



IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED MENTORING MODELS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Community-Based Corrections is a type of mentoring program for inmates as they serve the remainder of their sentences. However, it is not easy for former convicts to reintegrate into society because the negative stigma as a convict is difficult to erase in the eyes of the public. This research is normative research using a statutory approach. The results of this study indicate that to implement the necessary operational programs, open prisons adhere to five basic principles, including: the first principle is that prisoners must have the opportunity to obtain employment; the second principle is that prisoners must be screened beforehand; the third principle is that prisoners must not be exploited; the fourth principle is that the security system must be minimal; and the fifth principle is the transfer of responsibility for prisoners. Community-based corrections is a non-custodial alternative method that aims to reintegrate offenders into society. In other words, the perpetrator is not imprisoned but serves their sentence in the community, allowing society to participate in the process of rehabilitating the convicted individual. This study aims to analyze alternative methods for addressing overcrowding. The method used in this study is descriptive, with qualitative methods as the primary data source. Secondary data was obtained through a review of library materials and Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, which served as supplementary data. The results and conclusions obtained from this study indicate that several basic principles are needed to implement the open prison operational program.

Keywords: *Implementation, Community-Based Mentoring Models, Indonesia.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the provisions of the 1945 Constitution as amended, it is explicitly stated that Indonesia is a state of law.¹ As a country governed by law, Indonesia simultaneously adheres to three legal systems that exist and develop within society:

¹ A.S.S. Tambunan, *Politik Hukum Berdasarkan UUD 1945* (Jakarta: Puporis Publishers, 2020).

the civil law system, the customary law system, and the Islamic law system.² The correctional system in Indonesia is a process of prisoner rehabilitation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.³

Law evolves in line with human needs. Law continues to undergo changes for the betterment of all aspects of human life in order to achieve national goals, including in the process of rehabilitating prisoners in correctional institutions. Correctional institutions, as the spearhead of the implementation of the principle of guidance, are places for achieving the objectives of the correctional system.⁴ Corrections are carried out through education, rehabilitation, and reintegration. In line with the role of correctional institutions, it is appropriate that correctional officers who carry out the tasks of rehabilitation and security of prisoners under Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections are designated as functional law enforcement officers. Law enforcement is not limited to the enforcement of legal norms, but also to the values of justice, which contain provisions on the rights and obligations of legal subjects in the legal system.⁵

Based on the above considerations, when applied to the correctional system in Indonesia, the imposition of criminal sanctions on members of society who commit criminal acts must contain the following elements: (1) humanity, in the sense that the punishment upholds human dignity; (2) educational, in the sense that the punishment makes the person fully aware of their actions and causes them to have a positive and constructive attitude towards crime prevention efforts; (3) fair, in the sense that the punishment is perceived as fair, both by the victim or by society. 1 The correctional system, in addition to aiming to rehabilitate inmates as citizens who good, also aims to protect society from the possibility of repeat offenses by inmates.⁶

The implementation of prison sentences is part of the criminal justice system that needs to be reoriented immediately because it still uses prison sentences as a form of punishment. Correctional institutions are a institution of the criminal justice subsystem that has strategic function as the place of imprisonment and at the same time as a place of guidance for prisoners. Likewise, every imposition of punishment on a criminal must be done carefully because the issue of imposing any form of punishment is closely related to the character and nature of the person being punished. Criminal sanctions are not merely retribution; they must be prospective and forward-looking. Therefore, there must be consistency between the criminal sanctions imposed and the perpetrators of the crime, so that the purpose of imposing criminal sanctions must take into account the nature or character of the perpetrators of the crime.

² Moh. Mahfud MD, "Politik Hukum Dalam Sistem Hukum Nasional," *Varia Peradilan XXV* (2010): 2.

³ Dede Kania, "Pidana Penjara Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia," *Jurnal Yustisia* 89 (2014): 19–28.

⁴ Dina Wirzahayati, "Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana Pada Lapas Medium Security Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A Bukittinggi," *Journal of Sharia and Law* 2, no. 2 (2023): 452–69.

⁵ Putu Indah Savitri, "Yusril: Percayalah, Kami Cari Solusi Masalah Kepadatan Lapas," *AntaraNews*, 2024, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/4466745/yusril-percayalah-kami-cari-solusi-masalah-kepadatan-lapas>.

