

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSIMILATION AND INTEGRATION PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR INMATES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correctional Services states that the correctional system is organized in order for inmates aware of mistakes, improve, and do not repeat crimes that have been committed in connection with the current Covid-19 outbreak. The Government of Indonesia sets policies for assimilation and integration rights. The two programs are interconnected with each other, where assimilation is a way of fostering inmates, both in children and adults by releasing inmates by blending them into the community. While the integration program is a program given to inmates and children to be released on condition, in addition there is also leave for inmates when going free and leave with conditions for convicts of terrorism, narcotics, corruption, state security crimes, human rights, as well as organized crimes with foreign nationals in accordance with Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 No. 99 of 2012. The problems in this study are how the implementation of assimilation and integration policies for inmates during the Covid-19 pandemic and how the impact of violations of the Assimilation and Integration Program for inmates during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research method used in this study uses empirical juridical research supplemented by literature studies. Empirical juridical research aims to analyze the problem by combining legal materials with primary data obtained in the field. The result of the discussion in the matter is an assimilation program implemented at home for adult inmates is provided that the prison term is less than 2/3 of the criminal period and for child inmates is given with the provision of 1/2 of the prison term. Both are counted until December 31, 2020 provided that the inmate is not undergoing subsidies and related to Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012. If during assimilation commit a new crime, they will face two legal consequences. First, according to the crimes they committed. Second, get additional punishment for serving a period of assimilation. The threat of prison in the form of isolation cells is also ready to be applied to inmates assimilation and interrogation.

Keywords: Policy; Assimilation; Integration; Inmates; Covid-19 Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social people where every individual cannot live alone and behave at will, even though most people have the nature to live freely and freely. So that everyone is obliged to maintain their attitude and nature for the sake of the continuity of public life.¹ This is because, man is god's most perfect creature.²

For the sake of the continuity of a normal, comfortable and peaceful life, the Indonesian state applies the rules of criminal law. Where the enforceability of criminal sanctions if someone violates the provisions of the criminal. The sentencing of criminal sanctions is not intended as revenge for the actions committed by the perpetrator, but also to provide guidance and guidance. The formulation of the purpose of criminal sanctions is:³

1. Protect the community by preventing crime through the enforcement of legal norms;
2. Fostering inmates to re-socialize with the community;
3. Provide a sense of peace to the community by restoring balance due to existing conflicts;
4. Freeing the guilt felt by the convicted.

On the basis of this purpose, in imposing criminal sanctions against a person who commits criminal acts need to be considered elements that are:⁴

1. Humanity, in the sense that the criminalization upholds the dignity and dignity of a person;
2. Educative, in the sense that the criminalization is able to make the person fully aware of the actions done and cause him to have a positive and constructive mental attitude for the efforts to combat crime;
3. Justice, in the sense that the criminalization is felt fair (both by the condemned and by the victim or by the community)

Article 2 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correctional Services states that the correctional system is held in order for inmates to realize mistakes, correct themselves, and not repeat crimes that have been committed. This is to prepare inmates in order to have a healthy integrity with the community. Therefore, implementing the correctional system requires community participation either by cooperating in coaching or with whom willing to accept back inmates who have finished serving their sentences.

In connection with the current Covid-19 outbreak, the Government of Indonesia is re-implementing the assimilation program and granting integration rights for inmates, both children and adults. Assimilation program is a program provided by the government

¹ Gatot Supramono. 2017. *Bagaimana Mendampingi Seseorang di Pengadilan*. Jakarta. Djambatan. P. 1.

² Supriadi. 2018. *Etika dan Tanggung Jawab Profesi Hukum Di Indonesia*. Jakarta. Sinar Grafika. P.1

³ Rusli Muhammad. 2019. *Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia*. Yogyakarta. UII Press. p. 102

⁴ Hanafi Amrani. 2019. *Politik Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana*. Yogyakarta. UII Press. p.128-129

in order to foster inmates by blending them with the community. Meanwhile, the integration rights program is a government program to grant parole, conditional leave to inmates other than the crimes listed in Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012, namely terrorism, narcotics, corruption, state security crimes, human rights and transnational crimes. Integration rights are also not granted to inmates who are foreign nationals.

