

Research Article

Systematic Literature Review: Community Based Correction as an Alternative Criminal Justice System

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ABSTRACT

This Study aims to analyze the high crime rate problem in Indonesia and its impact on the correctional system, specifically the issues of prison (Lapas) overcrowding and high recidivism rates. Data indicates Lapas overcrowding ranged from 89% to 106.84% between 2019 and 2023, while recidivism rates were between 12% and 16% in the same period. Factors contributing to recidivism include a lack of vocational skills, social stigma, poor prison conditions, and insufficient rehabilitation initiatives. To address these challenges, this article proposes the implementation of Community Based Correction (CBC) as an alternative criminal sanction, supported by Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) Number 1 Year 2023, which introduces supervision sentences and social work sentences. This research employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach with the PRISMA framework to review 17 relevant scholarly articles published between 2020 and 2024 from databases such as Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, and SINTA. Data analysis utilized a Narrative Synthesis technique. The review findings indicate that CBC programs, which include restorative justice, stakeholder collaboration for independence, and community supervision, are proven effective in reducing recidivism rates and facilitating the social reintegration of inmates. However, challenges in CBC implementation persist, including discrepancies between policy and practice, insufficient resources, and suboptimal public acceptance. This study emphasizes the importance of a correctional system focused on rehabilitation and guidance with community involvement to achieve better inmate reintegration and create a safer social environment.

Keywords: Correctional Institutions, Overcrowding, Recidivism, Community Based Correction (CBC)

1. INTRODUCTION

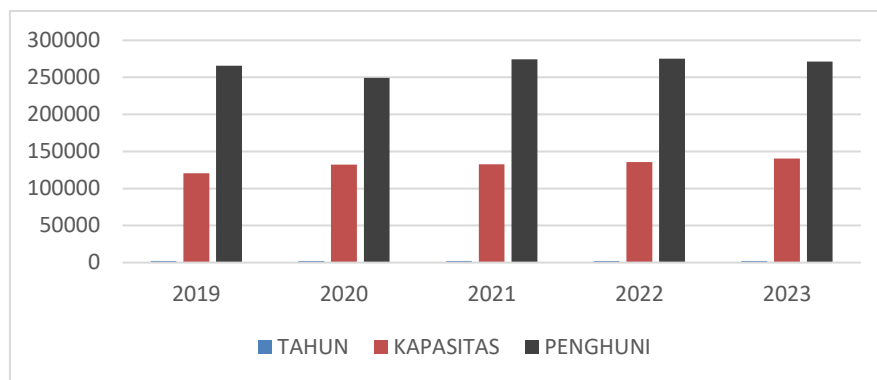
The high crime rate in Indonesia, as reflected in the 2023 crime data above, has direct implications and consequences for the correctional system. The forms of punishment currently available in Indonesia are still limited to the incarceration system. Every perpetrator of a criminal act who is caught and processed by law will ultimately be placed in a correctional facility (Lapas). However, the limited capacity of these facilities is not proportionate to the surge in the number of criminals, leading to overcrowded conditions. This issue creates serious challenges in the efforts to rehabilitate and reform prisoners, and also has the potential to cause security and order problems within the correctional facilities. Beyond that, a focus solely on punishment, without considering **prevention and rehabilitation**, actually worsens the situation and conditions for inmates during their sentences.

The issue of overcrowding in correctional facilities (Lapas) is becoming a serious concern, especially due to the high crime rate not being balanced by adequate Lapas capacity (Sembiring & Wibowo, 2022). Overcrowding in Lapas occurs when the number of detainees exceeds the available holding capacity. The punitive process, which only applies imprisonment for criminal offenders, leads to overcrowded prisons because there are no alternative punishments that can be utilized. This overcrowding problem in detention centers and correctional facilities also results in the rights of detainees and inmates not being properly fulfilled.

In Indonesia, the number of inmates continues to increase annually. Even the construction of new correctional facilities (Lapas) can't keep pace with this growth. Many Lapas house two or three times their intended capacity. The perpetual increase in overcrowding within Indonesian correctional institutions (Lapas) over the last half-decade underscores an intrinsic systemic challenge within the criminal justice framework. Overcrowding in correctional facilities represents a multifaceted dilemma, adversely affecting not only the physical and psychological welfare of incarcerated individuals but also the efficacy of the penal system in executing its rehabilitative mandate (Sirad, 2025). Governmental strategies to mitigate Lapas overcrowding have included the construction of new facilities and the facilitation of administrative

procedures for inmates to secure conditional release upon completing two-thirds of their sentences. Nevertheless, these interventions appear inadequate in substantially ameliorating or counterbalancing the prevailing inmate population. Absent robust solutions and effective management, the issue of Lapas overcrowding will not only detrimentally impact inmates but also impede the overarching objective of the correctional system: the cultivation of a more secure and ordered societal environment.

