

CLASS 1 COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS BANDAR LAMPUNG ARE USING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENCE TO GROW ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS

^{*1}Alexandro Junior Saragih, ²Ali Muhammad

^{*1,2}Politeknik Ilmu Pemasaryakatan

Email: ^{*1}alexgaringging06@gmail.com, ²alimuhammad32@poltekip.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the implementation coaching independence for prisoners to grow their ability to entrepreneurship in correctional Class 1 Bandar Lampung. The research methods used are qualitative and were implemented for one month in July and September. During the study results obtained, implementation coaching independence in Correctional Institutions Class I Bandar Lampung for establishing ability entrepreneurship is still not adequate. This is influenced by factors inhibitory, namely: limitations in budget, lack of means and feelings, lack of expertise in his field, as well as a feeling of laziness that influences the inhabitant. Therefore, it's expected that Prison Class I Bandar Lampung increases the program for more independence, which is effective for citizens and builds more spirit in the follow-activity entrepreneurship carried out by prisons in Class I Bandar Lampung.

Keywords : Implementation coaching, independence prisoner, ability entrepreneurship

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi pembinaan kemandirian narapidana untuk menumbuhkan kemampuan berwirausaha di lembaga pemsaryakatan kelas 1 bandar lampung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dan dilaksanakan selama satu bulan pada bulan Juli - September. Selama melakukan penelitian hasil yang didapatkan adalah implementasi pembinaan kemandirian di Lembaga Pemsaryakatan Kelas I Bandar Lampung untuk menubuhkan kemampuan berwirausaha masih kurang memadai. Karena hal tersebut di pengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor penghambat yaitu: keterbatasan anggaran, kurangnya sarana dan perasana, kurangnya tenaga ahli di bidangnya, serta rasa malas yang mempenagruhi warga binaan tersebut. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan Lapas Kelas I Bandar Lampung meningkatkan program kemandirian yang lebih efektif agar warga binaan lebih semangat dalam mengikuti kegiatan kewirausahaan yang di laksanakan oleh Lapas Kelas I Bandar Lampung.

Kata kunci: Implementasi pembinaan, kemandirian narapidana, kemampuan berwirausaha

Introduction

Deviations are common in society and can occur at any time and location. Deviation social is an action carried out by some people who do not pay attention to the norms, rules, and values that apply in society, well, from a religious or religious point of view. In life in society, everyone has restrictive rules on how to do and behave politely, so that can be considered well by society (Dinata, 2023). Johari & Purwanto (2022) explain the institution. Correctional is one place to provide coaching

to inmates so they can integrate more well with the public.. According to Article 1 paragraph (18) of Law Invite Number 22 of 2022 Concerning Corrections, the next correctional institution called prison is an institution or running place that provides coaching to prisoners. In Article 2, paragraph (b), it is stated that system corrections are held To objectively increase the quality personality and independence of the inmates so that they are aware of their errors, fix themselves, and not repeat criminals, so they can be accepted back by the environment, society, and yes, life in a way reasonable as good, obedient citizens, law, responsibility, answer, and get an active role in development;

Correctional institutions have their own functions. For the inhabitant to build it to become more human, OK, be aware of the mistakes that have been made, and no one will repeat or follow any criminals they do, so they can actively return to the public in developing nations and states. In terms of this support from society, it is really needed to support the coaching process with accepting return inhabitant built in the environment public, although in former status prisoner. In the Regulations Government Number 31 of 1999 Concerning Development and Guidance of Inmates Correctional Article 3 Letters (g., h., i.,) it is explained that coaching and mentoring personality as well as independence cover reintegration healthy with society, skills work, and practice work and production. There are regulations that, then, the correctional institution has a strong basis for coaching prisoners (Rafiq Meilandi et al., 2024).

According to Rahmah (2019), based on the latest data on the number of residents in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung in October 2023, as many as 1084 prisoners were detained. With this, prison Class I Bandar Lampung included a prison whose occupants were overloaded. This matter can happen because there are encouraging factors for somebody to follow deviation. Other causes can be action deviation that is weak economy, high level unemployment, indeed different social ties, an outlet for feelings of disappointment that are experienced, and existing desire to fast-finish existing problems (Romagni, 2017). Criminal acts that occur in society are most often in the background, backed by a weak economy and a lack thereof of field work for the public. As a result, possible social deviation triggers public outrage for violating the law and the consequences residents in prison. Keep going with experience enhancement (Ridwan, 2017).

