



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN

Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Pintu Satu Senayan Jakarta 10270
Telepon (021) 57946042, 316-9804, Faksimil (021) 3101728
www.ristekdikti.go.id

SALINAN

KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 21/E/KPT/2018

TENTANG

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I
TAHUN 2018

DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI,

- Menimbang** : a. bahwa berdasarkan hasil akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang ditetapkan oleh Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi pada tanggal 5 Mei 2018 dan Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia pada tanggal 9 Mei 2018 dan dalam rangka melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 6 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, perlu menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018;
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014, Nomor 16, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 13 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 14);
4. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 121/P Tahun 2014 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian dan Pengangkatan Menteri Kabinet Kerja Periode Tahun 2014-2019;
5. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 99/M Tahun 2015 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Dari dan Dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Madya di Lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi;

6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 49/PMK.02/2017 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2018;
7. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 889);
8. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018.
- KESATU : Menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2018 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.
- KEDUA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun sejak Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini ditetapkan.
- KETIGA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU dapat mengajukan kembali kenaikan peringkat setelah menerbitkan minimal 1 (satu) nomor penerbitan.
- KEEMPAT : Setiap jurnal ilmiah wajib mencantumkan masa berlaku akreditasi dengan menuliskan tanggal penetapan dan tanggal akhir masa berlaku akreditasi.
- KELIMA : Apabila dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, maka status akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang bersangkutan dapat dicabut atau diturunkan.
- KEENAM : Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 9 Juli 2018

DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN,

TTD.

MUHAMMAD DIMYATI
NIP 195912171984041001

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya,
Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan
Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi
Kepala Bagian Hukum, Kerjasama, dan Layanan Informasi,

TTD.

Syarip Hidayat
NIP 197306101997031004

SALINAN
LAMPIRAN
KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
NOMOR 21/E/KPT/2018
TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL
ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2018

Peringkat	No	Nama Jurnal	ISSN	Penerbit
Peringkat 1 (Satu)	1	Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering & Catalysis	19782993	Departement of Chemical Engineering, Diponegoro University
	2	IJAL (Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics)	25026747	Balai Bahasa Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
	3	Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology	20892241	Pusat Studi Bioteknologi dan Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada
	4	Indonesian Journal of Chemistry	24601578	Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada
	5	Journal of Indonesian Islam	23556994	Lembaga Studi Agama dan Sosial (LSAS) dan Program Pascasarjana Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Ampel Surabaya
	6	Medical Journal of Indonesia	22528083	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia
	7	TELKOMNIKA: Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control	23029293	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (UAD)
	8	The Indonesian Biomedical Journal	23559179	Secretariat of The Indonesian Biomedical Journal
Peringkat 2 (Dua)	1	Agro Ekonomi	25411616	Departemen Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada
	2	Al Ahwal: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam	25286617	Prodi Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyah Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
	3	Al-Albab	25028340	Pascasarjana, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Pontianak
	4	Al-Ulum	24428213	LP2M IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo
	5	Amerta	25498908	Pusat Penelitian Arkeologi Nasional
	6	Analisa: Journal of Social Science and Religion	24433853	Religious Research and Development Ministry of Religious Affairs Semarang Indonesia

59	Journal of Wetlands Environmental Management	24775223	Univ. Lambung Mangkurat-Himpunan Masyarakat Gambut Indonesia
60	Jurnal Agro Biogen	25491547	B2P2 Bioteknologi dan Sumberdaya Genetika Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian
61	Jurnal Agro Ekonomi	25411527	Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian
62	JURNAL AKUNTANSI DAN BISNIS	25805444	PROGRAM STUDI S1 AKUNTANSI FEB UNS
63	Jurnal Akuntansi dan Investasi	2477488X	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta bekerjasama dengan APSA PTM
64	Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma	20895879	Jurusan Akuntansi FEB UB dan Masyarakat Akuntansi Multiparadigma Indonesia (MAMI)
65	Jurnal Bina Praja	25033360	Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan, Kementerian Dalam Negeri
66	JURNAL BIOEDUKATIKA	25415646	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
67	Jurnal Borneo Administrator: Media Pengembangan Paradigma dan Inovasi Sistem Administrasi Negara	24076767	PKP2A III Lembaga Administrasi Negara
68	Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi	25026224	Jurusan Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Semarang
69	Jurnal Dinamika Hukum	24076562	Fakultas Hukum Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
70	Jurnal Dinamika Penelitian Industri	24774456	Balai Riset dan Standardisasi Industri Palembang, Kementerian Perindustrian
71	Jurnal Filsafat	25286811	Fakultas Filsafat Universitas Gadjah Mada
72	Jurnal Geologi dan Sumberdaya Mineral	25494759	Pusat Survei Geologi, Badan Geologi, Kementerian ESDM
73	Jurnal Geologi Kelautan	25278851	Puslitbang Geologi Kelautan, Kementerian ESDM
74	Jurnal Gizi Indonesia (The Indonesian Journal of Nutrition)	23383119	Departemen Ilmu Gizi FK UNDIP
75	Jurnal Hortikultura	25025120	Puslitbang Hortikultura, Kementerian Pertanian
76	Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Bisnis	23031018	Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana
77	Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Fisika Al-Biruni	2503023X	Program Studi Pendidikan Fisika, UIN Raden Intan Lampung
78	Jurnal Ilmiah Teknik Industri	24604038	Muhammadiyah University Press



