

ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION AS A CONCEPT OF INDONESIA CORRECTIONAL LAW REFORM

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ABSTRACT

Correctional has become an integral subsystem of the integrated criminal justice system organized by the government as part of the law enforcement process in the context of service, coaching and guidance that will lead to social reintegration. However, until now, there is no consensus on the most effective pattern in helping social reintegration in reducing recidivism rates. Occupation and recidivism rates have a cybernetic relationship, this can be seen in several studies. Therefore, it is necessary to have the proper concept of correctional law reform in terms of concepts and goals that were previously only oriented toward social reintegration into social and economic reintegration. This economic reintegration can be realized through an economical correctional law system, which is in terms of legal substance, that constructing correctional law provisions based on legal and economic principles, in terms of legal structure, that is adding vocational education programs and work internships in coaching and guidance in self-reliance, optimizing the role of cooperatives, MSMEs, and correctional care community groups.

Keywords: Economic Reintegration; Correctional.

1. PRELIMINARY

The existence of Law No. 22 concerning Correctional (hereinafter referred to as the Correctional Law) certainly has implications for the order of the Indonesian criminal justice system. There are several affirmations in the Correctional Law, namely the redefinition of correctional which is no longer seen as the final stage of the criminal justice system, but correctional as part of an integrated criminal justice system in law enforcement in the field of treatment of convicts, child inmates and inmates.¹ Expansion of the scope of the goals of the correctional system not only improves the quality of convicts and child inmates, but also provides protection for the rights of convicts and child inmates. There is also an affirmation of the rights and obligations of convicts, child inmates and inmates. In addition, there is a revitalization of arrangements regarding cooperation and participation of the community in the context of implementing the correctional system. Basically, the correctional system has become an integral subsystem of the integrated criminal justice system organized by the government as part of the law enforcement process in the context of service, coaching and guidance which will lead to social reintegration. In the criminal justice system, social reintegration talks about restoring freedom that is not owned by individuals due to imprisonment, to return to society.²

Ontologically, correctional has 2 (two) essences namely social rehabilitation and social reintegration. Social rehabilitation within the scope of correctional is a series of coaching for convicts which is carried out

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- 1 Haryono Haryono, "Implikasi Perubahan Undang-Undang Pemasyarakatan terhadap Perlakuan Tahanan, Anak dan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan," Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum 15, no. 1 (2021): 17–36, <http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/kebijakan.2021.V15.17-36>.
 - 2 Ahmad Sanusi, "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Terbuka," Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum 13, no. 2 (2019): 123–38, <http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/kebijakan.2019.V13.123-138>.

through a recovery process within a certain period of time by providing certain programs that aim to change the mindset and behavior of convicts. Meanwhile, social reintegration is the reintegration of convicts with society because the perpetrators considered to have been in conflict with society so that correctional carried out through final stage coaching programs aims to restore the fractured relationships in society caused by perpetrators.³ Success in the rehabilitation of convicts and the reintegration of ex-convicts into society is the basic objective of the criminal justice system.

Article 2 of the Correctional Law explains that one of the instrumental goals of the correctional system is to provide protection to the public from repetition of criminal acts or commonly known as recidivists. An effective and efficient Recidivism Prevention Policy must start from addressing contributing factors including the absence of material, psychological and social support during the transition process so that convicts will tend to find it difficult to integrate with society.⁴ Until now, there has been no consensus on the most effective pattern in helping social reintegration and reducing recidivism rates.⁵ However, there is some research which explains that social reintegration will be achieved if the criminogenicity of criminals can be handled holistically and their physical and social needs can be supported both in prison and after the release of criminals.⁶ However, facilitating the social reintegration of criminals is a very complex task and the impact of interventions in the form of specific social integration programs is very difficult to be measured, so that the indicator of prevention of crime from social reintegration programs is measured by the level of recidivism of the perpetrators.⁷ Therefore, causally there is no rational criminal policy in preventing crimes without effective steps to address the root cause of recidivism.⁸

Referring to Makassar Class I Correctional Institution Recidivist data, explained that from 2016 to 2020 there were 487 recidivist cases consisting of 342 cases of theft, 30 cases of abuse, 26 cases of murder, 15 cases of assault with sharp weapons, 13 cases of fraud, 12 cases of child protection, 13 cases of corruption, 9 cases of narcotics, 9 cases of embezzlement, 4 cases of domestic violence, 3 cases of robbery, 3 cases of intermediary, 2 cases of arson, 1 case of information crimes and electronic transactions, 1 case of traffic violations and 1 cases of health.⁹ Based on the recidivism data, it was found that 399 out of 487 cases were property crimes when presented to 81.93%. The most numerous property crimes, namely theft, amounted to 342 cases.¹⁰ Property crimes are crimes originating from the desire of legal subjects to control, take or own other people's assets by violating the law, there are several factors and the main factor is the economic factor because these assets has economic value that can be exchanged for something that can satisfy the desires of the legal subject who commits the property crime. Basically, there are several factors that affect the level of recidivism risk, namely anti-social attitudes, colleagues or associations, history of anti-social behavior,¹¹ personality, characteristics, family, education,¹² lack of family support, skills deficit, lack of training, employment.¹³

