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## Guidance of corruption convict contaminants: A model design on correctional institution in Indonesia

Herlambang, Hamzah Hatrik, Antory Royan, Herlita Eryke, Randy Pradityo

Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia

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### Abstract

A qualitative study has been conducted by Othman in Malaysia with respondent involved such as practitioners, representatives from government agencies and senior public sector officials to find out the reasons for corruption. In the study, several themes has emerged, namely for power/strength, opportunity and moral impurity. In this discovery, having no moral value is termed as “Moral Impurity” which refers to indicators as lack of integrity, selfishness, greed, and temptation, as well as lack of principle of life and religion, are the themes identified as related to moral impurity. Other research study that attempt to understand the reasons people conduct such as corruption from moral aspect is a study that tries to find the link between the act of corruption and morals. Andersson, who concluded that the moral risk and the behaviour of others are important aspect to consider in explaining how the achievement of two aspect of equilibrium has an impact on corrupt behaviour. The act of corruption and morals also found to be related with education. The analysis shows that acceptance of corruption decreases with the increases of education, so this study suggest that education is the key of social norms and keeps away from acceptance of corruption. Based on some of these problems, as one of the solutions proposed by deep research conducted with the informants/interviewees, the pattern of guidance for corruptor can be carried out by several methods. The methods that can be used after being confirmed by psychiatric expert are namely, *Chanting and Singing, Isolation, Dependency and Fear, Activity Pedagogy, Sleep Devriation and Fatigue, Self Criticism and Finger pointing, Love Bombing, and Indoctrination.*

**Keywords:** guidance, convict, corruption, correctional institution, Indonesia

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### Introduction

The nation's or state's attention to resolving the handling of corruption cases is very serious. Among others, by strengthening institutions by giving very strategic authority to the “Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi” as known as ‘Corruption Eradication Commission’ (will be referred as “KPK” hereafter). Namely coordinating with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption, supervising agencies authorized to carry out corruption cases, conduct investigations, prosecution of the crimes of corruption, and monitor the administration of state government <sup>[1]</sup>. In addition, at conventional law enforcement agencies, the government also has formed a special unit for investigating corruption in police and/or constabulary. National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo plans to form a new unit called “Korps Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi” also known as ‘Corruption Eradication Corps’ (will be referred as “Kortas” hereafter). This new unit will replace the “Direktorat Tindak Pidana Korupsi” also known as ‘Directorate of Corruption Crimes’ (will be referred as “Dittipidkor” hereafter) of the Criminal investigation Unit of the Police <sup>[2]</sup>. As well as Prosecutor's office, the General Attorney for Republic of Indonesia, Burhanuddin inaugurated “Anggota Satuan Tugas Khusus Penanganan dan Penyelesaian Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi”, also known as ‘Members of the Special Task Force for Handling and Settlement of Corruption Crimes’ (will be referred as “P3TPK” hereafter) <sup>[3]</sup>. At the stage of investigations, the effort made were very “Hard, Heavy, and Frightening” for the corruption's perpetrators, as well as during the trial carried out by a special court, the “Pengadilan Tindak Pidana Korupsi”, as known as ‘The Corruption Court’ (will be referred as “Tipikor” hereafter).

Serious efforts and attention at the investigation stage sometimes not in line with the final result of court decisions. There are dissatisfaction with court decisions on corruption crimes which are often criticized by various element of society, mainly because it considered didn't really reflect the value of the purpose of punishment and legal objectives which can be categorized into:

1. The verdict of acquittal of criminal acts of corruption againts corruptor in various countries area;
2. Court decisionson corruption crimes taht apply criminal sanctions under a special minimum sentence, or;
3. Court decisions on corruption crimes that tend to apply the minimum criminal sanctions close to or slightly above the special minimum sentence <sup>[4]</sup>;

The government's attention is inversely proportional to the stage of implementing court decisions. The facts shows that the implementation of imprisonment in Correctional Institutions, for convict of criminal acts of

corruption, is not specifically designed. The guidance carried out are no different from the punishment for other criminal acts.