Figure 1. Data on Overcrowding in Correctional Facilities/Detention Centers in Indonesia



Source: LAKIP Directorate General of Corrections, 2023

Based on **Figure 1**, it's evident that from 2019-2023, Indonesian correctional facilities experienced overcapacity ranging from 89% to 106.84%. During this period, the number of detainees and inmates reached 249,239 to 275,166 people, while the actual capacity was only 130,446 to 140,424 occupants. Although there was an increase in the number of detainees and inmates year by year, the capacity of correctional facilities did not significantly increase. Consequently, overcapacity remains a major challenge that needs urgent attention.

Many inmates, after completing their sentences in correctional facilities (Lapas), commit the same crimes again, leading them back to Lapas for further rehabilitation. Inmates who repeatedly commit crimes are known as **recidivists**. Recidivism, or the repetition of criminal acts, occurs when someone who has already been punished commits another crime, whether it's the same offense or a different one.

Table 1. Data on Recidivist Inmates in Indonesian Correctional Facilities/Detention Centers

Year	Category		Ass level
	Free Prisoners	Recidivist Prisoners	
2019	141.662	22.132	15.62%
2020	143.303	23.382	16.32%
2021	120.043	18.467	15.38%
2022	140.843	20.065	14.25%
2023	105.769	13.730	12.9%

Source: LAKIP Directorate General of Corrections, 2023

Based on **Table 1**, the recidivism rate from 2019 to 2023 ranged between 12% and 16% of the total inmates released in those years. Although there's been a gradual decrease, this issue remains a serious concern, indicating the need for sustained efforts to address the root causes that lead inmates to re-offend.

The elevated recidivism rate is attributable to several key factors: insufficient vocational skills, pervasive negative societal stigma, substandard correctional facility conditions, and the scarcity of effective rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives (La Patuju & Sakticakra Salimin Afamery, 2016). A lack of adequate skills severely hinders former inmates' prospects for securing legitimate employment, thus increasing their susceptibility to re-engaging in criminal activities as a survival mechanism. Furthermore, the phenomenon of prisonization, referring to the detrimental environment within correctional facilities, can inadvertently serve as an academy for individuals to acquire novel criminal methodologies. Lastly, the indelible negative stigma attached by society poses a significant impediment to former inmates' successful reintegration. The "ex-convict" designation frequently obstructs their societal acceptance, impacting both employment opportunities and the formation of positive social connections. This observation resonates with sociological Labeling Theory. Consequently, individuals released from correctional facilities are often inadequately equipped to navigate the complexities of life outside, rendering them highly susceptible to committing further offenses.

To effectively mitigate the aforementioned challenges, particularly concerning overcrowding and recidivism rates, the implementation of Community Based Correction (CBC) as an alternative penal sanction is imperative. The promulgation of KUHP Number 1 Year 2023 introduces new categories of penalties, specifically supervision sentences and social work

sentences, thereby signaling a foundational reorientation in the philosophy of criminal punishment. This strategic shift transcends the conventional emphasis on mere incarceration, pivoting towards a dual objective: the correctional modification of offender behavior and the restorative amelioration of damages incurred by society

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This methodology employed in this investigation is a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), applied to scrutinize the operationalization of self-reliance development initiatives within Indonesia's correctional framework. SLR constitutes a methodical, stringent, and structured approach for the discernment, appraisal, and synthesis of pertinent academic contributions, aimed at addressing predefined research inquiries (Pati & Lorusso, 2018). Its utility is particularly pronounced in discerning incongruities between correctional policy and practical implementation across diverse empirical contexts.

