



Development Of The Idea Of Criminal Individualization Of The Development Of Female Inmates

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out how to regulate the idea of criminal individualization in laws and regulations and analyze its implementation in the development of female prisoners in prisons, as well as the development of the concept of criminal individualization in the future. Research is carried out in descriptive analytics with normative and sociological juridical approaches to examine the abovementioned points. Data collection is carried out through field research and documentary research. Data analysis is carried out qualitatively. The results showed that the development of female prisoners based on criminal individualization had not been fully implemented as stipulated in Article 12 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning correctional services. This is due to the minimal capacity of the jail, the lack of facilities and infrastructure, and the lack of human resources. For this reason, in the future, it is necessary to develop the idea of criminal individualization in the development of female prisoners in the form of prison buildings increased and adjusted to the capacity of prisoners, methods and conditions or programs of coaching that are following the learning needs of prisoners, improving the quantity and quality of prison officers, the role of the community and private parties in the development of prisoners and the existence of open prisons. It is hoped that the Ministry of Law and Human Rights policy will add qualified prison officers under the required fields. In addition, it is necessary to build women's jails in each province, and there needs to be cooperation between the government and the private sector in developing prisoners. It also requires volunteers to guide and train ex-convicts to live independently. Prisoners whose sentence is less than 1 (one) year can be placed in open prisons or work in government or private institutions. It is necessary to build special narcotics correctional institutions and rehabilitation centers..

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana mengatur gagasan individualisasi pidana dalam peraturan perundang-undangan dan menganalisis pelaksanaannya dalam pengembangan narapidana perempuan di penjara, serta pengembangan konsep individualisasi kriminal di masa depan. Penelitian dilakukan dalam analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan sosiologis untuk mengkaji poin-poin yang disebutkan di atas. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui penelitian lapangan dan penelitian dokumenter. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan narapidana perempuan berdasarkan individualisasi pidana telah dilaksanakan secara penuh sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 12 Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 tentang pelayanan masyarakat. Hal ini disebabkan oleh minimnya kapasitas penjara, kurangnya sarana dan prasarana, serta kurangnya sumber daya manusia. Untuk itu, ke depan perlu dikembangkan gagasan individualisasi pidana dalam pengembangan narapidana perempuan berupa bangunan lapas yang ditingkatkan dan disesuaikan dengan kapasitas narapidana, metode dan kondisi atau program pembinaan yang mengikuti kebutuhan belajar narapidana, yaitu ing kuantitas dan kualitas petugas lapas, peran masyarakat dan pihak swasta dalam pengembangan narapidana dan keberadaan lapas terbuka. Diharapkan Kemenkumham dan kebijakan HAM menambah petugas lapas yang berkualifikasi di bawah bidang yang dipersyaratkan. Selain itu, perlu dibangunnya penjara perempuan di setiap provinsi, dan perlu ada kerja sama antara pemerintah dan sektor swasta dalam mengembangkan narapidana. Ini juga mengharuskan sukarelawan untuk membimbing dan melatih mantan narapidana untuk hidup mandiri. Narapidana yang hukumannya kurang dari 1 (satu) tahun dapat ditempatkan di pidana penjara terbuka atau bekerja di instansi

pemerintah atau swasta. Sayat perlu membangun lembaga pemasyarakatan narkoba khusus dan pusat rehabilitasi.

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I. INTRODUCTION

According to Bonger, the meaning of crime viewed from a formal point of view (according to law) is an act that society (in this case, the state) is given a criminal offense. Furthermore, he also said that when examined more deeply, a crime is part of an act contrary to decency. (1) From the understanding put forward by Bonger, he concluded that crime is a very anti-social act that is consciously challenged by the state in the form of the gift of suffering (punishment or action). Furthermore, as stated by Topo Santoso, Sutherland emphasized that the main characteristic of crime is behavior that is prohibited by the state because it is an act that harms the state. To that deed, the state reacts with punishment as the ultimate effort (1).

From some scholarly opinions on crime, Paul W. Tappan, as stated by Topo Santoso, indicated that corruption is: "The criminal law (statutory or case law) committed without defense or excuse, and penalized by the state as a felony and misdemeanor." From birth, nor is it a biological inheritance, but sociological factors can cause it. (2) Sociologically, evil is a human behavior created by society. Although society has various behaviors, certain parts of it have the same pattern. This is possible because of the existence of a method system in society. By Arif Gosita that the problem of criminality is a social reality that does not stand alone but is related to social, economic, political, and cultural problems as phenomena that exist in society and influence each other.

A crime in a criminological sense is any behavior that is immoral and detrimental, causing a lot of unease in a particular society, so that organization has the right to denounce it and express its rejection of that behavior in the form of a deliberately given behavior because of such behavior (3). Crimes in criminal law are criminal acts that are essentially regulated in the second book of the Criminal Code and in other rules outside the Criminal Code which are declared in them as crimes. In this regard, gender factors also need to be considered to overcome crime.

Gender influences every aspect of social, political, and personal life. Power structures and relations mean that women are not equal partners and are affected differently by social conventions, human rights policies, and violations. Yet, women's experiences of and particular vulnerabilities to human rights violations have tended to be invisible and excluded from the codification and interpretation of human rights standards. (Gender affects every social, political, and personal aspect of life, moving the structure and relationships between people, especially women, one human being is a partner, although another human being and the other have a different way of influencing and shaping social conventions, human rights policies, and violations. Based on experience, women are easily injured if their human rights are violated. However, they are often invisible, so what happens is the codification of the standard interpretation of human rights).

"Gender"(3) can be defined as a social characteristic given to both women and men. This social characteristic results from social and cultural development, so it is neither permanent nor universal. These social characteristics are assigned roles considered appropriate for women and men. "Social factors or functions deemed suitable for men are called masculine, while social attributes for women are called feminine. For example, aggressiveness is a dominant, rational feature considered masculine, while passive and emotional traits are considered feminine. According to T.O. Chrome, "Gender identity is a person's definition of himself either as a woman or a man, which is a complex

interaction between his biological condition as a woman and the different characteristics of his behavior that he develops as a result of the process of socialization" (3).

