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# Penitentiary Legal Management: Perceptions of Criminal Law

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## Abstract

### Key words:

Penitentiary Law;  
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*In Indonesia, the legal administration of prisons is a crucial component of the criminal justice system (CJS). Incorporating criminal law principles into penitentiary legal management mainly promotes rehabilitation and public safety. Due to numerous instances in which detainees were tortured to death, Indonesia's penitentiary administration has a negative reputation internationally. Nonetheless, Indonesia's penitentiary legal administration in the context of criminal law has not received much attention. The current study has effectively filled this research vacuum by focusing on the application of criminal law in Indonesian prisons. To acquire the necessary data, this study's qualitative judicial legal research focused on secondary and primary sources. After data collection, content analysis was performed. According to the findings of this study, the "Indonesian Criminal Procedure Law" (KUHAP) permits the extension of pre-trial detentions, which frequently results in unjust trials and other unsatisfactory outcomes. Even though criminal law is implemented in Indonesia's prisons, reforms to KUHAP are necessary to safeguard defendants' human rights. Several defendants have been observed to have been tortured to death during pre-trial detentions, and a few have perished due to prison overcrowding. Certain reforms were made to KUHAP in 1981 to advance the rights of defendants or suspects; however, no reforms were made during the defendants' detention. Law No. 12/1995 (Penitentiary Law) also establishes important regulations for correctional facilities. This research has various theoretical and practical implications. Therefore, significant recommendations were made to amend the KUHAP to improve Indonesia's penitentiary legal management.*

## 1. Introduction

In Indonesia, a legal procedural system of "civil law" has been adopted based on a "codified civil code," which means that the judge has not formulated the law implemented and that it has been written down. Therefore, Indonesia's "material criminal law" has been codified and arranged in the Penal Code "KUHP." In contrast, the previous Indonesian criminal framework was codified as the "Penal Procedure Code KUHAP." In contrast, the former criminal law and codified material, penitentiary or criminal procedure law, and its rules, regulations, and policies, are currently dispersed throughout the Penal Code and other "criminal laws." In Indonesia, "criminal procedural law" is more significant than "former criminal law in law enforcement." When a judge has imposed a criminal sentence, the law dictates the legal procedure and lawful conduct that must be followed. This demonstrates that the "penitentiary law" ensures that the criminal sentence imposed by the magistrate is carried out efficiently and effectively (Seruni, 2020; Widyawati, 2019).

Nonetheless, regulatory bodies stress the significance of codifying "penitentiary legal regulations" due to the declaration of legal values and standards. Establishing laws is a fundamental aspect of social welfare and social protection initiatives. Codification among the institutions in penitentiary law makes it easy for others to do the same (Sulistiyanta, 2020;

[Suryana, 2018](#)). The penitentiary institutions execute their duties effectively, except for overseeing various parties.

Penitentiary legal administration is vital in every nation because it is directly linked to protecting human rights. In observance of "International Human Rights Day," the AHRC "Asian Human Rights Commission," a well-known regional human rights institution, sought to send a strong message to Indonesia regarding unfair trials, pre-trial detention, and torture ([Nasu & Saul, 2011](#)). Because no law permits violating the human rights of others, the fundamental right of every citizen is to be treated with dignity and respect. In addition, the AHRC noted that "pre-trial detention" under the KUHAP "Indonesian criminal law procedure" necessitated specific reforms. The current legal framework in Indonesia may not adequately safeguard prisoners' rights, and the prison system may be vulnerable ([Sunarso, Mahmutarom, & Ngazis, 2020](#)). This is also due to the legal procedure that has resulted in torture, unfair trials, and inadequate and inadequate access to necessary legal assistance. After 2012, the Indonesian Parliament has yet to demonstrate progress in instituting a new bill regarding the "Indonesian Criminal law procedure." In addition, the Indonesian rule enforcers must monitor the jail's precise procedures for protecting prisoners' rights. When "penitentiary legal management" is used and implemented appropriately, it plays a significant role in the maintenance of the rule of law by assisting in the assurance that "alleged offenders" have been served justice and by ensuring the punishment of appropriate wrongdoings in a society ([Garcia, Disemadi, & Arief, 2020](#); [Sudaryono, 2020](#); [Yanto, Rusdiana, Sari, & Pujilestari, 2019](#)).