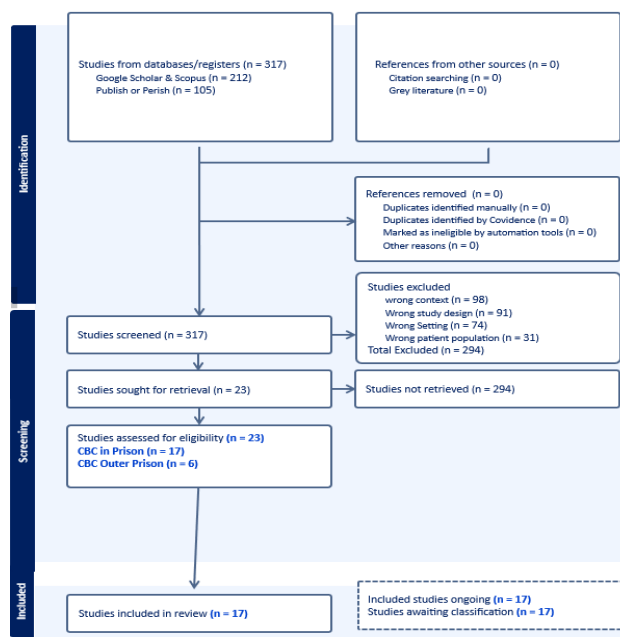
In alignment with principles of transparency and exhaustive analysis in literature selection, the research design conforms to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework. This framework mandates explicit documentation of the processes involved in the identification, preliminary screening, eligibility determination, and ultimate inclusion of studies. The research design follows PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines to ensure transparency and comprehensiveness in literature selection and analysis. The PRISMA framework includes clear documentation of identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion of studies.

Data collection was conducted through purposive sampling of academic databases including Google Scholar, Publish or Perish (PoP), and SINTA (2-5), targeting articles published between 2020 and 2024. The inclusion criteria were:

1. Article discussing CBC topics in general, including its programs and interventions.
2. Empirical studies with clear methodological design.
3. Open-access articles published in national academic platforms. Exclusion criteria included inaccessible articles, non-empirical content, or studies conducted outside the stated time frame.

A total of 317 records were initially identified. After duplication removal and screening, 17 studies were selected for full analysis using the PRISMA flowchart model. The data analysis employed the Narrative Synthesis technique, which is essential when the selected studies have heterogeneous methodologies or lack sufficient statistical data for meta-analysis. This method allows thematic grouping of findings, identifies patterns of effects (positive/negative), and provides contextual interpretation across different institutional settings.

The research instrument consisted of structured checklists based on PRISMA's items, ensuring consistent application of inclusion/exclusion criteria and quality assessment. The study was conducted from January to June 2024, covering the phases of proposal drafting, seminar, data collection, and thesis writing. As the study is based on literature review, there was no specific geographical location, but the context of analysis is focused on correctional institutions across Indonesia.



Source: Writer (2025)

Figure 2. PRISMA Flowchart

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The article selection followed the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) model to ensure a systematic, focused, and transparent literature screening process. This crucial step guarantees that all analyzed articles meet strict selection criteria based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion guidelines. During the initial identification phase, articles were sought using a PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) approach. The search focused on Correctional Inmates (WBP) as the population, with interventions centered on independence coaching programs. There were no direct comparison groups, as the study was exploratory. The desired outcomes included WBP participation, program effectiveness, policy implementation, and any challenges encountered.

The search was conducted through two main databases, namely Google Scholar (n=212), Publish or Perish (n=105), with a total of 317 articles successfully collected using the 2020-2024 publication year filter. The selected research must have a clear methodological design and focus on the implementation of independence coaching, and not be an opinion or essay that is not based on empirical data. Thus, there are 17 articles left that are worthy of further analysis. Finally, a quality evaluation was conducted on the articles that passed the previous stage. This evaluation focused on data completeness, the alignment of objectives and methods, and the credibility of the journals and publishing institutions. All chosen articles met academic quality standards and directly addressed the two core research problems. Therefore, the PRISMA-guided literature selection in this study not only demonstrates a systematic and structured approach but also enhances the validity of the data supporting the discussion. This approach ensures all articles used are highly relevant, contextual, and of high quality for answering the research questions.

Table 2. Systematic Literature Review Article Results

Article Title	Year	Writer	Passwo rd Code	Research result
Analysis of Community-Based Correctional Implementation from a Legal Issues Perspective: A Global Survey	2024	Hamja & Bintang	A1	Community-Based Correction (CBC) programs are proven effective in helping offenders address the root causes of their criminal behavior. Research shows that with proper implementation and adequate support, CBC can be a good and effective alternative to the traditional penal system. Findings indicate that better rehabilitation contributes to a reduction in recidivism rates.
Application of the Community-Based Correction Concept in Rehabilitation Programs in Correctional Facilities	2020	Darwis	A2	Research also demonstrates that CBC programs can help inmates reintegrate into society more productively. By undergoing rehabilitation programs within the community, inmates can build social and vocational skills that support their reintegration. It's found that open correctional facilities serve as an effective means to house inmates nearing the end of their sentences. In these facilities, inmates are taught specific skills they need to return to society. Active community participation and support from correctional officers are key to the inmate reintegration process. A community willing to accept former inmates will create a more conducive environment for their return.
The Concept of Community-Based Corrections in the Correctional System in Facing the Impacts of Imprisonment	2020	A. Nugraha	A3	The Community-Based Corrections concept itself strongly aligns with the goals of the correctional system. Implementing this concept can yield several positive impacts in addressing issues related to inmate rehabilitation. For instance, it can reduce the number of inmates in correctional facilities by involving them in programs like parole, leave of absence, conditional release, or rehabilitation programs outside correctional institutions. Therefore, applying this CBC concept, which involves the community in rehabilitating offenders, can help restore the purpose of punishment in Indonesia. It achieves this by minimizing the negative impacts of incarceration and providing opportunities for social reintegration. This concept serves as a form of rehabilitation program for inmates or offenders that prevents their social exclusion due to community stigma.
Effectiveness of Third-Party Cooperation in the Community-Based	2021	Samudra	A4	Research indicates that collaboration with third parties has a positive impact on supporting the social reintegration of inmates. These programs enable inmates to acquire practical skills and employment opportunities, helping

