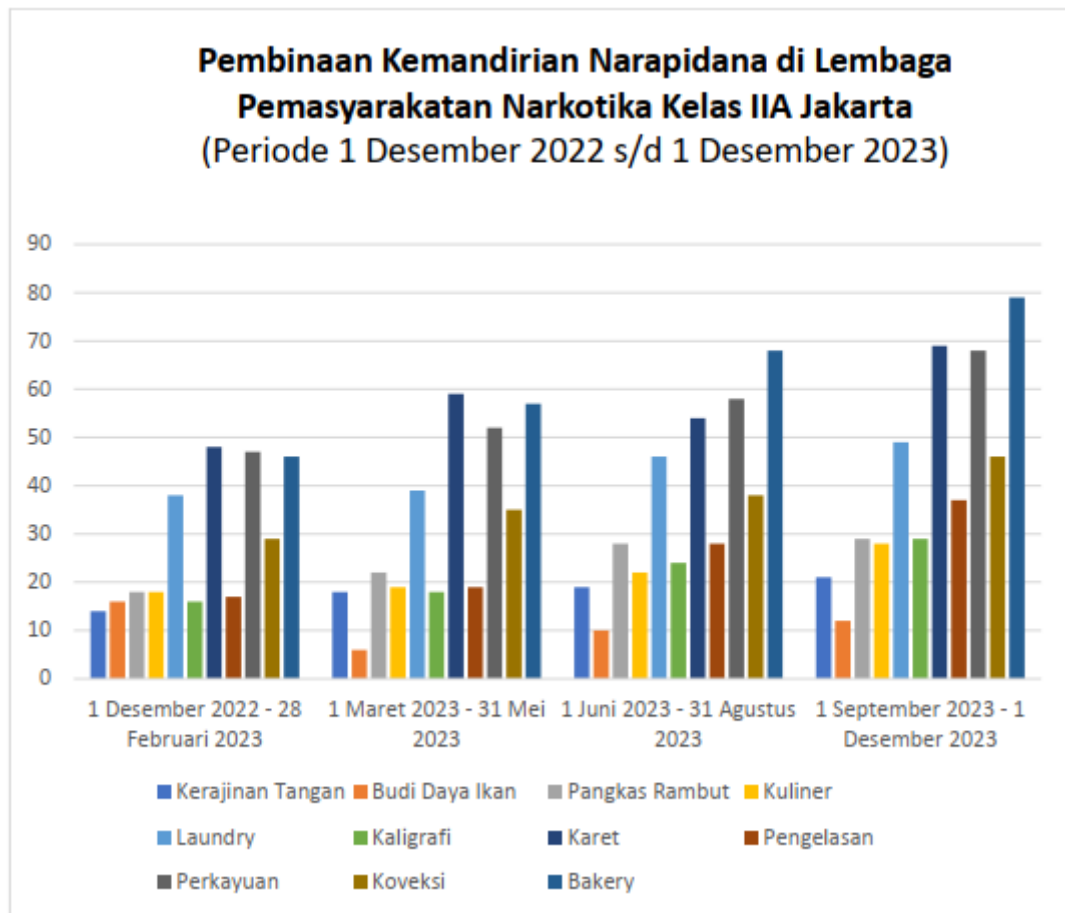
¹⁹ Article 50 Paragraph (4) Law Number 22 of 2022 *concerning Corrections*

Corrections are an inseparable part of the integrated criminal justice system organized by the government as part of the law enforcement process in the context of services as well as guidance and guidance for social reintegration. The hope that prisoners will become aware of their offenses and no longer commit crimes is a very important goal in rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. In the criminal justice system, the primary goal of coaching and rehabilitation is to help prisoners realize their mistakes, address underlying problems, and prevent re-engagement in crime. In general, fostering independence must be pursued through skills development with the main aim of restoring prisoners' self-esteem as citizens so that they are aware that they are human resources who still have potential for development. Furthermore, fostering independence for prisoners is an important aspect in rehabilitation and resocialization efforts. With acquired skills, inmates have a better chance of finding work, being productive, and avoiding re-engagement in crime. It is important to ensure that these skills training programs are tailored to individual needs and have adequate support to ensure their success. Collaborative efforts between the criminal justice system, correctional institutions, and various agencies and organizations outside the criminal justice system can help achieve these goals.