Prisoners can play an active role in their communities by providing free and responsible answers. Apart from that, the goals of coaching inmates in prison are to return the life and livelihood of prisoners who have been lost. Because of the entangled law during the punishment of the crime (adriyanta et al., 2017), Prisoners can also play an active role in the growth economy, whether while in prison or after they are released. The well-being of inmates built into prisons can be improved through appropriate training and coaching programs (Wisaksono et al., 2017). Coaching independence is its own objective. For the potential possessed by prisoners and children, education in correctional facilities covers coaching on creativity, talent, and expertise. Implementation of

coaching programs: independence, neither prisoner nor child; education of correctional officers assisted by officers; use of creativity, talents, interests, and skills so that they can own a mark economically and purposefully after they finish serving their sentence in prison; provision of skills and abilities for them to continue their lives with more economy Good so that they never again fell into violating act law (Arfa et al., 2019; Panjaitan, 2023; Rani & Slamet, 2021; Wijaya & Avianto, 2020).

In terms of this businessman, it is considered a solution or the right answer to overcome problem economics, where the goal of entrepreneurship is to push the economy and technology (Bukarakombang, 2017; Rionaldi, 2019; Yuli, 2023). Entrepreneurship is the ability to get creative from results, think creatively in a frame, realize innovation, utilize opportunity, and achieve success. The creative and innovative thought process can start with ideas and thoughts to create innovation new and different from previously (Jannah, 2023; Juliana, 2015). Entrepreneurship can be developed through training and coaching. Entrepreneurship, in essence, must be owned by young people to realize the development of a nation and state. This matter No close possibility can apply to prisoners and children educated in correctional facilities. Through enhanced interest and motivation, businessmen can help with government programs. To overcome the problem unemployment in Indonesia, Attitude and motivational entrepreneurship owned by prisoners and children in educational correctional institutions can create a field Work for himself alone after free. Efforts to pounding soul businessman to prisoners and children educate correctional can be done through coaching attitude Narapaidana to entrepreneurship. Coachinga positive attitude toward prisoners started with coaching independence. The goal is to develop talents, interests, ideas, and creativity, leading prisoners to characteristic features or characteristics of entrepreneurship.

The majority of prisoners choose business trade after going out of prison to continue their lives because they already get motivation, education, and entrepreneurship from business trade. Other reasons were mentioned that business trade is more easily applied in the public environment, although an ex-prisoner is not bound by a by a contract to work with a company. Of course, development training for businessmen is very important because it can push the appearance diverse chances for entrepreneurship in the world of work that is entering the era of globalization and development technology everywhere (Juliana, 2015; Pramana & Subroto, 2022; Triyanto, 2020). With a strong foundation, entrepreneurship is very important for the present and the future. Experience gained from education and training during the period of becoming residents Prison.

Methods

Approach used in the study This study is descriptive, with a qualitative approach. Research purposes: This is to explain existing facts based on words and pictures. Jaya (2020) states that the method study qualitative is also called an artistic method because there is a more research process in

nature art or not enough patterns, as well as an interpretive method because research data results are more in accordance with the data found in the field. Additionally, method qualitative or method study naturalistic is research conducted on natural conditions without prior planning.

Study This approach is descriptive-qualitative. According to Creswell, a case study, or 'case study', is one part of a method-focused qualitative study in One case is certain in a way based on the in-depth information that has been collected (Iswadi et al., 2023). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the method study, descriptive-qualitative through studies, is something suitable. To get information with a method, describe the condition that exists. Study This will focus on how method officers in Class I Prison in Bandar Lampung provide coaching programs and independence to prisoners.