Numerous studies on "Criminal Procedural Laws in Indonesia" have been conducted ([Lindsey & Pausacker, 2020](#); [Mahardhika, Astuti, Rusdiana, Hikmah, & Ahmad, 2022](#); [Waskito, Warka, Nasution, & Setyorini, 2021](#)). However, penitentiary legal management research in Indonesia is scarce to the best of the researcher's knowledge. In order to address this gap between academic literature and research, the present study seeks to examine "penitentiary legal management under criminal law procedures in Indonesia." The significance of the research is highlighted in the background section, followed by the literature review. In this section, the global penitentiary system in various countries is examined. The choice of research methodology has also been described, followed by an analysis of the research about a close examination of penitentiary practices in Indonesia. The recommendations for further system improvement and the limitations of the research have been elucidated.

### 1.1. Method

The present study employs a "qualitative research design" to examine Indonesia's penitentiary legal administration system in light of criminal law procedures. It has been determined that the qualitative research method is appropriate for the current study because it correlates with the achievement of research aims and objectives. The researcher has utilized "interpretivism research philosophy" due to the use of inductive reasoning

in the current investigation. The adopted research philosophy is consistent with the selected research logic. Due to its applicability to the research topic, the researcher utilized the "normative juridical research method" in the present study. This research technique examines secondary data published on reputable databases and websites. The primary benefit of using qualitative or secondary data in research is that it enhances the research's credibility, thereby ensuring the precision of the refined and published information in a study. The current study utilized both primary and secondary sources for data collection. Various primary legal sources were utilized to acquire primary data pertinent to the topic of the study. In addition, numerous legal documents, statutes, regulations, case law, etc., were analyzed and reviewed thoroughly.

Regarding data collection from secondary sources, the researcher has collected information from various secondary sources, including journal articles, books, online databases, Hein Online, Lexis Nexis, West Law, JSTOR, and Bloomberg Law. In this investigation, the technique of content analysis has been employed. In this method, data from multiple sources pertinent to the research topic are analyzed, contrasted, and evaluated, and conclusive conclusions are drawn. Like this study, the content analysis method is suitable for qualitative data analysis. It examines various concepts and phenomena pertinent to those concepts, themes, or words within a qualitative data set. Using the appropriate analysis method, the researcher has analyzed and quantified the data and examined the existence of specific relationships and the justification or logic underlying various concepts. In the final section, recommendations have also been provided based on the topic and results analysis to address the identified research analysis gaps. The methodological procedure has thus been implemented.

## 2. Literature Review

Penitentiary administration varies from country to country, but it is of equal significance in every context, as the protection of human rights is inextricably linked with it. In contrast to other nations, the United States criminal justice system is not characterized by a singular, all-encompassing institution. Rather than a singular institution, the "criminal justice system" is a network of federal, state, and local courts, such as territorial and military courts. The criminal laws vary at these levels, but all of these laws comprise the US Constitution (Miller, 1980). One of the fundamental tenants of the leading philosophy of the United States is that every individual, whether a US citizen or not, has certain inalienable rights. This applies even to those who have been proven to be criminals and have committed crimes serious enough to warrant a "prison sentence" or temporary detention in a "holding cell" (Voytov Gennadii, 2020).

As a consequence, prisoners have access to multiple legal protections, even if they are not as robust as those available to individuals who have not been convicted of a felony. "FindLaw's Prisoner's Rights" contains information regarding the legal system of penitentiary administration, the rights of

those convicted of various crimes, etc., in the United States ([Anishchenko, 2019](#); [De Beaumont & De Tocqueville, 1833](#)). The United States penitentiary legal management system is summarized in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1.** Rights of Penitentiaries in the United States

<b>Rights of penitentiaries</b>	<b>Description</b>
Basic Rights of Prisoners	Every prisoner is entitled to a basic right secured through "The US Constitution."
Social Security of Prisoners	SSI "Social and supplemental security income" benefits are not generally payable for months when a person is in jail.
Civil Rights of Person Institutionalized Act	CRIPA protects prisoners from unfit prison, abuse, and unlawful detention.
Prisoners' Resources and Rights	The penitentiary system of the USA ensures a list of resources on the corrections and rights of prisoners. So, a link to several prisoner's rights institutions involving the ACLU, Prison Activist, and Resource Center can be found.