Endang Sumiarni also states the same that gender behavior is what is created through the learning process, rather than something that comes from within oneself naturally or destiny that is not heretically influenced by humans (4). Then gender equality is social equality between men and women based on the recognition that gender inequality is caused by structural and institutional discrimination. (5) A person's gender identity includes a person's attitudes about himself that can take place consciously and unconsciously. What is not fully realized is not always consistent with what is discovered.

For this reason, achieving successful coaching is influenced by various factors, such as adequate facilities, facilities, infrastructure, funds, and participation from multiple parties. In the National Seminar on Correctional Convicts, I stated that "the criminal justice system is not only effective if it is supported by a stable legal structure, the substance of the law and the standard legal culture also largely determine the success of prisoner development" (5). Thus, it is seen that the success of coaching is not only supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure but also by the substance of the law and the traditional legal culture. Therefore, the coaching program must be prepared based on the basic principles of correctional services to foster legal awareness in promoting prisoners. A coaching program for prisoners that supports integration with the community is essential. As stated by Saroso that: The entire process of coaching inmates during the corrective process is an integral unit towards the goal of returning prisoners to a free society with the provision of the abilities (mental, physical, expertise, skills, wherever possible, as well as financial and material) needed to be a good and valuable citizen (6).

According to John Delaney, the reintegration of prisoners into society must be carried out through the stage of the self-realization process, which is a process that pays close attention to the experiences, values, expectations, and ideals of the prisoner, including his cultural background, institutions and the conditions of the society from which he came. (6) The guidance in the jail must foster an atmosphere of mutual understanding and harmony between fellow inmates, the coach, and the prisoner to create a harmonious life within the prison.

II. METHOD

The research method used to answer the problems in this dissertation is a combination of qualitative and normative juridical and sociological juridical approaches. The normative juridical system analyzes legal concepts, principles, and regulations related to the subject matter. The sociological juridical course examines penitentiary law regulations' application in fostering female inmates in jails. Thus, it will be seen whether the prison can carry out its role as a correctional officer under Law No. 12/ 1995.

The qualitative nature of this study is based on the goal of understanding a phenomenon thoroughly (holistic) and understanding the social situation in depth. With this approach, it is hoped that empirical findings can be described in more detail, more clearly, and more accurately, (7) significantly various matters related to the life of prisoners.

The data collected through library research and field research is then analyzed qualitatively, interpreting in quality the opinions or responses of respondents and then explaining them completely and comprehensively about various aspects of the subject matter. (8) Concluding using the logic of deductive thinking to obtain a clear and comprehensive picture of the development of the idea of criminal individualization in the training of prisoners Wanita.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As already stated, resocialization is one of the objectives of the concept of criminal individualization or development of male or female inmates that arises from modern school thinking. Prisoners are a heterogeneous society, together with a wide variety of people with all different characteristics, financial, socio-cultural, academic, and backgrounds that are often no longer the same. Similarly, the development of convicted crimes against royal security, since it is based on political motivations that are considered to have reasons that must be reputable, must be achieved one by one and not equated with other dedicating inmates broadly. Crime. Therefore, in conducting education for prisoners, I think it should be done through education officers. In my opinion, the coaching of people no longer has to be separate but can be nurtured in groups together and handled. To see if the training of inmates is carried out or not, in my opinion, or within the organization, it can be seen inside the following table:

Table 1

How to Coach	Total	(%)
own-alone	0	0
Group	6	60
together	4	40
Total	10	100

The table above shows that six officials say coaching is done on a business basis, and four officers say it is achieved collectively. Given that the diversity of coaching officers is not proportional to the number of inmates and the coaching facilities are insufficient, it is natural that the training is carried out in the institution and together. In coaching prisoners, the education of people cannot be done through the apparatus, and it can be said that using the head of coaching the guidance of people cannot be completed because the reach of officials is not enough. (8) This encourages officers to conduct group training because group training is considered, and it is felt that its delivery is faster and easier. When viewed in terms of effectiveness and training performance, men's education or women's may be much more rewarding and achieve goals. Trendily, inmates are people who receive less attention, both from the network and from their households. The convict said that his relative's environment never took good care of him before becoming an inmate, especially after he was in jail. (9) Therefore, he hopes there will be sufficient interest from the Penitentiary's administrators to restore his confidence. The interest in coaching will result in many changes in the inmates, thus affecting the conclusion of the planned and anticipated changes.

Character building can also be conveyed by officers to assisted residents so that there is no fear from the assisted residents toward the officers. For this reason, prison officers need to show an academic mindset toward prisoners. Regarding the officer's perspective toward inmates can be seen in the following table:

Table 2

Inmate's Opinion Of The	Officer Attitudes	Total	(%)	Officer's Attitude
	Excellent and educational	10	40	
	Tend to be tough	8	32	
	Social distancing	7	28	
	Total	25	100	

The table above shows that ten inmates said they were excellent and academic, eight said they tended to be rude, and seven said they kept their distance. Therefore, it can be seen from the table above that prison officers have an educative tendency to foster Problem-solving remains borne by the inmate, and many alternative answers to this problem are mentioned with officials to take high-quality alternatives. The trainer's position is best as a facilitator and motivator so that every prisoner can clear up his issues. Dependence on solving problems will make prisoners more confident and accustomed to solving their issues after leaving prison. In the development of the character or individual, the prisoner must be instilled with a desire to make modifications. Therefore, education must begin from within the prisoner himself. The desire to establish oneself can stand from within oneself. The emergence of the desire to develop oneself after a person knows himself. If a person does not always understand his secrets now does not know himself, there will never be a desire to develop himself. Knowing oneself is a simple and critical part of inmate coaching so that the prisoner can understand and establish himself. Self-know-how will make the inmate's recognition rate better. Without self-expertise, the prisoner can't improve himself and change his behavior. "With self-understanding, the prisoner will recognize his weaknesses and strengths." (10)

The Penitentiary can conduct self-introspection on the education and schooling done so far for inmates. Appeared as a provision for inmates after discharge from the jail. Prisons are experiencing obstacles in providing direction to inmates due to the scarcity of price ranges to offer critical centers and infrastructure. This was conveyed through the officer that the limited budget for the provision of needed facilities is one of the obstacles to implementing education. (11)

From Outside Oneself

Male or female coaching for inmates can be done by coaching from the Penitentiary and coaching from outside, namely religious leaders, civic organizations, or non-governmental organizations. coaching from outside the self is an exercise that is sourced or per the wishes of the inmate's coaching. Outdoor education in the form of famous education, meaning that the material is a well-known material, which includes the focus of crime, ethics, faith, and so on. even as coaching, especially in the form of counseling, talent training, and so on.