Results and Discussion

A. Implementation of the Independence Program in the Field Entrepreneurship Prison Class I Bandar Lampung

In implementing fostering independence programs in prisons Class I Bandar Lampung, necessary prepared his planning. Planning This aims to be a coaching program independence This can walk in accordance with objective. Prepared planning Prison Class I Bandar Lampung includes coaching program materials, schedule implementation, facilities and infrastructure that will be required during the coaching process taking place. Implementation implemented party Prison in apply fostering independence programs for prisoner is as following:

1. Selection of Interests and Talents

The implementation of coaching programs for independence in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung was carried out using a selection system based on the interests and talents of the inmates. This selection process was conducted prior to the commencement of coaching and tailored to the specific coaching program to be undertaken. Before the Correctional Inmates enter Prison Class I Bandar Lampung, they are assisted by Resident Correctional Officers to undergo assessments to identify their talents and interests. Once their talents and interests are known and registered, the prison authorities proceed with the selection process based on the inmates' work history, which has been confirmed during the registration process. The initial step taken by the prison authorities is to assess the talents and potential of the Correctional Inmates using a method similar to the TPP trial exercise related to coaching for independence, which aligns with the inmates' interests and potential. This approach aims to provide a clear direction for the implementation process, ensuring that the inmates' potential is further developed over time.

Based on the theory of implementation policy, the implementation process will not begin until goals and objectives are set or identified by policy decisions. Implementation involves a series of activities carried out by various actors, ultimately aiming to achieve appropriate results

aligned with the goals or targets of the policy. If this theory is applied to the context of prison policy to determine suitable activities for the inmates, it is essential to have a system in place to assess the inmates before they enter prison. This ensures that the efforts made by the prison authorities are in line with the desired achievements.

2. Briefing

Instructions carried out by the Correctional Institution after conducting assessments are aimed at ensuring that inmates are prepared before engaging in the development of self-reliance programs. These instructions, conducted by prison authorities, take into account the interests and potential of each inmate. Prior to providing briefings to the inmates, especially after conducting purposeful assessments to identify their interests and talents, the correctional services will determine the suitable coaching program for each inmate. Based on the results of the selection of interests and talents, the inmates can then prepare for the coaching sessions. Prison Class I Bandar Lampung has prepared a coaching program for independence, which includes activities such as filtering, sewing, carpentry (furniture making), laundry, hairdressing, fisheries, and agriculture.

3. Setting the Goals of the Independence Program

Coaching for independence in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung aims to implement structured and appropriate coaching objectives as planned. This independence program is designed to enable inmates to become independent and capable of sustaining their livelihood after their release from prison. The independence program in correctional institutions Class I Bandar Lampung aims to:

- a. Provide provisions for WBP to continue their livelihood.
- b. Equip WBP with skills that they can utilize to sustain their lives after leaving prison.
- c. Offer useful knowledge to WBP that they can apply to future jobs, thus preventing them from violating the law again.

The Independence Coaching activity aims to ensure that WBP can apply the knowledge gained during their training in prison once they are released, thus enabling them to contribute positively to society and become sources of inspiration. This initiative not only benefits the inmates but also contributes to the welfare of the prison staff. The output from these coaching and independence activities is not only sold within the prison but also to the public. One of the standout products of Prison Class I Bandar Lampung is filtering and sewing. The proceeds from filter sales are deposited into the prison treasury, with a portion used as capital for future filter production and the remainder allocated as wages for inmates through the premium system.

4. Materials and Methods for the Development of the Independence Program

During the implementation of training programs in correctional facilities, inmates are provided with materials to practice. These materials are directly provided by the Independence Trustee and cover topics such as tool usage and skill development according to the inmates' interests and talents. In Prison Class I Bandar Lampung, this process is conducted similarly to a third party, which has entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with BLK (an institution). BLK sends instructors to facilitate the training program, which focuses on developing the inmates' independence. Additionally, a question-and-answer method is employed to ensure comprehensive understanding among the participants.

Observations in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung reveal that the independence program is implemented through training sessions. Before commencing the training, inmates receive the necessary materials to prepare them for the program. This approach ensures that inmates are well-equipped to engage in the training activities effectively. The coaching model adopted in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung is a structured self-reliance program that includes exposure to materials, direct practice, and supervision by instructors.

5. Implementation of the Independence Program

The purpose of implementation coaching for inhabitant-built This is in order for them to develop their potential to be more positive, with an objective mainly direct inhabitant built after going out later becoming productive people to be more good again from the moment he serves his sentence. Activity This aim is to develop skills possessed by citizens and build them in order to, at the moment, return to the public and not again repeat violating the law. Development of independence programs with giving various types of skills to inhabitant purposeful building for knowledge and provisions when later they are already free.