Similar to the United States, prisoners in the United Kingdom are entitled to fundamental liberties, such as dignity and respect. Therefore, the penitentiary legal administration system of the United Kingdom guarantees equal rights even when an individual deserves incarceration ([Nathan, 2003](#)). However, the British penitentiary administration system ensures prisoners receive the same treatment and healthcare as the general public. The prison surgeon or a healthcare staff member must ensure that treatment for inmates is provided at no cost. This demonstrates the importance and significance of prisoners' human rights in the United Kingdom ([Pozen, 2003](#); [Silvestri, 2013](#)). However, punishments are proclaimed against prisoners who violate prison rules to maintain order. The prisoner's rights punishment in the United Kingdom is depicted in [Table 2](#):

**Table 2.** Rights and Punishments of UK Penitentiaries

<b>Rights</b>	<b>Punishments against the rules violation</b>
Prisoners in the UK are entitled to be protected from racial harassment, bullying, etc.	Kept in a cell for 21 days if the prisoner breaks the rules of prison
They are right to get in touch with their lawyer.	They are given more than 42 extra days of imprisonment on top of their actual punishment.
Access to healthcare, including assistance against mental health conditions	
Free from torture and abuse.	

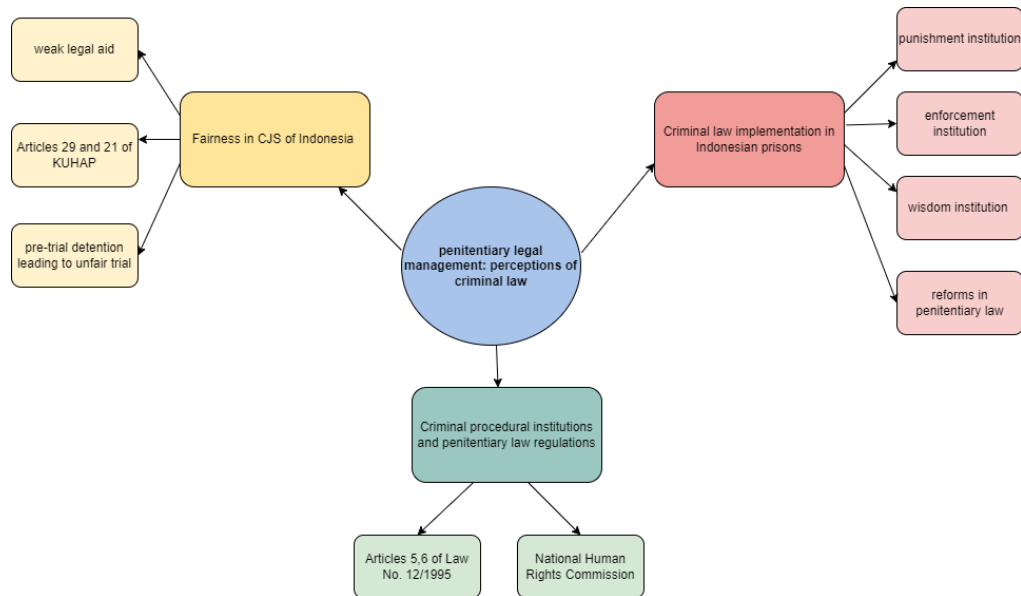
The prison legal system in Malaysia is just and protects prisoners' fundamental liberties. Part II of the "Federal Constitution" of Malaysia states that no person may be deprived of his freedom or his life by the government. These provisions apply not only to Malaysian citizens but also to convicts. Even when incarcerated, Malaysian law recognizes a prisoner as a "person" entitled to laws and appropriate treatment—a bill to amend and consolidate the statutes about prisons, prisoners, and related issues (Hamin, Othman, & Abu Hassan, 2018; Roslim, Sirat, & Manshor, 2017). Section 1 of "Short Title and Commencement," also known as the "Prison Act 1995," regulates the administration of prisoners and related matters in Malaysia.

In addition, the integral function of the Malaysian penal system is the therapy and rehabilitation of prisoners sentenced by the Malaysian court. Similarly, the German penal system places a greater emphasis on human dignity. The prison administration and correctional officers must assist the detainees to ensure their health.