Limited type of crimes for perpetrator of corruption are also one of the causes for achieving the goals of punishment. The imposition of imprisonment are the main alternative, with fines and compensation. As a result, most of perpetrator were sentenced to imprisonment<sup>[5]</sup>. The prison sentence that was handed down unfortunately did not meet the community expectation.

Regarding the imprisonment implemented in this correctional institution, interesting facts can be found that regarding prison conditions in Indonesia are; almost all prisons in Indonesia experience over capacity. Empirically, correctional institution officer make this over-capacity condition the main obstacle to carry out "Special" guidance for *Tipikor* prisoners. The main focus of the officer is to maintain security and order in correctional institution<sup>[6]</sup>.

Yunaedi said that the inmates release program was carried out because the number of prisoners exceeded the capacity of prison. It was recorded that at the beginning of 2020, there were more than 270 thousand inmates in prisons/remand centers. In facts, the capacity of a prisons/remand centers is only 132 thousand prisoners. This condition makes the capacity exceeded to 106 percent<sup>[7]</sup>, so that it is no longer a representative place to guide prisoners. On the contrary, prisons became a place to learn to commit a new crimes (School of Crime)<sup>[8]</sup>.

The situation of this over-capacity at the correctional institution is getting worse with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. This is oen reason for the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia to issue a policy of granting conditional release to prisoners who have completed their sentence of 2/3 of their criminal period. Nearly 35,000 prisoners were released in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19<sup>[9]</sup>.

The imprisonment in correctional institution has a negative excesses, one of which is the occurrence of sexual deviations committed by inmates, especially same-sex behavior; Research by Cahyaningati and Martha (2013) at Remand Center Class IIA, East Jakarta in 2012 shows that there was a relationship between the respondent's characteristics (sexual orientation), permissive attitude towards deviant sexual behavior and the urge to engage in sexual activities, with deviant sexual behavior among inmates. Research by Mashinta and other (2016) shows that there is a correlation between psychological stress and sexual behavior deviations in prisoners at the Situbondo Remand Center Class IIB<sup>[10]</sup>.

According to Barda Nawawi Arief quoted by Yani Briliani, in order to find the right formulation regarding the types of criminal sanctions in corruption, it is necessary to understand the characteristic of the corruption firsthand. The crime of corruption which is grouped as a new dimension of crime that harms the life of the people and nation requires a new strategies in adjusting the sanctions to the development of the crime itself, the strategy of criminal policy in crimes with a new dimension must pay attention to the nature of the problems. If the nature of the crime is closer to the economic and trade issues, then it is highly preffered to use of action of sanctions and/or fines<sup>[11]</sup>.

The complexity of determining the type and severity of criminal sanctions for the perpetrators of the criminal acts of curroption is not only related to the condition of the perpetrator, but also has to take at the condition of the victim into account. In this case, the wider community of people as well as the nation. Therefore, the form and type as well as the severity of the criminal sanctions imposed on the perpetrators cannot be fullfilled with just one type of crime alone.

One of the ideas that developed regarding the types and forms of sanction for corruption is impoverishing corruptors. The impoverishment of corruptors is a breakthrough punishment in order to punishing the perpetrators of corruption to create a deterrent effect. This breakthrough is necessary because the imprisonment and replacement money as well as fines are considered less of a deterrent effect for the preperators. However, the idea of impoverishing corruptors is still full of pros and cons. The impoverishing of corruptors will be effective in eradicating corruption in Indonesia, at least it will make people think twice before committing corruption. "Undang-undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2010" also known as 'Law Number 8 Year 2010' gives PPATK and Law Enforcement Authorities to act in order to impoverish corruptoe and prevent them from enjoying the result of their corruption. In addition, there are still things that must be discussed, as in, whether impoverishment can be interpreted as a protection of society. However, regarding the impoverishment of these corruptors, one must be careful. Because adhering to "Adagium" or 'proverb' that punishment must be commensurate with the crimes. The context, the only things which can be confiscated is only property that comes from the crime. Other than that, its unproportional and violates the human rights, so it cannot be done. Juridically, the term of corruptor impoverishment is unknown to Law. The one that known is Fine. However, the act of corruptors impoverishment, has its effectiveness that lies in the professionalism of Law Enforcement. Impoverishment can also be considered as an effort of restorative justice, which is the perpetrators of corruption returning the situation and condition back where it should be.