Corrections (CBC) Rehabilitation Process for Inmates at Nusakambangan Open Correctional Facility				them adapt when they return to society. Inmates participating in training programs with third parties successfully gain skills relevant to the job market, such as shrimp farming techniques and manufacturing. This positively impacts their success in finding employment after release.
Conceptualization of Setting Community-based Correction as a Form of Convict Fostering Based on Restorative Justice Principles in Correctional Institutions	2024	Wira Andaman	A5	Indonesia's positive law (statutory law) does not yet adequately regulate community-based correction (CBC) as a form of inmate rehabilitation program based on restorative justice principles. This highlights the need for more comprehensive regulations to accommodate this approach. In several other countries, there are programs similar to community-based corrections, such as probation, parole, work release, and halfway houses. These examples can serve as a reference for legal reform in Indonesia. Implementing community-based corrections is expected to reduce recidivism rates by offering former inmates the chance to positively reintegrate into society and by shielding them from negative influences within correctional institutions. Open correctional facilities can be an effective alternative in the rehabilitation process, allowing inmates to live more normally and connect with their communities while remaining under supervision. There's an urgent need to regulate community-based corrections (CBC) in the form of supervised sentences and social work as an alternative to imprisonment. This also includes increasing community involvement in supervising and rehabilitating inmates.
Building Community Confidence in Community Corrections	2020	Bartels & Weatherburn	A6	Evaluated Community-Based Correction (CBC) programs show a higher success rate in reducing re-offending compared to traditional detention or imprisonment. Community support is crucial, and increasing this support for CBC programs happens after educating the public and being transparent about program results. Furthermore, the improved quality of life resulting from these interventions not only lowers crime rates but also enhances the overall quality of life for inmates and the related community.
The Nexus Between Parole, Probation, and Community-Based Corrections in Nigeria	2022	Asangausung	A7	Research indicates that community-based rehabilitation programs boost individuals' reintegration rates into society and reduce recidivism. The role of probation officers, who have responsibility and decision-making authority, shows better outcomes in supervising and supporting probationers. Social factors like family support and access to community resources significantly contribute to an individual's success in rehabilitation programs.
Community Based Corrections as an Alternative Model for Inmate Rehabilitation in the Future	2020	Hamja	A8	In conclusion, the roles of both the community and the correctional system are vital for inmate reintegration into society. However, challenges like inconsistencies in the research process and public acceptance still need addressing to achieve effective rehabilitation goals. This study used a descriptive and qualitative approach to depict existing social phenomena. The research findings also still highlight obstacles in CBC implementation at Lapas Klas IIA Terbuka Jakarta, including inefficient inmate assessment and societal stigma against former inmates.
Evaluation of the Implementation of Community Based Correction in the Correctional System within the Class 1 Madiun Correctional Facility's Rehabilitation Program	2022	Aldo Ramadhan Prasetyana P	A9	Research findings indicate that community-based interventions (CBC) can reduce recidivism rates and enhance offenders' social reintegration. In conclusion, a positive relationship between officers and offenders, coupled with community support, is crucial for the success of rehabilitation programs. Therefore, effective coordination between correctional institutions and the community is necessary to achieve optimal results.