The release of inmates this time is part of the government's efforts to stop the spread of Covid-19 in prisons and prisons. The policy that was excluded for drug and corruption inmates was also made due to the overcapacity of correctional institutions and prisons. Therefore, Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna H Laoly issued Decree Number M.HH-19. PK.01.04.04 Year 2020 on The Release and Release of Inmates and Children through Assimilation and Integration in order to Prevent and Counter the Spread of Covid-19.⁵

Based on this, in decree Number M.HH-19. PK.01.04.04 Year 2020 on The Release and Release of Inmates and Children Through Assimilation and Integration, that the expenditure of inmates and children through assimilation is carried out for inmates who two-thirds of the criminal period until December 31, 2020, children who are half the criminal period until December 31, 2020. As before the Corona Pandemic, from the past has been initiated a program to reduce the number of prisoners in prison, for example with the proposal to optimize criminal prosecution in the form of criminal fines, conditional criminal and penal mediation, whose implementation still requires adjustment and changes in criminal law and criminal system. As part of the Integrated Criminal Justice System.⁶

The problems in this study are:

1. How is the implementation of assimilation and integration policy for inmates during the Covid-19 pandemic?
2. What is the impact of violations of the Assimilation and Integration Program for inmates during the Covid-19 pandemic?

The research method used in this study uses empirical juridical research supplemented by literature studies. Empirical juridical research aims to analyze the problem by combining legal materials with primary data obtained in the field.

DISCUSSION

A. Implementation Of Assimilation And Integration Program During The Covid-19 Pandemic For Inmates In Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued a policy related to the provision of assimilation and integration through Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 in order to prevent and counter the spread of Covid-19 which is still getting opposition in some circles of society. People think that the policy is a mistake because inside the Correctional Institution or Prison, the inmates seem to be quarantined and support the government's program to stay at home.

Assimilation and integration programs are not new, but rather programs that have been running for a long time before the Covid-19 problem occurred in The State of Indonesia. The implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 in order to prevent and cope with the spread of Covid-19 contains requirements in providing assimilation and integration of inmates in order not much different from the previous regulation passed in Number 3 of 2018 concerning the terms and procedures for granting remission, assimilation, family visit leave, parole, leave before release and conditional leave.

The fundamental difference is actually only in the implementation of the assimilation program which is based on Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 the assimilation program is carried out at home. This is in line with government policy to implement social distancing. Not only that, the implementation of the assimilation program is also supervised by community supervisors, as Community Guidance is a functional official of law enforcement who conducts community research, mentoring, supervision, and mentoring of children inside and outside the criminal justice process.⁷

Therefore, the policy will not affect the ultimate goal of the assimilation program, i.e. every Community Correctional Community can re-mingle with the community and have skills. Although there are cases where inmates who get assimilation programs at home commit new crimes or repeat the same crimes. But of the many who get the program only a few inmates do and this can not be an indicator that the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 is wrong or failed.

The coaching and mentoring program will not run optimally without the support of all parties, including local governments and communities. The local government can also supervise from officials closest to the community, namely RT and encourage that inmates who are undergoing assimilation programs and correctional clients undergoing integration can contribute in advancing regional development. The community is also expected to provide trust and moral support so that they can return to society.

⁵ Cegah Covid-19 Menyebar di Lembaga pemasyarakatan, Pembebasan Narapidana Dipercepat", melalui <https://bebas.kompas.id/>, retrieved February 7, 2021, at 10:00 a.m.

⁶ Andreas Eno Tirtakusuma, "Modifikasi Pelaksanaan Putusan Pengadilan (Kajian Pengeluaran dan Pembebasan Narapidana dan Anak Melalui Asimilasi dan Integrasi Dalam Rangka Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Penyebaran Covid-19)", dalam SELISIK : Jurnal Hukum, Volume 6, No. 1, Juni 2020, diterbitkan oleh Program Ilmu Magister Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Pancasila., p. 17

⁷ M. Nasir Djamil. 2015. *Anak Bukan untuk Dihukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, p.169.