B. Implementation of Inmate Independence Development at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023)

1. Statistics on the Development of Independence of Prisoners in Institutions

Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023) The following is the number of inmates at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Penitentiary (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023) who took part in self-reliance development activities:



Implementation of Inmate Independence Development at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023) The function of the Correctional Institution as stated in Article 4 of the Correctional Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is to prepare prisoners to be able to integrate healthily with society, so that they can play their role again as free and responsible members of society.

The concept of healthy integration in correctional facilities refers to efforts to restore and strengthen the unity of relations between prisoners and society. More specifically, this involves a rehabilitation and social reintegration process which aims to ensure that prisoners can return to being a productive and positive part of society after serving their sentence. Restoring unity of relationship begins with prisoner rehabilitation efforts. It includes educational programs, skills training, and psychosocial services to help inmates overcome personal problems and criminal behavior.

Inmates are empowered to take an active role in their own recovery. This involves building the skills and understanding necessary to face challenges within institutions and in society. Prisoners are given adequate preparation to face life in

society after completing their criminal term.²⁰ This includes coaching, training and providing necessary support. The community is also involved in this process. The existence of positive communication and exchange between prisoners and the community helps reduce stigmatization and facilitates the reintegration of prisoners. Restoring the unity of this relationship requires support from the community. Society can provide employment opportunities, mentoring and social support so that prisoners can feel accepted and have a place in it. It is important to prevent stigmatization of prisoners. This requires a change in society's perception of them and an emphasis on the potential for improvement and positive contributions that prisoners can make.

Prisoners are encouraged to internalize and adapt to positive social values. This involves reshaping values and behavior in accordance with societal norms. Integrating healthily involves collaboration between correctional institutions, prisoners, and the wider community to create conditions that support successful recovery and reintegration. This not only benefits prisoners but also has the potential to help prevent re-crime and make a positive contribution to the creation of a safer and more inclusive society.

Based on the decision of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 concerning the Pattern of Development of Prisoners/Detainees of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Prisoners. In implementing the coaching process at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, an assessment process is needed to direct the development of independence according to the prisoners' abilities, as stated by the Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, Mr. Fery Berthoni, to the author:

"The implementation of independence development at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is attended by all existing inmates. But you have to go through an assessment process. This needs to be done in order to direct prisoners to choose independence development programs according to their abilities. "We always provide the best so that the coaching process can run smoothly and can be truly accepted by prisoners who are serving their sentences in this place."²¹

The development of independence at the Narcotics Correctional Institution is aimed at providing talent and skills development in the form of work guidance with the hope that after leaving the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, inmates will have skills that can be used as capital for work. The

²⁰ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Wednesday 3 January 2024 11.30 WIB

²¹ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution Wednesday 3 January 2024 11.30 WIB

independence development unit at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, consists of:

1) Handycrafts;

This self-reliance development in the form of making handicrafts at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is attended by all inmates, handicrafts are made from used newspapers which are then created in such a way that they become one work. Coaching is carried out every day in the workshop space provided. Prisoners who have nothing to do can fill their free time by taking part in handicraft training.

Many works have been produced by inmates at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, these works vary in the form of ashtrays, cupboards, weapons, frames, flowers, guitars and the like. Based on what was expressed by Mr. Dudi Iskandar as Work Activities Staff of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, to the author, namely:

"Many handicrafts have been produced by prisoners and the results can be compared with local products that are out there. In the sales process, prisoners offer them to relatives or family who come to visit them. If anyone is interested, they can sell it to them."²²

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that in terms of managing and marketing handicraft products made by convicts, there has not been good cooperation between the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution and the community or government and private agencies. This can be seen from the sales which are made only when there are visitors who are interested in buying the prisoners' work.

