

Criminal Policy on the Formation of Prisoners in Prisons in Criminal Law Reform

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze: 1) What is the criminal policy on the current penal system in prisons? 2) How is the implementation of inmate development in Kaimana Class III Correctional Institution, West Papua Province? 3) What is the criminal policy on the formation of prisoners in prisons in an effort to reform criminal law?. The research method used is normative juridical with a statutory approach, concept approach, and case studies.

The results showed that: 1) Criminal policies related to the penal system in Indonesian prisons currently cover several aspects aimed at improving the criminal justice system, improving prisoner development, and creating a more humane environment within prisons. 2) Implementation of inmate development in Kaimana Class III Correctional Institution West Papua Province: Education Program, Psychological Development and Mental Health, Social Reintegration Program, and Enhanced Security and Surveillance. 3) Criminal policy in efforts to reform criminal law related to the formation of prisoners in prisons aims to ensure that the punishment process is not only a punishment, but also provides opportunities for prisoners to be rehabilitated, fostered, and prepared to return to society better.

Keywords: Policy, Criminal, Fostering, Inmate, Institution, Penitentiary, Reform, Criminal Law

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Constitution of Law in Indonesia is a rule of law that must not be violated by the community or the government that makes the rules themselves.¹ Based on Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD 1945), states that "*The State of Indonesia is a state of law*", which enforces the law in order to achieve the goals of the Republic of Indonesia itself to realize a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. In the Indonesian legal system, it is known as criminal law, which is a system of rules that regulate all actions that cannot or are prohibited to be done by every Indonesian citizen accompanied by strict sanctions for every violator of these rules, as well as procedures that must be passed for parties who are competent in enforcing them.²

¹ Hasan Basri. "Legal Protection of Perpetrators of Criminal Acts based on the Indonesian Criminal Justice System." *SIGN (Social Political Genius) Journal of Law*. Vol 2 No 2. 2021. p. 106.

² Alyatama Budify, Jelitamon Ayu Lestari Manurung, & Satria Braja Harianja. "Cancellation of Deed of Grant in Pematangsiantar District Court: Review of Decision Number 33/Pdt.G/2019/PN.Pms". *SIGN (Social Political Genius) Journal of Law*. Vol 2, No 1. 2020. p. 73.

Punishment is seen as the last weapon in tackling and preventing crime. Penalties are efforts to return prisoners to become useful and responsible citizens of society, law-abiding, upholding moral and social values in order to achieve a safe and peaceful community life.³ Conviction or criminal conviction of someone proven to have committed a criminal act is not solely aimed at retaliation for the actions he committed, deterring the perpetrator or frightening others not to do the same. The more important purpose of the sentence is to sensitize prisoners to regret their actions and return them to be good and useful citizens of society and obey the rules of law in force in Indonesia.⁴

In Indonesia, punishment is regulated in Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens Article 2 paragraph (1) stated that, "*the coaching and guidance program includes coaching activities and guidance of personality and independence*". The punishment of a person should be directed at the realization of the faith of the convict, through which he can repent and become a man of faith and obedience. In other words, punishment should serve as the formation of the convicted person and transform the person into a religious man.⁵

As for the purpose of coaching in PP Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Community Assisted Citizens, in the General Provisions Chapter 1 Article 1 states that "*Coaching aims to improve the quality of devotion to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of prisoners*". Regarding the criminal purpose for the prevention of this crime, it is common to distinguish between the terms special prevention and general prevention or often also used the terms special *deterrence* and *general deterrence*.⁶ In addition, the purpose of punishment in general is formulated in Article 43 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), namely to socialize the convicted by conducting coaching, so as to make him a good and useful person.⁷

Coaching is specifically regulated from Article 35 to Article 53 of Law No. 22 of 2022. Seen Article 35 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections regulates the formation of prisoners organized by Lapas. Penitentiary as part of the Criminal Justice System,⁸ is a place for prisoners to serve their criminal years and acquire various forms of coaching and skills. Through this coaching and skills, it is expected to accelerate the process of resocialization of prisoners⁹

Therefore, to implement the correctional system, community participation is needed both by cooperating in formation and by being willing to accept back prisoners who have finished serving their sentences. The guarantee of rights as mentioned above, can be a motivation for prisoners to live better like other human beings. The pattern of formation that blends the lives of prisoners with the community environment is also

³ Titis Anindyajati, Irfan Nur Rachman, & Anak Agung Dian Onita. "Constitutionality of Criminal Sanctions Norms as the Ultimate Remedium in the Formation of Legislation". *Journal of the Constitution*. Vol 12, No 4. 2015. p. 881.