JURNAL DINAMIKA HUKUM
 UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN
 P-ISSN : < E-ISSN : 24076562 Subject Area : Social

2.93103
Impact Factor

6313
Google Citations

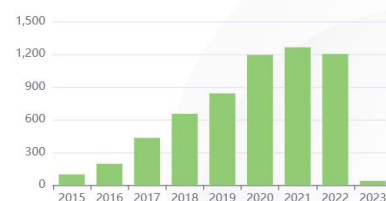
Sinta 2
Current Accreditation

[Google Scholar](#) [Garuda](#) [Website](#) [Editor URL](#)

History Accreditation



Citation Per Year By Google Scholar



Journal By Google Scholar

	All	Since 2018
Citation	6313	5199
h-index	36	31
i10-index	161	140

[HOME](#)
[ABOUT](#)
[LOGIN](#)
[REGISTER](#)
[SEARCH](#)
[CURRENT](#)
[ARCHIVES](#)

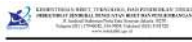
[ANNOUNCEMENTS](#)
[STATISTICS](#)

Home > [Jurnal Dinamika Hukum](#)

Jurnal Dinamika Hukum



CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN INFORMATIKA

MY STATS



0000986270

PARTNERSHIP



ASOSIASI PENGAJAR
PSIKOLOGI INDONESIA
ASSOCIATION OF LECTURERS
OF PSYCHOLOGY IN INDONESIA

Scopus Citations	Citations	h-index	i10-index	Articles
29	1853	18	63	783
SCOPUS	GOOGLE SCHOLAR CITATION			

Jurnal Dinamika Hukum (JDH) is a peer-reviewed journal published by Faculty of Law Universitas Jenderal Soedirman three times a year in January, May, and September. JDH is formed since 1996 and many of the manuscript published until recent days. JDH has been accredited by the Director of Higher Education (DIKTI) **No. 21/E/KPT/2018**.

This journal is formed as media information and communication in the sector of Law Science. This journal consists of study and outcome of research as well as conceptual ideas related to Law Science. Nowadays, JDH has been indexed in various journal search engines, either national levels such as **Sinta**, **Portal Garuda**, **One Search**, and **ISJD** or international scope such as **Ebsco**, **Crossref**, **DOAJ**, **BASE**, **OAJI**, **Google Scholar**, **COPAC**, etc.

Articles are written in English or Bahasa Indonesia and reviewed by competence reviewers.

ISSN 2407-6562 (Online) **ISSN 1410-0797** (Print)

For submission, please kindly open [HERE](#).

JURNAL DINAMIKA HUKUM Indexed by :



[EDITORIAL TEAM](#)

[PEER REVIEWERS](#)

[AUTHOR GUIDELINES](#)

[FOCUS AND SCOPE](#)

[ONLINE SUBMISSIONS](#)

[PUBLICATION ETHICS](#)

[PURCHASE/SUBSCRIBE](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

[CITEDNESS IN SCOPUS](#)

[TEMPLATE](#)



[TOOLS](#)



LANGUAGE

Select Language

English

Submit

USER

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

All

Search

Browse

- [By Issue](#)
- [By Author](#)
- [By Title](#)

INFORMATION

- [For Readers](#)
- [For Authors](#)
- [For Librarians](#)

[HOME](#)
[ABOUT](#)
[LOGIN](#)
[REGISTER](#)
[SEARCH](#)

[CURRENT](#)
[ARCHIVES](#)
[ANNOUNCEMENTS](#)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION



MY STATS



0001275602

PARTNERSHIP



Home > About the Journal > **Editorial Team**

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief

Abdul Aziz Nasihuddin, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

International Editorial Board

Jose Manuel Perea, School of Law, University of Malaga, Spain
Jaco Barkhuizen, Department of Criminology, University of Limpopo, Polokwane, South Africa
Kirchhoff Gerd Ferdinand, Law School, Jindal Global University, India
Amita Singh, (SCOPUS ID: 56674975900; h-index : 1), The Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Punchada Sirivunnabood, (SCOPUS ID: 56445479400; H-Index:1), Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Mahidol University, Thailand
Rohaida Nordin, (SCOPUS ID: 48761758500; h-index: 1), Faculty of Law, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
Muhammad Hafiz Bin Badaruzaman, LL.M., Law School, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia
Khudzaifah Dimiyati, Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia
Heru Susetyo, Indonesian Victimology Lecturers Association, Indonesia, Indonesia
Supanto Supanto, Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia
Sudjito Sudjito, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
F.X. Adji Samekto, Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