The effort to find the right pattern of guidance for corruption inmates start from some researcher with identifying several of reasons. One mention that the punishment is just a mild verdict. As an example, the verdict that imposed on some corruption inmates, it does not give the perpetrator a heavy deterrent effect, so a stigma will emerge from the public, that the existence of the *Tipikor* is not much different from other general courts<sup>[12]</sup>. The society considers the verdict of the judges in many cases of corruption has not fostered a deterrent effect at all.

A qualitative studies have been conducted by Othman in Malaysia with respindent involved in practitioners, representatives of government agents and a senior public sector officials to find out the reasons for corruption. In the study, several themes emerged by the name of Power or Strength, Opportunities, and Moral Impurities. Not

having a moral values in this discovery is termed as “Ketidakmurnian Moral” or known as ‘Moral Impurities’ which refers to indicator as no integrity, selfishness, greed, and temptation, as well as the lack of principles of life and religion, are themes identified as a relation to moral irregularities <sup>[13]</sup>.

Other researcher that tries to understand the cause of people committing corruption from moral aspects is trying to find the connection between the act of corruption and its moralities. Andersson, who concluded that moral risk and behavior of others is an important aspects to reconsider in the explanation of how to achieve two aspects of equilibrium has an impact on corruption behavior <sup>[14]</sup>. Corruption and moral acts are also discovered that it related to education. The analysis shows that the attitude of acceptance of corruption is reduced along with the increasing education, so that this research suggest that education is the key to social norms and keeps away from accepting corruption <sup>[15]</sup>.

### Problems

- a. How the acceptance of Law Enforcement Officials on the normative model draft of the pattern of guidance for the corruptors with “Sekolah Kepribadian” or ‘Personality Education School’ as an alternative to the offense of independence (non-custodial sanction) crime in Indonesia?
- b. How the acceptance of psychologists (and psychiatry as well as personality education experts) of the normative model of the pattern of guidance for the corruptors with “Sekolah kepribadian” or ‘Personality Education School’ as an alternative to the offense of independence (non-custodial sanction) crime in Indonesia?

### Research Methods

This research is a series of researches conducted regarding the research subjects. At first, this research was conducted using normative methods and secondary data researchs. The results of the first phase of research then confirmed in the current phase. At this stage, the research are confirmed by exploring the opinions of experts and practitioners, as well as policy makers, and teachers, which include; Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, and Prison officer or Wardens as well as the policy makers in prisons. Representing the views of the society, interviews were conducted to the anti-corruption activist and former corruption convicts. Views and Opinions were also asked by psychologist and psychiatrists, to confirm appropriate actions in changing corruption convicts’s personality.

Gathering opinions is carried out in several ways, namely conducting discussions with informants/interviewees through *Focus Group Discussion*, and in certain cases if further conduct is required, in-depth interviews with informants/interviewees in online or offline will be held. The result will be recapitulated and formulated to answer the research problems. In some cases there is a lack of information, then data collection is carried out again by conducting in-depth interviews with those who are considered to be able to complete the required data. After the data is considered sufficient and complete, the data is grouped according to the research problem, in order to answer the research problem.

The analysis was carried out inductively by comparing the result of the study with the theory used as the initial assumptions in this study. On the other hand, the analysis is also carried out by confirming the result of the research at the previous phase with the results of the research at current phase. Several conclusions are drawn based on these procedures, so that the research problem can be further explained.

### Research Finding and Discussion of Results

Theoretically, the research results shows that correctional institutions can be identified as a form of “School” aims to change a person’s heart and personality. According to psychologist Erna Marina, the phenomenon of corruptors shamelessly smiling only occurs in Indonesia. If we compare with other countries such as China and Japan, it will be seen that the treatments and threats of punishment are very different from those of corruptors in Indonesia <sup>[16]</sup>.