⁴ Rohmad Taufiq. "Improving the Correctional Assisted Citizen Development System in Correctional Institutions (LAPAS) as an Effort to Maximize Law Enforcement. Judiciary". *Journal of Legal Thought and Islamic Law*. Vol 9. No. 1. 2018. p. 202.

⁵ Priyatno, *Prison Enforcement System in Indonesia*. p. 12

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 18

⁷ Asruan Sakijo and Bambang Purnomo, *Criminal Law: Basic General Rules of Codified Criminal Law* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1990). p. 70

⁸ Atmasasmita. R. 2011. *Contemporary Criminal Justice System*, Jakarta : Kencana.

⁹ Samosir. D. 1992. *The Function of Prison Crime in the Penal System in Indonesia*, Bandung : Bina Cipta.

related to the principle of resocialization in the correctional system. Romli Atmasasmita, stated that: "Correctional is the resocialization of prisoners so that they become good and useful citizens or *healthy reentry into the community*, which in essence or essentially is resocialization"¹⁰

There needs to be a review of the new system of prisoner development, as well as the function of punishment in the formation of prisoners in prisons, where the treatment of prisoners is applied as both subject and object. The subject here is as similarity, parallel, equally as human beings, equally as beings of God, equally as specific beings, capable of thinking and capable of making decisions. As an object because there is basically a difference in position in coaching, a difference in coaching and not as a human being.¹¹ The existence of prisons serves to make a whole person, realize his mistakes, the will to improve himself, not repeat his mistakes to be a good and responsible citizen.¹²

Problem Statement

1. What is the criminal policy on the penal system in prisons today?
2. How is the implementation of inmate training at the Class III Kaimana Penitentiary, West Papua Province?
3. What is the criminal policy on the formation of prisoners in prisons in an effort to reform criminal law?

Theoretical Framework

1. Criminal Law Policy Theory

The term "policy" is taken from the English term *Policy* or in Dutch *politiek*. Based on these two terms, criminal law policy can also be referred to as the term "political criminal law" or the foreign term "penal policy, criminal law policy, or strafrechts politiek."¹³ The understanding of criminal law policy or politics can be seen in terms of legal politics or criminal politics, which has been described by Sudarto, criminal politics means:

1. Efforts to realize good regulations in accordance with the conditions of the situation at one time.
2. Policies sourced from the state through bodies that have the authority to establish a desired regulation that is expected to be used to express what is contained in society and to achieve what is aspired to.

Departing from the understanding, Sudarto further said that carrying out criminal law politics means holding elections to achieve the best results of criminal legislation in the sense of meeting the requirements of justice and usefulness. That carrying out criminal law politics means efforts to realize criminal laws and regulations in accordance with circumstances and situations at a time and for the future.¹⁴

2. Penal Theory

¹⁰ Atmasasmita. R. 2011. *Contemporary Criminal Justice System*, Jakarta : Kencana

¹¹ Abdullah Rahmat Hi, "The Urgency of Classifying Inmates in Penitentiary", *Fiat Justisia Journal of Legal Sciences*, Vol.9 No.1, 2015, p. 51

¹² Ike Herdiana, Fauziya Ardilla, "Self-Acceptance in Female Prisoners", *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol.2 No.01, 2012, p. 143

¹³ Barda Nawawi Arief, *Criminal Law Policy*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2014), p.26

¹⁴ Sudarto, *Criminal Law and Community Development*, (Bandung: Sinar Baru, 1983), p. 93