The release and release of inmates and children, carried out through assimilation and integration, namely:

1. Expenditure through assimilation, carried out with the following provisions:
 - a. For inmates whose criminal period is 2/3 and for children whose 1/2 criminal period falls until December 31, 2020;
 - b. Not a foreign national and inmate who carries out the subsider's detention period;
 - c. the implementation is carried out at home;
 - d. The assimilation decree is issued by the Head of the Correctional Institution, the Head of the Special Development Institute for Children, and the Head of the Prison.
2. Release through integration (parole, parole and leave before release), is done with the following conditions:
 - a. The period of imprisonment that has been carried out by the inmate for 2/3 of the prison term and 1/2 of the prison term for the child;
 - b. Crimes committed by inmates are not criminal as stipulated in Government Regulation 99 of 2012;
 - c. Prisoners who are released do not feel from a foreign country and are not serving a subsider prison term;
 - d. Integration exemption is proposed by using the database system in the correctional unit;
 - e. Once proposed, it will be approved by the Directorate General of Corrections through the Letter of Integration Library.

The documents attached to obtain assimilation, in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 concerning The Terms of Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights, namely:

1. Photocopy of excerpts of the judge's decision and news of the implementation of the court's decision;
2. Evidence has paid the full amount of fines and replacement money in accordance with the court's decision or carry out subsider replacement fines carried out at home under supervision by the Prosecutor's Office and The Correctional Center;
3. Development report signed by the Head of Correctional Institution;
4. Copy of register F from the Head of correctional institution;
5. A copy of the list of changes from the Head of the Correctional Institution;
6. The affidavit from the inmate will not escape and does not commit any unlawful acts.

Then, the integration of parole and leave before release is given to inmates, as referred to in Article 9 of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020, provided that:

1. The criminal period has passed 2/3 of it, which is a minimum of 9 months imprisonment;
2. During the last 9 months of the 2/3 of the prison term, the inmate was well behaved;
3. Inmates follow the coaching program organized diligently, orderly well and passionately;
4. This inmate coaching program is accepted by the community.

Meanwhile, integration of conditional leave granted to inmates, in accordance with the rules in Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 contained in Article 10, namely:

1. Inmates have been in custody for a minimum of 2/3 of the prison term, with a minimum of 6 months;
2. For the last six months from before the date of the 2/3 term of criminal imprisonment, inmates behaved well;
3. Inmates follow the coaching program in an orderly, diligent, and vibrant manner;
4. Inmate coaching program accepted by the community

In addition, for children who are imprisoned in the Special Development Institute for Children as the Child Development Institute is an institution or place where the child undergoes his or her criminal period,⁸ then the child can obtain parole, as referred to in Article 11 of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020, provided that:

- a) Have served at least 1/2 of the criminal period;
- b) Child inmates behave well during the short period of the last 3 months before the 1/2 of the criminal period.

Documents attached to obtain integration rights, as referred to in Article 12 of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 concerning Terms of Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights, namely:

- a) Photocopy of excerpts of the judge's decision and news of the implementation of the court's decision;
- b) Development report signed by the Head of Correctional Institution / Special Development Institute for Children;
- c) Copy of register F from the Head of Correctional Institution/Special Development Institution of Children;
- d) Copy of the list of changes from the Correctional Institution/Special Development Institution of the Child;
- e) An affidavit from the inmate/child will not commit an unlawful act.

Providing assimilation and integration rights for inmates convicted of narcotics crimes and precursors / substances or beginner materials that can be used for the manufacture of narcotics, psychotropics only apply to inmates sentenced to prison under 5 (five) years, as it is contained in Article 8 and Article 22 of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020

⁸ Muhammad Hamdan dan Mahmud Mulyadi. 2019. *Sanksi Pidana dan Tindakan Terhadap Anak*. Medan: Bangsa Press. p. 90

concerning The Provision of Assimilation and Integration Rights. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 is valid until the emergency period for Covid-19 countermeasures set by the government ends.