⁶ Barda Nawawi Arief, *Kebijakan Legislatif Dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan Dengan Pidana Penjara* (Jakarta: CV. Ananta, 1994).

The development of human civilization has had a major influence on all aspects of human life, including the development of human rights. In criminal law, this development has occurred, among other things, through a paradigm shift. According to Albert Camus, criminals are still human offenders, but as humans, they are still free to learn new values and adapt to new situations. Therefore, the imposition of Punishment must also be educational.⁷ Only in this way can they return to society as whole human beings.

Anxiety can occur to anyone, including inmates approaching their release from prison. This is related to the negative stigma of being a former prisoner, because former prisoners are still viewed negatively by society. Albert Camus, in his philosophy, clearly expressed his agreement with punishments. However, punishment should not deprive convicts of their human power to achieve new values and make new adjustments. The imposition of punishment on someone who abuses their freedom to commit violations must be maintained. However, at the same time, the perpetrator must be guided through educational sanctions (treatment) to achieve a more complete form as a human being. This is done to provide guidance to correctional clients so that they can be utilized after they are back in society.⁸

Based on the above description, it is necessary to establish an open correctional institution (Open Camp) as a consequence of improving the correctional system that has been implemented in closed correctional institutions. This mandates the importance of establishing different correctional institutions for prisoners with different categories, or if this is not possible, they can be separated into different blocks, when there are prisoners with sexual disorders, age differences, criminal records, and detainees (lawbreakers who do not yet have a final and binding legal decision) with prisoners who already have a final and binding legal decision (inkracht van gewijsde). This separation is carried out for the purposes of rehabilitation.

In line with this, Dessy Debrilianawati stated her research that providing guidance to correctional clients through various skills training activities requires a guidance method from various disciplines known as the guidance method, which includes: social work, psychological approaches, psychiatric & psychoanalytic approaches, moral re-education & religious approaches, medical approaches, counseling, all of which are referred to as treatment approaches in corrections. Another program is the freshwater fish management independence program, which aims to empower prisoners. The study states that the tangible results of this program can be seen from several factors underlying the realization of this independence program, namely:⁹

- a. Human resource development, which is intended as an independence program that can develop the quality of human resources possessed by prisoners, thereby providing them with experience for their future lives;

⁷ Barda Nawawi Arief, *Kebijakan Legislatif Dengan Pidana Penjara* (Semarang: Badan Penerbit UNDIP, 1996).

⁸ Sigit Pinaridi, "Jalan Keluar Mengatasi Kepadatan Lapas Dan Rutan," <https://www.antaraneews.com/>, 2024, https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/4472485/jalan-keluar-mengatasi-kepadatan-lapas-dan-rutan?utm_source=chatgpt.com.

⁹ Sarina, "Napi Narkotika Dominasi Lapas Lhoksukon, Kapasitas Melebihi Batas," <https://www.ajnn.net>, 2024, <https://www.ajnn.net/news/napi-narkotika-dominasi-lapas-lhoksukon-kapasitas-melebihi-batas/index.html>.

- b. Reducing boredom levels, as this Freshwater Fish Farming Independence Program is a coaching activity provided by the Correctional Institution solely as a positive activity that can reduce stress or boredom during the detention period;
- c. MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), in this case, the basis for the implementation of this independence program is a mutual agreement between the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Director General of Aquaculture of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2775/DPB.5/HK.150.D5/ accordance with VI/2006 No. and E.UM.06.07-97 of 2006.

This legal basis enables the implementation of the independence program through aquaculture. So, the essence of freshwater fish management is to provide an activity which empowers prisoners in particular to achieve positive and beneficial change.