Punishment is a criminal verdict handed down by a judge after examining and trying a criminal case based on the offenses listed in the indictment. A judge in the case of sentencing a defendant may not impose the crime unless with at least two valid evidence, so that the judge has a conviction that a crime actually occurred and the defendant is guilty of committing it.¹⁵

One of the penal theories used as an analytical knife in this study is the theory of relative or purpose. The purpose of crime is not only to carry out retribution for an evil act, but also to have another useful purpose, in the sense that the crime is imposed not because people have done evil, but because the crime is imposed so that people do not commit crimes. Punishment must have a further purpose than just criminal punishment, so that the basis for criminal justification according to this relative theory or purpose lies in its purpose. The purpose of crime to prevent this crime can be distinguished between special prevention (special prevention) and general prevention (general prevention), special prevention is intended criminal influence on crime so that the prevention of this crime is to be achieved by criminals by influencing the behavior of convicts not to commit criminal acts. This theory is known as *rehabilitation theory*. While the general convention is based on criminal influence on society, it means that the prevention of crime is to be achieved by criminals by influencing the behavior of the community not to commit criminal acts. There are three forms of influence in the general definition of prevention, namely the influence of prevention, the influence to strengthen moral prohibitions and the influence of encouraging a habit of obeying the law.¹⁶

Research Methodology

The approach in this study uses a normative juridical approach. The normative juridical approach is an approach that is carried out based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research. This approach is also known as the literature approach, namely by studying books, laws and regulations and other documents related to this research.¹⁷ The specification in this study is analytical descriptive research. Descriptive analytic according to Sugiyono¹⁸, which is a method that serves to describe or provide a picture of an object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without conducting analysis to make conclusions that apply to the public. Data collection techniques in this study were obtained based on *library research*. The study conducted was a literature study (*library research*) using secondary data. Secondary data in this study were obtained through literature studies, by seeking information as complete and as much as possible with journal literature, newspapers, articles, scientific papers and laws and regulations related to the problem under study.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Criminal Policy on the Penal System in Prisons Today

International rules governing the treatment of prisoners include:

- a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (*Universal Declaration Of Human Rights*).

¹⁵ Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief. *Theories of Criminal Law Policy*. (Bandung: Alumni, 1984). p.32.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p.34.

¹⁷ Johnny Ibrahim, *Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research* (Malang: Banyumedia Publishing, 2006), p. 299.

¹⁸ Sugiyono, "Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods," 26th, 2018.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a Declaration that forms the basis of international human rights instruments. The Declaration was adopted on 10 December 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly. It is also the official interpretation of the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, one of whose purpose is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for human beings without distinction of race, sex, language or religion¹⁹.

b. *Declaration on Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*

The Declaration stresses that protection against acts of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment should be given to all, not limited by civil status (religion, ethnicity, gender), socioeconomic status (title, rank, wealth), legal status (prisoner, prisoner).

c. *Minimum Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Standart Minimum Rules For the Treatment of Prisoners)*²⁰

This regulation is a reflection of a penological reaction to adverse prison conditions and ineffective coaching methods. This regulation guarantees the ideals that lead to the achievement of the goal of inmate formation through treatment in more civilized and civilized institutions.

d. *Body Of Principles For The Protection Of All Persons Under Any Form Of Detention Or Imprisonment*²¹.

These principles unequivocally recognize the human rights of both prisoners and detainees. In fact, these rights should not be limited or diminished simply because there is no regulation for them in this set of principles. This must be seen in full in all international documents relating to the treatment and guidance of prisoners. Implicitly these principles also require each State to regulate the rights of prisoners in State law.

e. *Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*

This principle emphasizes the need for the role of doctors and medical roles in providing protection for the physical and mental health of prisoners and prisoners just as they provide it to non-prisoners and prisoners. This equality of treatment is like in the provision of adequate medicine and special medical treatment if there are prisoners or prisoners who suffer from illness. There is no reason for anyone to ignore the conditions of prisoners or prisoners, because it can be fatal, such as death or lifelong disability, so that they cannot return to society in better conditions especially in physical and mental terms.

f. *International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights.*

The Covenant recognizes that the free human ideal of the enjoyment of civil and political liberties, as well as freedom from fear and destitution, can only be achieved if conditions are created under which everyone can enjoy civil as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Everyone has a duty to other individuals and to the society to which he belongs, to seek the progress and obedience of those recognized in the present Covenant²².