2) Fish cultivation

This self-reliance development in the form of making tempe crafts at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution can be participated in by all inmates. What Arif Dwiyanto, a convict at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution, expressed to the author was:

"I saw fish farming as an opportunity for me when I was already serving my sentence. The hope is that it can become a source of fortune that will be used to support me and my family."²³

Aquaculture is defined as an activity to produce aquatic biota (organisms) in a controlled manner in order to gain profit. Another definition of aquaculture is the intervention of convicts to increase aquatic productivity. Fish farming among prisoners can be a positive initiative to provide learning opportunities, skills development and economic independence.²⁴ It is hoped

²² Interview with Dudi Iskandar as Staff of Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution Work Activities, on Tuesday, January 2 2024 at 08.00 WIB

²³ Interview with Arif Dwiyanto Inmate of Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution, on Thursday, December 21 2023 at 08.00 WIB

²⁴ Interview with Dudi Iskandar as Staff, Work Activities at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution, on Tuesday 2 January 2024 at 11.30 WIB

that fish farming can have a positive impact on prisoners, both in improving their practical skills and preparing them for reintegration into society

3) Haircut

As a correctional work unit which has the function of developing convicts while they are serving their criminal term. So the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution needs to provide provisions to all inmates to be ready to socialize and blend back into society and become an integral part of society after serving their criminal term. Based on this basis, training in barbering skills is carried out as a provision for correctional inmates. As stated by the Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, Mr. Fery Berthoni, to the author:

"This training is an important provision for all inmates at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution. Because barbering is one of the jobs that is really needed in the community."²⁵

It is hoped that this activity can be used as capital for developing skills and skills for Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution inmates which can be used after returning to society later, so that they can avoid and prevent repeated crimes committed by criminals. An independence development program in the barbering sector can be a useful initiative to provide practical skills and help prisoners or individuals who need guidance to achieve economic independence.

4) Culinary

The efforts of Correctional Institutions (Lapas) in developing the whole person are a commitment to not only carry out the function of punishment, but also pay attention to the development and rehabilitation of prisoners. The self-reliance development program is aimed at providing a positive impact in several aspects of their lives. Culinary independence development for inmates at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison is a positive step in supporting their rehabilitation and reintegration efforts into society. This program aims to provide and create a more positive and independent life continuity after serving a criminal term.

Culinary independence development for convicts can help them develop skills, prepare for reintegration into society, and increase employment opportunities. Independence development provides inmates with the opportunity to develop technical skills related to culinary arts.²⁶

This includes understanding cooking techniques, food presentation, Menu Development, Culinary Innovation and culinary operational management. By obtaining culinary independence training, inmates can

²⁵ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Tuesday, January 2 2024 at 09.30 WIB

²⁶ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Tuesday, January 2 2024 at 09.30 WIB

become more independent. Those who have the ability to cook and serve food can use their skills to open a culinary business using their abilities.

The skills gained from culinary independence development can increase prisoners' chances of getting work in a culinary business after serving their sentence. Some can even open their own culinary business. Completing a culinary independence development program can provide a feeling of accomplishment and improve an inmate's psychological well-being, providing additional motivation to change and grow. By having skills that are recognized and can be applied, inmates can experience increased self-esteem and confidence. Prisoners who have received culinary training and successful coaching can become positive contributors to society after completing their sentence, proving that effective coaching can change a person's life.

5) Wash clothes or laundry

Management of laundry businesses in correctional institutions, including Class IIA Narcotics Prisons in Jakarta, is an important aspect of coaching activities. Laundry businesses in correctional institutions are often organized as part of a program to foster the independence of inmates. Laundry activities can be part of a job skills training program for inmates. They can be given training in laundry management, including washing techniques, clothes handling, and business management.