Study on Effectiveness of Community-Based Corrections Mechanism in Sri Lanka as an Alternative Method to Custodial Punishments	2022	Jayasundara & Gamini Samarakoon	A10	The results of this study show that the community-based correction mechanism in Sri Lanka, introduced through the Community Based Corrections Act No. 46 of 1999, has not fully achieved its objectives after two decades of operation. Despite efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and rehabilitate offenders, recidivism and re-conviction rates remain high. This research identifies several key issues hindering the mechanism's effectiveness, including a lack of knowledge and misunderstanding of the law, non-compliance with legal provisions, and shortages of human and physical resources. The study concludes that while there have been some positive outcomes, such as a reduction in the number of incarcerated offenders, significant challenges still need addressing. This research strongly recommends increasing awareness among judges, lawyers, and the general public about the benefits and goals of community-based correction. Additionally, there's a need for guidelines for magistrates on correctly applying legal provisions, as well as establishing an organized institution to implement community-based correction orders. The appointment of qualified officers and appropriate training are also considered vital to enhance the effectiveness of this mechanism.
The Evaluation of Community-Based Corrections in Rumbai Class 3 Open Correctional Facility	2020	Fajriando	A11	The conclusion of this evaluation is that to improve the implementation of community-based corrections at Lapas Terbuka Kelas III Rumbai, the Directorate General of Corrections is advised to increase the quantity and quality of human resources, as well as facilities and infrastructure. Additionally, Lapas Terbuka Kelas III Rumbai is encouraged to enhance cooperation with third parties, particularly concerning assimilation programs for inmates to work outside the facility. Although the research indicates that the CBC concept has not been fully implemented at Lapas Terbuka Kelas III Rumbai, reasons include the Lapas's location and geographical conditions, sub-optimal inmate selection processes (WBP), and insufficient quantity and quality of human resources (SDM). Furthermore, there are budget limitations, a lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure, and insufficient collaboration with stakeholders or third parties.
The Community Participation in the Implementation of Diversion at Investigation Level	2021	Rahmawati & Bawono	A12	The findings of this research indicate that community participation in the implementation of diversion is highly important. This isn't just mandated by Law No. 11 of 2012; it also contributes to the execution of Community-Based Development (CBC). Community participation can boost the effectiveness and efficiency of resolving child cases, serving as an effort to protect both children and society itself. The study concludes that community involvement in diversion implementation is a crucial aspect. By engaging various community elements, the process of resolving cases involving children in conflict with the law can be handled better, avoiding detention and imprisonment as a last resort. Diversion is hoped to be a more humane and restorative solution, considering not only legal interests but also the well-being of the child and the community.
Community Corrections Under the Principal Sources of Sentencing Decisions in China: The Challenges in Sentencing Practice	2020	Xue Yang	A13	Research findings point to inconsistencies between the initial design and the applicable rules in sentencing, reflecting a fundamental problem within the criminal justice system. This limits the further expansion of community corrections. The article concludes that despite efforts to introduce and expand community correction programs as an alternative to imprisonment, numerous challenges persist. Lack of clarity in eligibility criteria, along with differences in legal interpretation and practical application in the field, pose significant obstacles. Additionally, the emphasis on reducing recidivism rates

				also restricts the program's effectiveness. Thus, while progress has been made in legal and criminal policy reform in China, much more needs to be done to achieve the desired goals within the community corrections system.
Assimilation Program as a Form and Form of Correctional Philosophy in Restoring Life, Life, and Livelihood for Prisoners and Realizing Community-Based Correction Institutions	2024	Aziz Imam Hanafi	A14	The research results show that assimilation programs significantly enhance inmates' capacity for self-improvement and social reintegration. These programs provide necessary skills and opportunities for community involvement, which are vital for reducing recidivism rates. Regarding skill development and job opportunities, this article notes that the vocational training provided through assimilation programs helps inmates secure employment after their release, a key factor in preventing them from returning to criminal behavior. By possessing relevant skills, former inmates are better able to contribute positively to society. The research emphasizes the importance of community involvement in assimilation programs, which helps facilitate the transition process for inmates back into society by supporting better social integration.
The Relationship between Community Based Correction and Correctional Implementation	2022	Saputra & Subroto	A15	Research indicates that the implementation of Community-Based Correction (CBC) in Indonesia is still in its developmental stages. While there are efforts to integrate inmates into society through specific programs, many challenges remain, such as a lack of community adoption and inadequate resources. Regarding Social Reintegration, research findings show that many inmates face difficulties reintegrating into society after completing their sentences. This is largely due to social stigma and a lack of adequate job opportunities. On the other hand, participation in community-based programs positively impacts inmates' morale and skill development. Research highlights that community involvement in rehabilitation programs is crucial. However, there's still a shortage of collaboration between correctional institutions and the community, leading to sub-optimal program outcomes. Therefore, further efforts are needed to increase public understanding of these programs, and to provide more resources and infrastructure to support the implementation of rehabilitation programs. The development of relevant skills training programs is also highly recommended to improve inmates' chances of securing employment once they return to society.
Identifying the Practices that Reduce Criminality Through Community-Based Post-Secondary Correctional Education	2020	Rivera	A16	The results of research on the effectiveness of community-based education for formerly incarcerated individuals reveal several key findings related to characteristics and practices that contribute to reducing criminal behavior: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective Program Characteristics: Research identifies five program characteristics that contribute to reducing criminal behavior, including a supportive community culture, the role of faculty, appropriate teaching strategies and curriculum, academic support services, and comprehensive reentry services. 2. Self-Reidentification: A crucial finding is that success doesn't solely depend on an individual's decision to cease criminal behavior but also on developing life and academic skills. When individuals re-identify themselves as students and productive members of society, they are more likely to avoid returning to criminal behavior. 3. Importance of Comprehensive Support: Programs that provide transitional services and ongoing support, such as job skills training, professional portfolio development, and connections with employers willing to offer a second chance, are highly