Field research shows that the guidance and rehabilitation process in Jakarta open prisons begins with an initial screening conducted when new inmates are admitted and accepted by the open prison. During the screening process, prisoners are given pre-test questions related to their understanding of religion, national and civic awareness, legal awareness, and questions about their interests, talents, and potential.¹⁰

Through interviews with officials at the Jakarta open prison, it was stated that the purpose of this screening is to determine whether the rehabilitation programs development, for personality character building independence, and social skills implemented by the correctional institution have been successful or not. If deemed unsuccessful, the Jakarta Open Correctional Institution will direct the relevant inmate to the rehabilitation program that is perceived as unsuccessful. An example can be given: if the screening results indicate that the inmate's religious understanding is still low, then the spiritual rehabilitation portion for them will be intensified. The goal is that one day before the inmate is released, they can answer the post-test questions with a better score than the pre-test score. This is done to compare their abilities when they first entered the Jakarta Open Prison with their abilities after receiving rehabilitation at the Jakarta Open Prison.¹¹

The image above shows that the human resource potential of former prisoners has been honed during their prison terms and further sharpened after their release through training and skills programs organized by the Correctional Center.¹² From the results of guidance and skills training, from the time a person became an inmate until their release, the Correctional Center has produced several former inmates who have become successful entrepreneurs, including entrepreneurs in the fields of screen printing and sewing. These successful ex-convicts apply the knowledge they gained during their guidance period at the Correctional Institution and the Correctional Center, in addition to their experiences before becoming convicts and their expertise in their respective fields. They have run their businesses in groups and networks, thereby generating large profits.

¹⁰ Suwanto, "Pelaksanaan Pidana Penjara Dengan Sistem Pemasyarakatan," *Jurnal Hukum Pro Justitia* 25, no. 2 (2007): 166-77.

¹¹ Kania, "Pidana Penjara Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia."

¹² Bambang Poernomo, *Pelaksanaan Pidana Penjara Dengan Sistem Pemasyarakatan* (Yogyakarta: Liberty, n.d.).

Community-based correction is a type of rehabilitation program for prisoners while they are serving the remainder of their sentences. Prisoners are given the opportunity to return to society under certain supervision or oversight. The success of the community-based correction rehabilitation process is determined by many variables, including the prisoners themselves, the participation of the community, and prison officials.¹³

Related to Community-Based Correction is the empowerment of open prisons in providing legal protection to prisoners and models for rehabilitating prisoners in open prisons in the future, which are examined through the implementation of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, the efforts or actions of prison heads in implementing Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, and an analysis of the role of the community from several aspects.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is legal research (normative/doctrinal) using a statute approach. The purpose of legal research is to systematically analyze legal documents related to medical malpractice. According to Wiraguna, legal research aims to systematically find, explain, examine, analyze, and present facts, principles, concepts, theories, specific laws, and law enforcement institutions, thereby generating new knowledge and ideas that can be proposed as changes or innovations.¹⁴

To clarify the direction of this research, this study uses a statute approach, where the statute approach is a method that focuses on the review and analysis of laws and regulations relevant to the legal issue that is the focus of the research, including laws and regulations, court decisions, and legal doctrines, in order to understand how legal rules relate to the development of prisoners in correctional institutions in Indonesia.¹⁵

This research uses secondary data sources. Secondary data collection techniques in normative legal research include literature studies (searching for relevant books, literature, and documents) and document analysis (studying various laws and regulations and other documents) to obtain relevant theoretical and legal materials. Data analysis techniques in normative legal research include descriptive-analytical analysis to describe and evaluate legal materials, interpretive analysis (grammatical, systematic, teleological) to interpret legal texts, and systematic and constructive analysis to classify and build legal concepts related to prisoner rehabilitation in Indonesian correctional institutions.¹⁶

¹³ Ananda, "Dari Penjara Ke Penjara," Gramedia, 2023, <https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/dari-penjara-ke-penjara/>.

¹⁴ Sidi Ahyar Wiraguna, "Metode Normatif Dan Empiris Dalam Penelitian Hukum: Studi Eksploratif Di Indonesia," *Public Sphere: Jurnal Sosial Politik, Pemerintahan Dan Hukum* 3, no. 3 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59818/jps.v3i3.1390>.

¹⁵ Afif Noor, "Socio-Legal Research: Integration of Normative and Empirical Juridical Research in Legal Research," *Jurnal Ilmiah Dunia Hukum* 7, no. 2 (2023): 94 - 112, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35973/jidh.v7i2.3154>.