According to Drucker, in his book entitled "Innovation and Entrepreneurship, there is a discussion about theory economics. He explains that theory economics prioritizes the opportunity effort that will emerge and develop if there is an opportunity economy (Harmony, 2024; Khuswatun, 2019). From the results of the of the observations made by the writer, yes, a number of implementations of the independence program on entrepreneurship are prioritized in prisons in Class I Bandar Lampung, namely filtering and sewing activities.

a. Filter Activities

At Class I Prison in Bandar Lampung, inmates receive direct training on screening activities through practice. The inmates are taught how to filter; this aims to enable them to produce crafts that will later be sold. Officers will later use social media to market the inmates' crafts. This self-reliance program It is hoped that this

will provide knowledge for inmates that can be used in their lives after leaving the correctional institution.

Through this screening independence training, the inmates can foster an entrepreneurial spirit, equipping them with knowledge and enabling them to open small businesses, thereby reducing their exposure to actions that violate the law.

b. Sewing Activities

Sewing training aims to develop the potential, interests, and talents of inmates, which can be useful for living a more independent life. This training teaches inmates how to create sewing patterns and how to sew correctly. This activity is supported by sewing training from the Work Activities Center (BLK), which collaborates with Bandar Lampung Class I Prison. This aims to ensure that inmates, after receiving sewing training, have an entrepreneurial spirit that can be used after serving a sentence in prison.

From the statement, it can be concluded that there is an independence program in prison. Class I Bandar Lampung can grow soul entrepreneurship for inhabitant built for can develop and open business alone after they free from prison.

c. Evaluation of the Independence Program

To see the success of the coaching program, independence provided by the Correctional Institution Class I Bandar Lampung needs evaluation. To know so far where coaching has succeeded. The evaluation carried out by the party prison To know the extent to which the independence program has been successful in walking in prison, Class I Bandar Lampung is as follows:

- 1) A product's production signifies the success of the independence development program.
- 2) By looking at existing results, capital spent and whether it is growing or sustainable. For example, if the results of the skills taught are developed and consistently produced, this means there will be an increase in the development of independence.

6. Inhibiting Factors Faced in Prison Class I Bandar Lampung in Carrying Out the Development Program Independence Towards Inmates

Correctional Institution Class I Bandar Lampung has factors that support and inhibit the implementation of the self-reliance program. This . Supporting factors obtained in party prison exist from source power, society, and government. The owner or individual inhabitant's desire to become better than before is another supportive factor. The joy and enthusiasm shown by the inhabitants have become the most influential factors in the implementation of the coaching

program. This is to make it more optimal and appropriate for the expected goal. There are also factors that hinder the independence of a coaching program at Correctional Institutions Class I Bandar Lampung:

a. Laziness

After researchers do observation in the field, they find that one factor inhibits application coaching independence. There is a feeling of laziness that the inmates have. This feeling of laziness is with the residents of That Alone. They follow the self-reliance program, but still have a sense of laziness, and they have not yet thought about their activities after being released from prison. It is known that the feeling of laziness that one has built up is a factor in the implementation of the self-reliance program. According to the researcher, to reduce feelings of laziness towards the inhabitant, the building must be given a new culture before starting activity work. For example, the officer should always give motivation before starting activity work, do yell, yell every day before starting activity work, and do ice-breaking in between coaching.

b. Limitations Budget , Facilities and Infrastructure .

After researchers do field observations, they see that there are inhibiting factors in the implementation fostering independence programs, namely a lack of budget, facilities, and infrastructure owned by Prison Class I Bandar Lampung. Correctional Institution is the agency that is owned by the government, so all prison funding needs for Class I Bandar Lampung are covered by the government. In carrying out coaching independence, you needed adequate facilities and infrastructure; however, however with existing budget limitations, you have Prison Class I Bandar Lampung, which became a constraint in developing independence programs in prisons.

Success implementation, according to Merilee S. Grindle, is influenced by two variables: policy (content of policy) and environment (context of implementation) (Karina & Banjarnahor, 2024; Ramadhan et al., 2022). Variables include: to what extent interest group target or target group contained in fill policy; the type of benefits received by the target group; the extent of the desired change from A policy; and whether the location a program is already right. A policy mentions the implementer in detail and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

According to theory, success in implementation is greatly influenced by the existence adequate resources, whereas what happened in the Bandar Lampung Class I Prison were resources. Still not enough adequate. This is because owned resources in Class I prisons in Bandar Lampung still exist, depending on the government.