The process of mentoring and supervision of assimilation and integration is carried out by the Correctional Center, where reports of mentoring and supervision are conducted online. In the Ministerial Meeting through the Head of The Correctional Institution, the Head of the Special Development Institute for Children, the Head of the Prison, and the Head of the Correctional Center submitted a report on the implementation of the release and release of inmates and children to the Director General of Corrections through the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The head of the correctional division conducts guidance and supervision on the implementation of this Ministerial Decree and reports it to the Director General of Corrections. This decree shall come into force from the date specified, and will be corrected if there is a mistake in the future. Related to the supervision of the target citizens who are released in the assimilation and integration program, the Correctional Institution conducts coordination with the North Sumatra Police Chief so that the community who repeats the criminal act after obtaining the policy of assimilation and integration program to be returned to the Correctional Institution after undergoing the examination contained in the Examination Event News in the Police so that the concerned or the perpetrator of the crime who repeats his crime again directly undergoes his crime.

In addition, it also coordinates with Forkumpimda (Regional Leadership Communication Forum), and must also be equipped with the administration of well-freed target citizens and also a database after Covid-19 assimilation so that coordination can run well, in addition to evaluating and improving supervision of the target citizens who are released through assimilation and integration, this effort plays a very important role in suppressing the number of assisted citizens who return to commit criminal acts after obtaining the assimilation program.

Circular Letter Number PAS-497. PK.01.04.04 issued by the Directorate General of Corrections in 2020 regulates the prevention of Covid-19 through assimilation and integration programs by assigning the Head of The Correctional Division, the Head of the Correctional Center and the Head of the State Prison to release the eligible inmates. The Circular Letter is a follow-up to Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020, Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 19.PK.01.04.04 of 2020.

B. Impact of Assimilation and Integration Program Violations for Inmates During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on Article 1 number 7 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correctional Services, the definition of an inmate is a convict who is serving a criminal offence of missing liberty in a Correctional Institution. A person serving a prison sentence or confinement means the right to his freedom is being taken away. However, in its implementation, inmates not only serve their sentences, but also undergo rehabilitation, which is one of the purposes of criminalization. This is as contained in the consideration letter c of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correctional Services. The law provides a description of the purpose of the correctional system, some of which is to provide awareness to the target citizens to improve themselves and will not commit crimes again. Coaching is also done so that inmates are ready to return to the community to play an active role and live-in accordance with applicable norms and rules.

The Indonesian government releases inmates through two programs, namely assimilation and integration programs. Assimilation is a program of fostering inmates and children by letting their lives mingle in the community. Integration is an inmate who has met the conditions of parole, parole, and leave before release. Granting the right of inmates assimilation and integration based on Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 concerning The Provision of Assimilation and Integration Rights for Inmates and Children in the Framework of Prevention and Prevention of the Spread of Covid-19. As well as the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.HH-19. PK.01.04.04 Year 2020 on The Release and Release of Inmates and Children through Assimilation and Integration in order to Prevent and Counter the Spread of Covid-19.

In fact, it is not only the State of Indonesia that releases inmates during the corona pandemic. Some outside countries have also done the same. Such as Brazil, Iran, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Poland, and the United States. The number is also thousands to tens of thousands. On the basis of the prevention of Covid-19 in the Correctional Institution, the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia also mentioned on the basis of humanity, because the conditions inside the Correctional Institution have been severely overcapacity. In addition, assimilation programs in several countries also received support from the United Nations.

However, the question arises as to whether the released inmate is on target and will not repeat his actions again, even though the inmate has not been as lenient in the execution of his sentence. The period of punishment that is not carried out in full resulted in the purpose of the criminalization, namely rehabilitation and deterrent effect, not fully implemented as well. This has the potential to result in the inmate not being ready to integrate and assimilate back into the community. The unpreparedness could trigger the ex-convict to return to commit a crime for his survival.

