



## The Inmate Assimilation Policy from a Political Perspective on National Security During the Covid 19 Pandemic

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### Abstract


The covid-19 pandemic has created a global crisis impacting various sectors, including national security. One of the Indonesian government's responses to the pandemic was the inmate assimilation policy aimed at reducing the risk of virus transmission in overcrowded correctional facilities. This study employs a qualitative method with a literature review approach to analyze the inmate assimilation policy from a political perspective and its implications for national security. The findings indicate that the policy has significant implications for national security, raising concerns about increased crime rates within society. Key challenges in implementing this policy include economic crises, insufficient supervision, and social stigma against former inmates. Additionally, the policy highlights tensions between public health priorities and national security, where weak supervision can trigger social instability. Inadequate social reintegration further exacerbates the challenges faced by former inmates struggling to readjust. This study recommends the need for data-driven policy evaluations, enhanced inter-agency coordination, and strengthened social reintegration efforts to mitigate the policy's negative impact on social stability and national security in the future.

**Keywords:** Assimilation · National security · Covid 19 · Overcapacity · Reintegration

### BACKGROUND

In 2019 entering 2020, the world was shocked by the emergence of a new virus that was said to be deadly, namely the corona virus or what is currently known as Judging from its history, the corona virus was first identified as the cause of the common flu in 1960. Until 2002, the virus was not considered fatal. However, after the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-Cov) in China,

experts began to focus on the cause and found results if this outbreak was caused by a new form of corona. In 2012, there was also a similar outbreak, namely Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-Cov) in the Middle East. Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has become a victim of the ongoing pandemic, which has led to the emergence of a policy that has caused controversy in society, namely assimilation or release of prisoners in order to minimize the spread of this virus in correctional institutions. The Indonesian government officially declared the spread of the Covid-19 virus in March 2020 through the announcement of the first two patients by President Jokowi. After that, there was an increase in the number of positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia. The government has

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prepared several efforts to deal with this virus, including in responding to WHO's writing regarding the development and spread of the Covid-19 virus (Samudro & Madjid, 2020).

Several countries place infectious diseases on substantive issues, where the negative impacts resulting from this non-traditional security are very large because the spread of infectious diseases certainly disrupts normal community activities and in this context is understood as a consequence of the security and socio-political of a country. For example, the United States has a global influence in collaboration with its security agency, the National International Council (NIC) by creating official documents related to the security threats posed by the pandemic to society, so that this situation creates awareness at the domestic and global levels (Sabriana & Indrawan, 2022).

Since Covid-19 was first detected in Wuhan City. The Chinese government has politicized covid-19 as a form of real humanitarian threat, namely health security through a speech act delivered by President Xi Jinping. that, as a referent object, and Chinese citizens immediately take the threat seriously and comply with all policies issued by the government. Furthermore, efforts to handle covid-19 by creating three stages of containment strategy, namely self-isolation, mass mobilization, and use of technology. By utilizing these three strategies, China was able to recover slowly and successfully gain world attention regarding its success in fighting the covid-19 pandemic (Sari, 2020).

Countries in the Southeast Asia region have almost the same covid-19 handling strategies according to the strategy set by WHO (World Health Organization). Some of the strategies set by the government are lock down policies, social distancing, quarantine, expanding vaccination coverage, testing, surveillance, optimizing community empowerment and involvement, and strengthening health systems and digital-based health systems. These handling efforts are carried out to minimize and suppress the number of positive cases of covid-19 (Utami & Indarjo, 2023).

Various policies made by countries in the Southeast Asia Region in fighting covid-19 such as the policy of staying at home, Social Distancing, Physical Distancing, Use of Personal Protective Equipment (Masks), Maintaining Personal Hygiene (Washing Hands), Working and Studying at home (Work/Study From Home), Postponing all activities that gather crowds, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), until finally, the Implementation of the New Normal policy (Tuwu,

2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major economic impact throughout the world, and an estimated 25 million people worldwide have lost their jobs (Saputra & Ali, 2022).

The business world is shaken by this condition, and of course it affects the financial condition of the company and has an impact on the policy of sending most employees home until termination of employment (PHK). In addition, in the service sector, tourism, trade, and informal sector workers due to this pandemic, their activities have certainly been greatly reduced, and they have been forced to become unemployed due to social restrictions or what can be called a lockdown. Likewise, many Indonesian migrant workers from abroad have been sent home due to this pandemic, and this has increased new unemployment in Indonesia. Indonesia is implementing a New Normal policy which is expected to restore people's economic activities to normal, with this policy providing full support for community resilience (Megawanty & Hanita, 2021).