A laundry business managed within a correctional facility can provide an opportunity for inmates to develop their work skills and at the same time generate income.²⁷ This income can then be used to support the sustainability of independence development programs and other correctional activities. Managing a laundry business can be part of efforts to empower prisoners economically, helping them to be more financially independent after completing their prison sentence. Involving inmates in managing a laundry business can help increase their sense of responsibility, independence and management skills. Training in business management, financial planning, and marketing are important components of self-reliance development programs in correctional institutions. By providing training in these aspects, prisoners can gain the skills necessary to successfully run and manage their own businesses.

The hope is that the coaching program at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison or similar correctional institutions will not only provide technical skills in laundry management to inmates, but also provide sufficient knowledge and understanding to run a business effectively. Rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions focus not only on developing technical and managerial skills, but also on establishing positive attitudes and good

²⁷ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Tuesday, January 2 2024 at 09.30 WIB

work ethics. Having these aspects in the program can have a significant positive impact on the personal and professional development of prisoners.

6) Calligraphy

Fostering prisoners' independence in the art of calligraphy can be a positive form of fostering independence and provides opportunities for the development of creative skills. Fostering independence in the art of calligraphy involves efforts to empower prisoners to be independent in developing their calligraphy skills. This includes developing technical skills, creativity, and understanding the values of calligraphy art. Fostering calligraphy independence.

Encourage inmates to explore and develop personal styles in their calligraphy work. This involves experimenting with different typefaces, sizes, and calligraphic designs. Provide opportunities for prisoners to exhibit their work in exhibitions or publications. This can provide appreciation and feedback from the public, as well as increase self-confidence in developing independence.

Fostering calligraphy independence Introducing the use of technology in calligraphy, such as digital design applications or social media, to promote work and interact with the wider calligraphy community. At the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution, providing assistance or mentorship by more experienced calligraphers, or encouraging collaboration between artists to learn from each other and develop together.²⁸

Fostering independence in calligraphy is not only about teaching specific techniques, but also about supporting artistic expression. Through this guidance, it is hoped that inmates can feel the freedom to explore, create and develop in the world of calligraphy art independently.

7) Rubber

Fostering independence in the rubber sector can cover various aspects, including technical, managerial and entrepreneurial. The aim of this coaching is to provide knowledge and skills to individuals so they can be independent in managing their rubber business. Improving the economic capabilities of prisoners by providing sufficient skills and knowledge to manage rubber businesses independently. This can increase income and financial independence.

Developing an entrepreneurial spirit by providing an understanding of creating business plans, identifying market opportunities, and marketing strategies for rubber products. This can help inmates better plan and manage rubber businesses. Fostering independence for prisoners in the rubber sector not only provides job skills, but also creates opportunities for self-

²⁸ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Tuesday 2 January 2024 at 09.30 WIB

development, improves their sense of self-esteem, and improves their future prospects after completing their sentence.²⁹ Through this coaching, it is hoped that inmates can build a strong foundation to face life outside prison more confidently and productively.

8) Welding

Fostering inmates' independence in the field of welding aims to provide skills that can increase their employment opportunities. The activity of fostering independence in the field of welding carried out by the Class IIA Narcotics Prison is a concrete example of efforts towards correctional services that are more rehabilitative and have a positive impact. Providing training in welding creates diversification of skills among inmates. This is important to give them wider career options after serving a criminal term. If this activity is integrated with the welding industry or has collaboration with industry parties, this can create real job placement opportunities for prisoners after completing their criminal term.³⁰ Fostering independence in welding provides economic empowerment to inmates by providing skills that can be used to earn a living after leaving prison. The focus on welding skills shows an effort to make training activities more relevant to the needs of the job market, so that prisoners can more easily integrate themselves after completing their criminal term.³¹

This activity places emphasis on the personal development of prisoners, not only in the technical aspects of welding, but also in developing communication skills, time management, and the ability to work in a team. Through fostering welding independence, prisoners can feel the positive impact of rehabilitative efforts, which can help them build a positive mentality towards change and self-improvement. Welding coaching can help inmates develop their adaptability to the needs and demands of the job market, better equipping them for success outside prison. By establishing independence-building activities in the field of welding, Class IIA Narcotics Prison creates opportunities for inmates to change their lives and undergo more successful social reintegration after completing their criminal term.³² This approach reflects a more rehabilitative view of corrections and focuses on positive changes in inmate behavior.