Editors

Tedi Sudrajat, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Agus Raharjo, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Kadar Pamuji, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Hibnu Nugroho, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Muhammad Fauzan, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Sulistiyandari Sulistiyandari, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

Language Editor

Hanifa Pascarina, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

Managing Editor

Amaryasta Galih Pratama, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Fadia Rahma Safitri, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

JURNAL DINAMIKA HUKUM Indexed by :



[EDITORIAL TEAM](#)

[PEER REVIEWERS](#)

[AUTHOR GUIDELINES](#)

[FOCUS AND SCOPE](#)

[ONLINE SUBMISSIONS](#)

[PUBLICATION ETHICS](#)

[PURCHASE/SUBSCR](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

[CITEDNESS IN SCOPUS](#)

[TEMPLATE](#)



[TOOLS](#)



[LANGUAGE](#)

Select Language

English

[USER](#)

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

[JOURNAL CONTENT](#)

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [LOGIN](#) [REGISTER](#) [SEARCH](#)
[CURRENT](#) [ARCHIVES](#) [ANNOUNCEMENTS](#) [STATISTICS](#)

Home > Archives > **Vol 21, No 2 (2021)**

Vol 21, No 2 (2021)

Table of Contents

Articles

[GUARD AND SECURITY TEAM FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PREVENTING CRIMINAL ACTS OF CORRUPTION](#) PDF 196-206

 Hibnu Nugroho
 [10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2859](#)
 | Abstract views: **13** |  PDF views: **5**

[The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid 19 Pandemic](#) PDF 207-214

 Nur Rochaeti, Irma Cahyaningtyas
 [10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2858](#)
 | Abstract views: **26** |  PDF views: **11**

[Reformulation of Sanctioning Mining Acts of Individual Legal Subjects as Efforts to Improve Ecological Stability in Indonesia](#) PDF 215-240

 Ismawati Septiningsih
 [10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2855](#)
 | Abstract views: **8** |  PDF views: **8**

[The Urgency and Mechanism for Halal Certification of MSME Products in E-Commerce](#) PDF 241-253

 Wirdyaningsih Wirdyaningsih, Auli Qonitatus Syahida, Iffah Karimah, Annisah Marwah Nabilah
 [10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2865](#)
 | Abstract views: **31** |  PDF views: **16**

[Tenancy Agreement: Can Tenant Declare that the Agreement is Void due to Movement Control Order?](#) PDF 254-263

 MUHAMMAD ASYRAF AZNI, Suria Fadhillah Md Pauzi
 [10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2870](#)
 | Abstract views: **42** |  PDF views: **25**

[EDITORIAL TEAM](#)

[PEER REVIEWERS](#)

[AUTHOR GUIDELINES](#)

[FOCUS AND SCOPE](#)

[ONLINE SUBMISSIONS](#)

[PUBLICATION ETHICS](#)

[PURCHASE/SUBSC](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

[CITEDNESS IN SCOPUS](#)

[TEMPLATE](#)



[TOOLS](#)



[LANGUAGE](#)

Select Language



[USER](#)

Username
Password

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION



MY STATS



0000986274

PARTNERSHIP



JURNAL DINAMIKA HUKUM Indexed by :



The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid-19 Pandemic

Nur Rochaeti✉ and Irma Cahyaningtyas

Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University, Semarang - Indonesia

Abstract

As part of the integrated criminal justice system, Correctional Institutions play a role as law enforcement officers in addition to having a strategic role in the formation of Human Resources (HR) that are independent, responsible, quality, and dignified. The correctional system is a more humane and normative treatment system for inmates based on Pancasila and is characterized by rehabilitative, corrective, educative, and integrative or order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as ways of fostering prisoner based on Pancasila, which are carried out in an integrated manner between the coach as a correctional officer, being fostered, and integrative or order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as the way of fostering the prisoners based on Pancasila which are carried out in an integrated manner between the coach, prisoners and integrative Public. The problem is how is the socio-legal study of fulfilling prisoner's rights and fostering in correctional institutions during the COVID 19 pandemic. The research method used is socio-legal, to analyze the policy on Act Number 12 of 1995 of correctional and fulfillment of prisoner's rights in coaching during the COVID 19 pandemic. The results of the study analysis that the policy in Act Number 12 of 1995 of correctional currently does not accommodate the fulfillment of prisoner's rights in correctional facilities, prisoner's guidance is carried out by providing useful skills after leaving correctional facilities for independence and personality, which cannot be fully utilized. Inmates optimally, after leaving penitentiary, infrastructure facilities, as well as health workers in correctional, are needed, especially when the COVID 19 pandemic. The release of prisoners is a dilemma in the condition of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Keywords: arranged socio-legal; fostering prisoner; correctional institutions; COVID-19.