Surprisingly, there are no shame that shows from the perpetrators at all. In fact, they were grinning, smiling broadly, remaining calm, and there was no shame in coming from them. Political psychologist Hamdi Mulik said that the attitude shown by the corruptors was due to the absence of well-formed public ethics. The public ethics that referred to here is the emergence of shame and guilt from within politicians heart when they make mistakes to the public, such as corruption or abuse of authority. The behavior that shows when someone feeling guilty, according to Hamdi, will be shown in a silence, looking down in shame covering his face, not wanting to speak up, and even avoiding any contact <sup>[17]</sup>.

Therefore, the pattern of guiding the corruptors in correctional institutions that function as a school to change their heart and personality should have a special characteristic themselves. “Personality education School” as a pattern for guiding convicts of corruption, are the implementation of several concept of principle related to punishment in criminal act of corruption, such as the “Prison Privatization” principle <sup>[18]</sup>, “Nation without Prison” principle <sup>[19]</sup>, “No Work No Food” principle <sup>[20]</sup>, “Impoverishment of Corruptors” principle <sup>[21]</sup>.

The idea of having a “Personality Education School” as a special place for the implementation of guiding convicts of corruption in line with the specificity of handling corruption cases, since the investigation is carried out by a special unit, prosecution is carried out by a special Public Prosecutor and similarly with the implementation of the judicial process carried out by the Judges and special courts. Therefore, it is not excessive

even if the implementation of the decision is carried out by a correctional institution with a special guidance pattern, which function as a “Personality Education School”.

The idea of a Personality Education School is also one of the efforts to reduce the nation’s losses. As we know, most of the corruption crimes are carried out at the expense of the nation’s finances. In handling it at the investigation level, the nation issues special funds for the investigation of the “Tipikor” case, as well as the prosecution stage. At court trial, the Nation specifically facilitates the trial of corruption cases with special judges and special courts. Finally, the implementation of the crime in prisons is financed by the nation. This mean that the nation has financed those who are detrimental to the Nation’s finances, and harmed many times.

#### **A. The Methods that uses in the Guiding The Convicts of Corruption in Correctional Institution**

Correctional institutions are expected to be a place to change beliefs, belief systems and rationalities of the convicts of crime, so that they are no longer felt greedy, able to control their needs and make them a radical anti-corruption agents themselves. Factually, the current conditions in correctional institutions, especially in Bengkulu city and Bengkulu province, specifically for corruption convicts, no special action has been taken and the prison’s officials cannot provides guidances, because they realize that they having a shortcoming when compared with the corruptors, in term of economy, politic, and social. This make the only things that apparatus can provide to the convicts is empowerment of the potential that exists in prisoners as guiding assistance. Efforts that can be made by the prisons againts corruption convicts are only to provide guidance from a religious perspective. Meanwhile, guidance on other matters cannot be carried out because most of the convicts think taht the existing guiding officers and the guidance itself provided are not the same level for them.

To deal with the convicts of corruption requires a good concept and resources. Most of the corruption convicts have a high ego and feels they have a higher degree/position than other officers and other inmates. The nature of feeling that they are higher in rank than the officers has makes them more difficult to regulate and often violate the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) as a consequences.

Based on some of these problems, as one of the solutions proposed by the resource persons/informants, the pattern of guidance for corruptors can be carried out by several methods. Methods that can be used after being confirmed by psychiatrists, are;<sup>[22]</sup>