During the covid-19 period, the government's policy to restore the economy included the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) which aims to maintain and improve the economic capabilities of business actors from the real sector and the financial sector in running their businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. The government provided a budget of IDR 695.20 trillion in 2020 and IDR 553.09 trillion in 2021. As a strategy to deal with the crisis, the government has implemented social safety net (JPS) programs. The program consists of social assistance, accelerating the implementation of the Pre-Employment Card and cutting electricity bills (Ikmal & Noor, 2022; Putri & Yusuf, 2024).

National security currently covers more than just military defense; it extends to the economic, energy, and environmental realms. In Indonesia, the government understands the importance of economic resilience to support national stability, so it implements policies such as the Omnibus Law to improve the investment climate and reduce dependence on imports. This step aims to strengthen the foundation of the economy in the face of global fluctuations, which can have a direct impact on national stability if not handled properly.

On the other hand, energy security is also a critical aspect. As a country rich in energy resources, Indonesia faces challenges in terms of energy source management and sustainability. The government has designed a policy of energy diversification and increasing the use of renewable

energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. This is not only for environmental sustainability but also to reduce the risk of dependence on imported energy which could threaten national security in the future. Threats to national security are also increasingly complicated by the presence of non-state actors, such as international criminal groups and multinational companies that can influence domestic politics. In addition, threats from transnational organizations such as drug syndicates or organizations that have opposing views to the government can disrupt national stability. With these threats, the government has adopted a holistic approach, including strengthening international cooperation and tightening internal supervision, to ensure that national security is maintained amidst dynamic global challenges.

## METHODS

The research methodology used in this study is a qualitative method with a literature study approach. This study aims to analyze the assimilation of prisoners from a political perspective on national security during the N-covid-19 pandemic. Literature study was chosen as the main method because this study focuses on conceptual and theoretical analysis sourced from various scientific articles, books, government reports, and other relevant official documents. The first step in this methodology is the identification and collection of secondary data related to the research topic. Data sources include publications from scientific journals, books, previous research reports, government policies, and other documents related to the assimilation of prisoners, national security politics, and the impact of the N-covid-19 pandemic. After the data is collected, the next stage is to analyze the selected literature.

This analysis is carried out through a descriptive approach, where researchers examine and group information based on main themes such as prisoner assimilation policies, political implications for national security, and challenges arising from the pandemic. The qualitative approach allows researchers to explore in depth how various political factors influence prisoner assimilation policies and their impact on national security stability. In addition, the researcher also uses a critical analysis approach to the existing literature, to understand how political perspectives influence decision-making in prisoner assimilation policies during the pandemic.

This analysis also considers various external factors, such as public pressure and political dynamics, that contribute to the policy. By using

literature studies as a research method, this study aims to provide in-depth and comprehensive insights into the relationship between prisoner assimilation policies and national security from a political perspective during a global health crisis. The results of this study are expected to provide significant contributions to the development of better policies in the future, especially in dealing with emergency situations such as a pandemic

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Assimilation policy for prisoners

During the covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government adopted a policy of assimilation of prisoners in response to problems in correctional institutions (prisons). This policy aims to reduce the risk of covid-19 transmission in highly vulnerable environments, such as prisons that are experiencing overcapacity. By releasing some prisoners into the community, the government hopes to create safer prison conditions for inmates and officers. However, this policy has caused controversy among the community and security observers. Some people are concerned that releasing large numbers of prisoners could increase the potential for crime in the community. On the other hand, the government argues that prisoners who are released are those who meet certain criteria, such as those whose sentences are almost finished or are not perpetrators of serious crimes.

This policy has been controversial because the government is considered to prioritize the safety of prison inmates over the safety of the wider public. Prisoners who are released do not always receive adequate guidance or job guarantees, so the risk of re-committing crime is quite high. This raises concerns about how the government balances health and security needs. Furthermore, the assimilation policy raises questions about the government's readiness to handle the long-term impacts of this decision.

Without a clear strategy to support prisoner reintegration, this policy could actually worsen security problems. The public feels the need for assurance that the release of prisoners will not cause social disruption. The implementation of the prisoner release policy through the assimilation program has indeed drawn pros and cons among the public and security observers. Some people are worried about the potential for increased crime due to this policy, considering that more than 38,000 prisoners were released at the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This has raised concerns that those who are free could return to committing crimes, especially if there is no strict

supervision. On the other hand, the government argues that the releases are carried out selectively, including prisoners whose sentences are almost finished and who are not perpetrators of serious crimes.