Abstrak

Sebagai bagian dari integrated criminal justice system, Lembaga Pemasyarakatan berperan sebagai aparat penegak hukum disamping peran strategis dalam pembentukan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) yang mandiri, bertanggungjawab, berkualitas dan bermartabat. Sistem Pemasyarakatan adalah tata perlakuan yang lebih manusiawi dan normatif terhadap narapidana berdasarkan Pancasila dan bercirikan: rehabilitatif, korektif, edukatif dan integratif atau suatu tatanan mengenai arah dan batas serta cara pembinaan warga Binaan pemasyarakatan berdasarkan Pancasila yang dilaksanakan secara terpadu antara pembina, yang dibina, dan masyarakat. Permasalahannya adalah, bagaimana kajian socio legal pemenuhan hak narapidana dan Pembinaan di lembaga pemasyarakatan di masa pandemi COVID 19. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah socio-legal, untuk menganalisis kebijakan tentang Undang Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 Tentang Pemasyarakatan dan pemenuhan hak-hak narapidana dalam pembinaan pada masa pandemi COVID 19. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa kebijakan dalam UU No. 12 Tahun 1995 saat ini belum mengakomodir pemenuhan hak-hak narapidana di dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan, pembinaan narapidana dilakukan dengan pemberian ketrampilan yang bermanfaat setelah keluar lembaga pemasyarakatan bersifat kemandirian dan kepribadian, tidak sepenuhnya dapat dimanfaatkan narapidana secara optimal, setelah keluar dari lembaga pemasyarakatan, fasilitas sarana prasarana serta tenaga kesehatan di lembaga pemasyarakatan sangat dibutuhkan terutama saat pandemi COVID 19. Pembebasan narapidana merupakan dilema dalam kondisi pandemi COVID 19.

Kata kunci: socio-legal, pembinaan, lembaga pemasyarakatan, COVID-19.

The Urgency and Mechanism for Halal Certification of MSME Products in E-Commerce

Wirdyaningsih  and **Aufi Qonitatus Syahida**
Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia - Indonesia

Abstract

The current development of technology supports the use of e-commerce for fulfillment of public needs. Nowadays, more start-ups and digital companies in Indonesia, including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are targeting sharia market through selling halal goods on e-commerce shop and provide sharia investment products for Muslims. However, the high usage of e-commerce in Indonesia, which has become a necessity for Muslim societies, is not comparable with halal certification on MSME products in e-commerce. Based on the problems, this paper examines the urgency and mechanism of halal certification in MSME products in e-commerce in Indonesia. This research uses juridical-normative research methods to address this issue. Based on the research result, researchers found that coordination with all parties is needed, ranging from the government to the industrial actors, so that all MSME products from e-commerce can easily carry out halal certification. The government needs to form a digital economic interconnection of sharia so that the sharia economy is also not left behind in terms of financial technology, Islamic financial institutions, online commerce, and social finance. Various parties including the Ministry of Trade, the National Sharia Council (DSN) MUI need to make regulations and fatwa in support of halal certification in e-commerce.

Keywords: e-commerce; halal certification; Indonesian economy; MSME; products.

Abstrak

Perkembangan teknologi saat ini mendukung pemanfaatan e-commerce untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan masyarakat. Saat ini semakin banyak startup dan perusahaan digital di Indonesia, termasuk Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) yang menasar pasar syariah melalui penjualan barang halal di toko e-commerce dan menyediakan produk investasi syariah bagi umat Islam. Namun, tingginya penggunaan e-commerce di Indonesia yang sudah menjadi kebutuhan masyarakat muslim tidak sebanding dengan sertifikasi halal pada produk UMKM di e-commerce. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, makalah ini mengkaji urgensi dan mekanisme sertifikasi halal pada produk UMKM dalam e-commerce di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian yuridis normatif untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa diperlukan koordinasi dengan semua pihak, mulai dari pemerintah hingga pelaku industri, agar semua produk UMKM dari e-commerce dapat dengan mudah melaksanakan sertifikasi halal. Pemerintah perlu membentuk interkoneksi ekonomi digital syariah agar ekonomi syariah juga tidak ketinggalan dari segi financial technology, lembaga keuangan syariah, perdagangan online dan keuangan sosial. Berbagai pihak termasuk Kementerian Perdagangan, Dewan Syariah Nasional (DSN) MUI perlu membuat regulasi dan fatwa untuk mendukung sertifikasi halal di e-commerce.

Kata kunci: e-commerce; ekonomi Indonesia; produk; sertifikat halal; UMKM.

Copyright©2021 Jurnal Dinamika Hukum. All rights reserved.

