



Analysis of Implications of Regulation Number 10 of 2020 relating to the assimilation of prisoners during the Covid-19 pandemic at Class I Correctional Institution Malang

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ABSTRACT

The controversy surrounding granting assimilation to prisoners due to prison capacity varies widely. Prisoners who are released by assimilation are considered not ready to return to society, which is regarded as causing new problems. This may lead to re-offending. Therefore, this research investigates three main issues: First, what is the impact of the government's assimilation policy implementation during the COVID-19 pandemic? Second, what are the obstacles faced by prisoners of Class I Lowokwaru Correctional Institution in Malang in the assimilation process? Third, the steps taken by the Class I Correctional Institution in Malang to implement assimilation for these prisoners. To answer all the issues at hand and evaluate the impact of the Regulation, a qualitative approach involving case studies was used. The results of this study show that the implementation has two effects. First, although the implementation has a positive impact on the community outside the prison can accept the policy and make it a deterrent, the number of criminal offenses increases due to the repetition of criminal acts. Secondly, Malang's Class I Lowokwaru Correctional Institution faces problems with the lengthy screening and supervision process after assimilation which is lacking across correctional institutions. Third, the Class I Correctional Institution of Malang is trying to improve the supervision and sorting of inmates who are granted assimilation so that they are returned to the community.

Keywords: Assimilation; Law Enforcement; Policy Implications; Prisoners.

INTRODUCTION

The world is currently facing a hazardous disease outbreak. Covid-19 was first discovered in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and has spread so quickly to various parts of the world, the Coronavirus is part of a family of viruses that cause disease in animals or humans. Indonesia is still fighting the Coronavirus until now, as well as in other countries.¹ Coronavirus is a group of viruses that can cause disease in animals or humans.²

The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the Covid-19 outbreak a global pandemic. This was announced on March 11, 2020. In less than three months, COVID-19 has infected more than 126,000 people in 123 countries, from Asia, Europe, the US, to South Africa announced by WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus in a press

¹ Qijun Gao et al., "The Epidemiological Characteristics of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Diseases (COVID-19) in Jingmen, China," *SSRN Electronic Journal* 2, no. 8 (2020): 113–22, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3548755>.

² Gao et al.

conference at WHO headquarters in Geneva.³ COVID-19 has been designated as a national disaster by President Jokowi through Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 on the Determination of Non-Natural Disaster of COVID-19 Spread.⁴

All state instruments ranging from ministries or institutions to local governments, are asked to work optimally and mobilize all efforts and resources to save the people from the spread of COVID-19. State Civil Apparatus (PNS), entrepreneurs, employees, students, and the entire community without exception carry out independent isolation and do all their activities at home (work from home), this is a form of effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19.⁵

The assimilation policy amid the COVID-19 pandemic was not taken without careful consideration, because previously it was widely reported on social media regarding the overcrowded, cramped, and very inappropriate conditions of detention cells. One cell is filled with dozens of people and their positions are crammed together. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is a frightening specter for prisoners because the opportunity to infect fellow prisoners becomes very easy and extensive.

Previously, the conditions of the detainees were not looked at and prison was considered a place that was appropriate for those who were guilty to get a deterrent effect. Overcrowded or overcapacity in prisons shows that this concern is not a joke, the number of prisons and detention centers throughout Indonesia reaches 528 with a capacity of 130,512 people while the number of prisoners reaches 265,846, resulting in overcrowded up to 107%.

Now this is a problem because the crowded conditions will certainly make it very easy for prisoners to become targets of the deadly virus and so many of them are over 60 years old and have served ½ (one-half) of the criminal period. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government issued various policies related to preventing the spread of the Coronavirus such as the implementation of PSBB, seeing these conditions the government's attention did not escape the problem of overcapacity of prisoners in correctional institutions. Based on this, the government implemented strict protocols in tapas, including the release of prisoners through the assimilation program.⁶

³ et. al. Efendi, Jonaedi, "*Metode Penelitian Hukum: Normatif Dan Empiris*", (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2016).