Meanwhile, according to researchers, supposedly the results of training independence that have been achieved can be managed to fulfill the remaining resources, which are not enough.

Conclusion

After a thorough discussion of the problem above, it can be concluded that there are seven self-reliance development programs in the Bandar Lampung Class I Prison, namely filter activities, sewing convection, carpentry (furniture), laundry, barbering, fishing, and agriculture. The implementation of the self-reliance development program implemented by Bandar Lampung Class I Prison is: a) selecting the interests and talents of the inmates; b) providing direction to the inmates; c) determining the goals of the coaching program; d) providing materials and methods for developing the self-reliance program; e) implementing the independence program; and f) evaluating the independence program.

Then, the inhibiting factors faced by Bandar Lampung Class I Prison in implementing the implementation of self-reliance development for inmates are: a) Budget limitations which are the main factor in hampering the independence program in Bandar Lampung Class I Prison, the very minimal budget makes Bandar Lampung Class I Prison collaborating with external agencies and empowering employees and prisoners, c) Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support activities, this has resulted in activities running at Class I Penitentiary in Bandar Lampung running less than optimally, d) Lack of expert teaching staff in their fields, where inmates need special experts in a field so that the work activities they carry out can run optimally , e) The feeling of laziness that inmates have means that they do not have the motivation to carry out development of the self-reliance program in the Bandar Lampung Class I Prison. This is due to the lack of new innovations in independence training.

In implementing the independence program, prisons in Class I Bandar Lampung did training already, OK, but there are a number of necessary factors that can be repaired and improved, like factors inhibitory like limitations in budget, lack of means and feelings, lack of power in his field, as well as a feeling of laziness that influences the inhabitant. Prison Class I Bandar Lampung applies method training with method do practice in a way go ahead and do it counseling as well as give motivation to inhabitant construction to improve interest in entrepreneurship at a time suppress people's laziness construction and factors inhibitor others carried out by Correctional Institution officers, researchers in develop empowerment for inhabitant built, prison Class I Bandar Lampung collaborates with agencies outside such as Job Training Centers, Agriculture Services, Industry Services and Regional Heads as Governor .

References

- Ardiyanta , V., Wisaksono , B., & Sri .A, AME (2017). IMPLEMENTATION OF FULFILLING THE RIGHTS OF PRISONERS IN THE CLASS II B DETENTION HOUSE, BLORA DISTRICT ACCORDING TO LAW NUMBER 12 OF 1995 CONCERNING COMMUNITATION. *Diponegoro Law Journal* , 6 (1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dlj.2017.15658>
- Arfa, N., Nur, S., & Monita, Y. (2019). Coaching Patterns To Prisoner Lifetime In Policy The implementation . *Journal of Social Sciences Humanities* , 3 (2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jssh.v3i2.8428>
- Bukarakombang , Y. (2017). DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONERS IN CLASS IIA COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY OF MANADO (ACCORDING TO LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 12 OF 1995 CONCERNING COMMUNITY COMMUNITIES). *LEX CRIMEN* , 6 (8), Article 8. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/17938>
- Dinata , A. (2023). *CAREER GUIDANCE IN DEVELOPING LIFE SKILLS FOR PRISONERS IN CLASS IIA COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS IN KOTABUMI* [Diploma, UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG]. <http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/31516/>
- Harmono , H. (2024). THE NATURE OF LAW IN COMPARATIVE LAW PERSPECTIVE. *ANAYASA : Journal of Legal Studies* , 1 (2 January), Article 2 January. <https://doi.org/10.61397/ays.v1i2.101>
- Iswadi , I., Karnati, N., & Andry B, A. (2023). *CASE STUDY Design and Method Robert K.Yin* . Adab Publishers.
- Jannah, M. (2023). *Formation Child's Personality Through Service Caring for Substitute Parents : Descriptive Study at LKSA Amanah Hati Ponorogo Orphanage* . <https://repository.unej.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/119464>
- Jaya, IMLM (2020). *Research methods Quantitative and Qualitative : Theory, Application , and Real Research* . Great Indonesian Child.
- Johari, SF, & Purwanto, H. (2022). Effectiveness Coaching Recidivism in Detention Center Class IIB Wonosobo reviewed from Aspect Criminology . *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (IJCLC)* , 3 (3), Article 3. <https://doi.org/10.18196/ijclc.v3i3.17474>
- Juliana, S. (2015). Implementation Coaching Independence Prisoners in Correctional Institutions Class II A Bengkalis Regency Bengkalis . *WEDANA: Journal of Government, Politics and Bureaucracy Studies* , 1 (1), Article 1.
- Karina, I., & Banjarnahor , JW (2024). DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERMITTED BY HUSBAND AGAINST WIFE FROM A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. *ANAYASA : Journal of Legal Studies* , 1 (2 January), Article 2 January. <https://doi.org/10.61397/ays.v1i2.100>
- Khuswatun , C. (2019). *IMPLEMENTATION OF A JOB GUIDANCE PROGRAM IN EMPOWERING PRISONERS IN CLASS IIA WOMEN'S PRISONS SEMARANG* [Other, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences]. <http://eprints.undip.ac.id/75187/>
- Panjaitan, R. (2023). CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR: STRATEGY IN INVESTING. *Journal Management And Business* , 426–432.
- Pramana, AS, & Subroto, M. (2022). Optimization Activity Work Laduta Bistro as a Means of Assimilation Outside the Walls in Prisons Class IIA Tangerang. *Tambusai Education Journal* , 6 (1), 8301–8308. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jptam.v6i1.3702>