- 3 Andi Marwan Eryansyah, "Hakikat Sistem Pemasyarakatan sebagai Upaya Pemulihan terhadap Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan: Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia" (Diseirtasi: Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Hasanuddin, 2021): 135.
- 4 Hermi Asmawati, "Analisis Penguatan Sistem Pemasyarakatan melalui Konsep Reintegrasi Sosial," *Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia* 1, no. 2 (2022): 172–86.
- 5 Christy A Visher, "Effective Reentry Programs," *Criminology & Public Policy* 5, no. 2 (2006): 299–302.
- 6 Jeremy Travis, Amy L Solomon, dan Michelle Waul, *From Prison to Home: The Dimensions and Consequences of Prisoner Reentry* (Washington, DC: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, 2001): 25-36.
- 7 Denise Lievore, *Recidivism of Sexual Offenders: Rates, Risk Factors and Treatment Efficacy* (Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, 2004):25-62.
- 8 Adhitya Putra Yuntoro dan Mitro Subroto, "Upaya Reintegrasi Narapidana Dewasa melalui Cuti Bersyarat," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 6, no. 2 (2022): 8811–21.
- 9 Data reisdidivis Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar dari tahun 2016 sampai tahun 2020 yang diperoleh dari Sub Seksi Reigistrasi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, pada tanggal 23 September 2021, Pukul 11 WITA.
- 10 Ibid,
- 11 James Bonta dan Donald A Andrews, "Risk-Need-Responsivity Model for Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation," *Public Safety Canada* 6, no. 1 (2007): 1–22.
- 12 Nazirah Hassan dan Tuan Sharifah Diana Syed Ahmad, "Psikopati dan Residivisme dalam Kalangan Pelatih Lelaki di Sebuah Institusi Pemulihan Akhlak Remaja," *Jurnal Psikologi dan Pembangunan Manusia* 1, no. 1 (2013): 1–11.
- 13 Christy A Visher, Laura Winterfield, dan Mark B Coggeshall, "Ex-Offender Employment Programs and Recidivism:

Occupation and recidivism rates have a cybernetic relationship, this can be seen in several studies, for example in Canada there were around 75 percent of convicts identified as having a need for work.¹⁴ In the UK, a meta-analysis of data collected in a social reintegration survey in 2001 found that convicts who find salaried work in the transition phase have a lower likelihood of recidivism than those who do not find work.¹⁵ The results are similar to research conducted in the United States in an employment program sponsored by the Safer Foundation.¹⁶ Getting a job is one of the best predictors¹⁷ and a major factor of successful social reintegration of ex-convicts.¹⁸ Jobs provide more utility than income, namely structure, routines and opportunities to socialize and be productive members of society. In addition, work contributes to increasing self-esteem and psychological health.¹⁹ It is also assumed that work can provide stability for ex-convicts in the context of social reintegration so as to prevent criminal and recidivism activities.²⁰

Jobs in the context of social reintegration with salary that appropriate, stable and has the potential to increase being important in preventing recidivism, this shows that it is not only work that is the problem. However, it also talks about the quality of work as measured by indicators of income, work commitment, job stability and income growth.²¹ Relatively well-paid jobs can immediately reduce the economic motivation to commit crime. Based on the social control theory, jobs that provide longer tenure or full-time regular employment will provide greater potential to prevent ex-convicts from repeating their crimes.²² In addition, quality jobs have utility because increased income gives ex-convicts hope that they can achieve normative economic and social goals.²³ Hope in the job is significant, because it allows ex-convicts to do their best for their jobs and will ultimately reduce the risk of recidivism.

Several studies discussing social reintegration and the implementation of Indonesian correctional institutions include an article entitled “Efektivitas Kerjasama Pihak Ketiga Dalam Proses Pembinaan Warga Binaan Berbasis Masyarakat (Community Based Corrections) Lapas Terbuka Nusakambangan” (Effectiveness of Third Party Collaboration in the Process of Community Based Corrections for Nusakambangan Open Prison) by Itmaaul Wafaa Samudra which published in the Justisia Journal Vol. 6(2) in 2021, this research focuses more on third party collaboration with the Nusakambangan Correctional Institution in the framework of preparing for the social reintegration of convicts. However, this study did not examine using a legal and economic approach. Another research is an article entitled “Upaya reintegrasi Narapidana Dewasa melalui Cuti Bersyarat” (Efforts to Reintegrate Adult Convicts Through Conditional Leave) by Adhitya Putra Yuntoro and Mitro Subroto which was published in the Tambusai Journal of Education Vol. 6(2) In 2022, this research will focus more on the implementation of conditional leave as a form of social reintegration. However, this study did not provide a solution regarding an effective and efficient model of social reintegration of convicts. Besides

A Meta-Analysis,” *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 1, no. 3 (2005): 295–316.

- 14 Christa Anne Gillis dan Donald Arthur Andrews, *Predicting Community Employment for Federal Offenders on Conditional Release* (Ottawa: Correctional Service of Canada, 2005): 1.
- 15 Stephen Niven dan Jide Olagundoye, *Jobs and Homes: A Survey of Prisoners Nearing Release* (London: Home Office, 2002), <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs2/r173.pdf>.
- 16 Peter Finn, “Job Placement for Offenders: A Promising Approach to Reducing Recidivism and Correctional Costs,” *National Institute of Justice Journal* 240 (1999): 2–11.
- 17 Visheir, C. A., L. Winteirfield and M.B. Coggeishall, *Op.cit*, 295-315
- 18 H C Burke, “Perceived Factors Related to Conditional Release Outcome by Successful and Unsuccessful Male Offenders,” Unpublished Master’s Thesis (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, 1997):177-195.
- 19 Joe Graffam et al., “Variables Affecting Successful Reintegration as Perceived by Offenders and Professionals,” *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 40, no. 1–2 (2004): 147–71.
- 20 Christopher Uggen, “Work as a Turning Point in the Life Course of Criminals: A Duration Model of Age, Employment, and Recidivism,” *American Sociological Review* 65, no. 4 (2000): 529–46.
- 21 Christopher Uggen, “Ex-Offenders and the Conformist Alternative: A Job Quality Model of Work and Crime,” *Social Problems* 46, no. 1 (1999): 127–51.
- 22 Yuarini Wahyu Pertiwi dan Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima, “Peranan Kontrol Sosial dan Optimalisasi Kebijakan Keadilan Restoratif pada Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana,” *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 11, no. 1 (2022): 121.
- 23 I Made Deni Pramudya Adi Putra, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, dan I Wayan Arthanaya, “Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Mantan Narapidana dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan,” *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2022): 161–64.

that, research related to the social reintegration and the implementation of Indonesian correctional system, namely an article entitled “*Analisis Hukum dan Ekonomi dalam Pembinaan Kemandirian Narapidana*” (Legal and Economic Analysis in Fostering Prisoner Self-Reliance) by Andi Armansyah Akbar and Musakkir which published in the Journal of Law Sign Vol.4 (2) in 2022, where in the study used legal and economic approaches in studying the implementation of correctional system, however, only focused on fostering self-reliance and did not comprehensively discuss social reintegration.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that several formulations of the concept of social and economic reintegration can be introduced into legal arrangements related to correctional system. In this research, we try to formulate the framework of the concept of economic reintegration in Indonesia correctional law through a systemic approach as well as legal and economic analysis. The novelty aspect which will be further elaborated is more on effective and efficient correctional law provisions. The purpose of this research is to project the concept of economic reintegration as a model reform of Indonesia correctional law.