9) Carpentry

²⁹ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

³⁰ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

³¹ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

³² Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

Developing prisoners' independence in the woodworking sector aims to provide knowledge, skills and support to prisoners so that they can be independent in managing a timber business or looking for work in the relevant sector after completing their prison term.

Independent carpentry activities carried out at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison have a very positive aim. This activity empowers inmates with carpentry skills. They not only learn to make tables, chairs, or cabinets, but also develop carpentry skills that can be useful in the future. Carpentry skills have high relevance to the job market, especially in the furniture and construction sectors. Prisoners involved in these activities may have opportunities for work placement or opening their own business in related industries after serving their criminal term.

Making tables, chairs or cupboards shows that prisoners can create high-value products. This can increase their self-confidence and give them a sense of accomplishment. Carpentry activities provide opportunities for inmates to express creativity and innovation in the design and manufacture of products. This can be the basis for developing unique and quality products. In addition to making tables, chairs, or cabinets, inmates can continue to develop their skills by learning more advanced carpentry techniques, such as carving, chiseling, or more complex finishing.

Safety training in carpentry is an important aspect of this activity. Inmates will be educated about the importance of work safety and the correct use of carpenter's tools. Inmates can be trained in aspects of business such as small financial management, marketing, and business planning. This can open up opportunities for them to start a small business in carpentry. Hosting an exhibition of inmates' craftsmanship can be an effective way to showcase their products to the public and possibly gain customers or support.

Success in making carpentry products can help strengthen the positive mentality of prisoners, motivating them to continue learning and making positive contributions. Prisoners who engage in carpentry activities have a better chance of success in social reintegration.³³ The skills they gain can help them find work or start a business after serving time. Carpentry activities can also provide psychological benefits, such as improving the mental well-being of prisoners through activities that provide purpose and a sense of accomplishment. Through this carpentry activity, the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison contributes to fostering inmates' independence by providing relevant and useful skills, as well as helping prepare them for success after serving their sentence.

10) Sew

³³ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

Activities to foster independence in the field of sewing in Class IIA prisons in Jakarta have the potential to provide significant benefits for prisoners. Sewing is a skill that can empower prisoners with practical skills that are relevant in the world of work. They can utilize these skills to find work or open their own business after serving a criminal sentence.

Sewing activities provide technical training in material selection, design patterns, cutting, sewing, and product finishing. This can improve inmates' technical abilities in the field of fashion and textile production. Sewing also creates opportunities for prisoners to develop their creativity, both in designing clothes and in choosing color and texture combinations. Sewing skills have high relevance to the job market, especially in the fashion and convection sectors. Inmates involved in this activity may have opportunities for work placement or fashion product creation. Inmates can continue to develop their sewing skills by learning advanced techniques, such as embroidery, appliqué, or more complex finishing techniques. Safety training in sewing is important to ensure that inmates work with sewing tools and machines safely, reducing the risk of injury.

Entrepreneurship coaching can help inmates understand aspects of business, such as small financial management, marketing, and business planning. They can use their sewing skills to open a small convection business. Holding an exhibition of inmates' sewing work can give them the opportunity to showcase their products, build a portfolio, and possibly gain customers or endorsements. Prisoners who have sewing skills can be more easily accepted back into society. These skills can be capital to support successful social reintegration.

Sewing activities can also provide psychological benefits by providing inmates with a purposeful activity and providing a sense of accomplishment. If there is collaboration with the local fashion industry, inmates can connect with industry players who can provide support, mentorship, or even future employment opportunities.³⁴ By providing sewing independence development activities, Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison can play an important role in preparing prisoners for successful social reintegration and providing them with relevant skills in the world of work.