¹⁶ Yun-chien Chang, "The Empirical Foundation of Normative Arguments in Legal Reasoning," *European Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* 1, no. 1 (2024): 69-88, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62355/ejels.18070>.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Implementation of Open Prison Empowerment with the Community-Based Corrections System

Before discussing the implementation of open correctional institutions, it is necessary to first describe the position of open correctional institutions within the criminal justice system. This system consists of the police, the public prosecutor's office, the judiciary, and correctional institutions. Given their increasingly important role, legal advisors can also be categorized as a subsystem, which is called the legal structure. Correctional institutions, in this case open correctional institutions as part of the integrated criminal justice subsystem, have the task and responsibility of providing further guidance.¹⁷ Their position is very strategic in realizing the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system, namely the rehabilitation and resocialization of prisoners, and even crime prevention.

As a newly established correctional institution, the position of open correctional institutions aims to succeed in achieving the objectives of the correctional system as mandated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections.¹⁸ Specifically, the establishment of open correctional institutions based on field research has the following aims and objectives: (1) to restore the unity of the lives and livelihoods of prisoners in the community; (2) to provide opportunities for prisoners to carry out normal social functions, which have been restricted while they are in correctional institutions, so that prisoners in open correctional institutions can function in accordance with the norms that apply in society; (3) to increase the active role of officers, the community, and the prisoners themselves in the implementation of the guidance process; (4) to motivate inmates and provide them with the widest possible opportunities to improve their abilities and skills in order to prepare themselves for independent living in society after completing their sentences; (5) fostering the ten principles of correctional institutions in the context of national and state life.

Regarding the position of open correctional institutions as a sub-system of the criminal justice system, it can be seen that open correctional institutions differ from correctional institutions in general because open prisons only take on some of the authority, duties, and responsibilities of closed correctional institutions. In this case, open correctional institutions prioritize Community Based Corrections or guidance that involves the community, is more familial, with minimum security and without iron bars and thick walls.

The concept of Community-Based Corrections, according to Richard W. Snarr 14, refers to a pattern of social reintegration, which involves using all activities that involve the community in an effort to reintegrate prisoners into society, also Corrections. The rehabilitation of prisoners is not only carried out outside prison walls (institutional treatment) but also within correctional institutions, as long as it continues to involve the participation of society as a whole. Therefore, community participation must exist if the concept of Community Based Correction is to be established. (15) The pattern of social reintegration is expected to be able to change the behavior of prisoners through interaction with the value system that applies in

¹⁷ I Wayan Putu Sucana Aryana, "Efektivitas Pidana Penjara Dalam Membina Narapidana," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 11, no. 21 (2024): 39-44.

¹⁸ Suwanto, "Pelaksanaan Pidana Penjara Dengan Sistem Pemasyarakatan."

society, which is useful for restoring the relationship between prisoners and the community.¹⁹

Related to the philosophy of development in criminal punishment, after the philosophy of social reintegration, there is currently an alternative philosophy developing, namely Community-Based Corrections and Restorative Justice. These two philosophies are closely related to the objectives expected in correctional services, namely to strive for the reintegration of prisoners into society. As a manifestation of Community Based Corrections, open prisons were established based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice Number: M.03.RR.07.03. Year 2003 dated April 16, 2003 concerning the Establishment of open prisons in Pasaman, Jakarta, Kendal, Nusakambangan, Mataram and Waikabubak. This establishment was intended to support the smooth running of tasks in the field of correctional services and the implementation of an integrated criminal justice system.

The purpose of implementing the correctional system according to Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 on Corrections is to reform inmates so that they become whole human beings who realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back into society, play an active role in development, and live properly as good and responsible citizens.

Based on the above objectives of correctional institutions, to determine the effectiveness of open prisons that use the Community Based Corrections method, implemented in outward assimilation 18 in this open prison in Jakarta. Thus, to determine the extent of the role of open prisons in implementing the objectives of rehabilitation for prisoners, it is necessary to look at the guidance patterns carried out by open prisons to see whether they show activities that integrate prisoners into society (social reintegration) or not.

In this regard, according to Louis P. Corney, to operate open prisons in line with rehabilitation objectives, five basic principles must first be considered, including: First, prisoners must have the opportunity to obtain employment; second, prisoners must be selected in advance; the third principle is that prisoners must not be exploited, the fourth principle is that the security system must be minimal, and the fifth principle is the responsibility for transferring prisoners.