Table 3
The Officer's Opinion On The Additional Education He Receives

Additional Education	Total	(%)
Upgrading	1	10
Courses	2	20
Special education	0	0
Training	7	70
Total	10	100

The table above shows that an officer stated there had been additional education in the form of upgrading, and two officers stated the further education he had obtained became in the form of a guide, while the individual who said the education changed to seven people. Other schools received through officials are usually in the form of training, safety, empowerment, and others. According to the peak of development, the school period is short, only three (three) or four (4) days, and at most one week. With extra education, officers can gain insights and skills in fostering inmates. According to the author, educational personnel equipped with knowledge and experience determine the success or failure of the jail in running their business. When viewed from the officers' pleasure, many have experience cultivating inmates because the average duration of the operation is more than 10 (ten) years. For that, it may be seen in the following desk.

Table 4

Service Life	Total	(%)
1 to 5 years	0	0
6 to 10 years	1	10
11 to 15 years old	5	50
16 to 20 years	3	30
20 years and above	1	10

Only by understanding oneself can one establish himself, push himself and replace himself. Self-recognition is not the last goal because the intention that will be carried out after knowing oneself, one needs to change oneself, expanding one's capacities in a better direction. Then consciousness as a person and a member of society will make prisoners live and be responsible in their subsequent lives. (13) If the prisoner's level of awareness to develop himself or his institution has all begun to grow, he wants a coaching cloth that suits him. Thus the coaching of inmates is efficient and staff to the maximum. In the implementation of the training of prisoners in the Penitentiary, various kinds of coaching are carried out. In general, the form of coaching can be grouped into three elements, namely:

Mental development

The implementation of academic education is motivated because prisoners have mental problems, including persistent feelings of guilt, regulated emotions, loss of emotional control, and feelings of inferiority. Therefore, the prisoner gradually has a dynamic balance with this mental development.

According to the officer, the activities carried out in mental coaching are: (13)

1. Provide understanding to be able to accept and respond to frustration reasonably.
2. Show attention and a desire to help.
3. Stimulates and arouses the spirit of prisoners to develop their creative power, taste, and taste.
4. They give confidence to prisoners and instill self-confidence, eliminating anxiety and anxiety by emphasizing the importance of religion in achieving inner pleasure through religious lectures and worshipping according to their respective beliefs.

The benefits of providing this mental education are:

1. To know good and bad deeds;
2. To cause a sense of remorse for his unlawful wrongdoings and repent of trying not to repeat them;
3. To obtain inner calm.

Social Coaching

1. Social coaching is intended to train and develop the prisoner's personality in community life. In this regard, according to the officer, the activities carried out in this social coaching, namely:
2. Provide guidance (guidance and advice) to prisoners on how to live a good society, be informed of religious norms, decency, and social ethics, and hold meetings with the victim's family.
3. He was holding correspondence to maintain an inner connection with his family.
4. He visits to maintain harmony in his life.
5. Devotional work shows the community that prisoners are people who can work and have responsibilities, including cooperation in repairing roads, mutual collaboration in cleaning ditches, and so on.
6. Furthermore, the officer said that there are many benefits obtained from this social coaching, including:
 - a) They are helping inmates develop their positive behavior patterns in social adaptation.
 - b) He is instilling confidence in yourself and being able to distinguish between good and bad associations.
 - c) They create and maintain harmonious relationships between inmates and their families, officers, fellow inmates, and society.

d) We are fostering a sense of social responsibility.

Skills Coaching

Prisoner coaching is not only aimed at spiritual and mental coaching but also coaching in the field of skills. This skill coaching is intended to cultivate and develop the talents possessed to acquire skills according to the needs of his environment, which are ultimately expected to become capital in his life.

In providing skills coaching to inmates, several things can be done, namely:

1. Provide briefing instructions and advice.
2. Organizing general knowledge courses, where the curriculum of lessons should be adapted to an equivalent level,
3. Vocational exercises, including beauty salons, sewing, handicrafts, and others.
4. Physical exercises to maintain physical and spiritual health, including morning exercise.
5. Art exercises include Vocal group, Koor, Nasyid, etc.

The benefits of providing this skill coaching, namely:

1. Prisoners can master certain areas of skill;
2. Forming a productive workforce, able to work and trying to make a living with one's efforts and halal;
3. They can be independent and have confidence in their ability to do business.

The mental, social and skill coaching is organized individually, in groups, and together and is adapted to local conditions and community tolerance. In addition, officers seek to cooperate with government/private agencies to implement guidance on prisoners.

The provision of these three types of coaching is adjusted to prisoners' talents, skills, and abilities and the length of the sentence served by the prisoner. Thus, this coaching program is expected to be useful for inmates to return to society.

Coaching Prisoners with a Group Role (Classical Treatment)

Like male or female coaching, inmates can also be fostered in corporations according to coaching needs determined through upbringing or training according to the educational needs of inmates. Institutional education can be done through lectures, questions, answers, simulations, role-gambling, or group building. (14)

the choice of method depends on the material to be given, the goals to be achieved, and the training process. The strategies used do not have to stand alone but can be combined according to the educational situation and its goals.

Positive values in the family

A family of its own is formed with certain motives and will go through degrees to achieve the goal. Therefore, the circle of relatives must have a high-quality value, a technique, and a policy, even if it is not made in writing. Noble values in the family can be a guide and motivation for the family's contributors in achieving the goals that have been set.