2. RESERCH METHOD

This research is empirical legal research, namely legal research that conceptualizes the law as a social phenomenon that influenced by other social variables and at the same time is a determinant of influencing the behavior of individuals or groups of people towards the desired behavior.²⁴

This research is descriptive in nature, explaining existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena. This study will use the following data collection techniques:

1.1. Interview

Primary data collection will be carried out through interviews with related parties in connection with this research.

1.2. Document Study

Secondary data collection will be carried out through document studies namely legislation, draft legislation, official records or treatises in

The form of data analysis that to be used in this study is qualitative analysis, namely data analysis used for normative aspects through descriptive analytical methods, by describing the description of the data obtained and connecting them to one another to get a clarity about a truth or vice versa with perform discursive correlation between correspondence data and data based on normative analysis. Presentation of data in a descriptive analysis using the legal system as well as legal and economic analysis.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Law and Economic Theory

Richard A. Posner explains about law and economics:

“The most ambitious and probably the most influential effort in recent years to elaborate an overarching concept of justice the will both explin judicial decision making and place it on an objective basis is that scholars working in the interdisciplinary field of law and economics, as economic analysis of law is usually called.²⁵ The basic assumption of economics that guides the version of economic analysis of law that I shall be presenting is that people are rational maximizer of their satisfaction all people.”²⁶

Economics analysis of law is the actualization of economic principles as a rational choice for analyzing legal phenomena.²⁷ Legal and economic studies focus more on reality than what should be, more on the

24 Irwansyah dan Ahsan Yunus, *Penelitian Hukum: Piilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*, 3 ed. (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2021): 176.

25 Richard A Posner, *The Problems of Jurisprudence* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1993):353.

26 Richard A. Posneir, *Loc.cit*

27 Mohammad Yasir Fauzi dan Vivi Purnamawati, “Pendekatan Analysis Economic of Law Posner terhadap Konsep

economic costs of different rules, not on the morality of fair rules.²⁸ Economic analysis talks about making choices in conditions of scarcity, in that case individuals or communities will try to maximize what they want to achieve by doing the best they can within limited resources.²⁹

In essence, law and economics have a close correlation, need each other, and not stand alone. The scope of the science of law regulates human behavior while the scope of economics studies human behavior in meeting their needs.³⁰ Economics is a science that talks about human rational choices in making choices within the limited resources provided in order to achieve satisfaction while law regulations and sanctions that aim to regulate human behavior which basically wants to increase satisfaction.³¹

There are 4 (four) basic concepts that form the basis of legal and economic analysis, namely as follows:³²

1. The Concept of Rational Choice

The concept of rational choice is constructed from the postulate that humans are rational beings, so they will choose and weigh limited choices with the aim of getting more than what is desired and expected, this is very closely related to the concept of scarcity.³³

2. Concept of Value

The value in question is something that meaningful or important, as a result there is a desire or desire to get that something, there is an inherent nature of something in the form of human personal interests to achieve satisfaction or increase prosperity.³⁴

3. Concept of Efficiency³⁵

Efficiency talks about savings, achieving maximum production results with minimal sacrifice.³⁶ According to Svetozar Pejovich, efficiency is defined as achieving the maximum level of success in an economic action in a competitive situation, meaning efficient production and maintaining quality, production power regularly, effectively and on target.

4. Concept of Utility

Utility in economics is the expectation of usability, usefulness, benefits, from which it is used to measure the uncertainty of gains and losses referring to the concept of risk.³⁷ Utility is the benefit obtained from making a decision in choosing options with alternative uses.³⁸

The description of the 4 (four) fundamental economic concepts becomes materials for the construction of 5 (five) principles in law and economics, in this case applied to find basic references to legal regulations that are capable of systematizing and at the same time explaining legal components as well as functioning as a filter to see the clarity of legal products, the ability, the quality and precision of drafting legal regulations so that they can project the concept of legal renewal in the future. The five principles are as follows:³⁹

Wasiat Wajibah dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Waris Beda Agama,” ASAS 12, no. 2 (2020): 1–16.

28 Ibid

29 Ibid

30 Fajar Sugianto dan Yahman Yahman, *Economic Analysis of Law* (Seri 1) (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2017): 30.

31 Ibid

32 Fajar Sugianto, *Op.Cit.*, hlm 49

33 Dominick Salvatore dan Eugene Diulio, *Principles of Economics* (USA: McGraw Hill, 2003): 11.

34 Robeirt Cooteir and Thomas Ulein, *Op.cit.*, hlm. 16.

35 Aron Marson dang, Budi Purwanto, dan Heti Mulyati, “Pengukuran Efisiensi serta Analisis Faktor Internal dan Eksternal Bank yang Memengaruhinya,” *Jurnal Manajemen dan Organisasi* 10, no. 1 (2019): 48–62.

36 A Abdurrahman, *Ensiklopedia Ekonomi Keuangan Perdagangan* (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 1991): 378.

37 Richard A Posner, *Economic Analysis of Law* (New York: Aspen Publishing, 2014): 11.

38 Ibid, hlm. 11-12

39 Andi Armansyah Akbar dan Musakkir, “Analisis Hukum dan Ekonomi dalam Pembinaan Kemandirian Narapidana,” *Jurnal Hukum Sign* 4, no. 2 (2022): 178–79.

1. Principle of Equilibrium Composition

This principle explains the similarity of definitions, perceptions and goals between interests where there is often a gap in rationality as a result of which legal regulations become foreign and imported. Basically, this principle is oriented to find the essence of the combination and balance between interests.

2. Gap Filling Principle

This principle explains about implementing, realizing, using legal provisions by law enforcement officials and law users. Legal products must be explicit, easy to understand and easily accessible to become efficient legal products. This principle is oriented to avoid losses or losses at the smallest cost, namely deficiencies such as deficiencies, inaccuracies, reductions and reductions. The cost in question is in the form of impact, risk, cost and weakness.