Introduction

Currently, the technology used by society in carrying out activities is increasingly advanced and developing. These technological advances make it easier for everyone to

✉Corresponding Author: wirdyaningsih@gmail.com

The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid-19 Pandemic

by Nur Rochaeti

Submission date: 03-Jan-2023 03:19PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1988157242

File name: 05_The_Socio-Legal_Study_of_Rights_Fulfillment.pdf (217.26K)

Word count: 3636

Character count: 20905

Jurnal Dinamika Hukum

Vol. 21 Issue 2, May 2021

E-ISSN 2407-6562 P-ISSN 1410-0797

National Accredited Journal, Decree No. 21/E/KPT/2018

DOI: 10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.2.2858

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (cc-by)

The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid-19 Pandemic

Nur Rochaeti[✉] and Irma Cahyaningtyas

Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University, Semarang - Indonesia

Abstract

As part of the integrated criminal justice system, Correctional Institutions play a role as law enforcement officers in addition to having a strategic role in the formation of Human Resources (HR) that are independent, responsible, quality, and dignified. The correctional system is a more humane and normative treatment system for inmates based on Pancasila and is characterized by rehabilitative, corrective, educative, and integrative or order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as ways of fostering prisoner based on Pancasila, which are carried out in an integrated manner between the coach as a correctional officer, being fostered, and integrative or order regarding the direction and boundaries as well as the way of fostering the prisoners based on Pancasila which are carried out in an integrated manner between the coach, prisoners and integrative Public. The problem is how is the socio-legal study of fulfilling prisoner's rights and fostering in correctional institutions during the COVID 19 pandemic. The research method used is socio-legal, to analyze the policy on Act Number 12 of 1995 of correctional and fulfillment of prisoner's rights in coaching during the COVID 19 pandemic. The results of the study analysis that the policy in Act Number 12 of 1995 of correctional currently does not accommodate the fulfillment of prisoner's rights in correctional facilities, prisoner's guidance is carried out by providing useful skills after leaving correctional facilities for independence and personality, which cannot be fully utilized. Inmates optimally, after leaving penitentiary, infrastructure facilities, as well as health workers in correctional, are needed, especially when the COVID 19 pandemic. The release of prisoners is a dilemma in the condition of the COVID 19 pandemic.

Keywords: arranged socio-legal; fostering prisoner; correctional institutions; COVID-19.

Abstrak

Sebagai bagian dari integrated criminal justice system, Lembaga Pemasyarakatan berperan sebagai aparat penegak hukum disamping peran strategis dalam pembentukan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) yang mandiri, bertanggungjawab, berkualitas dan bermartabat. Sistem Pemasyarakatan adalah tata perlakuan yang lebih manusiawi dan normatif terhadap narapidana berdasarkan Pancasila dan bercirikan: rehabilitatif, korektif, edukatif dan integratif atau suatu tatanan mengenai arah dan batas serta cara pembinaan warga Binaan pemasyarakatan berdasarkan Pancasila yang dilaksanakan secara terpadu antara pembina, yang dibina, dan masyarakat. Permasalahannya adalah, bagaimana kajian socio legal pemenuhan hak narapidana dan Pembinaan di lembaga pemasyarakatan di masa pandemi COVID 19. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah socio-legal, untuk menganalisis kebijakan tentang Undang Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 Tentang Pemasyarakatan dan pemenuhan hak-hak narapidana dalam pembinaan pada masa pandemi COVID 19. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa kebijakan dalam UU No. 12 Tahun 1995 saat ini belum mengakomodir pemenuhan hak-hak narapidana di dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan, pembinaan narapidana dilakukan dengan pemberian ketrampilan yang bermanfaat setelah keluar lembaga pemasyarakatan bersifat kemandirian dan kepribadian, tidak sepenuhnya dapat dimanfaatkan narapidana secara optimal, setelah keluar dari lembaga pemasyarakatan, fasilitas sarana prasarana serta tenaga kesehatan di lembaga pemasyarakatan sangat dibutuhkan terutama saat pandemi COVID 19. Pembebasan narapidana merupakan dilema dalam kondisi pandemi COVID 19.

Kata kunci: socio-legal, pembinaan, lembaga pemasyarakatan, COVID-19.

Copyright©2021 Jurnal Dinamika Hukum. All rights reserved.

[✉]Corresponding Author: etikfh@live.undip.ac.id

Introduction

The correctional institution is a part of the integrated criminal justice as set forth in The Act No 12 of 1995 on Correction, in building convicts and correctional protégés to be complete humans. Prisoner's development must be pursuant to the need and requires support from all parties. Such support is not only from convicts themselves and supervisors but also from society. The society should be able to accept prisoners, especially those who have repented, to return to social life. This task does not only make Correctional Institution a place of retribution, but also a place where convicts repent their mistakes.

Problems do not occur only in an internal correctional institution, but also after getting out of it and becoming part of the society. Many ex-prisoners become recidivists not long after getting out of jail. The reason is that the broken relationship between prisoners and the society is not well settled so that when a convict has been released, he is not necessarily accepted in the social environment and eventually recommit crime.

The purpose of correction is social reintegration in achieving unity of life relationship until prisoners get out of The correctional institution to be part of the society. Philosophically, Correction means a conviction system that has moved far and left Retributive, Deterrence, and Resocialization philosophies. The sentence is not intended to make suffering as a form of retribution, not intended to be a deterrent with suffering, and also not assuming convict as an individual lacking of socialization. Correction is in line with social reintegration philosophy, which assumes that crime is a conflict existing between a convict and the society. Thus the sentence is aimed at recovering conflict or reuniting a prisoner with the society (reintegration) (Sujatno, Adi, 2010).