¹⁹ Rani Purwanti Kemalasar, *International Instruments of Human Rights (The International Bill Of Human Rights)*, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. Human Resources Development Agency for Law and Human Rights, Jakarta, 2012, p.38.

²⁰ Peter Bachr et al., (ed), *International Instruments on Human Rights*, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, Jakarta, 1997, pp. 671-704.

²¹ Goran Melander, et al., (ed), *Op. cit*, p. 549.

²² Goran Melander, et al., (ed), *Op. cit*, p. 23

- g. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
Enacted by General Assembly Resolution 2200 A (XXI) on December 16, 1966. The Covenant consists of 5 sections and 31 articles, among which there are articles that can be used to protect the rights of persons who are being deprived of their liberty by a Court decision.
- h. *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*
The Convention is accepted and open for signature, ratification and access by General Assembly Resolution 39/46 on 10 December 1984. This Convention also provides for the protection of prisoners during their existence in prisons from all forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. The Convention consists of 3 chapters, 33 articles.

Based on the description above, Indonesia has committed to improving the prison system and prisoner formation in accordance with international legal standards. Some international legal instruments that serve as references in criminal policy related to the formation of prisoners in prisons include:

- a. *UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*
- b. United Nations Convention on Human Rights (*Universal Declaration of Human Rights*)
- c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- d. United Nations Convention *against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*
- e. Bangkok Guidelines on a Human Rights-Based Criminal Justice System (Bangkok Rules)
- f. European Prison Rules and Principles

Criminal Policy on the Development of Prisoners in Community Institutions in National Legal Instruments, among others:

- a. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.
- b. Criminal Code (KUHP).
- c. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections Inmate have rights that must be protected under the law, namely:
 1. perform worship in accordance with religion and belief;
 2. receive care, both spiritual and temporal;
 3. getting an education and teaching;
 4. get proper health services and food;
 5. lodge complaints;
 6. obtain reading materials and follow other mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited;
 7. obtain wages or premiums for work performed;
 8. receive visits from family, legal counsel, or other specific persons;
 9. obtaining a reduction in criminal term (remission);
 10. getting assimilated opportunities including time off to visit family;
 11. obtain parole;
 12. get leave ahead of release;
 13. other rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Implementation of Inmate Development at Kaimana Class III Penitentiary, West Papua Province

The achievement of the implementation of the pattern of inmate development in the Kaimana Class III Penitentiary of West Papua Province is carried out through several stages of development, namely: the Early Stage / Observation Period, Introduction and Environmental Research (MAPENALING), the First Advanced Stage / Implementation of the Development Program, the Second Advanced Stage / Assimilation, and the Final Stage / Integration with the community.

According to Harsono, the purpose of punishment is coaching and guidance, with the stages of admission / orientation of coaching and assimilation, the stages of admission / orientation are intended so that prisoners know the way of life, rules and objectives of coaching themselves, in the stage of coaching prisoners are fostered, guided so that they do not commit more crimes in the future when they leave the penitentiary, at the stage of assimilation prisoners are assimilated in the midst of society in Outside the penitentiary, assimilation is intended as an effort to adjust prisoners so that they do not become awkward when they leave the prison when they end their sentences or if they get parole, leave before release or release due to remission.²³