⁴ Qurata Ayuni and Fitra Arsil, "Handling of Covid-19 as a Non-Natural Disaster in Indonesia" 2019, no. 12 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.18-11-2020.2311700>.

⁵ Otong Rosadi, "A History of COVID-19 Handling in Indonesia: A Review of Legal Strategies," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 11 (2023): e1663, <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i11.1663>.

⁶ Risyal Hardiyanto, "'Langkah-Langkah Strategis Untuk Mencegah Pandemi Covid 19 Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Indonesia.'" *Jurnal Pendidikan Kesehatan* 9, no. 1 (2020).

Normatively, assimilation in Article 1 Paragraph 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PK.04-10 of 2007 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Assimilation, Conditional Release, Leave Ahead of Release, and Conditional Leave is a process of fostering prisoners and correctional students carried out by integrating prisoners and correctional students in community life. This assimilation is given to prisoners who commit crimes other than terrorism, psychotropic drugs, corruption, crimes against state security and human rights crimes, and transnational organized crime, foreign nationals.⁷

Provisions regarding assimilation and its conditions are contained in Article 2 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 10 of 2020 concerning Prevention and Countermeasures for the Spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. All forms of release of prisoners, both through assimilation and integration rights, do not apply to prisoners convicted of terrorism, narcotics and narcotics precursors, psychotropic substances, corruption, crimes against state security, and serious human rights crimes, as well as transnational organized crimes, and foreign nationals, because the release of prisoners through Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 10 of 2020 is intended for general criminal cases. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 10 of 2020 also regulates the responsibility of the Head of Correctional Institution or LPKA for the correctness, validity, and completeness of the proposed documents for granting parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave, and is responsible for the guidance and supervision of prisoners and children who are on parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave. The Head of the Correctional Center has the responsibility for the guidance and supervision of prisoners and children who are on parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave, if the Head of the Correctional Facility or LPKA and the Head of Correctional Center do not carry out their responsibilities properly, the Minister may impose sanctions by the provisions of laws and regulations.

The development or spread of COVID-19, which at that time was experiencing an increase and the community was still stuttering against the pandemic, the government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia made a policy to issue prisoners to undergo assimilation at home so that they would not contract the Covid-19 virus while in prison or detention center or LPKA. This policy is considered by some to cause new problems, namely the increase in crime in the environment they live in. Prisoners who are released no one guarantees prisoners the police or the institution that releases them that they

⁷ Hardiyanto.

will not repeat crimes, this is then a concern for the community after the prisoners are released, so many people are worried that the released prisoners will repeat crimes and make the community environment unsafe, the community has a lot of fear because the community also cannot trust the released prisoners because during the pandemic according to the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 10 of 2020.

Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 10 of 2020 was approved in April 2020 through the Zoom application. The teleconference was chaired by the Minister of Law and Human Rights and accompanied by the PLT Director General of Corrections. The Minister of Law, Yasonna Laoly, in this Zoom meeting, conveyed the contents of the regulations that have been made and determined to be applied throughout Indonesia. After being ratified, every region of Indonesia must implement the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 10 of 2020 to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 in detention including in the Malang area, East Java, Indonesia. Malang City also implements the regulations set by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, there are 500 prisoners in Malang released through the assimilation process.⁸

This research will be discussed: First, What are the implications of the implementation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 10 of 2020 related to the assimilation of prisoners during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Malang City Correctional Institution? Second, What are the obstacles experienced by the Class 1 Lowokwaru Correctional Institution in Malang in implementing government policies related to the assimilation of prisoners during the COVID-19 pandemic? Third, What efforts can be made to resolve obstacles in the implementation of government policies related to the assimilation of prisoners in efforts to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 at the Class 1 Lowokwaru Correctional Institution in Malang?