According to the literature review presented previously, many nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Malaysia, are concerned about prison inmates' mental and physical health. This is primarily because the regulatory entities of these nations are concerned enough with human rights and their equality with criminals to administer justice among them. For this reason, most nations consider bullying, torture, unjust treatment, and wrongful detention unlawful and improper behavior. Different laws and legal frameworks have been formulated to protect prisoner liberties. In Malaysia, however, much work still needs to be done because prisoners' rights are unequal or insufficient (Cheras, 2010; Khamis, 2020). In the following section, the detailed analysis of Indonesian penitentiary legal administration under criminal procedure law is explained in detail.

### **3. Findings and Discussion**

Criminal law and prison legal administration are crucial components of a criminal justice system. In addition to influencing the overall legal system of a nation, these factors are responsible for the reintegration and rehabilitation of criminals. This study examines the perceptions of criminal law within the context of Indonesian prison legal administration. In order to better comprehend penitentiary management, the results of this study primarily concentrated on the fairness of Indonesia's criminal justice system (CJS), followed by the application of criminal law in Indonesian prisons. In Indonesia, criminal procedure institutions and prison law regulations were also observed.



**Figure 1.** Mind Map of Criminal law perceptions and Penitentiary Legal Management

### 3.1 Fairness in the Criminal Justice System of Indonesia

Even though several national laws have been issued by the government of Indonesia since 1998 to strengthen "due process of law," violations of equitable trials continue to occur in Indonesia, resulting in unsatisfactory outcomes. Nevertheless, these national laws consist of Law No. 31/2014 (Protection of Victims and Witnesses), Law No. 39/1999 (Human Rights) (Hutabarat et al., 2021), and Law No. 48/2009 (Judicial Power). In 1998, additional national regulations were enacted due to the political reform. On 4 October 2011, the "House of Representatives" enacted "National Law No.16/2011" (Legal Aid), which emphasizes the role of the Human Rights and Law Minister in regulating the legal aid provided by "the National Body for Legal Development (BPHN)." This legal aid promotes fair trials in Indonesia by averting torture and other violations of criminal procedure law. This system was so ineffective that it could not prevent pre-trial detention under the "Indonesian Criminal Law Procedure" (KUHP). However, significant changes were made to the KUHP in 1981, prisoners were granted the right to legal counsel, and confinement parameters were established. According to the "Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)," the provision of pre-trial detention under the KUHP must be reformed because it has resulted in issues such as torture, unfair trial, and lack of access to legal assistance (Riyanto, Solekhan, & Retnowinarni, 2023). However, the Parliament has not observed significant progress in this regard.

In the Indonesian legal system, detention is imposed in the context of a criminal offense, and offenders can be punished or imprisoned for five years (Piotrowski, Sygit-Kowalkowska, & Hamzah, 2020). However, to resolve law enforcement issues in Indonesia, legislators frequently impose severe criminal charges without considering that these charges may result in an extension of pre-trial detention, which can compromise the fairness

of a trial. In addition, Article 29 of the KUHAP makes an exception for extending the detention period of defendants. Consequently, 300 days may be considered for the extended detention period under this Article. Before imposing detention on the defendants, certain circumstances must be considered, as stated in Article 21 of the KUHAP, which include (a) the accused or suspect fleeing; (b) the destruction of evidence; and (c) the fear of repeating the criminal act (AHRC, 2020). The detention period extension for defendants or suspects under the KUHAP is displayed in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Detention period extension for the defendants or suspects under the KUHAP

Detention imposed by	Detention time (days)	Authorities extending detention time (Days)	Articles of KUHAP supporting detention	Total detention period (days)
Indonesian police	20	Pros. (40)	Art. 24	60
Pros. (Prosecutor)	20	Dst. Ct. Chair (30)	Art. 25	50
Dst. Ct. (District Court)	30	Dst. Ct. Chair (60)	Art. 26	90
H. Ct. (High Court)	30	H. Ct. Chair (60)	Art. 27	90
Sup. Ct. (Supreme Court)	50	Sup. Ct. Chair (60)	Art. 28	110
<b>Total detention period until Sup. Ct. 's verdict</b>				<b>400 days</b>

Such pre-trial detentions have resulted in the murders of numerous suspects, including Hendri Alfred, La Gode, and others. Additionally, in 2016, the instance of Mr. Undang Kasim, a prisoner at the "Banceuy Prison in Bandung, West Java Province," was highlighted. He died due to prison riots and overcrowding, which explains the ineffective administration of Indonesian prisons (AHRC, 2020).