The idea rested on the belief that the penal system should not merely punish people who violated the law but equip them to lead productive and law-abiding lives upon release. Rehabilitative penology was designed to help occupants of penal institutions adjust to society through educational and vocational training, right behavior incentives, and other prison-based programs. The central aim was to reduce recidivism by facilitating personal improvement (Grasso, 2017).

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals support the social re-integration model. This condition explains that maintaining those violating the laws in the society is important since jail or correctional institution results in dehumanization (National Advisory Commision on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, A National Strategy to Reduce Crime, 1973). "Prison tends to dehumanize people. Their weaknesses are made worse, and their capacity for responsibility and self-government is eroded by regimentation. Add to these facts, the physical and mental conditions ignore offender's right, and the riots of the past decade are hard to be wondered at. Safety for society may be achieved for a limited time if offenders are kept out of circulation. However, no real public protection is provided if confinement serves mainly to prepare men for more, and more skilled criminality."

Article 1 point 2 Law No. 12 of 1995 on Correction states that the correctional system is an order regarding the direction and limitation of as well as how to develop Correctional

Development Inhabitant based on Pancasila (Indonesian Five Basic Principles), which is implemented in an integrated manner between the supervisor, the developed. The society to improve the quality of Correctional Development Inhabitants so that they will realize their mistake, correct themselves, and not recommit crime; thus, they will be reaccepted in the social environment, actively participate in the development, and live a normal life as good and responsible citizens.

Philosophically, correction shows commitment in the effort to change prisoners condition through a development process and treating them humanely, through prisoners rights protection. In Article 14 The Act Number 12 of 1995, each prisoner has the right to:

1. perform devotional practice pursuant to their religion or belief;
2. obtain treatment, both spiritually and physically;
3. obtain education and teaching;
4. receive health service and decent food;
5. give complaint;
6. obtain reading and have other non-prohibited mass media broadcast;
7. obtain wage or premium for works they perform;
8. receive the visit of family, legal counsel, or other certain people;
9. receive a reduction of imprisonment period (remission);
10. have the change to assimilate, including leave to visit family;
11. receive conditional liberation;
12. receive leave before release; and
13. receive other rights pursuant to prevailing laws and regulations.

Practically, the existing conditions occurring in almost every the correctional institution are problems caused by ("Kemenkumham Beri Solusi Tidak Menyentuh Akar Masalah Di Lapas," n.d.) :

1. Overcapacity at Correctional Institution, the overcapacity phenomena in many State Detention House and Correctional Institution, is one of the real symptoms of no synergy of operation in the criminal system. In the context of an integrated criminal system, every law enforcement institution cannot negate problems faced by other law enforcement institutions, which directly or indirectly are caused by one of the institutions' policy;
2. Non-fulfillment of prisoner's basic needs, the existing condition is non-fulfillment of prisoner's basic needs, such as non-fulfilled food nutrition, inadequate sanitation, and so on. Such a condition may cause disease, especially to convicts;
3. Criminal imprisonment is not the only solution. Conflict cases that still occur at the correctional institution illustrate that prison is not a solution to crime reduction (Ismail, 2013).

In the performance of the law reform, there are some matters to conduct, such as:

1. Rearrangement of the existing legal structure and institutions, including quality human resources;
2. Reformulation of just law;

3. Improvement of law enforcement through settling law violation cases;
4. People's involvement in law enforcement;
5. Public education to improve people's understanding of the law; and
6. Application of the Good Governance concept.

In the COVID 19 pandemic Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly decided to release some of the prisoners from prison to prevent the spread of COVID 19 in prison. About 30,000 adult and child convicts released earlier than the time they should be released as the result of the spread of the Coronavirus or COVID 19 disease. This Provision is outline in the Decision of Minister of Law and Human Rights number M.HH-19.PK/01.04.04 on the Release and Liberation of Convicts and Children through Assimilation and Integration in Prevention of and Coping with COVID 19 Spread.

Research Problems

The research problem is how is the Socio-Legal Study on the Fulfillment of Prisoners Rights and Development at Correctional Institution in the COVID 19 Pandemic?

Research Methods

The research employed a juridical-empirical approach that the juridical study was based on currently applicable laws and regulations. The empirical study was based on the implementation of development in the correctional institution. The research locations were at the Regional Office of Law and Human Rights of Central Java Province and Correctional Institution in Nusakambangan Island.