According to Harsono's view above, it can be concluded that in coaching, stages of coaching are needed so that prisoners need to be fostered and guided so that they do not commit more crimes in the future in order to achieve the purpose of punishment. Therefore, these stages are a coaching process that must be carried out from inmates in the Kaimana Class III Penitentiary, West Papua Province. This is in accordance with Article 7, Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999, namely that the formation of prisoners is carried out through several stages of formation; The coaching stage consists of 3 (three) stages, namely the initial stage, the advanced stage, and the final stage. In Article 9, it is stated that the initial stage of formation for prisoners begins from the time the person concerned has the status of a prisoner up to 1/3 (one third) of the criminal period; Advanced stage construction includes the first advanced stage, from the end of the initial stage up to 1/2 (one half) of the criminal period, and the second advanced stage, from the end of the first advanced stage of construction to 2/3 (two-thirds) of the criminal period; The final stage of coaching is carried out from the end of the advanced stage until the end of the criminal period of the prisoner concerned. In carrying out the initial stage to the end, there are forms of construction to be given to prisoners.

In the initial stage of coaching, there is MAPENALING for a maximum of 1 (one) month, planning of personality and independence development programs, implementation of personality and independence development programs, and assessment of the implementation of early stage coaching programs. Regarding this initial stage, it is regulated in Article 10 paragraph (1), Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999. This is already appropriate in the Kaimana Class III Penitentiary, West Papua Province. After the prisoners carry out the initial stage with good predicate, they can proceed to the first advanced stage.

In the first advanced stage of development, there is the implementation of the prisoner development program. Article 11 paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 of 2022 states that prisoners must follow in an orderly manner certain coaching programs and activities. In paragraph (2), the provisions regarding the

²³ C.I Harsono. *The New System of Prisoner Development*, (Jakarta: Djambatan. 1995), p. 10

coaching program as referred to in paragraph (1) are further regulated by government regulations. The government regulation in question is Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999, from the government regulation there are articles regulating the coaching program, namely Article 2 and Article 3. Then it is described again in Chapter VII, Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990. The inmate development program at the Kaimana Class III Penitentiary, West Papua Province, is in accordance with these regulations. That the coaching program is divided into 2 (two), namely personality coaching and independence coaching. Personality development includes: fostering religious awareness, fostering national and state awareness, fostering intellectual abilities (intelligence), fostering legal awareness, fostering self-integration with the community, while from fostering independence includes: Skills to support independent businesses, skills to support small industrial businesses, skills developed according to their respective talents, skills to support businesses industry or agricultural activities (plantations) using intermediate technology or high technology.

In the construction of the second advanced stage there is assimilation. This stage as a form of construction in the way they are integrated in the life of the community around LAPAS. Regarding prisoners entitled to assimilation, it is stipulated in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter b and c, Law Number 22 of 2022, that prisoners have the right to assimilation opportunities including leave to visit family.

In the final stage of development, prisoners at the Class III Kaimana Penitentiary, West Papua Province, are given the implementation of integration programs with the community, namely Parole (PB), Leave Before Release (CMB), and Conditional Leave (CB). The final stage of coaching is carried out from the end of the advanced stage, namely 2/3 (two-thirds) until the end of the criminal period of the prisoner concerned, for that it can be given PB, CMB, and CB. In Article 1, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.2.PK.04-10 of 2007 it is stated that: PB is the process of fostering Prisoners and Criminal Children outside the Penitentiary after serving at least 2/3 (two-thirds) of their criminal period of at least 9 (nine) months. CMB is the process of coaching Prisoners and Criminal Children outside the Penitentiary after serving 2/3 (two-thirds) of the criminal period, at least 9 (nine) months of good behavior. CB is a formation process outside the Penitentiary for Prisoners and Criminal Children sentenced to 1 (one) year and under, having served at least 2/3 (two-thirds) of the criminal term. The purpose of implementing this integration program with the community is to ensure the right to stay in touch with family and community and not conflict with the public interest and sense of justice of the community.

Criminal Policy on the Development of Inmates in Prisons in Efforts to Reform Criminal Law

The function of open prisons²⁴ cannot be separated from the stages (processes) of correction. In this case, training for prisoners according to the correctional system focuses on efforts to restore the unity of life and life relations between prisoners and society (*reintegration*). The goal is that prisoners can become useful citizens and do not break the law and be productive by working after being in society.