1. *Chanting and Singing*, is a method to strengthen one’s belief, using the same word that repeated over and over again, either in the form of prayer or a rhythmic one, which is believed to strengthen one’s belief about something. The repetition of certain words can give suggestions to someone, singing heroic and patriotic songs or chanting certain slogans can suggest someone to love their group or love their homeland.
2. *Isolation*, a technique carried out by isolating a person or group of people to facilitate the cultivation of new values and beliefs system.
3. *Dependency and Fear*, are a techniques used to change a person’s personality. This technique is done by giving fear to the person that want to be changed.
4. *Activity Pedagogy*, Means that utilizing physical activity/gymnastic/sport that causes fatigue, and mood after exercise. By taking advantage of the elevated mood and the group identity experienced after physical activity, to introduce new ideological beliefs. Exercise fatigue is another means to make people’s defenses erode, as a way of encouraging them to accept to change dubious ideas with the new one.
5. *Sleep Devriation and Fatigue*, The combination of lack of sleep and fatigue, sensory overload, and disorientation will destroy a person’s ability to make good decisions. Sleep devriation involves instructing a person to follow a special diet that contains low amounts of protein and other essential nutrients. As a result, a person will easily follow the intructions given to him.
6. *Self Criticism and Finger Pointing*, the technique of blaming oneself was used by the China againts American soldiers as prisoners of war. Prisoners had to denounce fellow prisoners, discuss their own mistakes, and express their discomfort about capitalism and the US.
7. *Love Bombing*, usage of “love bombs” to make themselves seems friendly in contrast. Love bombardment involves showering new recruits or potential recruits with luxury and showing care and affection.
8. *Indoctrination*, based on information from psychiatrists, this very method can be used to change a person’s heart and/or personality. Indoctrination is a process that is carried out based on a value system to instill certain ideas, attitudes, way of thinking, behaviors, and beliefs. This practice is often distinguished from education because in this act, the indoctrinated person is expected to not question or critically examine the doctrines they has to learned. Instruction based on scientific principles in particular, cannot be called indoctrination because the basic principles of science requires critical self-evaluation and skeptical questioning of one’s own mind.

The expected result of these methods of changing personality is the awaken of one’s awareness proven by the willingness of the perpetrators to pay compensation for the damages they has done. Apologize to the public for his actions and have been proven to have served the citizen during the supervision period and did not commit any violations during the supervision period.

#### **B. Stages of guidance for corruption convicts in the Correctional Institution to Corruptors.**

The stages that a corruption convicts goes through in the “Personality Education School” are at the maximum and medium security stages. Therefore the convicts will carryv out several stages, namely;

1. The first stage should be the isolation of the perpetrators, in a certain place.

2. The second stage is to do a necessary *Brainwashing* program to eliminate the memories and addiction to corruption.
3. The third stage is to do an indoctrination. Its carried out to instill new values, ideas, and beliefs, that acts of corruption are highly despicable act.
4. The fourth stage is to increasing concern for victims of corruption crime committed by the perpetrator through social work, which is conducted during the period of supervision carried out outside the Correctional Institution.

This is also done to prepare corruption convicts to return to society and adapt themselves to the habits and behaviors that occur in society as good citizen, so that they can benefit the citizen, nation and state. Stages of supervision with the Convict's obligation to perform services outside the prison's wall. This is intended to reduce the adverse effects of criminal conduct in prisons. In addition, this supervision period can be a substitute for "Punishment Cuts" received by Corruptors.

### **C. Basic Prerequisites in teh Implementation of "Personality Education Schools" in the Correctional Institution for Corruption Convicts.**

The result of the research shows that the informants/interviewees stated that there was a need for firmness regarding the classification of who could join the "Personality Education School" program. Its better if the treatment of perpetrator of criminal acts of corruption is differentiated according to the categories. This grouping is done during the introduction to the new environment. In general, there are 3 (three) categories of convict in prisons, namely

1. Convicts who know they has made a mistake,
2. An ignorant convicts that has made a mistake, and
3. Convicts who know they has made a mistake but don't want to admit it.

Officers and policy makers in prisons stated that some corrupt convict still have money and influences so that it is still possible for them to use the money and influences to get facilities from the officers. To anticipate this, prison leader and policy makers have agreed to establish prisons as zone of integrity. Although this has not been supported by the condition of the existing staff. This still cannot be corrected, because currently teh recruitment of prison officers is more focused on the procurement of prison's security officers, so that the guidance given to the prison employees as supervisory officers are still lacking.