3. The Principle of Hypothetical Bargains

This principle describes law as a product or commodity used by the community in its activities to obtain satisfaction. Therefore, the law must have the power to generate benefits in order to make the law more dynamic, supported by the consistency and stability of its enforcement. This principle is oriented so that legal subjects know factually about their functions and abilities to achieve goals in their implementation.

4. Principles of Correlated Productive

This principle describes indicators of productivity of legal regulations. The level of productivity of legal regulations goes hand in hand with the increased legal awareness of the community. This principle is oriented towards the importance of paying attention to the correlation of the productivity of a legal provision with the legal awareness of the community.

5. Ken's Extensive Principle

This principle describes the general knowledge and understanding of a legal regulation. Ignorance of society is the same as ignorance of the purpose of regulation, therefore, legal provisions cannot make society orderly. This principle is oriented towards growing legal awareness that is rooted in every person as a legal subject to comply with the law.

2.2. Economic Reintegration Framework in Indonesia Correctional Law

In the context of this study, legal system theory will be used combined with legal and economic analysis. Arief Sidharta explained that the legal system is the embodiment of the legal ideals (*rechtdede*) adhered to by society which are then derived into more concrete norms in various positive rules and legal institutions.⁴⁰ Lawrence M. Friedman outlines that there are 3 (three) elements of the legal system namely legal substance, legal structure and legal culture.⁴¹ Legal substance is a product of the legal system in the form of regulations, decisions of those who regulate and those who are regulated. The legal structure is an institution created by the legal system with various functions to support the operation of the system. Legal culture includes attitudes, perceptions, values, habits and opinions that have both positive and negative influences on behavior related to law.⁴² The following is a description of the economic reintegration framework in Indonesian correctional law which is presented with legal system theory as well as legal and economic analysis:

2.2.1. Legal Culture

The term legal culture is closely correlated with social forces or social forces in the sense that these social forces are an abstraction of every phenomenon that exists in society that moves cybernetically towards law, in the form of strengthening, weakening, renewing, choosing parts of law that are willingly or not operated,

40 Arief Shidarta, "Dari Pengembangan Hukum Teoretis ke Pembentukan Ilmu Hukum Nasional Indonesia," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2020): 441–76.

41 Achmad Ali, *Menguak Tabir Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2008): 9.

42 H S Salim dan Erlies Septianan Nurbani, *Penerapan Teori Hukum pada Penelitian Tesis dan Disertasi* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013): 305-306.

which is substitute, open or secret and so on.⁴³ The variables of legal culture in the framework of economic reintegration in Indonesia correctional law in a legal and economic perspective are as follows:

Table 1. Legal Culture

No.	Legal Culture Variable	Analysis
1.	social reintegration concept	Value
2.	Purpose of Correctional Law	Value
3.	Leadership	Rational Choice
4.	Professionalism	Efficiency

Source: results of data processing of legal and economic analysis literature studies

Social force is in the form of social and economic challenges as well as personal convicts which tend to be obstacles to the resocialization process.⁴⁴ Some of these challenges are extractions from past experiences of convicts, also directly related to the consequences of detention and the difficult transition process to return to society.⁴⁵

Many convicts have challenges such as skills deficits that make it difficult for them to compete and succeed in society, poor social skills, low levels of formal education, illiteracy or numbers, poor cognitive or emotional functioning, and lack of financial planning and management skills.⁴⁶ The convicts may have lost jobs, personal belongings, the ability to maintain a household, damaged social networks, developed mental health problems or acquired anti-social habits and attitudes.⁴⁷ From a legal and economic perspective, the social reintegration of failed ex-convicts into society involves some significant costs to society, both financial (monetary) and in terms of public safety (non-monetary). The cost of programs to support social reintegration must be assessed as a utility to avoid losses and social costs in the future.

Conceptually social reintegration is often understood as the support given to ex-convicts on re-entering society after imprisonment. The value of social reintegration includes a number of government interventions undertaken after arrest to redirect offenders from the criminal justice system to alternative courses of action, including restorative justice processes or appropriate treatment. In addition, it also includes the imposition of community-based sanctions rather than imprisonment in an effort to facilitate social reintegration, rather than subjecting them to the effects of imprisonment.⁴⁸ In the last decade, the term social integration has been referred to as aftercare, transitional care, reentry or reentry support, reintegration and resettlement, which all of which refer to the implementation of correctional system in the form of interventions, programs and services designed to help convicts lead law-abiding lives in society after release.

Contextually there is a social force in social reintegration in the form of Indonesia's demographic bonus in 2030 which is estimated to be of productive age reaching 200,000,000 million people representing 65

43 Lawrence M Friedman, *Sistem Hukum Perspektif Ilmu Sosial (The Legal Sistem a Sosial Science Perspective)*, diterjemahkan oleh M Khozim (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2009): 17.

44 Eileen Baldry dan Maria Borzycki, "Promoting Integration: The Provision of Prisoner Post-Release Services," *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 262 (2003): 1–6.

45 Maria Borzycki, "Interventions for Prisoners Returning to the Community: A Report Prepared by the Australian Institute of Criminology for the Community Safety and Justice Branch of the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department," Australian Institute of Criminology, (2022), Diakses pada 12 Februari 2023, pukul 16.00 WITA, <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi262.html>.

46 Maria Borzycki dan Toni Makkai, *Prisoner Reintegration Post-Release*, vol. 10 (Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology, 2007):62-73.

47 Elaine Arnall et al., *Housing Needs and Experiences* (London, UK: Youth Justice Board of England and Wales, 2007)7-21.