### 3.2 Criminal Law Implementation in Indonesian Prisons

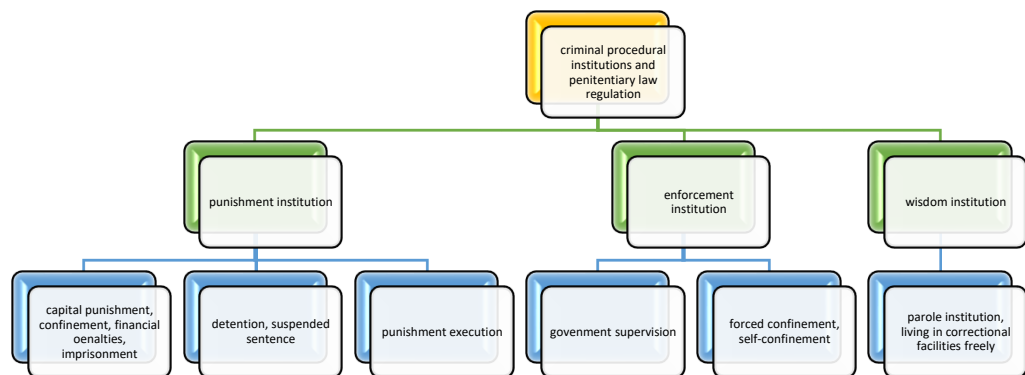
In Indonesia, correctional institutions are governed by Law No. 12/1995 (Correctional Institutions). This law effectively presents certain goals, procedures, and guiding principles for administering and managing various correctional institutions, including prisons. Article 1 of this regulation, for example, states:

*"Prisoners are convicted persons undergoing criminal lost independence in Lapas."*

Article 5 of this law emphasizes incorporating justice, human rights, and humanism into correctional institutions (Maryani & Rochaety, 2019). In addition, Article 6 of this law states that correctional institutions are

required to protect and direct detainees, including implementing corrective treatment and criminal sanctions. In addition, this law established an essential mechanism for monitoring prison conditions in Indonesia. Various independent entities, such as the "National Human Rights Commission," have been established. According to this law, convicts incarcerated in Indonesia are granted access to healthcare, family visits, and their fundamental rights (Putri, 2021). Even applying penal law in Indonesian prisons is essential for protecting prisoners' fundamental rights. However, certain provisions of the KUHAP have harmed the protection of prisoners' human rights in Indonesian prisons, where they frequently endure both physical and mental torture. However, the physical conditions of Indonesian prisons are ineffective and unsafe for detainees, who frequently suffer from various health issues.

### 3.3 Criminal Procedural Institutions and Penitentiary Law Regulations in Indonesia



**Figure 2.** Mind map of correctional institutions in Indonesia

Various institutions, including law enforcement institutions, policy institutions, and criminalization institutions, are regarded as essential to the execution of criminal sentences. In this regard, the actions of the magistrate are also crucial. In Indonesia, various penitentiary institutions and KUHAP regulations are promoted, as described below:

#### 3.3.1 Punishment Institution

This institution handles confinement, financial penalties, the death penalty, additional punishment, and imprisonment. Article 11 of the "Indonesian Penal Code" (KUHP) provides for the death penalty. Article 15 of the KUHP provides for the implementation of the death penalty. However, Article 89 of the KUHP states that the death penalty should be the last resort for community protection (Widyawati, 2019). Articles 20-22, 33, 12-17, 24-29, and 34 of the KUHP provide additional information about imprisonment. Other laws, including the Anti-Corruption and TPPU Laws, are also

described. Nevertheless, confinement is governed by the KUHP (Articles 18 to 29). Articles 30 to 31 of the KUHP outline a variety of pecuniary penalties. In addition, the judges' decisions regarding additional punishments are considered final.