Before getting

Before obtaining the right of assimilation and integration, inmates are required to make an affidavit. It says that if it violates the law again, inmates who have earned their rights will be subject to tougher sanctions. In addition to the criminal punishment according to his actions, inmates will be subject to new punishments in the Correctional Institution for committing criminal acts while undergoing a period of assimilation and integration. In accordance with Article 44 paragraph (1) of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 3 of 2018, one of the conditions for obtaining assimilation is good behavior and active in the development program within the Correctional Institution. Both self-reliance and personality programs are applied within the Correctional Institution.

The government issued a stern warning to inmates who get assimilation. If during assimilation commit a new crime, they will face two legal consequences. First, according to the crimes they committed. Second, get additional punishment for serving a period of assimilation. The threat of prison in the form of strait cells is also ready to be applied to inmates assimilation and interrogation who re-commit crimes.

Straight cells are seclusion cells or isolation cells. One of the cells inside the Penitentiary that only fits is occupied by one inmate. Like a narrow, tiled room, cold walls, with no supporting facilities. Narapidana only gets food rations three times a day. Moreover, inmates are not allowed to leave the cell at all during the period of exile

After the implementation of the assimilation and integration program of correctional services in order to prevent and spread Covid-19, there were several briefings conducted by the central government through video teleconference media with all levels of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in Indonesia, especially in the scope of correctional services related to the evaluation of assimilation programs and integration of correctional services under Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020, the Minister of Law and Human Rights in his direction explained that the program is a humanitarian act that remains in the legal corridors that have been established. Inmates who have gone through the program must follow the established laws and be under supervision so that severe sanctions will be applied if proven again to violate the law.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights, especially the Technical Implementation Unit within the Correctional Division, also integrates with the Regional/Sector Police (Polda/Polsek) to facilitate and increase the intensity of monitoring and rapid response to the widespread reports of violations of the law that occurred in the times of the impact of Covid-19. Coordination will also be improved with all local law enforcement officials, as well as community groups as coaching support. Of course, a stern warning is given not to do *pungli* where severe sanctions are the main reward given by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

This program needs to be monitored properly because it turns out that some of the released inmates are re-involved in committing crimes. In relation to the re-enactment of ex-convicts who have been released, the role of the Correctional Center should be further improved. Article 1 number 4 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Institutions has stated that the Correctional Center is a structure to carry out the guidance of correctional clients. Furthermore, the Correctional Center serves to guide, assist, and supervise the community who obtained assimilation and integration.

Surveillance should still be possible electronically. For example, communicating through video conferences and whatsapp groups to keep assimilation and integration programs maintained. With the limited number of Correctional Centers, the Correctional Center should also cooperate with law enforcement, such as the Police and community groups. The government through the Directorate General of Corrections still has a responsibility to supervise free inmates through assimilation and integration rights. Supervision and mentoring is carried out by the Correctional Center, with the aim that freed inmates no longer commit criminal acts.

Some time ago, the community was troubled by a series of criminal cases committed by some inmates who had just been released through assimilation rights. As it is known that the repetition of criminal acts or recidivists is not new in the legal world, where the repetition of the crime is considered as a continuation of malicious intent. It becomes more worrying when in the current situation, where when the inmate is released does not necessarily guarantee to avoid difficulties in meeting the needs of his life, one of which is due to the difficulty of finding a job so that the potential for ex-convicts to commit crimes again, as for crimes committed varies such as theft, violence to become drug couriers. However, even with the reason for fulfilling the needs of life, it cannot be used as a justification for ex-convicts who have committed such crimes, especially if it has caused unrest in the community.