Research will always start from curiosity (*nieuwsgierheid*) to find answers to actual problems faced.⁹ This type of research is empirical juridical. Empirical juridical research is a type of research that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior itself, both verbal behavior that can be obtained from interviews and real behavior carried out through direct observation. It is very important in research to know and determine the type of research as one of the components of the research method because the accuracy of the research method will greatly

⁸ Medcom, “500 Narapidana Di Malang Dapat Asimilasi,” <https://m.medcom.id/amp/zNAYLxZN-500-narapidana-di-malang-dapat-asimilasi>, n.d.

⁹ Hardiyanto, “Langkah-Langkah Strategis Untuk Mencegah Pandemi Covid 19 Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Indonesia.”

affect the process and results of legal research. The method of approach in the preparation of this research is juridical-sociological, a juridical approach is an approach based on binding norms or regulations, carried out by analyzing legislation within the framework of Indonesian national law itself. The research is focused on examining the application of rules or norms in positive law.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to explore the implications of Government Regulation No. 10/2020 regarding the assimilation of prisoners during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Malang Class I Correctional Institution. This approach was chosen to gain an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of how the regulation is implemented and its impact on prisoners and the correctional system. The data sources in this study were obtained from three main sources, namely semi-structured interviews conducted with various related parties, including officers of Malang Class I Correctional Institution, inmates involved in the assimilation program, and correctional law or policy experts. These interviews aimed to explore direct perspectives on the implementation of the regulation and the challenges faced. Documentation of several official documents related to Government Regulation No. 10/2020, internal reports of the Correctional Institution, as well as statistical data regarding the number of inmates who received assimilation and the development of cases during the pandemic, were used for analysis. Direct observation was conducted at the Malang Class I Correctional Institution to see the implementation of the regulation in daily practice.¹⁰

Data collection techniques consisted of the following: interviews were conducted face-to-face and through virtual platforms. Interview questions were designed to explore prisoners' and officers' understanding of regulations, the implementation of assimilation, and its impact during the pandemic. Documentation in the form of data collection was carried out by accessing archives and documents related to the regulation and implementation of assimilation. The documents were analyzed to understand the official policy and its implementation. Observation is carried out by recording daily activities related to the assimilation of prisoners, including interactions between officers and prisoners, as well as the procedures applied.

This research was conducted using data analysis techniques, where data collected through interviews, documentation, and observation were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. The analysis process includes: Transcription as Interviews were transcribed to obtain text that could be further analyzed. Coding such as data from interviews and observations were

¹⁰ L. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002)

coded to identify the main themes and patterns that emerged.¹¹

Thematic analysis in the form of several main themes identified was analyzed to understand the implications of Government Regulation Number 10 of 2020 in the context of the assimilation of prisoners during the pandemic. To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, this research uses triangulation techniques, which combine data from various sources and methods. The research was accompanied by simple discussions with experts and cross-checking of interview results was also conducted to ensure accuracy and consistency of information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implications of the implementation of Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 10 of 2020 regarding the assimilation of prisoners during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Malang City Correctional Institution

In the context of state administration, when a policy is issued by the government, it will cause a community response to the policy. The theory of policy implementation according to Edwards III's view suggests four variables, namely:¹²

1. Communication, successful policy implementation requires that implementors know what to do, and what are the goals and objectives of the policy, must be transmitted to the target group to reduce distortion;
2. Resources, which are in the form of implementor competencies and financial resources. Resources are an important factor for policy implementation to be effective;
3. Disposition, is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementor, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature, if the implementor has a good disposition, then he will be able to carry out the policy as the policy wants;
4. Bureaucratic structure, The organizational structure in charge of implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation, in this case, bureaucrats.

The four aspects of policy implementation are fulfilled, so the community's response to the policy will likely support and implement it well. It is also undeniable that every individual's thinking cannot be equal, which of course there will be people or individuals who do not welcome the policy. Assimilation comes from Latin, namely assimilate, which means 'to be the same'. The explanation of assimilation in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is the adjustment of the 'fusion' of the original nature owned with the nature of the surrounding environment.¹³ The assimilation program is a process of fostering prisoners and children carried out by blending prisoners and children so that they can socialize in community life and the assimilation program is carried out in open prisons. The

¹¹ Zainuddin Ali, *Filsafat Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2011).