successful in helping individuals reintegrate into society.

4. Participation in Support Groups and Community Building: Participation in mutual support groups and the formation of inclusive communities plays a significant role in reducing the social stigma faced by individuals involved in the justice system, helping them feel more accepted and hopeful for the future.

In conclusion, this research confirms that community-based education specifically designed to support formerly incarcerated individuals can significantly reduce relapse rates. Community involvement in teaching and academic support, along with developing approaches that prioritize real-life experiences, are fundamental to creating a functional learning environment. In this context, success is measured not only by the reduction of criminal behavior but also by the individual's ability to build a new, positive identity within the community.

Implementation of Community Based Correction in Efforts to Improve Rehabilitation in Correctional Facilities	2023	Rahardiawan	A17	This article presents an important conclusion regarding the application of Community-Based Correction (CBC) in Indonesia's correctional system. The intervention programs adopted, such as social work, community-based rehabilitation, and skills training, show significant potential to facilitate inmate reintegration into society. By prioritizing an approach that involves community participation, CBC not only serves as a more humane alternative to prison sentences but also reduces the stigma often attached to inmates. The probation process and community research ("litmas") serve as essential assessment tools before inmates are placed in open correctional facilities, ensuring they are better prepared to re-adapt. The findings of this article emphasize the importance of a correctional system focused on rehabilitation and fostering, with the hope that inmates can leave their past behind and contribute positively to society after completing their sentences.
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Source: *Writer (2025)*

The results of the analysis of 17 articles selected through the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach show a significant relationship between the findings in the literature and the main focus of this study, namely the analysis of the Community Based Correction as an alternative criminal justice system. These findings are particularly salient as they illuminate the functional dynamics of CBC, its prospective benefits, and the inherent challenges encountered in its application as a substantive departure from conventional incarceration paradigms. Collectively, the reviewed literature underscores the evolving paradigm shift within criminal justice, prioritizing rehabilitative outcomes and enhanced societal integration through CBC initiatives.

3.1 Gap Between Policy and Implementation of CBC as an Alternative Justice System

Based on the systematic analysis of the 17 selected articles, Community-Based Correction (CBC) programs can be systematically grouped into three main intervention categories. Each category reflects specific strategies or activities, supported by unique article codes. This detailed breakdown of interventions allows for a deep, separate understanding of each CBC program component, enabling an analysis of their impact, effectiveness, and interconnections. This provides a comprehensive insight into the program's overall success while also identifying specific areas needing improvement or further development.

a. Core CBC Pillars: Restorative Justice, Stakeholder Collaboration for Independence, and Community Supervision

Comprising CBC programs focused on Restorative Justice, Independence Building with Strong Stakeholder Collaboration, and Post-Incarceration Supervision by Officers and the Community, represents the fundamental pillars of the entire program. Articles A1, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A12, A14, A15, and A16 extensively detail how restorative justice principles are implemented in practice and outline methodologies for inmate independence development through close collaboration with

various stakeholders. These articles also discuss mechanisms and the effectiveness of supervision systems outside formal correctional settings, emphasizing the active role and synergy between correctional officers and community participation in rehabilitation and reintegration.

Meanwhile, the theoretical underpinning of these interventions champions a holistic, community-centric approach to justice and rehabilitation. However, a significant gap often emerges in practice. While policies may articulate the importance of restorative justice and extensive stakeholder involvement, the articles may implicitly or explicitly reveal challenges in their consistent and effective application. For example, a lack of resources, insufficient training for officers, or limited buy-in from all community stakeholders could hinder the full realization of restorative justice's potential. Similarly, the ideal of comprehensive community supervision might face practical hurdles such as inadequate funding for supervisory roles or a lack of formalized structures for sustained community engagement, leading to a disconnect between the envisioned active community role and its actual implementation.

b. Human-Centric Support: Social Support and Integration Programs within Correctional Facilities

The second category of CBC programs, encompassing Social Support and Integration Programs within Correctional Facilities, crucially highlights the humanitarian aspect and the process of inmate reintegration into society. Articles A2, A9, A11, A13, and A17 extensively describe various forms of psychological, emotional, and sometimes material social support provided to inmates during their sentences. They also detail how integration programs are strategically designed and effectively implemented within various correctional institutions, with the ultimate goal of equipping inmates with adequate skills and preparation for positive adaptation and contribution to society upon release.