The polemic grew even more when this policy was considered to prioritize the health of prison inmates over public safety in general. In prisons that are overcapacity, the risk of spreading covid-19 is indeed high, however, prisoners who are released often receive less guidance or social security. Research results from several NGOs show that former prisoners who are not supported by adequate training and employment opportunities are at high risk of returning to crime, which ultimately increases public concerns about safety (Samudro et al, 2020)

In the long term, many parties question the government's readiness to handle the impacts of this policy. Without a clear reintegration program, the risk of increasing social disruption is very high. The public needs assurance that the release of prisoners through assimilation will not have a negative impact on social stability and security. Public trust in the government can also be disrupted if there is no good balance between the health needs of prison inmates and the security of the community in general. Therefore, the policy of assimilation of prisoners during the pandemic is not only a technical issue, but also concerns the legitimacy and public trust in the government. Security and social aspects must be the main concern in implementing this policy so as not to cause new problems.

### **Political security and pandemic as crisis factors**

In the context of political security, the covid-19 pandemic has created a crisis situation that has forced the country to formulate emergency policies. This health crisis is not only a threat to public health, but also affects overall social and political stability. The country is faced with a dilemma between saving lives and maintaining order. Prisoner assimilation is one of the emergency measures to reduce the risk of spreading the virus in prison environments. However, this policy shows that the pandemic is not only testing the health system, but also testing the country's ability to manage national security. Every policy taken in an emergency always has implications for political stability and public security (Vincentia et al, 2024).

The number of prisoners who have been released until May 2020 was 39,876 prisoners and children have been released through the assimilation and integration program initiated by

the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This assimilation allows prisoners to serve the rest of their sentences at home, while integration includes parole and leave before release. In a situation like this, the state must be careful so that emergency policies do not create new uncertainty in society. Releasing prisoners without adequate preparation can result in an increase in crime rates, which in turn triggers public dissatisfaction with the government. Security and order are key elements in maintaining public trust during a crisis (Sulistiyan, 2021).

In addition, the pandemic has also increased pressure on the security sector. The police and state security forces must work extra hard to maintain order during the pandemic, while they themselves are also at risk of exposure to the virus. The assimilation policy adds to the challenges for law enforcement officers because they must monitor former prisoners in the community. Therefore, from a security politics perspective, the pandemic is not only a health issue, but also a matter of national resilience. The policies taken must be able to balance public health and social security so as not to trigger a more complex double crisis.

### **Legal basis for prisoner assimilation policy**

The policy of assimilation of prisoners during the pandemic is based on applicable regulations. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 10 of 2020 provides a legal basis for the government to provide assimilation to certain prisoners. This policy also refers to Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, which emphasizes the function of social rehabilitation for prisoners. However, criticism has emerged regarding the implementation of this policy, especially regarding the transparency of information regarding the selection process for prisoners who receive assimilation. The public and monitoring institutions often find it difficult to obtain data regarding who is released and whether they meet the requirements according to the provisions. Transparency is a serious problem that raises public suspicion.

In addition, some parties feel that this policy is too hasty without considering the potential security impacts. Although this policy has a clear legal basis, its implementation is often ineffective. There are concerns that high-risk prisoners may also be released due to the lack of strict supervision in the selection process. From a legal perspective, the assimilation policy should provide a balance between the rights of prisoners to receive rehabilitation and the state's obligation to maintain public security. However, in reality, several cases

show that prisoners who are released are re-involved in criminal acts. This raises questions about the effectiveness of the policy and its selection process (Zainab, 2022). In an emergency situation such as a pandemic, the government must ensure that every policy taken remains based on the principles of law and justice. This is important to maintain the legitimacy of the policy and public trust, especially when the policy has direct consequences for national security.

### **A consideration of prison overcapacity**

One of the main reasons behind the prisoner assimilation policy is the problem of overcapacity in prisons. Before the pandemic, correctional institutions in Indonesia were already experiencing extreme overcrowding. This condition makes prisons very vulnerable to the spread of diseases, including covid-19. The pandemic has only worsened the situation. Overcapacity makes it almost impossible to implement health protocols in prisons. Physical distance between inmates is difficult to maintain, while health and sanitation facilities in many prisons are very minimal. Therefore, the assimilation policy is considered a logical step to reduce the risk of outbreaks in prisons (Humaira and Sudiro, 2023).