¹² Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi and Rozaimah Zainudin, "Money in Politics: A Recipe for Corruption in Malaysia," *Journal of Financial Crime* 28, no. 2 (2021): 593–606. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-07-2020-0147>.

correctional center carries out the process of guidance and supervision of assimilation and integration, where the guidance and supervision report is carried out online.¹³

The Indonesian government implements assimilation for prisoners because there is excess capacity to accommodate prisoners, the government issued regulations regarding assimilation through the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2020 concerning Conditions for Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights for Prisoners and Children in the Context of Preventing and Combating the Spread of Covid-19. The new regulation issued by the government through PERMENKUMHAM determines the requirements for prisoners who can get assimilation. Article 2 PERMENKUMHAM Number 10 of 2020 inmates who can be granted assimilation as referred to in Paragraph (1) must fulfill the following conditions:¹⁴

1. Good behavior as evidenced by not serving disciplinary punishment within the last 6 (six) months;
2. Actively follow the coaching program well, and;
3. Has served $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) of the criminal period.

The policy of providing assimilation during the current COVID-19 pandemic is inevitable. Aiming to reduce the spread of the virus with over-capacity prison conditions, the government must reduce the number of prisoners in prison. In Malang City alone, as of April 2020, 417 inmates have been released from a target of 450 people who will be released due to assimilation.¹⁵ According to the opinion of the Head of Lowokwaru Prison, Anak Agung Gede Krisna, which the author quotes from an online news page, he stated:¹⁶

“According to temporary data, there are 450 prisoners who will be released during the Covid-19 emergency period. So far, 417 people have been released. We release them periodically according to the remaining sentence of each inmate,”

The release of the prisoner must meet the conditions, such as having served half of the prison term, good behavior and actively participating in the coaching program in the prison. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2020 concerning Conditions for Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights for Prisoners

¹³ Sahat Maruli T. Situmaeng, *Buku Ajar Kriminologi, Rajawali Buana Pusaka* (Depok: PT Rajawali Buana Pusaka, 2021).

¹⁴ PERMENKUM HAM RI, “PERMENKUM HAM RI Nomor M.01.PK. 04-10 Tahun 2007 Tentang Syarat Dan Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Asimilasi, Pembebasan, Bersyarat, Cuti Menjelang Bebas, Dan Cuti Bersyarat,” 2007.

¹⁵ Abdi Purnomo, “Asimilasi Covid-19 Lapas Lowokwaru Bebaskan 450 Narapidana,” <http://nasional.tempo.co/read/1331608/asimilasi-covid-19-lapas-lowokwari-bebaskan-450-narapidana.html>, n.d.

¹⁶ Purnomo.

and Children in the Context of Preventing and Combating the Spread of COVID-19 as a legal product in the form of policies in the community there are two views of policy responses. The positive response that welcomes this policy is based on the reason to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus which has an increasingly high number of positive cases, and helps to reduce the capacity of correctional institutions which are considered inhumane for prisoners. On the other hand, the community's fear of the released prisoners has created a negative stigma due to the name "former prisoners" who are feared to repeat the same or even more serious criminal acts. Community acceptance of former prisoners who have been released also has an impact on the social sanctions given to them, namely not being accepted in the same way as before they committed a crime.

Several agencies in Malang City, especially the Malang City Resort Police (Polres Malang), provide different views and opinions regarding the assimilation policy during the current COVID-19 pandemic. According to one of the author's sources, Bripka Yosef Dhony Kristianto, S.Psi, as an investigator working at the Malang City Police, expressed his opinion regarding this assimilation policy.¹⁷

“Related to the assimilation policy carried out during the current COVID-19 pandemic, it does have advantages for correctional institutions, but the problem here is the consideration of the aspect of criminal repetition which is likely to be carried out by recidivists who are given assimilation during this pandemic. What needs to be considered here is the screening of the prison against the granting of assimilation for prisoners, and the imposition of the penalty must have a deterrent effect on prisoners.”