The detention period is also displayed under the KUHP, which is viewed as contrary to protecting prisoners' human rights and fair trials. Under Act 20/1946, the detention sentence is also presented. However, under Articles 1 through 5 of the "Ordinance Number 487 of 1926 on the Implementation of Suspended Sentences," suspended sentences are also governed, focusing on criminal supervision ([Abdillah, Din, & Kadir, 2023](#)).

### 3.3.2 Enforcement Institution

Following Article 45 of the KUHP, individuals under sixteen who engage in illicit activity are typically placed under government supervision. Article 35 of "Ordinance Number 10 of 1917" also regulates confinement. However, self-confinement is governed by this ordinance's Article 49 ([Widyawati, 2019](#)).

### 3.3.3 Wisdom Institution

This institution is essential for returning juvenile suspects or offenders to their legal guardians or parents. Consequently, this institution is governed by Article 45 of the KUHP. This institution is also supported by Law No. 3/1997 (Juvenile Justice) and Law No. 11/2012 ("the Juvenile Justice System") ([Jufri, Nazeri, & Dhanapal, 2019](#)). The parole organization is governed by Article 17 of the KUHP. Article 21 of the KUHP, however, states:

*"The judges who impose sentences of imprisonment or confinement for a maximum of one month may stipulate that prosecutors can allow the convicts to move freely outside of prison after work time."*

The CJS network integrates criminal procedural, formal, and substantive law. The significance of incorporated CJS is predicated primarily on the harmony and synchronization of the relationship between the substance of the law, legal structures, and legal culture in the context of attitudes and perspectives regarding the CJS. Therefore, it has been observed that each institution has its responsibilities and duties; however, they are still determined to bind and strengthen the prosecutor's office, the police, the correctional system, and the courts. This investigation has helped us determine the Indonesian prison management system. Even though many correctional institutions are determined to promote human rights for defendants in Indonesian prisons, it has been observed that certain limitations in the KUHP have significantly impacted the overall penitentiary legal management in Indonesia ([Widyawati, 2019](#)). Law No. 12/1995 (Penitentiary Law) also establishes effective correctional center regulations.

In addition, codifying the penitentiary law effectively reduces the burden on law enforcement bodies and officers, which is essential for reducing the government's costs in this regard. Therefore, this law also promotes legal certainty, which will benefit and protect the community. This codification seeks to achieve legal certainty in written law, simplifying the law for the general public and promoting legal unity.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Over the years, the Indonesian legal system has been criticized for its administration of prisons. In Indonesia, defendants and prisoners are not regarded equally; consequently, the human rights protections of prisoners in Indonesian prisons are severely compromised. In previous investigations, Indonesian prisons' deplorable physical conditions have received considerable attention. In contrast, legal prison management in Indonesia has received little attention. Therefore, the emphasis of this study is on criminal perceptions of Indonesian penitentiary legal management. Article 29 of the KUHAP has been observed to make an exception for extending pre-trial detention, resulting in unfair trials. Even though certain human rights, such as the right to legal representation, are provided to defendants under the 1981 reforms, no emphasis is placed on preventing or reducing the defendants' detention time. Observations indicate that many detained defendants have been tortured to death. Even some were tortured to death after being compelled to confess.

In addition, the congestion and violence in Indonesian prisons have claimed the lives of numerous inmates. However, Indonesia has promoted three correctional institutions: punishment, enforcement, and wisdom. These institutions investigate various illicit activities and the individuals involved. The Indonesian Penitentiary Law was also amended to minimize the workload of law enforcement officers. This study also provides significant theoretical and practical implications to enhance its efficacy. Important recommendations are also provided to improve penitentiary legal administration in Indonesia. For example, significant reforms should be made to the KUHAP to safeguard the human rights of prisoners and defendants in Indonesia, thereby promoting community harmony.

#### **5. Recommendations**

The preceding discussion exposes numerous areas for improvement in the regulation of penitentiary legal management in Indonesia, as prisoners are currently deprived of the fundamental human rights that guarantee them equal respect and basic rights. The following suggestions can be considered to enhance the Indonesian penal system's legal administration:

The detention or pre-trial period in Indonesia requires reform. Because criminals are incarcerated for an indefinite amount of time or without adequate notice, the Indonesian penitentiary's legal administration must be revised to guarantee the restriction of the right to presumption of innocence and freedom. Reforming the detention period or pre-trials can

ensure mental or physical well-being for criminals unlawfully tortured to prove their guilt.