Meanwhile, the theory behind these programs advocates for robust internal support systems to prepare inmates for external life. The gap here often lies in the scale and quality of implementation. While policies may mandate social support and integration programs, their practical execution might be hampered by overcrowding, limited staff-to-inmate ratios, and insufficient individualized attention. The *ideal* of comprehensive psychological and emotional support may clash with the *reality* of constrained resources and systemic pressures, leading to programs that are more theoretical than genuinely impactful. The articles might also highlight challenges in tailoring programs to individual needs, or in ensuring that skills learned within the institution are genuinely transferable and recognized by the community upon release.

c. Systemic Optimization: Enhancing Open Correctional Facilities

The third category focuses on Optimizing Open Correctional Facilities, emphasizing innovation, efficiency, and capacity development within the correctional system's management. Articles A3 and A10, though fewer in number, likely delve deeply into various innovative strategies and approaches implemented to optimize the role and function of open correctional facilities. This includes exploring operational challenges, as well as successes and best practices in utilizing open correctional facilities as an integral and effective part of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, ultimately aiming for a more humane, productive, and sustainable correctional system.

The theoretical framework for open correctional facilities positions them as a bridge between incarceration and full community reintegration, promoting a more humane and productive system. However, the gap often arises from operational realities and systemic limitations. While the *concept* emphasizes innovation and efficiency, the *practice* might face challenges such as resistance to change within the bureaucracy, insufficient investment in modern infrastructure or technology, or a lack of political will to fully embrace these progressive models. The articles in this category are likely to pinpoint specific instances where the idealized role of open facilities as effective rehabilitation hubs is undermined by practical constraints, thereby indicating areas where the theory's promise falls short in application.

3.2 Synthesis and Implications of Findings

One of the main issues emerging from this analysis is the importance of strong legal support and a regulatory framework to support the implementation of CBC. Emphasize that the success of this program depends heavily on an inclusive legal framework and collaboration between institutions. In this context, the existing legal framework must be able to provide clarity regarding the eligibility criteria for inmates who can participate in the CBC program. Implementing the CBC concept can reduce the number of inmates in correctional institutions through parole and assimilation programs. However, a challenge faced in implementing this CBC program is that existing regulations are often not consistently implemented. Furthermore, there is a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials regarding the role, procedures, and benefits of CBC in the Indonesian criminal justice system.

The government needs to strengthen regulations that support CBC, including clarifying the eligibility criteria for inmates who can participate in this program. The articles analyzed also show that CBC programs must be designed with the specific needs of inmates in mind. Each individual has a different background, experience, and challenges, so a one-size-fits-all approach will not be effective and optimal. The programs that inmates or defendants participate in before being

sentenced for a crime can be tailored to provide appropriate and relevant support, including education, skills training, and psychological support. Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth assessment of each inmate's or defendant's needs before they enter the program.

The analysis of various articles examined using the SLR method also shows that education and skills training programs are crucial in supporting inmates' social reintegration. Formal education and skills training can improve former inmates' chances of finding employment in the community. Formal education and skills training not only provide the practical knowledge and skills necessary to enter the workforce, but also help ex-offenders build confidence and enhance their sense of self-esteem. By participating in educational and skills training programs, ex-offenders can obtain recognized qualifications, which will improve their chances of finding decent employment upon release. Skills training relevant to the needs of the job market can help inmates more easily adapt to their new work environment in society. These programs are often designed to meet the specific needs of specific industries, so that ex-offenders can acquire skills that are immediately applicable in the workplace. This benefits not only the individual, but also society as a whole, as ex-offenders who successfully reintegrate can contribute to the economy and reduce crime rates.