The opinion expressed by the author's sources, the provision of assimilation here is indeed beneficial, but on the other hand, it can backfire because the imposition of such punishment does not provide a deterrent effect to prisoners and instead makes them repeat criminal acts.

Sentences that are not served in full result in the objectives of the punishment, namely rehabilitation and deterrent effects, not being fully implemented. This has the potential to result in the prisoner not being ready to integrate and assimilate back into society. This unpreparedness can trigger the ex-convict to re-offend to survive. Seeing this, of course, this

¹⁷ Chrisbiantoro Chrisbiantoro and Hudi Yusuf, “Domestic Violence Based on Law No. 23 of 2004 Concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence,” *Journal of Social Research* 2, no. 9 (2023): 2934–41, <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v2i9.1343>

policy has a very socio-juridical impact on prisoners and society.¹⁸

Policies related to the provision of assimilation during the COVID-19 pandemic have a major impact both on society and on prisoners. The impact felt by the community in the socio-juridical benchmark with this policy is that the community feels uneasy about the existence of this policy where the community feels that the release of prisoners through assimilation and integration will make prisoners re-commit criminal acts. The view of prisoners towards this policy is that they feel free to move, this is a problem in punishment regarding the deterrent effect that must be felt by prisoners but with this policy, prisoners do not get the deterrent effect that prisoners felt before this policy was made. The feeling of not being accepted by the environment is also felt by prisoners where the community often ostracizes their existence because they get only half of their sentence. On the positive side, the community's acceptance of prisoners is quite good, although initially it was restless, but the community can accept the arrival of prisoners because prisoners have received punishment and resocialization in the Correctional Institution.

B. Obstacles experienced by the Lowokwaru Correctional Institution Class 1 Malang in implementing government policies related to the assimilation of prisoners during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The implementation of public policy does not escape the problems that occur when the policy is implemented in society. These problems can arise when making policies, implementing policies, and monitoring policies.¹⁹ The assimilation policy during the COVID-19 pandemic also found several obstacles in its implementation.²⁰ According to the Head of the Malang Class I Correctional Institution, Anak Agung Gede Krisna, quoted from several news circulating on online news portals, put forward obstacles in the implementation of providing assimilation for prisoners.²¹ “The obstacle in granting assimilation in Class I Correctional Institution Malang is the large number of prisoners in the prison, which makes the screening process to grant assimilation take quite a lot of time because there is a process and filing. Another thing that can be a problem is the readiness of prisoners to return to society because

¹⁸ Azizan Syah, “Analisis Yuridis Keputusan Menteri Hukum Dan HAM Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengeluaran Dan Pembebasan Narapidana Dan Anak Melalui Asimilasi Dan Integrasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan Dan Penanggulangan Penyebaran Covid-19” (2020).

¹⁹ Ajid Thohir et al., “The Struggle Of Freemasonry And Islamic Ideology In The Twentieth Century During Colonialization In Indonesia,” *Heliyon* 7, no. 10 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08237>.

²⁰ Ria Fitriani, Luqman Hakim, and Oscar Radian Danar, “Early Portraits of Government Policy in Dealing with Covid-19 in Indonesia,” *Jurnal Wacana* 24, no. 2 (2021): 59–70.

²¹ Anak Agung Gede Krisna, “Pendapat,” n.d.

assimilation here can be given when prisoners who will be given assimilation must have a deterrent effect on themselves because they have served a period of detention, and the skills that have been given by the prison can be capital to return to society.”