The government must oversee Indonesia's overcrowded prisons. In prisons, excessive crowding and haste can negatively affect detainees, leading to severe unsanitary conditions and the spread of disease. Additionally, congested prisons lead to violence against others. Investing in long-term plans for crime prevention and population reduction can be an effective strategy for addressing the issue of overpopulation. Overcrowding in prisons is one of the primary contributors to poor incarceration conditions worldwide, including in Indonesia. Therefore, the Indonesian legislature must reform the reduction of high rates of pre-trial detention by enhancing access to justice. The legal administration of Indonesian penitentiaries must make special accommodations for vulnerable groups, such as mothers, children, and people with mental health issues so that they do not injure or damage other prisoners.

3. The Indonesian government must cultivate collaborations between international human rights commissions to ensure that human rights provisions are applied equally and fairly in prisons. As prisoners have the right to liberty, freedom, fundamental respect, dignity, etc., their human rights must be accorded the same weight as those of ordinary individuals.

## 6. Research Implications

This study focuses on the perceptions of criminal law in the context of Indonesian penitentiary legal administration. However, Indonesia has been heavily criticized for the physical and environmental conditions of its prisons, while the legal administration of its prisons has received little attention. The present study has successfully provided theoretical and practical implications, which are discussed below.

- **Theoretical Implications**

This study has been useful in illuminating criminal law perceptions in the context of Indonesian penitentiary legal administration. It has also provided an effective framework for the correctional institutions in Indonesia, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses, which has contributed to a better comprehension of the Indonesian legal system. This strategy can effectively provide stakeholders with valuable information regarding the poor legal management of Indonesian prisons. In addition, the violation of human rights protection for defendants or suspects has been presented in this study. In this regard, the incorporation of pre-trial detention under the KUHAP has been extensively discussed in this study, which has assisted in highlighting important limitations and prohibitions on the part of the government in ensuring the human rights protection of defendants and prisoners in Indonesian prisons, thereby raising many concerns regarding the country's criminal justice system. Therefore, this research can increase public awareness of incorporating criminal law into Indonesia's penitentiary legal management.

- **Practical Implications**

This study has been useful in illuminating criminal law perceptions in the context of Indonesian penitentiary legal administration. It has also provided an effective framework for the correctional institutions in Indonesia, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses, which has contributed to a better comprehension of the Indonesian legal system. This strategy can effectively provide stakeholders with valuable information regarding the poor legal management of Indonesian prisons. In addition, the violation of human rights protection for defendants or suspects has been presented in this study. In this regard, the incorporation of pre-trial detention under the KUHAP has been extensively discussed in this study, which has assisted in highlighting important limitations and prohibitions on the part of the government in ensuring the human rights protection of defendants and prisoners in Indonesian prisons, thereby raising many concerns regarding the country's criminal justice system. Therefore, this research can increase public awareness of incorporating criminal law into Indonesia's penitentiary legal management.

## **7. Limitations**

Although the present research is of greater significance for adding to the growing corpus of literature on penitentiary legal management in Indonesia, it contains certain limitations that must be addressed to determine future research directions. Thus, there are three significant limitations of the present study that future researchers can consider in order to circumvent them. First, the present study employs a qualitative approach to analyze Indonesia's penitentiary legal administration. Due to resource and schedule constraints, this study has only had access to a small amount of data. This has allowed future researchers to examine vast data and conduct a qualitative content analysis. Due to data availability, this study utilized a qualitative research approach. This study focuses on Indonesian penitentiary legal administration while ignoring other developing Asian nations. Future researchers will be able to surmount these limitations. Future researchers can employ a qualitative approach to research by conducting interviews or focus group discussions. It is possible to conduct interviews with personnel involved in implementing prison legal frameworks. The primary advantage of this method is the ability to obtain direct insights from respondents based on their experiences, resulting in more effective research outcomes. Future researchers can also access different databases or conduct a more in-depth analysis by employing a longitudinal research horizon to assess the fluctuation of results at various time intervals. Indonesia lags far behind other nations regarding successful penitentiary legal administration law implementation. On the other hand, there are numerous other developing regions of Asia on which analogous research can be conducted. Future researchers can also compare the legal administration of prisons in countries with civil and common law to determine the difference.

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