Discussion

The Correctional system puts Correctional Development Inhabitants consisting of prisoners, state children, and correctional clients not as a development object anymore. However, the subject of development and they are deemed ordinary people and citizens and dealt with not on retaliation background, but with development and guidance (Sudaryono, 2005). The main principles of the correctional concept are:

1. Those who are misguided also need protection by giving them life provisions to be good citizens who are useful to the society. This means building the Indonesian society towards a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila (Indonesian Five Basic Principles). Life provisions are not only in terms of financial and material matters, but more importantly, mentality, physiology (health), expertise, skill and people with desire and potential and effective capability to be good citizens who do not recommit the law and are useful to the state development;
2. Criminal imprisonment is not the state's act of vengeance. None of the convicts is tortured either in the form of act, utterance, treatment, or placement. The only suffering experienced by the prisoners is their lost freedom;

3. Repentance cannot be achieved through torture, but through guidance/supervision. Prisoners should be instilled with an understanding of life norms and given a chance to contemplate their past acts. Prisoners may participate in social activities to grow their sense of social life;
4. The state does not have the ²right to make a person worse or more evil than before he enters correctional institution. Further, recidivists are to be separated from the rest, those with great crime from small crime, by types of crime, adult convicts, young convicts, and child convicts, men and women;
5. While having their movement freedom lost, convicts should be introduced to the society and should not be exiled therefrom. They will gradually be guided outside the correctional institution (in the society), which is needed in the correctional process;
6. Works given to convicts should not only be intended to kill time, nor be a temporary allocation for the office or the state. The works should be one with the works in the society and intended for the national development. There should be integration between convicts' works and the national development;
7. Guidance and teaching must be based on Pancasila (Indonesian Five Basic Principles). Education and guidance shall also contain Pancasila (Indonesian Five Basic Principles). Prisoners must be given with religious education and the chance and guidance to perform their devotional practice. They must be instilled with the spirit of mutual cooperation, tolerance, kinship and kinship between nations. They must be instilled with the sense of unity, sense of Indonesian nationality, spirit of positive deliberation for consensus. Prisoners should participate in activities for a common interest and public interest;
8. Every person is human and must be treated as human, even if he is misguided. There should be no reference that convicts are criminals.

On the contrary, they should always feel that they are deemed and needed as humans; i. Prisoners are only sentenced with loss of freedom. Attempts need to be made for convicts to have livelihood for their family members who become their dependents by providing them works or allow them to work and given wages for their work; j. The hindrance to implementing the correctional system is the legacy of prison houses with poor conditions, making adaptation to correctional tasks difficult, located in the middle of the city with their high and wick walls.

The purpose of development in the correctional institution is divided into three (Sudaryono, 2005):

1. After getting out of Correctional Institution, convicts will no longer commit a crime;
2. Prisoners shall become useful humans who participate actively and creatively in the state and national development;
3. Prisoners will be able to get close to God Almighty and reach happiness in the world and the afterlife.

The purpose of prisoner's development is closely related to imprisonment objective. Prisoners' development currently made starts from the fact that the purpose of

imprisonment is no longer appropriate to the development of life values and essence growing in society. In the correctional system, the purpose of imprisonment is development and guidance, with admission/orientation, development, and assimilation stages. The stages are not known in the prison system. the admission/orientation stage is intended for prisoners to know the way of life, regulation, and purpose of their development (Sudaryono, 2005).

The correctional institution serves to facilitate their integration with and adaptation to social life, intending to make them feel that they are Indonesian people and citizens who can perform something for the state and nation's interest just like other Indonesian people and citizens and able to create society's good opinion and image. Criminal imprisonment (correctional) for prisoners does influence not only their physiology but also their psychology including:

1. Loss of personality;
2. Loss of security;
3. Loss of personal communication;
4. Loss of good and service;
5. Loss of heterosexual;
6. Loss of Prestige;
7. Loss of belief;
8. Loss of creativity (Harsono, H.S, 1995).

Criminal imprisonment with correctional system contains two aspects of imprisonment objective, namely as society protection and violator correction. R.M. Jackson states that imprisonment is useful if the violator is no longer imprisoned within a certain period. Further, it is reasserted that effectiveness is a measurement of comparison between the number of violators re-imprisoned and those not re-imprisoned.

The necessary primary justification of criminal imprisonment actually lies in the characteristics or functions as a process to change or correct the law violator's characters and behaviors (Nawawi Arief, 2009). This opinion is as proposed by M. Cherif Bassiouni, that the characteristics of imprisonment in modern society emphasize the implementation of a process more than its direct impact on victim or violator. The development in the correctional institution in the COVID 19 pandemic period requires a protocol which requires special treatment as an effort to protect correctional institution officers and convicts' health. The criminal policy, which becomes the basis of implementation of development in The Correctional Institution, is Law Number 12 of 1995 on Correction.

One of the renowned correctional institutions in Indonesia is Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Nusakambangan. This correctional institution is located on Nusakambangan Island. Nusakambangan Island is quite familiar to some of the Indonesians because of its nickname as the prison island. This nickname is given because its function is where convicts from various regions are imprisoned with various cases. Nusakambangan is about 1 km away from Cilacap city and may be reached through a boat from The Wijayapura port

within 10 minutes. Nusakambangan Island has an area of about 210 square kilometers or 21000 hectares (Wibowo, 2001).