In addition to fulfilling the needs of life, another factor that encourages the occurrence of recidivists is the ineffectiveness of the supervisory function by the Correctional Center, this is due to the limited human resources in the Correctional Center itself and it is also known that the Correctional Center does not do coaching in the usual way, currently relying only on existing technology, so it can not provide optimal service. The community certainly also has a big part in the supervision of inmates who have been released. The community can make a report to the local police unit if they find ex-convicts released during the Covid-19 period to re-commit crimes and upset the surrounding residents. The attitude of active supervision of the community is also an indicator of the success of this government policy.

According to Sociologist from Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) Surakarta Drajat Tri Kartono explained, there are at least 4 possibilities why ex-convicts who get assimilation and integration during Covid-19 again commit crimes again, namely as follows:⁹

- a. Absence of deterrent effect
Punishment is basically used to make perpetrators or violators of the law experience exclusion. Repressive is not restitutive, he continued repressive means to be pressured, ostracized, and kept away from his family, friends, and the outside world so that he deterrent. Such punishments on some inmates do not deter them. Because it could be that punishment doesn't make it difficult for inmates. When the inmate is inside the Correctional Institution there are those who can get along well, get fed regularly, and other things that actually facilitate his life. So that inmates feel at home in the Correctional Institution and do not feel deterred.

⁹ Nur Fitriatus Shalihah. "Mengapa Napi Asimilasi Kembali Berbuat Kriminal? Ini Analisisnya", melalui <https://www.kompas.com/>, July 26, 2020, at 19.00 wib.

b. Minimal preparation

Usually before the inmates are released, there is a moderation process to prepare him to adapt to the world or the correctional, what the correctional means is that he returns to society, so that he must follow the norms that exist in society. The process is mediated by the Correctional Institution. Correctional Institutions actually have a function to train people, not only to isolate, not only repressive but also train for inmates when out he is ready. There is preparation in terms of law, culture, economy (including how to find work), mentally, and spiritually. When the inmates come out with incomplete preparations, the consequences outside them do not undergo compliance. The inmates were expelled due to humanitarian aspects, so that the inmates did not contract Covid-19. So, the possibility of mediation in the Correctional Institution has not been completed or there is no such mediation.

c. No job and no savings

Some don't have savings; others have run out of savings. Except for those who are very rich. Just as inmates will not be easily accepted in the community when out of the Correctional Institution. Here there is a stigmatization process that then makes ex-convicts then terpepet commit crimes to meet the needs of his life and get recognition.

d. Innate or inherent properties

In addition to these factors, it could be that an inmate is not deterred because it is already trait or trait or innate that is owned socially and individually. Individually it means that those qualities have been attached to him. Meanwhile, socially it means that ex-convicts are influenced by their close friends to commit criminal acts. So inmates look for opportunities when they're free.

CLOSING

conclusions in this study are:

1. The release and release of inmates and children through assimilation is carried out with provisions for inmates who are 2/3 of their criminal period and for children whose 1/2 criminal period falls until December 31, 2020, for inmates and children who are not related to PP 99/2012 who are not undergoing subsidies and not foreigners, and assimilation is carried out at home. While the release through integration is carried out with provisions for inmates who have served 2/3 of their sentences and for children who have served 1/2 of their sentences, inmates and children who are not related to PP 99/2012, who are not undergoing subsidies and are not foreigners.
2. The government gives a stern warning to inmates who get assimilation. If during assimilation commit a new crime, they will face two legal consequences. First, according to the crimes they committed. Second, get additional punishment for serving a period of assimilation. The threat of prison in the form of isolation cells is also ready to be applied to inmates assimilation and interrogation that berulah again.

advice in this study is

1. If this policy is seen as one of the strategies to reduce the number of Covid-19 spread in correctional institutions, then the government should not immediately abandon the rules that have been made after the inmates are released. The government should be able to take action or next steps for the safety and comfort of the community and inmates. So there will be no problems and repetition of crimes in this pandemic.
2. It is recommended that supervision and mentoring of inmates who obtain the right of assimilation and integration be carried out consistently by the Correctional Center, with the aim that freed inmates no longer commit crimes.

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