²⁴ The definition of open prisons may be taken from the following *Prison Camp*, Minimum security camp for the detention of trustworthy prisoners who are often employed, on government projects. Black's Law Dictionary, Bryan A. Garner, editor in chief, West Group, St. Paul, Min, 1999, p. 121.

To realize this, it is necessary to have an open prison, considering that the current prison is faced with various problems, including the occurrence of *Over* capacity, as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, open prisons are expected to reduce the burden on prisons and make prisoners active and productive in the community. Open penitentiary is the embodiment of all correctional principles.

According to the author, in addition to prisoners who serve short sentences, to become residents of open prisons must also meet certain conditions, so that not all prisoners can enter the prison. That the requirements for prisoners to become residents of open prisons are prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences and have been selected for behavior while in the prison, such as: prisoners have been well-behaved, polite, and diligent in undergoing various coaching activities.

With the existence of the Penitentiary Open can affect prisoners in the correctional process, that is, prisoners become not alienated from society and society can control the course of crime in open prisons. Open prisons function as 1) educational institutions that educate human prisoners in order to create human qualities; 2) development institutions that involve human convicts into productive development people; 3) reduce imprisonment and stigmatization²⁵.

Seeing that the function of this open prison is so broad, this institution is a major concern. In addition to providing sufficient skills and knowledge for prisoners, the results can also meet the daily needs of prisoners. Thus, the main thing that is the output of open prisons, in addition to reintegration, also abandons forms of cruelty, violence and oppression against prisoners.

Criminal reform, such as leisure crime, is a form of crime that should be applied in short sentences. Because of how short the crime is, it will have a huge side impact on the mental and mental stability of prisoners. So new ideas from the new system of prisoner formation or from the execution of crimes, should be welcomed with airiness. Crime in leisure time, is a form of crime that can be carried out by convicts in their spare time only. This crime is usually for short sentences. For example, a student who is sentenced to 14 days for a traffic offense can serve that sentence fourteen times every Sunday only. By calculation one day is twenty-four hours. Crimes in free time must also be given a time limit for their implementation, meaning that to a certain extent the crime must have been carried out. In case of violation of the time limit, then legal sanctions must be imposed. Thus, according to the author, in the future, criminal executions under 1 (one) year can be carried out in open prisons or in their spare time.

The development of more coaching by using coaching media outside the institution needs special attention. Currently, there are many prisoners who should be eligible to serve sentences outside the prison, but because the requirements and facilities for formation are not developed in balance, the prisoners concerned are still fostered in prisons.

The concept of imprisonment the ideal as described by the author above in order to be applied in Indonesia in the future needs to be supported by policies for handling problems *Overcrowding* at State Prisons and

²⁵ Adi Suyatno, *Op. cit.*, p. 5.

Penitentiaries. Some policies that can be carried out in supporting the ideal concept of imprisonment include:

- a. Criminal Law and Systems Reform Criminal Justice in Indonesia
- b. Streamlining Non-Prison Penal Policy
- c. Fulfillment of the Rights of Prisoners and Streamlining the Coaching Function
- d. Improved Coordination Between Law Enforcement and Established Supervision Mechanisms
- e. Expanding Access and Quality of Legal Aid
- f. Changing Law Enforcement's Mindset on Detention
- g. Redistribution of Inmates
- h. Institutional Strengthening in UPT
- i. Strengthening Facilities and Infrastructure.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that;

- a. The criminal policy related to the penal system in Indonesian prisons currently covers several aspects aimed at improving the criminal justice system, improving the formation of prisoners, and creating a more humane environment within prisons.
- b. Implementation of inmate development at the Kaimana Class III Penitentiary, West Papua Province:
 1. Education Programs
 2. Psychological Coaching and Mental Health
 3. Social Reintegration Program
 4. Enhanced Security and Surveillance
- c. Criminal policy in an effort to reform criminal law related to the formation of prisoners in prisons aims to ensure that the punishment process is not only a punishment, but also provides opportunities for prisoners to be rehabilitated, fostered, and prepared to return to society better.

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