Positive values in society

In society, there are many distinctive values, both high-grade and terrible. Prisoners must understand and understand and be able to carry out the noble values that develop in society. However, the network is heterogeneous, covering many tribes, cultures, and religions yet have shared values that follow—fashionable, which includes respect for others, effective questioning, tolerance, and so on. These practical values are instilled in the life of society, kingdom, and state in a field called Pancasila. Pancasila offers guidelines for beautiful values, which can be used as clues to a normal lifestyle. This is what is desired in prisons, where prisoners' treatment must follow the philosophy of Pancasila. Training officers must motivate inmates to play an energetic position in cooperation in educational sports. In the education of prisoners in the institution, which consists of the improvement of non-secular intellectuals, the good values that develop and live in society can be conveyed through lectures, discussions, or functions of gambling techniques. Through a lecture approach, education can be achieved in the lecture hall or the open. The discussion approach can improve educational

material by educating an aid individually. While in the game of functions, it can be given to some prisoners to fix the problem or feel active, a way to play a role in the selected issue. For example, in playing in the trial, prisoners are given the part of defendants, criminal advisors, judges, prosecutors, clerks, and others. In this way, an inmate will feel how hard it is to act as a prosecutor and choose a different function. The appreciation of a function play that should be so that there is an awareness within the inmates to behave appropriately and accurately is now not just doing as they please. NThrough the implementation of various training strategies in the organization, Miles hopes that the educational fabric can be perfectly absorbed by inmates so that the training intention can be successful.

Efforts Have Been Made during the Inmate Development Period In Prisons

Due to the embodiment of Sahardjo's thought, Correctional standards were formulated into education outside and inside the institution. Therefore, it can be said that disciplinary techniques in the penitentiary environment are prioritized. During this system, inmates are crammed with curricula such as colleges, spiritual schools, broad education, talent publications, ventures, sports activities, arts, and excursions known as assimilation in and out of the dungeon.

To understand the development of inmates in prisons, it is hoped that various efforts, such as educational programs for officers and inmates and regular and blessing-bearing assimilation applications, are no longer straightforward for inmates but also networks.

School Software For Officials And Detainees

To fill the prisoner's time to be valid, a schedule of activities must be set that must be completed from morning to night every day. One of the activities considered critical and has excellent benefits is the educational program for every correctional officer and assisted citizen.

As officials, participation in training programs is necessary because they are in direct contact with inmates. In other words, the inmate's talent for a positive job depends on quite a bit on the officer's competence. Consequently, according to the officer, they want an education consisting of sewing/embroidery, a beauty salon, playing musical instruments, and gymnastics for fitness. For that can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Forms Of Training

Forms of Training	Total	(%)
Sewing / embroidery training	1	10
Beauty salon training	2	20
Practice of playing a musical instrument	-	-
Gymnastic exercises	-	-
All of the above forms of exercise	7	70
Total	10	100

The table above shows seven officers need all kinds of education, the most influential officers want a beauty salon school, and one worker wants sewing instruction. In this regard, criticism of inmates in following the school application can be seen at the following desk:

Table 6. Inmate's Oponian

Inmate's Opinion	Total	(%)
Useful	12	48
Less useful	11	44
No benefit	2	8
Total	25	100

All sewing equipment, including sewing machines and beauty salon equipment, has been provided with the help of social transporters, and teachers are also introduced through social services to the dungeon. However, this is not routine but incidental. The duty funds from the Social Service are available, or even later, on a rotating basis to all prisons in North Sumatra.

The talent coaching provided through the administrators/coaches in the dungeon also received a great reception from the inmates. This can be seen from the choice of inmates to be given a more significant education schedule. The wishes of the prisoners were evident in the following table.

Table 7. Training Schedule

Training Schedule	Total	(%)
Once a week	1	4
Twice a week	4	16
Every day	20	80
Total	25	100

The table above shows that twenty inmates said that education should be received every day, four wanted school twice a week, and one wanted training every week. This means that almost all inmates want school software capabilities daily. Based on the perspective of officers and inmates from the table above, it is clear that each officer and inmate both want ability training so that inmates can work and work on their own after returning to society. Referring to education for officers and inmates, it shows that correctional as an intention of imprisonment can build mental attitudes and the future of inmates. Furthermore, competency education aims to shape inmates to appear as impartial human beings, especially those who will get jobs that may correspond to the talents gained in prison. This work can inspire prisoners to prepare for the painting of destiny in society, and the education of ability must correspond to the outdoor image.

Assimilate

during the lack of freedom of movement, prisoners should be introduced to the network and should no longer be kept out of society. This principle requires that inmates are no longer locked up in prison walls and be in contact with outside networks. This assimilation is guaranteed through law no. 12/1995 in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter j, and PP no. 32/1999 Article 36, 37, and PP No. 28/2006 Article 36 as referred to in the previous chapter. Assimilation as a correctional goal, the main characteristic of which is the activeness of the two events, particularly the family institutions of inmates and inmates and society. Assimilation also has ambitions to dispose of bad photos of prisons after independence and prevent public rejection of former inmates. In this case, how officials perceive the benefits of assimilation in the following table will be seen.

Table 8. Benefits of Assimilation

Benefits of Assimilation	Total	(%)
1. It is beneficial so that inmates feel in exolated.	4	40
2. It is beneficial to the prisoner, so that he feels that he is not exiled, and even gets a parcel.	5	50
3. Not useful, because the prisoner is considered an object	1	10
	10	100

The table above shows five officers saying it was beneficial because the inmate was not exiled and even got a parcel. Four officers said they benefited because they felt they were not exiled, and one said it was not beneficial because the inmate was considered an object.

Table 9. No Time Alloted

Enough/No Time Allotted	Total	(%)
It is enough to give satisfaction for inmates and families.	6	60
Insufficient, it needs to be given more visiting hours.	4	40
Total	10	100

The table shows that six officers said that visits two times a week with a visit length of 15 minutes are enough to give inmates and families inner satisfaction, while four officers said it was insufficient and needed more time. No one can deny the importance of the meaning of family gatherings with inmates because it has a considerable influence on motivating inmates to be better. Family visits can restore the prisoner's self-confidence as an independent human being. With this visit, the prisoner does not feel forgotten by his family, and psychologically it will positively impact the prisoner. Lack of family attention can result in inmates being frustrated, and that will make it harder to coach inmates. In this case, there are also inmates whose families have never visited, thus affecting the inmates, as stated in the following table.