A challenge in implementing these education and skills training programs is the lack of access to quality, integrated education. Many inmates do not have the opportunity to participate in programs tailored to their needs, making it crucial to develop more comprehensive and affordable programs. Investing in education and skills training for inmates is not only a step to support their social reintegration, but also an effort to create a more inclusive and equitable society. Programs and interventions within Community Based Correction (CBC) can be an effective alternative solution to overcome challenges in implementing education and skills training for inmates. CBC focuses on rehabilitation and social reintegration through a community-based approach, allowing inmates to remain connected to the community while serving their sentences. Furthermore, CBC encourages collaboration between various stakeholders, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, to create more comprehensive and affordable programs. By involving the community in the rehabilitation process, CBC can help reduce social stigma against former inmates, making them more likely to be accepted back into the community. Community engagement programs, such as community service or mentoring, can provide additional support for inmates during the reintegration process. CBC allows for more in-depth assessments.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of 17 scientific articles using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach based on the PRISMA and PICO frameworks, it can be concluded that the implementation of Community Based Correction as an alternative criminal justice system. In the context of its implementation, the Community-Based Correction (CBC) program is incredibly important as an alternative to traditional sentencing. This program doesn't just focus on incarceration; it also includes interventions within correctional facilities (Lapas), such as skills training and psychological rehabilitation, as well as programs outside Lapas like social work and fines for minor offenses. Diversifying alternative sentencing options and increasing collaboration with various stakeholders are crucial to supporting inmate reintegration into society. Educating the public about CBC's benefits and continuously evaluating these programs are expected to reduce overcrowding and recidivism, ultimately creating a safer and more civilized society.

The primary goal of the Community-Based Rehabilitation concept within the correctional system is to reintegrate inmates into the wider community. This approach also seeks to eliminate the negative stigma attached to former inmates in the public eye, by shifting the view that they are not inherently criminals but rather individuals who have "strayed." To achieve this, rehabilitation programs are designed to equip inmates with independent living skills or specialized expertise. These skills training programs are vital to ensure inmates have valuable resources after their release from correctional facilities, enabling them to pursue beneficial employment. Furthermore, it's hoped that these programs can match them with jobs that align with the skills trained during their time in Lapas, even supported by direct competency certificates from third parties.

Implementing the Community based correction concept to achieve the goals of the correctional system, as stipulated by Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections and the KUHP Number 1 Year 2023, requires support from several crucial aspects:

- a. Correctional officers play a central role in the integration process.
- b. The community is also vital, as they form the primary environment for inmates' social reintegration outside the institutions.
- c. Ultimately, the success of the integration process heavily depends on the inmates themselves. Their readiness and willingness to re-position themselves and re-adapt to general society.

Overall, the findings of this research indicate that while the CBC program holds significant potential as a more humane and effective alternative to traditional sentencing, its implementation still faces numerous challenges. Support from various parties, including the government, community, and non-governmental organizations, is essential to overcome these hurdles. By involving all stakeholders in the planning and execution of CBC programs, a mutually beneficial synergy can hopefully be created. This synergy would allow inmates the opportunity to transform into productive individuals, while society benefits

from reduced crime rates.

RECOMMENDATION

Optimizing the implementation of Community-Based Corrections (CBC) as an alternative to imprisonment in Indonesia is crucial and requires new, comprehensive, and clear regulations. Current regulations do not fully support a strong legal framework for various CBC programs, limiting their scope and innovation. The new Criminal Code (KUHP) No. 1 of 2023, particularly Article 65, aligns with the principles of CBC, emphasizing non-custodial penalties to minimize the negative impacts of conventional imprisonment such as social stigma and re-criminalization. With a robust legal foundation, CBC programs will not only gain greater legitimacy but also be implemented systematically, measurably, and sustainably, significantly contributing to reducing prison overcrowding and facilitating effective social reintegration.

To achieve this, four key points must be prioritized. First, the roles of officers and the community in community-based supervision programs must be strengthened and clarified. Supervising officers, such as probation officers or community mentors (PK), need continuous training to become effective facilitators, counselors, and primary liaisons between inmates, the community, and various resources. Additionally, public education campaigns involving former inmates should be intensified to reduce stigma and foster public understanding of the rehabilitation process. Second, social reintegration programs within correctional facilities must be better integrated and focused, starting from the early stages of detention with individualized plans covering education, skills training, and mental health or addiction issues. Open Correctional Facilities play a crucial role as a "bridge" for gradual interaction with the outside world, allowing inmates to practice acquired skills.

Third, the success of inmate skills training programs heavily relies on the full participation of the community and broader stakeholders. Government, private sector, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations must actively collaborate in developing market-relevant training curricula, providing facilities, instructors, and internship opportunities. Finally, the importance of nationally or internationally recognized skills certifications as a primary asset for inmates seeking employment after release must be emphasized. These certifications serve as objective proof of competence, boosting inmates' confidence and eliminating doubts from potential employers. With strong stakeholder support and accredited certifications, skills training programs can effectively prepare inmates to become productive members of the workforce, break the cycle of recidivism through economic independence, and facilitate their acceptance back into society.

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