Confirmation that made to practitioners, experts, and officers as well as policy makers in Correctional Institutions, anti-corruption activists and psychiatrists stated that convicts who will be included in the guidance program through the "Personality Education School" are expected to have met certain requirements, which is;

1. The convicts has implemented all court decisions, both in the form of fines and compensations.
2. The convicts may be required to pay court fees, the amount is significantly adjusted to the amount of state money that has been issued for handling the case from the investigation until thee court decision.
3. Deprivation of the right to hold position in anything or carry out a public activity.
4. Willing to voluntarily give or be consfiscated by the nation, all property obtain from the proceeds of the crime of corruption.
5. Required to provides compensation for the damage caused.
6. The convicts is willing to attend "Personality Education School" voluntarily as proofed by a statement letter.
7. At the end of the guidance period for Corruption Convict who follow the pattern of guidance at the "Personality Education School", will carry out community service activities combined with the implementation of criminal supervision (Probation).
8. During community sectivice activities, convicts are prohibited from visiting certain places and participating in certain activities (such as attending sport competition) and must stay at certain addresses during supervision period.
9. During community service activities, they are required to attend social skill tranings, self-control tranings, cognitive restructuring and self-management trainings.
10. During community service activities, convicts do work without pay.

Regarding the idea that Personality Education School shoud be financed by the convict, the respondents stated that it needed to be considered carefully before a decision was made. The reason is that a law enforcing nation is not allowed to adopt policies based on profit and loss considerations and the state should not give more burdens to convicts who have been deprived from their independence.

The idea of charging Corruption convicts became counter-productive, due to the fact that some convicts have financial limitations. This will lead to injustice and discrimination between rich and poor convicts. The fact is that some of the defendants were poor people who became perpetrators based on the article 55 of "KUHP" (Criminal Code).

The argument for the need for corruption convicts to pay dor themselves in participating in "Personality Educational School" is based on another fact in prisons, that corruption convict tend to spend money on "Room rent" to the officers in order to get the facilities they want. In the event that there is an idea for the convict to be charged with court fees, the amount of which is in accordance with the cost incurred from the investigation until the court's decision, means that this is not important as long as the criminal provisions for paying replacement

money can be realized. After the decision is executed, the replacement money is given to the nation and managed for the welfare, protections, and to guard its people.

“Personality Education School” as an alternative model design, is intended to create a new awareness of corruption convicts after completing their sentence period. One of them is the willingness of the perpetrator to pay compensation for the damage he has done, apologize to the citizen for his actions, and has proven himself to have truly done community service activities during the surveillance period. In the future, “Personality Education Schools” should be made into additional sentences so that when they finish serving their sentences, corruption convicts will become useful citizen in the society.

“Personality Education School” is specifically intended not only to prevent repetition, but the basic idea is to change convicts’s heart/personality so that they become good citizens and also become citizen that can provide benefits for the improvement and development of society in general. Ideally, alumni from Personality Education Schools can become human beings who have empathy and care for the less fortunate and become fighters to improve the welfare of the society. Based on the confirmation and verification with the informants, after undergoing guidance in a Correctional Institution through a “Personality Education School”, corruption convict should have been accepted back into the society, and this means that their rights cannot be taken again (except the right to vote and be elected within a certain time), because it would be against human rights.

The embodiment of the idea of a penitentiary as the implementation of a “Personality Education School”, means that it is necessary to arrange an appropriate “Curriculum”. The curriculum also includes indicators of the success of the guiding pattern that is being carried out, so that the success of a convicts can be determined scientifically, independently, and objectively. As the implementer of the curriculum, it is also necessary to prepare reliable resources in implementing the curriculum.

#### **D. The Curriculum of Personality Education School**

At the time of entry, the identity of the convicts is replaced with the register number of the convict in the prison which is written on the front and back of the chest of the uniform. Then the identity of the convicts changed to a number, because name shall not be mentioned, so the convicts are called by number, not name. The intention is so that the convict realizes that they are no longer an official who must be respected excessively. This act of giving a new identity is also useful so that prison officers do not provide services that are different from other inmates. All inmates must be treated equally. This new name will also provide security to inmates so that they do not become targets for acts of violence among inmates.