Table 10. Its Effect On Inmates

Its Effect On Inmates	Total	(%)
No effect	1	10
Being a loner and moody	6	60
Getting frustrated	3	30
Total	10	100

The table above shows that six officers said inmates became loners and moody, while one officer said it had no effect, and three officers said the inmates became frustrated. According to the author, psychologically, inmates feel left out of their families if the family never visits them, thus impacting the prisoner's mental attitude. Family visits to prison inmates are routine activities that occur twice a week. As stated by the Head of Development (15), that family visits take place on Mondays and Thursdays, namely in the morning from 9.00 WIB to 12.00 WIB and in the afternoon from 14.00 to 14.00 hours, 4:00 p.m., and the time allotted is fifteen minutes, but for the families of prisoners coming from out of town the time given is one hour. This visit is used by both parties to exchange information or spill all complaints and can release the longing between them, and inmates feel cared for by their families. At the time of this activity, officers usually give the inmate the broadest possible freedom during the allotted time. Assimilation, especially out of prisons as a medium for inmates with society, is an essential side of the prison. Therefore, assimilation is necessary so that prisoners can adjust to the culture. For that, it will be seen how the officers respond in the following table.

Tabel 11 Absence Of Assimilation

Need / Absence of Assimilation	Total	(%)
It is necessary, so that prisoners can adjust in society	4	40
It is necessary, because it is guaranteed by Law No. 12 of 1995, and so that prisoners can adjust to society	4	40
No need, because the prisoner can be reunited with his group	2	20

The table above shows that eight officers said assimilation became necessary; furthermore, for prisoners capable of transforming society, an addition was guaranteed through regulation no.

12/1995, while officials stated it was not required. To find out the tenuous relationship of prisoners with their households can be seen in the following table:

Table 12. Factors Causing Rifts

Factors Causing Rifts	Total	(%)
Never visited by family	2	8
Complaints from the husband regarding the child- the child has no one to take care of it	8	32
Husband just walked away Leave	6	24
Husband demands divorce because there is none who take care of children and their biological needs	9	36
Total	25	100

The table above shows that eight inmates said there were complaints from husbands about no one taking care of the children, and six inmates said their husbands left them unceremoniously. In comparison, nine inmates said the husband demanded a divorce because no one cared for his children and biological needs, and only two said the family had never visited them.0 According to the author, assimilation as a communication medium between inmates and their families and communities can help inmates be more confident in facing life and live independently when they leave the prison. Assimilation into and out of the Penitentiary for inmates is a profit and loss. Such attitudes and ways of thinking exist because they are under pressure in the form of the absence of freedom. In this regard, assimilation into the dungeon in the form of visits by family and other community members greatly benefits the inmate.

In addition to family visits, assimilation into the Penitentiary is often carried out by educational institutions and religious groups in the community. The visit can be in the form of social service actions and legal counseling. The purpose of the community visit is to get closer to the prisoner. The visit was an opportunity to gain spiritual guidance and let go of alienation. As previously stated, visits from social organizations and NGOs are also a form of assimilation into prisons, in addition to giving lectures and skills training. In connection with that to find out how the prisoner responded to the visit, it can be seen in the following table :

Tabel 13

Inmates' Views	Total	(%)
It is necessary to obtain spiritual guidance and knowledge	15	60
It is very necessary, to let go of the feeling of alienation from the outside society	8	32
No need, because it is enough from the inside	2	8
Total	25	100

The table above shows that fifteen inmates stated it became essential as they received non-secular briefings and information. In contrast, eight inmates said it became vital because they felt they were now not alienated. From the outside network, the two inmates said they were no longer critical because they considered the rudder they had acquired. In prison is enough. In line with the author, the need for assimilation of prisoners before returning to society is helpful to save the tendency to be labeled criminals by society and the rejection of prisoners in society. The existence of a stamp from the community is a burden for prisoners because they experience exclusion from the presence of the network. Under the rules of discipline, the convict is sentenced to a prison sentence that should not be

Obstacles in the Implementation of the Idea of Criminal Individualization in the Correctional System

Sahardjo's thoughts of improving the fate of the punitive people turned out to be not quickly supported by the government. This is evident from 1963 to the present, where the correctional ranks cannot provide an achievement. The emergence of various events such as fights with fellow inmates, attempts to escape prisoners, and the use of prisons as places of drug trafficking. This shows that supervision of prisons is still lacking. All of this is indicative of obstacles in the dungeon. According to the author, this is due to the attitude and behavior of prison officers who do not understand the idea of criminal individualization based on the correctional system and the limited facilities/infrastructure available in prisons. Officer Attitudes/Behavior Correctional techniques can provide effective results if supported by the mindset/behavior of officers with a retributive vision, especially the responsibilities imposed under law no. 12/1995. In this case, the mindset/behavior of the officers can be very influential, where the officer, because the birthday party is suppressed with the responsibility of the correctional officer in wearing his characteristics based on regulation no. 12/1995. The duties carried out are in the field of coaching, security, and mentoring.

Table 14 Groups In The LP

Groups in the LP	Total	(%)
Exist	18	72
None	2	8
Don't know	5	20
Total	25	100

The table above shows eight inmates saying there are groups inside the prison, whether by tribality, regional/municipal origin or otherwise, while two inmates say there are none. Five inmates say they don't know. As inmates argue that the group that feels more numerous is the tribe or the region of origin, they feel more powerful. Based on the preceding, the inmate's ignorance of the group suggests that the inmate does not want to know about the environment inside the prison because he feels he doesn't need to know. In this regard, the relationship between inmates becomes tenuous, and there can even be fights between fellow inmates, which sometimes causes an uproar within the prison. Regarding this can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 15 There Was A commotion in the LP

There was a Commotion in the LP	Total	(%)
Already	-	-
Sometimes	20	80
Never	5	20
Total	25	100

The table above shows twenty inmates saying there was sometimes a commotion between inmates inside the prison, while five said never; this could cover up the unrest inside the prison. As stated by the inmate, the stew between the inmate is due to an attitude of envy between one prisoner and another prisoner or also due to the favoritism of the officer towards the prisoner. This kind of attitude makes inmates feel that officers are being unfair to them, so the coaching carried out by officers is unacceptable to inmates. Thus, the officer's rude and favoritism, attitude became an obstacle in training prisoners. The inmates state this in the following table.