The use of prisoner's manpower to build a stronghold in Nusakambangan in 1861 started the entry of prisoners or foreign workers into Nusakambangan Island. The success of The Dutch East Indies Government in supervising and securing the convicts at the time was used as the basis to establish the island to accommodate convicts. In 1908, the Governor-General of The Dutch East Indies issued an order that the island met all requirements for a prison island or *bijzonderestraf gevangenis*. Further, the island's supervisory and ownership status was to Raad van Justitie or the Department of Justice (Wibowo, 2001).

There are eight Correctional Institutions in Nusakambangan, including Correctional Institution Class I Batu, Correctional Institution Class IIA Besi, Correctional Institution Class IIA Kembang Kuning, Correctional Institution Class IIA Pasir Putih, Correctional Institution Class IIA Permisan, Correctional Institution Class IIA Narkotika, Correctional Institution Class IIA Karanganyar, and Correctional Institution Class IIB Terbuka. This research was conducted at Correctional Institution Class IIA Permisan. The development activities in Correctional Institution Permisan are divided into two, namely independence activities and personality activities. The independence activities consist of 10 activities conducted by 312 development inhabitants and implemented from 09:00-13:00 West Indonesia Time. In contrast, the personality activities must be conducted by all development inhabitants of The Correctional Institution. The facilities in the correctional institution are complete and well managed. This is also supported by the factor of development inhabitants and officers well maintaining the facilities and infrastructure in the correctional institution.

With regard to the assimilation of convicts, Circular of Director General of Correction No. PAS-497.PK.01.04.04 Year 2020 on the Release and Liberation of Prisoners and Children through Assimilation and Integration in Prevention of and Coping with COVID 19 Spread signed by Acting Director-General of Correction is issued. The regulation is made an adjustment to the development and needs for law in the society when it is stated that the purpose of the policymaking is aimed at ensuring prisoners from COVID 19 exposure resulting from overcrowded conditions of the correctional institution. In the COVID 19 pandemic period, the development at the correctional institution establishes a protocol of special treatment as an effort to protect correctional institution officers and prisoners' health, such as limitation of family's visit time and reduction of activities involving a large number of prisoners, since they will be risky to the correctional institution officers and prisoners' health.

Conclusion

Development in the correctional institution is implemented based on Law Number 12 of 1995, as a series of law enforcement intending to make Correctional Development Inhabitants realize their mistakes, correct themselves, and not recommit crime, so that

they will be accepted again in society environment, ⁴ actively participate in the development, and live a normal life as good and responsible citizens. In the COVID 19 pandemic period, the development at the correctional institution establishes a protocol of special treatment as an effort to protect correctional institution officers and prisoners' health, such as limitation of family's visit time and reduction of activities involving a large number of prisoners.

Suggestion

Several things suggested to fulfill the rights of prisoners in correctional institutions during the COVID 19 period, namely:

- a. Conducting training, workshops for Correctional Institution officers to improve competence, mostly related to the Rights of Prisoners and Development in Correctional Institutions;
- b. Improve facilities and infrastructure for the fulfillment of prisoners' rights in correctional institutions;
- c. Provide easy access to fulfilling the rights of prisoners in correctional institutions.

References

- Grasso, A. (2017). Broken Beyond Repair : Rehabilitative Penology and American Political Development. *Political Research Quarterly*, 70, 394. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26384950>
- Harsono, H.S, C. (1995). *Sistem Baru Pembinaan Narapidana*. Bandung: Djambatan.
- Ismail, R. (2013). Problem Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Di Indonesia Dan Reorientasi Tujuan Pemidanaan. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 2, 263-264.
- Kemenkumham Beri Solusi Tidak Menyentuh Akar Masalah Di Lapas. (n.d.). Retrieved February 7, 2020, from <http://www.bantuanhukum.or.id>
- National Advisory Commision on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *A National Strategy to Reduce Crime* (1973). Washington DC.
- Nawawi Arief, B. (2009). *Tujuan Dan Pedoman Pemidanaan*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Sudaryono, N. S. (2005a). *Hukum Pidana*. Surakarta: Spectrum.
- Sujatno, Adi, W. N. (2010). *Curah Pikir Dua Sahabat*. Jakarta: Team 7AS.
- Wibowo, U. (2001a). *Nusakambangan Dari Poelaoe Boei Menuju Pulau Wisata*. Jakarta: Mitra Gama Widya.

The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid-19 Pandemic

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	prosiding.umy.ac.id Internet Source	2%
2	download.atlantispress.com Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Wootton High School Student Paper	1%
4	www.atlantispress.com Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Universitas Islam Riau Student Paper	1%
6	journals.sagepub.com Internet Source	1%
7	Submitted to Mae Fah Luang University Student Paper	1%
8	repository.upi.edu Internet Source	1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 1%

Exclude bibliography On

The Socio-Legal Study of Rights Fulfillment and Fostering Prisoner at Correctional Institutions in Covid-19 Pandemic

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/76

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8