In the first stage, the types of corruption convicts must be selected, then separated and treated differently. Corruption convict who are convicted of violating Standard Operating Procedures or administrative error do to ignorance must be distinguished from convicts of being personal, deceitful, greedy, and underestimating the law. In the initial period of sentencing/introduction to the environment/maximum security, the convicts must have their ego destroyed, so that a new awareness arises as a convict. At this stage the convicts must say slogans after slogans, that corruption is bad, corruptors betray the nation, and other slogans that aim to cause the image of corruption to be bad and despicable. To ensure this, the convicts must have a personality test/assessment, which basically measures that the convicts has undergone a change in orientation related to their attitude towards corruption.

After the convicts are psychologically ready to take part in the next activities at the medium security stage, their status is changed as students, to get briefings related to love of the homeland and social care materials, as well as deepening of the teaching of their respective religions and self-management. Making convicts get used to doing tiring physical activities before the indoctrination process against corruption ideas. Reducing the hours of sleep and nutrition for convicts for a certain time, before starting the agenda of planting new ideas that hate corruption. Requires convicts to listen/watch something that evoke the convict’s religiosity and nationalism. Every convicts is required to participate in simulations and games so that every convicts can start denounces and shows the bad side of other convicts, and this is done alternatively.

Special activities are needed for corruption convicts in order to provide education aiming to improve their integrity. In addition, it is able to provide opportunities to develop feeling of guilts and remorse from within them and arouse empathy for vulnerable groups who have lost the opportunity to improve themselves due to corruption, empathy to environmental damages due to corruption in the sector.

This special activity is aimed at the patriotism and love for the homeland type of attitudes by not stealing the nation’s finances, so that Indonesia will become an honorable country in the eyes of the world. This stage will be ended based on the assessment and test result of knowledge and personality of the convict, whether or not they shown concern for the conditions of the social environment and marginal society.

At the minimum stage of security, convicts are required to do unpaid work during community service by forbidding them to visit certain places, and participate in certain activities (such as attending sport) and must stay at certain addresses during surveillance period. Convicts are required to attend social skills training, self-control training, cognitive restructuring and self-management training at their own expenses. In addition, convicts are asked to finance activities to help marginal society. Convicts are still required to wear a uniform with a predetermined number during community service activities.

During community service activities, convicts will be supervised by Village chief officers, community organizations and/or religious organizations as well as student organizations, in coordination with prison officials. Violation of this will return the convicts to medium security activities immediately. The restoration of

calling by name will be carried out immediately after there is input from the community who have felt a change in the attitude of convicts for the better.

Special School/Program/activity are also needed to avoid repeating criminal acts (recidivists) by giving awareness to the ex-convicts that they did not have to be involved in Politics as a way to build the nation and state again. All of these special activities are carried out solely to realize the purpose of punishment, namely; regrets of action and repent, does not repeat the action again, become a good citizen and is useful to the community in his environment.

### E. Daily Schedule of Convicts in Correctional Institutions that Follow the Personality Education School Curriculum

If Personality Education School are integrated with guidance activities in prisons, their implementation is adjusted to the daily schedule in the prison. As a comparison material, the schedule of daily activities of prisoners in several prisons in Indonesia can be stated as follow:

**Table 1**

Time	Activities	Person responsible	Description
04.30-06.30	Cleaning, opening block (Cell), bathing and cleaning Praying for Muslim	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
06.30- 7.00	Breakfast	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
7.00- 8.00	Morning parade	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
8.00-9.00	Exercise, physical activities	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
09.00- 10.00	Special Ceremony/singing and chanting about patriotism repetitively	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
09.00-10.00	Shows the negative side of member/self blaming, religious lecture	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
10.00-12.00	Work	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
12.00-13.00	ISHOMA (Break, Praying, Lunch)	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
	Changing/rotating officer	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
13.00-15.50	Work	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
15.50-18.00	singing and chanting about patriotism repetitively as well as indoctrinate anti-corruption values	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
18.00-19.30	ISHOMA (Break, Praying, Lunch)	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
	Changing/rotating officer	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
19.30-21.00	Watching a film that shows the damages from corruption (poverty, health problem, bad educational facility, damaged environment, etc Discussion Religious lecture	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts
21.00-4.30	Back to cell and doing religious activities like praying etc	Prison officer	All correctional inmates/convicts

Based on the facts regarding the conditions of development in prisons/prisons abroad and the expert opinion of legal practitioners, non-governmental organizations and psychiatrists, by comparing this with theories of personal change, one can conclude the material/curriculum that became the guideline in the implementation of the "Personality Education School", namely;

1. The first stage during the Maximum Security period is for the perpetrator to be isolated (brainwashing), independently in a place chosen by themselves with independent facility or as determined by the Prison Officers. At this stage the activities carried out are to reduce the convict's arrogance. Convicts are no longer called by name that been replaced by new identities in the form of numbers.
2. Second, at the medium security stage, activities need to be carried out in order to get rid of addiction to corruption, spreading awareness of the negative impact of corruption for the progress of the nation and state.

- Singing Heroic and Patriotic songs who love the homeland by not committing corruption, and praying to strengthen the convict's confidence to empathize to all the victims of the damages caused by the corruption.
3. Make Convicts familiar with tiring physical activities before the indoctrination process against corruption ideas.
  4. Reducing hours of sleep and nutrition for convicts for a certain time, before starting the agenda of planting new ideas that hate corruption.
  5. Requiring convicts to listen/see a spectacle that tells a story of a punishment to evoke the religiosity of the convicts.
  6. Every convicts is required to participate in simulations and games so that every convicts denounces and shows the badness of each other, that done repetitively.
  7. At the minimum security stage, convicts are required to do unpaid work during community service activities by revoking their driving license and prohibiting them from visiting certain places and participating in certain activities (such as attending sport competitions) and having to stay at a certain address during the surveillance period.
  8. Participate in social skills training, self-control training, cognitive restructuring and self-management training.
  9. Required to provide compensation for the damages caused.

### Closing

### Conclusions

Personality Education Schools are organized with special activities and curriculum with the following guidelines and grids; The first stage during the Maximum Security period is for the perpetrator to be isolated (Brainwashing), independently in a place chosen by himself with independent facility or as determined by the prison officials. At this stage the activities carried out are to reduce the convicts' arrogance. Convicts are no longer called by name but are replaced with new identities in the form of numbers. Second, at Medium Security stage, activities need to be carried out to eliminate addiction to corruption. Familiarized the convicts to shout and chant a slogan about the negativity of corruption for the progress of the nation and state, and sing Heroic and Patriotic songs who love the homeland by not committing corruption and praying, which aims to strengthen the confidence of convicts to empathize with all the victims of damages caused by the corruption. Third, make convicts getting used to doing tiring physical activities before the indoctrination process against corruption ideas. Fourth, reducing the hours of sleep and nutrition for convicts for a certain time, before starting the agenda of planting new ideas that hate corruption. Fifth, it obliges the convicts to listen/see a spectacle that tells a story of a punishment that evokes the convicts' religiosity. Sixth, every convicts is required to participate in simulations and games so that each of them denounces and shows the badness of each other that done repetitively. Seventh, showing special attention to the convicts. Eighth, at the Minimum Security stage, convicts are required to do: unpaid work in community service activities: There's a prohibition on visiting certain places and participating in a certain activities (Such as attending sport competition); and must stay at a certain address during the surveillance period. Ninth, take part in social skills training, self-control training, cognitive restructuring and self-management training. Finally, it is required to provide compensation for the damages caused by the corruption.

### Suggestion

It is advised to conduct research to make improvement by conducting trials in certain prisons for the benefit of improving Personality Education Schools for corruption convicts.

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