In practice, several principles can be observed, namely:

- (1) Prisoners must be prepared to access community resources, have employment opportunities, receive professional services, and gain public acceptance. Currently, the Jakarta Open Prison has not been able to implement this principle, as can be seen from the following research results:
 - a. The issuance of work permits to external or private parties, as stated at and Jakarta is not yet able to grant permits to prisoners; this must first be approved by the DKI Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, based on information from community research (Litmas) and information from Bapas. In bureaucratic this case, process the still appears complicated and lacks transparency, which can lead to various irregularities such as bribery.

¹⁹ Agus Santoso, "Transformasi Pemikiran Hukum Pidana Islam Terhadap Pembaharuan Sistem Hukum Pidana Penjara Di Indonesia," *Al-Mahsut* 15, no. 1 (2021): 109.

- b. The authority to supervise prisoners is when prisoners carry out program the assimilation outside. When prisoners are in open prisons, prison officers should be responsible, but in practice, there are two authorities carried out by two different agencies, namely the supervision correctional center. When prisoners work in the private sector, this must first be investigated by Bapas, but the open prison also conducts a review, so there should only be one team or one authority.
- (2) Prisoners who will be placed in open prisons must be selected and meet certain requirements to ensure the safety of the community and the prisoners themselves. There are requirements that prisoners must meet in order to become inmates at the Jakarta open prison. The requirements are only formalities, but inmates who are close to the government or who have a lot of money can smooth their path to becoming inmates at the Jakarta open prison. Thus, the second principle that inmates must be selected in advance or that there must be certain requirements to ensure public safety has been fulfilled.
- (3) Prisoners must not be exploited or treated equally with one another, this requirement is already fulfilled by the Jakarta open prison.
- (4) Prisoners are still guarded with a minimum level of supervision and security. This also applies to the Jakarta open prison with a minimum security system. Thus, the fourth principle has been fulfilled by the Jakarta open prison.
- (5) Regarding the responsibility for transferring prisoners from the Jakarta open prison to closed prisons and vice versa, this remains entirely within the authority of the Head of the DKI Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, so the fifth principle has not been fulfilled by the Jakarta open prison.

Thus, from the basic principles of halfway houses described above, it can be concluded that of the five basic principles, only three have been fulfilled by the Jakarta open prison, namely the second, third, and fourth principles. Meanwhile, the fifth and first principles, which are the main principles, have not yet been fulfilled by the Jakarta open prison. With regard to the five requirements for the ideal form of a halfway house, in reality, all decision-making/policy-making for the Jakarta open prison still rests with the DKI Jakarta Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This makes it very difficult to develop the Jakarta open prison. In addition, it can lead to various kinds of irregularities, including corruption (bribery) in order to become an inmate at the Jakarta open prison, as well as merely becoming government propaganda about the existence of the Jakarta open prison to show the world that the prisoner rehabilitation system in Indonesia is in accordance with international rehabilitation standards.

3.2. The purpose of Community-Based Corrections

Community-based corrections is an alternative sentence aimed at community protection, proportionality, rehabilitation and reintegration, community restoration and justice, and cost-effectiveness. Modern penology is characterized by the development of prisons as a form of punishment, which evolved alongside the emergence of the modern state, where there was a separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

In responding to the evolving crime, the administration of justice develops. The reaction is carried out by the authority given the mandate to do so, namely law

enforcement agencies and the judiciary. This development made the form of punishment no longer corporal (physical), which tends to be inhumane and arbitrary, but rather imprisonment. The essence of reintegration seeks to restore conflict, so punishment should be possible outside of prison institutions (an alternative to imprisonment), by returning offenders to society without criminal justice proceedings (an alternative to sentencing). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/UNODC (2007) explains that there are several reasons behind the emergence of thinking toward CBC, namely, the counterproductive nature of imprisonment for very minor offenders and when the perpetrator is a vulnerable group; the deprivation experienced by the convicted; and the high cost of imprisonment.

Developments in international legal instrumentation essentially affirm the need for CBC implementation, thru changes in national legal systems, namely by encouraging the inclusion of other principal penalties, such as supervision or social work, and by promoting the inclusion of non-judicial mechanisms such as diversion policies and restorative justice. Forms of CBC:²⁰

- a. If the court's decision serves as the boundary, CBC can be distinguished between: sentencing alternatives and imprisonment alternatives.
- b. The first category is a policy granted without a court decision; CBC aims to prevent someone from being punished.
- c. The second category is CBC, which is given after a court finds the defendant guilty, as an alternative to imprisonment.
- d. Two forms of alternatives to sentencing are diversion and restorative justice.