48 United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime, *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit* (New York: United Nations, 2006):22-28.

percent of the total population of Indonesia. Based on a number of world studies and rankings such as the G and P Global Rating, Fitch Rating, and Moody's which compare the ease of doing business and Indonesia's competitiveness with other countries in the world, it shows that Indonesia is still relatively behind compared to several neighboring countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. The low quality of ex-convict labor against competitiveness with other job seekers and not to mention the threat of foreign workers, of course this is a social demand on Indonesian correctional system.⁴⁹

Basically the value of correctional is an integral part of the integrated criminal justice system which is organized by the government as part of the law enforcement process in the context of services as well as coaching and guidance for social reintegration. Therefore, one of the goals of the correctional system is to provide protection to the public from repetition of criminal acts. However, with the implementation of fostering and guiding the legal culture of Indonesian correctional law, in reality it still places correctional as just detention, besides that, by looking at the rate of recidivism for property crimes that is constantly increasing, it indicates inefficiency in its implementation and has less than optimal utility power.

Derivatives of the legal culture component are elements of leadership and elements of professionalism. The element of leadership relates to the personal abilities and skills of the stakeholders who play a role in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, especially related to correctional, while the element of professionalism talks about the individual abilities and skills of correctional officers who play a role in fostering and guiding the self-reliance of convicts in increasing work creativity. A significant element of leadership in determining the rational choice of convicts' social reintegration problems, in the context of limited human resources and facilities and infrastructure, requires law enforcement skills,⁵⁰ which is accuracy in making decisions in places and situations to achieve value from correctional system by communicating, coordinating, program synchronization and cooperation with ministries, local governments, institutions and individuals as well as related parties such as the police, prosecutors, advocates, judiciary, academics and community leaders. Adi Sucipto explained that the biggest obstacle to the self-reliance activities of convicts lies in the leadership policies of both the Head of Division and the Head of Correctional Institutions, which require strategic, breakthrough and consistent steps, for example related to marketing and processing of work results which are the end of the chain of prisoner self-reliance activities.⁵¹ This is very important considering that when the results of independent activities are not clear in terms of distribution and marketing, the independent activities of convicts will become a charitable program.

An element of professionalism that is no less important in understanding, planning and carrying out rehabilitation and social reintegration of convicts should have clear and standardized implementation guidelines and technical guidelines and be supported by professional quality human resources. In addition, to increase competence, certain training or educational activities are needed for officers of correctional institutions and correctional centers. There are 3 (three) types of competencies that correctional officers must possess, namely as follows:⁵²

- a. Professional competence, namely mastering coaching materials, both in the fields of religion, science and technology and the arts in accordance with their respective capacities.
- b. Andragogy competence, namely having knowledge and skills in applying methods in coaching, and
- c. Integrity competence, namely providing concrete examples through real behavior attitudes.

This is relevant to the statement of Svetozar Pejovich, that efficiency is a maximum level of success in an economic action (produce and allocation of goods) in competitive conditions. A product can be said to be efficient and has an efficient production process if it has quality capacity, production power, the ability to

49 Kutipan Naskah Akademik Rancangan Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Tahun 2020

50 Musakkir, Putusan Hakim yang Diskriminatif dalam Perkara Pidana, Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologi Hukum dan Psikologi Hukum (Yogyakarta: Rangkang Education, 2013): 149.

51 Wawancara Adi Sucipto, S.E., Selaku Pengolah Pembimbingan Kemandirian Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 22 September 2021, Pukul 14.00 WITA, diruangan Kepala Bidang Kegiatan Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.

52 Wiwik Utami Widodo, Hukum Pidana dan Penologi: Rekonstruksi Model Pembinaan Berbasis Kompetensi bagi Terpidana Cyber Crime (Yogyakarta: Aswaja Pressindo, 2014): 46.

produce what is desired regularly, has efficiency and is right on target.

When it is contextualized with correctional officers in terms of supporting the process of social and economic reintegration of convicts, namely employees in the field of work activities, correctional guardians, employees of the independent guidance section and community counselors. La Ludi explained that the number of employees for work activities was only 7 (seven) people and the qualifications of the employees could not be said to be in accordance with the competencies needed, employees still depended on training instructors from other agencies in providing self-reliance training.⁵³ Muhammad Jawahir explained that basically the role of a correctional guardian referring to Article 4 and Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Permenkumham M.01. PK.04.10 of 2007 concerning Correctional Guardians, the legal provisions describe that correctional guardians are obliged to assist convicts in the process of fostering both personality and independence.⁵⁴ However, in reality the role of correctional guardians is not optimal because convicts are not introduced to their guardians when they first enter and vice versa correctional guardians do not know their guardian's children. Apart from that, the duties of a correctional guardian are considered as additional task because each officer has their own main duties, in the end the prisoner coaching report is only a formality in the file requirements for social reintegration, in this case parole.⁵⁵ Abdul Azis explained that the officers present at Sub-Section for Adult Inmates Self-Reliance Guidance Class I Makassar Correctional Center, only 2 (two) people including the head of the Sub-Section, a very minimal number when compared to the number of correctional clients. Apart from that, the amount of the budget and the means for independent guidance are also very minimal and one might even say that they are not available.⁵⁶ Mochammad Fauzan explained that the role of community counselors in independent guidance lies in community research (hereinafter referred to as litmas). There is an initial litmas and mentoring litmas, the initial litmas is made allotment to formulate coaching needs with a measure of potential interest and talent, however, this is influenced by the factors of available coaching facilities and infrastructure so that the implications are that the scope of recommendations for coaching in the initial litmas becomes very limited.⁵⁷ Meanwhile, mentoring litmas is made when a correctional client is undergoing an integration program consisting of initial, intermediate and final mentoring litmas. This mentoring Litmas is made based on a decree from a correctional client who is undergoing an integration program. However, in reality mentoring litmas are also very rarely made. This can be seen from the number of clients of 4,200 people, only 20 mentoring litmas were made.⁵⁸

2.2.2. Legal Substance

The scope of elements of legal substance in the legal system includes legal principles, legal norms and legal rules, both written and unwritten, including court decisions. When the substance of law is correlated with the concept of correctional law reform, the concept of reform has a position as the general foundation of a penal legal order which will later be introduced into regulatory provisions. The regulatory provisions for the concept of reforming Indonesia correctional law regarding the economic reintegration of convicts from a legal and economic perspective are as follows:

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- 53 Wawancara Laludi, S.Ag, S.H., M.Si, selaku Kepala Bidang Kegiatan Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 22 September 2021, Pukul 14.00 Wita, di ruang Kepala Bidang Kegiatan Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.
- 54 Wawancara Muhammad Jawahir, S.E., selaku Pengeloa Pembinaan Kepribadian Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 28 September 2021, Pukul 1.00 WITA, di ruangan Seksi Bimbingan Kemasyarakatan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.
- 55 Ibid,
- 56 Wawancara Abdul Azis, S.Sos selaku Kepala Sub Seksi Pembimbingan Kemandirian Dewasa Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 23 September 2021, Pukul 15.00 WITA, di ruangan Seksi Pembimbingan Kemandirian Dewasa Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.
- 57 Wawancara Mochammad Fauzan, S.H., Peimbimbing Keimasyarakatan Balai Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar, wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 16 Seipteimbeir 2021, Pukul 14.00 WITA, di ruangan Peimbimbing Keimasyarakatan Balai Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar
- 58 Ibid,

Table 2 Legal Substance

No	Regulatory Provisions Concept	Analysis
1	Ex-convict employment guarantee quota	Rational Choice, Hypothetical Bargains
2	Clause obligatory to establish agency cooperation	Gap Filling
3	Tax incentives for business actors	Rational Choice, Hypothetical Bargains

Source: results of data processing of legal and economic analysis literature studies

The economic reintegration framework as a concept of community legal renewal should contain provisions that are oriented towards increasing the creativity of convicts. Referring to Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (hereinafter referred to as the Job Creation Law), work creation is an effort to create jobs through efforts to facilitate, protect and empower cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, improve the investment ecosystem and ease of doing business and investment. The Job Creation Law formed with the basic objective of creating and increasing employment by providing convenience, protection and empowerment of cooperatives and MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and guaranteeing that every citizen gets a job and receives compensation and fair and proper treatment in work relations.

The framework for achieving the objectives of the Job Creation Law is composed of 10 (ten) Job Creation strategic policies, from these policies there are 2 (two) strategic policies that have relevance in terms of increasing the work creativity of convicts, namely employment policies and policies on easy protection and empowerment of cooperatives and MSMEs. In these 2 (two) policies, which in fact are non-penal policies, should be integrated with the provisions of correctional law as penal policies to synthesize integrative criminal policies. The projected achievement of the criminal policy is to accommodate ex-convicts, of course, those who are competent to compete fairly in the labor market like society in general. In addition, in the spirit of supporting MSMEs and cooperatives, ex-convicts should be channeled using MSME and cooperative instruments so that they are able to independently create jobs. This is relevant to the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, namely that in the context of social reintegration of ex-convicts, conditions should be created that allow them to do work which is a way to return to the job market while at the same time providing financial support for their families.

Richard Bronson as the Founder and CEO of 70 Million Jobs explained how difficult it was for ex-convicts to return to society when starting a job.⁵⁹ Richard departed from his personal experience as a prisoner. Based on this experience, an inspiration arose to build a company that helps ex-convicts in the job search process by providing consulting and training services and connecting ex-convicts to companies as employers.⁶⁰ Dylan Minor explains in his research on job performance with workers with records criminal record, that individuals with criminal records have longer service tenure and tend not to quit their jobs voluntarily compared to individuals who do not have a criminal record.⁶¹ Individuals with criminal records are more motivated to display better performance. This is the effect of the phenomenon that job applicants with a criminal record are less likely than others to get a legitimate job. Relevant to research from Lundquist which explains that enlisted soldiers with a criminal record are 33% more likely to be promoted to sergeant in the US military than those without a criminal record.⁶²

59 Richard Bronson, "How 70 Million Job Came to Be," 2022, Diakses pada 15 Februari 13.15 WITA, www.70millionsjob.com.

60 Ibid.,

61 Dylan Minor, Nicola Persico, dan Deborah M Weiss, "Criminal Background and Job Performance," IZA Journal of Labor Policy 7, no. 1 (2018): 1–49.

62 Jennifer Hickes Lundquist, Devah Pager, dan Eiko Strader, "Does a Criminal Past Predict Worker Performance?"

Based on the description above, when viewed from a legal and economic perspective, the regulator should construct a regulation to provide job security quotas to ex-convicts in government projects. Former convicts who can be given fulfill the requirements such as actively participating in independent, competent and qualified coaching and mentoring programs. This regulation functions as a stimulus for the rational choice of convicts to actively participate in self-reliance guidance and development programs, job training and production activities in prisons. The presence of job guarantee quotas for ex-convicts will be a benefit for convicts and will be motivated for wealth maximization amid the scarcity of existing job opportunities. This is also relevant to the principle of hypothetical bargains which emphasizes the effectiveness of legal provisions as supporting tools in accordance with their substance.

Some legal provisions governing the creative work of convicts only explain in the implementation of correctional in this case the guidance and coaching of self-reliance, job training and production activities can cooperate with other agencies or partners, however, based on the conception of criminal policy that a criminal policy is needed and social policy, regarding in the context of the creative work of convicts which is a problem which cannot be avoided if only elements of correctional are involved. Actually there is a Joint Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2014, Number 11 of 2014, Number 04 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Training Programs for Inmates and Social Rehabilitation and Reintegration Social Rehabilitation of Former Correctional Inmates (hereinafter referred to as Joint Regulation for Social Rehabilitation and Reintegration). The Joint Regulation stipulates the synergy and integration of programs from the 3 (three) Ministries to deal with social rehabilitation and reintegration of convicts. However, the technical implementation provisions in the regulation are not yet concrete so that they cannot be implemented effectively and efficiently and make the regulation uneconomical. Based on the principle of gap filling, it emphasizes that legal products should be explicit, easy to understand and accessible, contain clear prohibition and permissibility provisions so as not to cause multitasking and confusion in its implementation.