Tabel 16. Inmate’S Opinion

Inmate's Opinion	Total	(%)
Abusive treatment of officers in applying the rules of the Penitentiary rules of conduct	5	20
Favoritism of officers in fostering inmates	6	24
Abusive and favoritism of officers in fostering inmates and applying the rules of the Penitentiary rules of conduct	14	56

The table above shows that five inmates expressed officers being disrespectful in utilizing correctional group rules; six said the officers' treatment turned favoritism. Fourteen inmates said officers lacked courtesy and favoritism in fostering and applying the laws of the method. The prison's order can hinder the inmate's development because the inmate experiences fear and try to get close to the officer. Therefore, it is not always the mindset of officials who do not understand the concept of criminal individualization that becomes an obstacle in carrying out their responsibilities. Meanwhile, prisoners' health problems are so complex related to the use of narcotics, psychotropics, and various addictive materials in prisons that are very vulnerable to HIV transmission. Facilities/infrastructure confined in prisons can be an obstacle in imposing the idea of individualizing criminals as referred to in Article 12 of law no. 12/1995. that as stated through the Correctional organization officers, the existing facilities/infrastructure in the Penitentiary environment can be an obstacle in carrying out coaching. (15) In addition to halls/infrastructure to help with fitness, inmates also need halls to guide the creation and fun and sports activities facilities. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 17. Art And Sport Facilities

Arts and Sports Facilities	Total	(%)
Necessary for activities Coaching	24	96
No need	1	4
Total	25	100

The table above shows that twenty-four inmates said that musical gadgets had been sought inside the prison; and the sports field, while one of the inmates declared it non-vital. In addition to recreational areas, prisoners also want sports venues such as volleyball courts, badminton, basketball courts, and so on. Many facilities/infrastructure that leads to prisoners' desire shows that prisoners are not alienated from society. That is the logical result of applying correctional devices under regulation no. 12/1995. To increase prisoners' knowledge, spiritual books, trendy reading materials, newspapers, tv, and radio were needed. Providing various facilities consisting of entertainment centers, sports activities, and reading materials for inmates can guide the ongoing repair activities to the maximum. However, it all depends on the available funds because, in the end, the funding issue also determines the availability of halls/infrastructure in the dungeon. Therefore, the achievement of inmate development can largely depend on the provision of facilities/infrastructure in the Penitentiary, which is a humanitarian need, and the rights of citizens in the Correctional group.

Human resources

any education achieved in prison is an attempt to gather inmates to return to society with the schools and training they get in prisons. Consequently, the roles of inmates, officials, and networks can be

urgently needed for successful coaching. In this example, each inmate and officer interact with each other for the educational program to run. Prisoners and officials as human resources concerned in this regard need to know their role in the ongoing improvement methods. The lack of willingness of prisoners to trade themselves shows that there is still a low level of human resources that can be fostered in prisons, so that no matter what form of training is carried out, it cannot reap maximum results. Therefore, human assets, both officers and inmates, play a role in the process of continuous improvement in the prison.

Increased ideas of individualization of the future criminal

In correctional services, the reason for the punishment is practice and guidance. The coaching and coaching of prisoners in prisons are regulated by government regulation no. 31 of 1999. Article 2 states that the training and mentoring program includes coaching activities and mentoring character and independence. The Correctional System is a series of enforcement regulations directed at making prisoners aware of their mistakes, correcting themselves and not repeating their actions so they can return to familiarity with society's help and remain sound and responsible citizens... Therefore, the revamping of prisoners is not most effectively aimed at non-secular improvement but also an increase in competence. In this regard, coaching is carried out through personality improvement and independence or talent development. However, in carrying out coaching of prisoners, there are many obstacles or limitations as previously stated that facilities and infrastructure do not guide education, which includes potentials that exceed potential, equipment used for skill sports is also inadequate and so on. and so on so that official coverage in sports coaching activities is a good element and needs to be interested.

Article 12 of regulation no. 12 of 1995 states that the training of prisoners is carried out based on age, association, the length of the sentence imposed, and the type of crime. Based on this newsletter, the overall development of the inmate must be adapted to the characteristics of the inmate along with the inmate's child, adolescent, and person inmate; female inmates and male inmates, the criminal period is under 12 months, 1-3 years, 3-5 years, and above five years, even the types of crimes are theft, fraud, embezzlement, murder, and narcotics/psychotropics. Following the provisions of Article 12 of regulation no. 12/1995, the coaching of prisoners must be grouped mainly by their characteristics or persons so that the coaching software can be carried out following the purpose of the corrective gadget.

In connection with it, the education carried out still takes precedence since the training of prisoners is not based on the idea of individualization of criminals as required in Article 12. from regulation no. 12/1995. it is just that the class of prisoners based on copulation has been completed. Article 12 (paragraph 2) stated that the increase in female prisoners in prisons is achieved in women's jails. Based on the age classification, there are children's, women's, and men's prisons. But then, women's prison coaching is not always separated between young and mature women. They are all mixed into one, younger people, in addition to the kind of crime and the period of punishment, so it is not repeated—the idea of individualization of criminals. In line with Kalapas (15), namely due to the scarcity of supporting facilities and infrastructure, which consists of inadequate space (over ability), an insufficient number of officers, and inadequate facilities for capacity building. The equalization component was also stated through the peak of the increase in the training of prisoners based on categories following Article 12 of regulation no. 12/1995 is currently not implemented because the facilities and infrastructure have not been supported. (16)

Building shape

According to the Head of the North Sumatra Law and Human Rights Office, a prison building will be created 1, 3, 5, 7, meaning that one particular room is built for one man or woman in one room. Room (mobile phone), and this person is a political prisoner, for example, so it is not combined with different prisoners, as well as a room that includes three best humans in one mobile phone, and there are also five people in one mobile phone, and seven people in one mobile phone. The rest is just a large room with more than seven prisoners.

In addition, according to the authors, there is a need for a rule that requires the existence of women's prisons in each province. In addition, there may be a need for guidelines regarding the design of prisons, especially girls' dungeons that can contain the personal characteristics of female prisoners, for example, husband and wife meeting rooms, the term bastard, and others.