Some alternative forms of punishment to imprisonment are probation, community service, fines, parole, and a number of community-based rehabilitation programs such as boot camps and halfway houses. Open prisons, although still called prisons, are conceptually and practically also examples of an alternative to incarceration. The physical form of the prison does not emphasize security aspects, and the freedom granted to inmates in interacting with the community.

3.3. Model of Prisoner Rehabilitation through Community-Based Correction in Indonesia

The model for prisoner rehabilitation using Community-Based Correction (CBC) is a program that integrates prisoners with society in preparation for reintegration, often thru open prisons or halfway houses. This model focuses on personality development (religious, social, civic), independence (skills training), and social reintegration with strict supervision, aiming to restore prisoners' social bonds.²¹

The position of open prisons as a subsystem in the criminal justice system shows that open prisons are different from prisons in general (closed prisons), because open prisons only take on some of the authority, duties, and responsibilities of closed prisons. In addition, open prisons prioritize Community-Based Corrections, or

²⁰ McCarthy Jr., *Community Based Corrections* (California: Brooks Cole Publishing Company, 2024).

²¹ M Sholehuddin, *Sanction Systems in Criminal Law: The Basic Principles of the Double Track System and Its Implementation* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2017).

rehabilitation that involves the community, is more family-oriented, and has minimum security and no iron bars like closed prisons.²²

Open prisons are prisons that specifically rehabilitate prisoners to be returned to society through a process of assimilation. Therefore, open prisons are only for inmates who have reached the third stage of rehabilitation based on the Circular Letter of the Head of the Correctional Directorate No. Kp 10.13/3/1 dated February 8, 1965, namely the stage of minimal security up to 2/3 of the actual prison term. At this stage, inmates are expected to have shown positive progress, both mentally and spiritually, as well as in other skills, and most importantly, to be ready to assimilate into society.

In summary, it can be concluded that the establishment of open prisons in Indonesia is a model that needs to be developed in carrying out the rehabilitation of prisoners in the correctional system in the future, given the highly strategic nature of open prisons in realizing the objectives of the correctional system. The main output of open correctional institutions is reintegration, as well as eliminating forms of cruelty, violence, oppression, and brutality against inmates, and most importantly, ensuring that inmates are accepted back into society.

4. CONCLUSION

Community-Based Correction is a program that keeps convicts away from prison sentences to minimize overcrowding. In Indonesia, this has already been implemented thru alternative sentences, such as allowing drug users to undergo rehabilitation instead of being sentenced to prison. Providing assimilation for prisoners helps to alleviate overcrowding and allows them to work in open prisons or with third parties according to applicable requirements.

Five basic principles are needed to implement the open prison operational program: the first principle is that prisoners must have the opportunity to obtain employment; the second principle is that prisoners must be selected in advance; the third principle is that prisoners must not be exploited; the fourth principle is that the security system must be minimal; and the fifth principle is the responsibility for transferring prisoners. Based on the above principles, the operationalization of open prisons in Jakarta has not been able to fully implement these principles. The principles that have been fulfilled are the second principle, namely that prisoners are strictly selected, the third principle, namely that prisoners are not exploited, and the fourth principle, namely the security system, which has implemented minimum standards. Meanwhile, the first and foremost principle, namely that prisoners can have jobs with third parties (private sector), has not yet been fulfilled.

The success of the inmate rehabilitation process at the Jakarta Class II B open prison is determined by several aspects, including the inmates themselves, prison staff, and the community. In order to empower open prisons in the future, it is necessary to consider the participation of the community and the private sector, so that inmates can be optimized to work in the private sector after There needs to be a belief that prisoners are not bad people and are entitled to legal protection and the opportunity to develop their own potential.

²² Muladi, *Teori Dan Kebijakan Pidana* (Bandung: Alumni, 1998).

5. AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This article introduces a coaching model in prison, which is expected to change the attitudes and behaviors of inmates for the better so that when inmates complete their sentences, they can be accepted by society.

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