Based on the description above, the regulator should construct a legal provision that contains propositions, namely that in the context of carrying out correctional duties, the minister/head of the institution must cooperate with ministries, local governments, institutions and individuals whose activities are in accordance with the implementation of the correctional system. The mandatory clauses in these provisions serve as a stimulus for stakeholders in correctional institutions to maximize correctional duties, especially those related to fostering and guiding independence, job training and production activities. This is relevant to the Gap-Filling principle which emphasizes that efficient legal provisions must contain provisions that are explicit, easy to understand, easily accessible and concrete and do not become a rule of interpretation, that is, they are built on interpretations. This mandatory word clause can prevent loss at the smallest cost, loss in the sense of loss, deficiency, deficiency. Cost in terms of impact, risk, costs and weaknesses. Loss on cost, in this case deficiencies and deficiencies, namely facilities and infrastructure as well as human resources in carrying out correctional duties. The implication is that it is mandatory for ministers/heads of institutions to cooperate in the implementation of correctional, in this case the guidance and coaching of self-reliance, job training and production activities, which will result in many systematic and sustainable program synergies. Finally, futuristically it will present many work apprenticeship programs in private companies during the social reintegration phase of convicts, which in the end will induce cooperation partners, in this case private companies, to recruit employees from ex-convicts, of course with good capabilities.

Andi Fahrul explained that CV. Amura Pratama has collaborated with the Makassar Class I Correctional Institution in the context of fostering self-reliance, namely garment industry activities. This collaboration is carried out with the model of CV. Amura Pratama provides production facilities, machines and instructors, while Lapas provides manpower. However, there are many obstacles in the implementation of these activities starting from the assessment, differences in overlapping company and prison agency regulations, the low work ethic of convicts and the marketing of products.⁶³

Evidence from One of America's Largest Employers," Social Forces 96, no. 3 (2018): 1039–68.

63 Wawancara Andi Fahrul, selaku Direktur Utama CV. Amura Pratama, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 12 Oktober

Regarding business actors as employers for convicts who are job seekers, regulators should construct legal provisions on taxation that provide tax incentives for business actors who employ ex-convicts. As a result, it stimulates a rational choice for business actors to employ ex-convicts, of course, with quality competence and skills. Based on this, it will further increase the value of ex-convicts, so these legal provisions can be used as a supporting tool to increase the creativity of convicts' work, by providing benefits for business actors to employ ex-convicts, it will make these legal provisions more dynamic. Relevant to the principle of Hypothetical Bargains which illustrates that legal provisions are analogous to merchandise that will sell well in the market when it can provide benefits to buyers and vice versa traders get the same benefits by selling those merchandise. The word benefit in question has a wide range of meanings such as profits, benefits, advantages, gains, improvements.

For example, the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) is the United States Federal Government agency that collects taxes and establishes domestic revenue laws. The IRS is an institution within the scope of the United States Department of Finance which has the authority to interpret and apply tax law. The IRS carries out a fairly progressive interpretation in stimulating business actors to accommodate marginalized populations such as persons with disabilities, disabilities, veterans, recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), namely temporary assistance programs for families in need, recipients of SNAP (Supplemental Nutritious Assistant Program), namely nutritional supplementary food allowance program, people living in empowerment zones, vocational rehabilitation referral communities and ex-convicts. One type of tax that has a correlation in increasing the work creativity of convicts is WOCT (Work Opportunity Tax Credit), namely the employment opportunity tax credit program which is an initiative of the federal government in order to increase job opportunities for marginalized communities. Employers can claim approximately \$9,600 per employee in tax credits per year under the WOCT program and there is no set limit to the number of individuals an employer can employ to claim the tax credit.

Meanwhile in Indonesia, ex-convicts are only accommodated as members of the PMKS (People with Social Welfare Problems) Group which is regulated in the Elucidation of the NRI Law No.11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (hereinafter referred to as the Social Welfare Law). The government does not construct regulations that are more dynamic and economical, for example in tax regulations in stimulating employers in recruiting ex-convicts. Article 7 Paragraph (1) of the Social Welfare Law outlines that social rehabilitation is intended to restore and develop the ability of a person experiencing social dysfunction to be able to carry out his social functions normally. While ex-convicts are found in the elucidation of Article 7 Paragraph (1) of the Social Welfare Law, it is explained that someone who experiences social dysfunction includes people with physical disabilities, physical and mental disabilities, the socially disabled, homeless people, beggars, former chronic disease sufferers, former narcotics addicts, psychotropic users with addiction syndrome, people with HIV/AIDS (ODHA), victims of violence, disaster victims, victims of trafficking in persons, neglected children, children with special needs and ex-convicts.

2.2.3. Legal Structure

The legal structure is a pattern that shows how the law is implemented according to its formal provisions by legal institutions or law enforcement officials. The essence of the legal structure is the institutionalization of legal entities. The legal structure variables in the economic reintegration framework in Indonesia correctional law in a legal and economic perspective are as follows:

Table 3 Legal Structure

No.	Legal Structure Variable	Analysis
1	Vocational education	<i>Value</i>
2	Work Internship	<i>Utility</i>
3	Cooperative	<i>Efisiensi</i>
4	Correctional Care Community Group	<i>Hypothetical Bargains</i>

Source: results of data processing of legal and economic analysis literature studies

In order to increase the inventiveness of the work of convicts, the legal structure that plays a role in general is Correctional Institutions and Correctional Centers which carry out the functions of coaching and guidance, especially in the scope of convict self-reliance. However, as described in the first problem formulation, by relying only on these 2 (two) legal structures, it can be assessed that they are not yet effective and efficient. Therefore, the need for the concept of reforming the legal structure of correctional system in order to increase the creativity of convicts within the scope of work programs, divisions, organizations or institutions. In essence, work is a potential source of stability and opportunity for ex-convicts trying to improve their lives after their involvement with the criminal justice system. However, access to a bargaining position in the labor market is quite difficult for the ex-prisoner population and presents different challenges depending on age.⁶⁴

One of the concepts of reforming the legal structure in the form of a program can be reflected from the employment opportunity grant program that exists at the United States Department of Labor. The job opportunity grant program is a program from the United States Department of Labor that aims to shape workforce readiness, improve the quality of employment outcomes, legal services and support ex-convicts' connections to employment through various forms of activities such as work apprenticeships, work-based learning, career paths. In the implementation of the work opportunity grant program, convicts are divided into 2 (two) categories, namely young adults (aged 18 to 24) and adults (aged over 24). Schuchat explained that young adults are disconnected from education or work more often than adults because young adults who have contact with the justice system face greater barriers to connecting to school and work.⁶⁵ Uggen and Wakefield add that when young adults leave prison then they have spent critical developmental time incarcerated which has the potential to hinder a natural and productive transition into adulthood, while also lowering the probability of obtaining a high school diploma, get a job and get married.⁶⁶