The same expression was also stated by Sofia Andriani the Head of the Adult Community Guidance Sub-Section of the Class I Correctional Center for Malang City (KaSubsle Bimkemas Adult Clients). He revealed several obstacles both in granting assimilation and implementing assimilation, including:²²

1. The granting of assimilation must be based on the deterrent effect that has been felt by prisoners because they regret having committed a criminal offense and have served half or two-thirds of their prison term;
2. The readiness of prisoners to return to society, with the aim that they can be accepted back in the community where they live;
3. Supervision of the assimilation program is hampered by technology, which means that prisoners who are released with assimilation have a mandatory obligation to report every Monday and Thursday, which is mandatory to report online due to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic;
4. Some prisoners reside in rural areas, which results in slightly disrupted internet access;
5. Lack of Human Resources (HR) from Bapas to conduct field supervision for prisoners who receive assimilation who live in rural areas;
6. Delinquency or personal factors of prisoners who received assimilation, sometimes they cheat the mandatory reporting process or even do not carry out their obligations at all by changing the cellphone number used for mandatory reporting.

C. Efforts can be made to resolve obstacles in the implementation of government policies related to the assimilation of prisoners to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 at the Lowokwaru Class 1 Correctional Institution in Malang.

Efforts that can be made to overcome obstacles in providing assimilation for prisoners as well as the process of implementation and supervision of assimilation can be done in the most basic way, namely the selection process for prisoners who need attention. Assimilation itself is intended for prisoners whose classification of criminal acts is a minor crime or whose punishment is under five (5) years. The aspect of good behavior of the convict and the active

²² Sofia Andriani, “Wawancara Di Bapas Kelas I Kota Malang, Pada Tanggal 8 Desember 2021.” 2021.

participation of the convict in the coaching program can be taken into consideration by the prison to grant assimilation to the convict. On the same occasion, Sofia Andriani also revealed programs or efforts to overcome obstacles in the implementation and supervision of assimilation, including:²³

1. Supervision of prisoners who receive assimilation is carried out using mandatory reporting for prisoners who receive assimilation every Monday and Thursday, with the current conditions, namely the existence of COVID-19, mandatory reporting is carried out online through the Zoom application;
2. Related to the problem of internet access and the geographical conditions of prisoners who live in rural areas, the Bapas will conduct a field survey by directly visiting the addresses of prisoners who receive assimilation.

The most important point is the person of the prisoner. Before being assimilated, the prisoner must be an individual who has changed for the better and is ready to return to society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis of the above legal writing, it can be concluded that: The implications of government policies related to the assimilation of prisoners during the COVID-19 pandemic are divided into two views, in terms of a positive view, granting assimilation to prisoners can reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and reduce the capacity of correctional institutions which are currently overloaded which has the potential to become a place for the development of the Covid-19 virus. In terms of negative views, the provision of assimilation for prisoners has the potential to increase the crime rate because prisoners who are given assimilation repeat criminal acts because they have not received a deterrent effect while carrying out their criminal sanctions.

The obstacles experienced by the Malang Class I Correctional Institution in implementing assimilation for prisoners during the Covid-19 pandemic are the screening process of prisoners which takes a long time due to the large number of prisoners in the prison, and also the granting of assimilation must be based on the inmate having received a deterrent effect while serving his sentence. Supervision after granting assimilation is also an obstacle felt by Malang Class I Correctional Institution.

The efforts made by the Malang Class I Correctional Institution in the implementation of assimilation for prisoners during the Covid-19 pandemic are by increasing supervision of prisoners who receive assimilation to prevent repetition of criminal acts, strengthening the

²³ Andriani.



selection process for prisoners who will receive assimilation on the basis that these prisoners have had a deterrent effect on their past actions. Coordination between law enforcement officials must be improved so that there is good legal synergy and the objectives in the Permenkumham can be achieved. Based on the above conclusions, the author's suggestions are: Advice to the community, the perception or view that prisoners are bad people must be eliminated, because this stigma makes it difficult for prisoners to return to society after serving their sentences; Suggestions to law enforcement officials, namely the Malang Class I Correctional Institution and the police (Malang Police), there is a need for legal synergy in law enforcement in this assimilation process because the assimilation process takes a long time and the supervision process is weak; Suggestions to the government, especially the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, there is a need for a separate regulation governing field techniques in the implementation and supervision of assimilation for prisoners which can be the basis for the work of law enforcement officials.

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