- Rafiq Meilandi , M., Anrial , A., & Aditya Putra, R. (2024). *Communication engagement officers and prisoners related to the coaching and training process skills in prison class II-a district rejang lebong* [Undergraduate, STATE CURUP INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC RELIGION]. <http://e-theses.iaincurup.ac.id/5712/>
- Rahmah, SRS (2019). IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS FOR PREGNANT WOMEN PRISONERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. *DAS SOLLEN LEGAL JOURNAL* , 3 (1), Article 1. <http://ejournal.unisi.ac.id/index.php/das-sollen/article/view/1320>
- Ramadhan, D., Kusumaningtyas , D., & Sardanto , R. (2022). DESIGN OF THE “CREATEEZ” E-COMMERCE BUSINESS START-UP USING THE DESIGN THINKING METHOD. *National Seminar on Management , Economics and Accounting* , 7 , 53–59.
- Rani, AP, & Slamet, S. (2021). Implementation Evaluation Risk and Assessment Need Prisoner Based on Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Man Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2013 concerning Risk Assessment and Needs Assessment for Prisoners and Correctional Clients (Study at the Class IIA Wirogunan Correctional Institution , Yogyakarta). *Recidive : Journal of Criminal Law and Prevention Crime* , 6 (1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v6i1.47718>
- Ridwan, M. (2017). IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS (Implementation Of Personality Development In The Correctional Institutions). *Journal De Jure Legal Research* , 16 (3), Article 3. <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2016.V16.323-336>
- Rionaldi , A. (2019). *IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION NO 31 OF 1999 REGARDING PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONERS IN PATI COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS* [Undergraduate, Sultan Agung Islamic University]. <https://repository.unissula.ac.id/16056/>
- Romadoni , S.F. (2017). *IMPLEMENTATION OF COACHING AND MENTORING POLICIES AS CHARACTER EDUCATION FOR PRISONERS IN YOGYAKARTA CLASS IIA COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS* . 6 (5), 478–490.
- Triyanto, MA (2020). *IMPLEMENTATION OF COACHING PATTERNS FOR DRUG PRISONERS* . 7 (2), 317–327. <https://doi.org/10.31604/justitia.v7i1.317-327>
- Wijaya, E., & Avianto , AS (2020). CHALLENGES FOR FULFILLING THE RIGHTS OF COUNCILATION FOR PRISONERS. *USM LAW REVIEW JOURNAL* , 3 (2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v3i2.2687>
- Wisaksono , B., Sri .A, AME, & Ardiyanta *, V. (2017). Implementation of the Fulfillment of Prisoners ' Rights in Detention Centers Class II B Regency Blora According to Constitution Number 12 of 1995 Concerning Correctional . *Diponegoro Law Review* , 6 (1), 1–14.
- Yuli, M. (2023). *EMPOWERMENT AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZENS OF CLASS II A COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS (LAPAS) KOTABUMI NORTH LAMPUNG DISTRICT THESIS* [Masters, UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG]. <http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/28407/>