Related forms of activity for young adults in the employment opportunity grant program are more towards vocational education and career paths. Vocational education talks about education that allows participants to practice certain jobs and can include the provision of certification or credentials, while career paths are sequential patterns of work that shape careers and with career path guidance, convicts can be more focused and focused on certain jobs. Basically, these two forms of activity increase the value of young adult convicts in being competitive in the labor market. The form of activity in the employment opportunity grant program for older adults is registered work apprentices, namely activities in the form of transitional work in companies that have collaborated with the employment opportunity grant program. Rotz and Maxwell explained that based on research showing quite consistent findings, that is, in the short term, internships can increase employment, income and welfare and reduce recidivism.⁶⁷

64 Robert J Sampson dan John H Laub, *Desistance from Crime Over the Life Course* (Boston, MA: Springer, 2003):16-17.

65 Traci Cook et al., "America's Young Adults: Special Issue," in *Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics* (ERIC, 2014):vii.

66 C Uggen dan Sara Wakefield, *Young Adults Reentering the Community from the Criminal Justice System: The Challenge* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005):114-144.

67 Dana Rotz, Nan Maxwell, dan Adam Dunn, "Economic Self-Sufficiency and Life Stability One Year After Starting a Social Enterprise Job," Oakland, CA: Mathematica Policy Research, (2015):6.

Adi Sucipto explained that in correctional institutions there are civil servant cooperatives, namely cooperatives that are within the scope of a correctional institution whose members consist of prison staff. In fact, this cooperative when viewed from the correctional legal system in the context of increasing the creative power of convicts is a legal structure that can become its own leverage in encouraging and increasing the creativity of convicts' work as well as opening spaces for community participation to contribute to the success of coaching, especially fostering the self-reliance of convicts.⁶⁸ Cooperatives can actually form business entities that recruit or provide temporary work for convicts in order to form a readiness for work mentality, quality of work output, income and welfare as well as being a measuring tool to evaluate how effectiveness of self-reliance coaching. In the correctional volunteer model, it is explained that the people who directly participate in activities for convicts, in the context of cooperatives, cooperatives can actually work with communities or corporations in forming business unit entities which will eventually become a forum for empowering ex-convicts. Basically, this is relevant to the efficiency principle, especially Kaldor-Hicks Efficiency, efficiency concept is a situation in which all possible wealth maximizing, in the sense that it is a situation in which each party allows to maximize welfare, benefit from the exchange of benefits and not by exploiting or to the detriment of either party.

Mochammad Fauzan explained that in relation to fostering and guiding the independence of convicts, it should be more integrated through correctional institutions in collaboration with various corporations to offer apprenticeship programs, namely providing temporary work opportunities in a company in an integrative framework after the social reintegration stage.⁶⁹ Relevant to this is the Decree of the Director General of Correctional, Ministry of Law and Human Rights No.PAS-06.OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Forming Correctional Care Community Groups at Correctional Centers (hereinafter referred to as Kepdirjepas Pokmas). In the Kepdirjenpas Pokmas describes that community groups concerned with correctional services are a collection of correctional cooperation partners who have high concern and are willing to participate in the implementation of correctional services including meeting job needs described as access to information related to job vacancies, distribution of manpower, access assistance and facilities to get jobs, workshop training , business capital assistance, skill training instructors and infrastructure for production activities.⁷⁰ However, based on a legal and economic perspective, community groups concerned with the community can be said to be less efficient if it is associated with the principle of Hypothetical Bargains, where the regulation does not provide benefits to members of community groups concerned with correctional services, the potential impact is that the legal provisions will become static, in addition, implementation guidelines and technical instructions do not yet exist.

3. CONCLUSION

The concept of correctional law reform that is appropriate is legal reform in terms of concepts and objectives which were previously only oriented towards social reintegration to become social and economic reintegration. This economic reintegration can be realized through an economical correctional law system, namely in terms of legal substance, namely adding the concept of regulatory provisions in the form of job guarantee quotas for ex-convicts, obliging agency cooperation in self-reliance coaching and mentoring programs, providing tax incentives to business actors who assist in the program fostering and guiding the self-reliance of convicts. Meanwhile, in terms of the legal structure, namely adding vocational education and work apprenticeships as a program in fostering and guiding self-reliance, optimizing the role of cooperatives, MSMEs and social groups concerned with correctional in the efficiency of implementation of fostering and guiding self-reliance of convicts.

68 Wawancara Adi Sucipto, S.Ei., seilaku Peingeilolah Peimbimbingan Keimandirian Leimbaga Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar , wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 23 Seipteimbeir 2021, Pukul 09.00 WITA, di ruangan Seiksi Bimbingan Keirja Leimbaga Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar.

69 Wawancara Mochammad Fauzan, S.H., Peimbimbing Keimasyarakatan Balai Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar, wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 16 Seipteimbeir 2021, Pukul 14.00 WITA, di ruangan Peimbimbing Keimasyarakatan Balai Peimasyarakatan Keilas I Makassar.

70 Ibid.,

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Wawancara :

Wawancara Adi Sucipto, S.E., selaku Pengelola Pembimbingan Kemandirian Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar , wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 23 September 2021, Pukul 09.00 WITA, di ruangan Seksi Bimbingan Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.

Wawancara Mochammad Fauzan, S.H., Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara yang dilakukan pada tanggal 16 September 2021, Pukul 14.00 WITA, di ruangan Pembimbingan Kemasyarakatan Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar

Wawancara Andi Fahrul, selaku Direktur Utama CV. Amura Pratama, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 12 Oktober 2021, Pukul 14.00 WITA, di ruangan Bengkel Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.

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Wawancara Abdul Azis, S.Sos selaku Kepala Sub Seksi Pembimbingan Kemandirian Dewasa Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar, wawancara dilakukan pada tanggal 23 September 2021, Pukul 15.00 WITA, di ruangan Seksi Pembimbingan Kemandirian Dewasa Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Makassar.