Methods and forms of coaching

In line with the author, in the end, the method of coaching prisoners must be changed from the pinnacle down the process to the bottom-up approach. The backside up system (16) is an increase in inmates based on knowing the inmate's wishes. To get an idea of an inmate's learning desires, each inmate must undergo a pre-test before coaching. From the pre-viewing results, the level of expertise, expertise and preference for learning is likely to be known. With the help of thinking of the results of the pre-test, materials for the training of prisoners are compiled and adapted to the term of punishment and the type of crime. To determine the extent to which the training can be successful, at the end of the coaching, an installation check is held to find out the achievements of the movement. For this reason, there needs to be a policy on the minimum requirements for the service and guidance of female prisoners and a pattern of coaching female prisoners following the characteristics of female prisoners.

As Sonia said in the American of Public fitness magazine, women who abuse capsules need intellectual fitness education, training, duty school, health care, the help of their own family, and the support of fathers and mothers upon release from prison. (Women drug abusers are more likely to report needs for housing, mental health counseling, education, task training, medical care, family-own guidance, and childcare assistance upon release from prison) (17)

primarily based on the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia, especially the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code, the prison has continued to act as a place to commit criminal acts and function as a place for guidance.

Consultation with doctors and psychologists so that they can improve their psyche and also be given treatment by doctors for their health.

According to the Director General of Corrections, there is a plan to build a special narcotics correctional institution in Sentul covering an area of 6 ha. The concepts of Narconon and criminal will be applied using physical detection, life skills, and therapy financing methods. (17) Furthermore, according to Hasanuddin, training should be given to prisoners and prison employees. If this is successful, then the drug user can be cured. As previously explained, the handling of drug cases for prisoners has had a Social Society Institution (NGO) that has come, namely the Galatea NGO, which visits the penitentiary 4 (four) times in 1 (one) month. They want to accommodate former prisoners with drug cases if the former prisoner does not wish to return to his family or is not accepted by his family. In connection with this, it is necessary to counseling for inmates specific to drug cases to find solutions to their problems that the role of the psychologist in this matter is significant so that the prisoner can pour out his heart. It has been stated that psychologists do not yet exist; for this reason, psychologists who are placed explicitly in prisons are needed. With psychologists, the prison can open a Counseling Bureau, which will later be helpful for the development of prisoners.

Improving the quality of prison officers

As previously stated, the successful development of prisoners is inseparable from the three elements, namely the prisoners themselves, officers, and the community, including the family. These three elements work together in achieving the goal of coaching. Inmate coaching is arduous and noble, and not everyone is able and interested in the prisoner's life. In the correctional system, inmates as coaching subjects must be treated humanely. Therefore, in carrying out their duties, correctional officers must have high dedication, loyalty, morality, and integration in fostering prisoners. An officer must have interdependence, consequently will perform his duties, and must be prepared to accept the risks arising from such coaching. The primary key to the success of inmate coaching is that every coaching officer must be able to be a role model for inmates. And every officer must have an open attitude, be ready to accept complaints from prisoners, and be prepared to guide

prisoners in achieving the goal of coaching, which is to return prisoners to be good and valuable people in society.

Participation in community groups/private parties

For this reason, in Indonesia, volunteers must be willing to help officers so that former prisoners are given guidance, training, Similarly, in the UK, there have been established social societies, The National Association of Discharge Prisoners Aid Societies (NADPAS) and The Central After Care Association (CACA) which provide assistance in the field of after-care required by former inmates and take care of legal settlements for those with prisoner status. Nowadays, cooperation efforts with the private sector have gone well, such as in LP Cirebon with a stove-making project, LP Mlaten with a shrimp pond project, and LP Ujung Pandang with a cooperation project in the furniture industry. (10) If all existing prisons can follow this cooperation project with private parties, it can be said that the prison has made a significant contribution to the state. The role of social workers in developing inmates in prisons begins with the personal collection of data and other supporting information, including the obstacles faced in coaching.

The consideration of human values in the development of prisoners is more aimed at protection than venting resentment toward prisoners. Soedjono Dirjosisworo explained that punishment is not to pay off debts or take revenge on a person the villain, but, indeed, he will not repeat his crimes in the future. (11) From the description above, a guideline for society to hold a reaction to criminals is to consider social attitudes and behaviors. That is, responding to the perpetrator of the crime must always be able to create harmonious conditions to allow the emergence of positive social behavior and, simultaneously, eliminate the atmosphere or criminogenic conditions. For this reason, according to the author, several things can be done by the private sector, including :

1. They provide expert professionals (instructors) such as psychologists and social workers as well as work equipment for workshops as a skills education center for prisoners to provide raw materials and the throwing of goods produced by prisoners.
2. After inmates have served their sentences, the private sector is expected to distribute the labor of former inmates deemed eligible.
3. Provide a report on the progress of prisoner training to the government.
4. Take full responsibility for the inmate's coaching during his sentence and provide the prisoner with a salary for their production.

Open penitentiary

Another form that can be applied to the future, according to the author, is the existence of an open prison. In this case, inmates who serve short-term or short-term sentences under one year do not have to enter the dungeon but must be worked on in an open prison until their criminal term. Thus the prison does not experience overcapacity. The function of an open prison cannot be separated from the stages (process) of the prison. In this case, coaching for inmates according to the correctional system focuses on efforts to restore the unity of life and life relationships between prisoners and society (reintegration). The goal is that prisoners can become valuable citizens and not break the law and be productive by working after being in the community.

To realize this, it is necessary to have an open prison, considering that the existing prisons face various problems, including overcapacity, inadequate facilities, and infrastructure. Therefore, prisons are expected to reduce the burden and make inmates active and productive in the community. The open prison manifests all the principles, the correctional principles. In that regard, it will be seen how officers view the prison as available if this institution is developed. For that can be seen in the following table.