11) Making Bakery or Bread

Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison inmates take part in a self-reliance development program by producing bread. Through bread production, inmates can gain practical skills in bread making, including the process of preparing ingredients, forming dough, fermentation processes, baking, and

³⁴ Interview with Fery Berthoni as Head of the Work Activities Section of the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution on Thursday, January 4 2024 at 14.30 WIB

product finishing. These skills can be useful in the world of work after serving a criminal term.

Bakery production activities provide technical training in the food production process. This includes an understanding of recipes, measuring ingredients, mixing techniques, and knowledge of kitchen equipment. The skills acquired in bread production have direct relevance to the culinary industry. Inmates involved may have opportunities in the food industry, such as opening a bakery or working in a bakery. Entrepreneurship development can help prisoners understand business aspects, such as financial management, marketing and business planning. They can utilize their bread production skills to open a small culinary business. In food production, safety and hygiene are very important. Inmates can receive training in maintaining personal hygiene, equipment and work areas, and understand the importance of food safety standards. Independence Development involves making bread with a variety of flavors or designs, this can stimulate inmates' creativity in developing new products and adapting them to consumer preferences.

Inmates can display and sell their bakery products through exhibitions or collaboration with local shops. This can open up opportunities to earn income and gain support from the community. Involvement in bread production activities can help prisoners strengthen their social reintegration by providing skills that can be applied in society. These activities can also provide psychological benefits by providing inmates with activities that have purpose and provide a sense of accomplishment, which can restore their mental health.

If bakery products are marketed locally, inmates can build positive relationships with the local community. By engaging in collaboration with local businesses, inmates can open the door to employment opportunities or business partnerships upon release. This can certainly create support and expand their network. Being involved in bread production can also help in developing soft skills such as teamwork, communication, and thoroughness. The self-reliance development program through bread production in Jakarta's Class IIA Narcotics Prison can have a broad positive impact, helping inmates develop relevant skills and preparing them for success in society.

Thus, the entire independence development program at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution is a very important effort in helping prisoners develop skills and understanding that can increase their independence. This program aims to provide provisions for prisoners so that they can return to living productively and positively in society after completing their criminal term. Fostering independence must be directed at empowering prisoners so that they can become productive members of society, minimizing the risk of becoming involved again in criminal activities, and supporting their rehabilitation process.

CONCLUSION

1. Arrangements for the Development of Independence of Prisoners in Narcotics Correctional Institutions Namely, the development of prisoners in Narcotics Correctional Institutions is no different from that of prisoners in other prisons, basically it still refers to the development of prisoners in general and is based on Corrections Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, where the aim of coaching is to shape convicts to become complete human beings, realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat the same things they have done and receive a punishment so that they can be accepted again by society. Independence development which focuses on the form of guidance with training oriented towards improving personal quality and restoring livelihoods for prisoners so that they can revive themselves when they have finished serving their sentence.
2. Implementation of Inmate Independence Development at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to 1 December 2023), Independence Development at the Narcotics Correctional Institution is aimed at providing talent and skills development in the form of job guidance with the hope that after serving a sentence prisoners will have skills that can be used as capital for work. Types of developing independence for convicts include handicrafts, fish farming, barbering, culinary arts, clothes washing or laundry, calligraphy, rubber, welding, carpentry, sewing and bakery or bread making.

SUGGESTION

The suggestions that are expected to benefit from the results of this research include:

1. Arrangements for the Development of Independence for Prisoners in Narcotics Correctional Institutions, for the Government to socialize the development of independence to prisoners and outside parties such as the community to ensure a good understanding of the development program and to support the integration of prisoners back into society.
2. Implementation of Inmate Independence Development at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution (Period 1 December 2022 to December 1 2023), namely the marketing of the results of inmate independence development at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution facing stigma barriers from society so that it requires a careful and effective communication strategy . Overcoming this stigma requires efforts to build a positive image, by means of society and government supporting each other's work so that convict products can compete.

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