Table 18
Officers' Views on the need to develop An Open Penitentiary

Need/Not	Total	(%)
It is necessary to accommodate inmates	8	80
No need	2	20
Total	10	100

The table above shows that eight officers said there was a need for an Open Correctional Institution in Indonesia to house inmates. Two officers said there was no need to develop an Open Correctional Institution because it required significant funds. As an Open Correctional Institution, various activities, be it agriculture, animal husbandry, or workshops. For this reason, a relatively large area is needed, equipped with plantations and livestock. According to the author, in addition to inmates serving short sentences, becoming residents of an open prison must also meet certain conditions, so not all inmates can enter the dungeon. This is supported by officers' opinion that inmates with qualifications can become residents in the open prison. For that can be seen in the following table:

Table 19
Syarat-syarat bagi Narapidana Untuk Menjadi Penghuni Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka

No.	Syarat-Syarat	Total	(%)
1.	Narapidana yang memiliki kriteria tertentu dan telah terseleksi	3	30
	Narapidana yang telah menjalani 2/3 masa pidananya	2	20
2.	Narapidana yang telah terseleksi dan menjalani 2/3 masa pidana	5	50
3.			
	Total	10	100

Tabel data menunjukkan bahwa lima orang officers said the requirement is to have served at least 2/3 of the criminal term, and the inmates who have been selected; In contrast, three officers said the condition is that the prisoner has specific criteria and has been chosen, and two officers say the prisoner has served 2/3 of his sentence. Based on the description of the table above, the requirements for prisoners to become residents of open prisons are prisoners who have served two-thirds of their criminal period and have been selected for their behavior while in prison, such as prisoners have been well-behaved, polite, and diligent in undergoing various coaching activities. The existence of an Open Correctional Institution can affect inmates in the disciplinary process, namely that prisoners become not alienated from society, and the community can control the course of crime in open prisons. As an open-air penitentiary whose place and atmosphere differ where the occupants have served 2/3 of the criminal term and behave so that the inmate feels not like they are in prison.

Normative juridical analysis

A Professor of Criminology, in his book entitled "In Leiding to de Criminologie" or Introduction to Criminology, namely W.A. Bongers, explains the development of the punishment system very clearly as follows: "Punishment is not outward from one or several people, but from a group that acts consciously and according to the calculations of reason, although what is meant is nothing but fulfilling resentment. (10) Punishment comes from revenge which has been a tool to keep the community safe. In a society that is still a simple civilization, revenge is the desire of the victimized society. At present, punishment contains two elements, namely satisfying the resentment and hatred of the members of a group and punishment to protect the organization, which is an element that is always there even if it is not implanted. But now that it has been implanted and has great significance, society takes action against its harmful members and the most important thing is to educate them so that they can be useful again for society.

Socio-criminological approach

As explained in point 1 above, it shows that in terms of positive criminal law, the correctional system already has a legal basis, namely Law No. 12/1995, which has been awaited for about 1/4 century, followed by its implementing regulations and related laws. Indonesia has succeeded *de jure* as a country that has successfully abandoned the sinister prison life and implemented a correctional system as a forum for fostering prisoners. But in its implementation, it is included in the application of the idea of criminal individualization aimed at shaping prisoners to become aware and know themselves, who therefore consciously perform and utilize what they receive in spiritual mental formation, awareness to God Almighty, practice skills, exercise, and others. Of course, it would be different if prisons do not or lack facilities and infrastructure, even if they are in the minimum standards, the responsibility lies with the government apparatus mandated by Law No. 12/1995. Based on the foregoing, the coaching of prisoners can be successful if the functioning of the family and society can be improved. The increase in the idea of individualization of scumbags in the training of girl prisoners in prisons lies in the government apparatus in charge of fostering prisoners, and the determined coaches in fostering inmates in prisons.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the descriptions and discussions, both derived from the influence of literature research, as well as regional research mentioned in the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn, The idea of the individualization of scumbags in the training of prisoners such as female inmates with penitentiaries has just become a reality, as a result of the development of prison sentences in the development of contemporary bastard law, and Indonesia. had begun it in the late Sixties, as initiated by Sahardjo, in the Banyan Tree. a safe place. Meanwhile, in terms of imprisonment, Indonesia has enacted regulation no. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services which has become a high-quality law and must be applied to reap the purpose of correctional services, namely returning prisoners in the midst of society to become superior and useful human beings and not to repeat criminal acts with the intention to remain natural and responsible. The concept of criminal individualization is stated in Article 12 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, which is intended so that the development of prisoners is adjusted to the characteristics and situation of the perpetrator, which includes age, gender, form of crime. and the length of the sentence imposed. Furthermore, the improvement of prisoners is mainly based on ten basic principles of prisons, which can be referred to in Article 5 of law no. 12 of 1995, and Human Rights as referred to in Article 14 of Law No. 12/1995. In its implementation, government law no. 31 of 1999 concerning The Direction and Direction of Correctional Prisoners, and Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Correctional Rights, and Law Number 28 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 32 of 1999 concerning Expressions and Approaches to the Implementation of prisoners' Rights in Correctional Institutions. Therefore, the improvement of prisoners based on the concept of individualization is adjusted to Article 12, Article five, and Article 14 of Presidential Regulation No. 12/1995 on Correctional Services. The application of the concept of individualization of scumbags in the application of women's prison gadgets has not been implemented as referred to in Article 12 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, in fact there are still some fundamental limitations, such as very minimal ability, human resources both in terms of quality and number as employees to educate prisoners' abilities are still lacking, and a very minimal budget. . As a result, applications and educational schedules cannot be carried out as scheduled. In addition, correctional services as a means of imprisonment even though it has been carried out in law no. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services cannot convey adjustments to the development of prisoners in prisons. this can be seen from the officer's lack of knowledge/knowledge of the reasons for the correction, and his thinking individualization of criminals as referred to in Article 12 of the regulation. Correctional services aimed at defending the violators of such regulations, in principle with regard to widespread minimal guidelines for the recovery of offenders in 1957, it was

considerably characterized by the help of separation of age, sex, duration of sentence and type of crime. However, in practice it is not workable. This reality may be in stark contrast to correctional devices whose ambition is to educate inmates to be accurate, independent, and accountable citizens.

The increase in the idea of criminal individualization in destiny, as found in this study, requires a committed correctional official and an expert in his field in addition to the interest and creativity of the ministry of law and human rights level. The shape of the prison building is progressing, to deal with the reach of inmates who exceed their potential. Furthermore, the strategies and types of prisoner training are adjusted to the learning needs of the assisted residents so that the training dream can be carried out as expected. The participation of network institutions / private parties in the development of prisoners through proper cooperation in organizations managed through private areas can make prisoners professional so that after leaving prison can live independently and be known in the network. Prison life opens up as an opportunity for a quick period or short-term sentence can overcome overcapacity in prisons, since prisoners are now not supposed to The input of a penitentiary but carried out inside the Open Prison, so that inmates can participate actively and productively in the community.

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