However, reducing overcapacity by releasing prisoners also poses its own dilemma. On the one hand, this step can save the lives of prison inmates and officers. On the other hand, releasing prisoners without strict supervision can create new problems in society, such as an increase in crime rates. In addition, this policy shows a structural problem in the Indonesian correctional system. (Afdini 2023) Overcapacity is not only caused by the excessive number of prisoners, but also by a law enforcement system that focuses too much on imprisonment. The assimilation policy should be a momentum to reform the legal and correctional systems. In the long term, the policy of reducing prison inmates through assimilation alone is not enough. The government needs to think about more comprehensive solutions, such as developing alternative prison programs and improving rehabilitation services in prisons. This reform is important so that the problem of overcapacity does not recur in the future.

### **Social and psychological implications of assimilated prisoners**

The assimilation process of prisoners not only has an impact on legal and security aspects, but also has social and psychological implications for the prisoners themselves. Prisoners who are suddenly released into society often experience confusion

and difficulty in re-adapting, especially if they do not have adequate social support. The stigma of society towards ex-prisoners also exacerbates this situation. The experience of imprisonment usually causes trauma and a sense of alienation. Prisoners who are assimilated during the pandemic must face additional challenges in the form of social restrictions and economic uncertainty. They not only have to overcome the stigma of being ex-prisoners, but also compete in difficult economic conditions. Many of them do not have jobs or social networks that can help with reintegration.

In addition, the families of assimilated prisoners also often experience social pressure. The surrounding community may feel afraid or uncomfortable with their presence, so that the process of social acceptance is hampered. This increases the risk of ex-prisoners returning to crime because they feel unaccepted and do not have the opportunity to live a decent life (Situmeang, 2021). Psychologically, ex-prisoners need assistance and counseling in order to better cope with life changes. However, the available mentoring programs are often limited or not running optimally during the pandemic. As a result, many prisoners feel they have no direction or purpose after being released, so returning to crime becomes a last resort for some of them. Therefore, the success of the assimilation program is not only determined by legal decisions, but also by the readiness of the government and society in providing social and psychological support. A good reintegration plan should include skills training, job placement programs, and community strengthening so that prisoners do not return to a criminal lifestyle.

### **The effect of assimilation on increasing criminality rates**

One of the most worrying impacts of the prisoner assimilation policy is the increase in crime rates in society. Although released prisoners have met certain requirements, there have been several cases where they have committed crimes again. This raises concerns that the assimilation program is not effective in preventing recidivism or repeating criminal acts. The economic crisis that occurred during the pandemic worsened the situation. Many released prisoners have difficulty finding work or social assistance, so they are forced to commit crimes again to meet their basic needs. Lack of supervision and monitoring of ex-prisoners is also one of the causes of the increased risk of crime. (Amrullah & Wibowo, 2021)

The police and law enforcement officers must work harder to control the increase in crime that

occurs after assimilation. However, limited resources and the risk of exposure to covid-19 make this task even more difficult. In addition, people who feel unsafe also tend to lose confidence in the government's ability to maintain order.

This phenomenon shows the importance of careful planning and coordination between correctional institutions, the police, and local governments in supervising assimilated prisoners. Community-based rehabilitation and supervision programs need to be strengthened so that released prisoners do not commit crimes again. Thus, the assimilation policy must be supported by a comprehensive strategy involving all stakeholders. The focus is not only on releasing prisoners, but also on how to ensure they can integrate well into society and no longer fall into criminal acts.

### Social response to assimilation policy

The policy of assimilation of prisoners has drawn mixed reactions from the public. Some people support this step as a form of humanity in the midst of a pandemic, while others consider it a reckless policy that has the potential to damage social order. The level of public trust in this policy is highly dependent on how the government explains and implements it. Many people are concerned that the release of prisoners will increase crime rates, especially in urban areas with high unemployment rates. The mass media also plays a role in strengthening these concerns by reporting a number of cases of ex-convicts who have re-committed crimes after being released. This has given rise to a negative perception of the assimilation program as a whole.

In addition, negative responses have also emerged from the public who feel that this policy was taken without considering their input. The lack of transparency in the process of selecting prisoners to be assimilated makes the public feel uninvolved. As a result, feelings of distrust towards the government have increased, especially among communities who feel threatened by the presence of ex-convicts in their environment (Pebriana et al, 2020). However, there are also community groups who try to provide support and assistance to ex-convicts. Several social organizations and local communities have created reintegration programs to help them find jobs and overcome social stigma. Positive responses like these show that with the right approach, prisoners can be accepted back and contribute to society.

Ultimately, assimilation policies will be successful if they are supported by the community. The government needs to strengthen communication and collaboration with local

communities so that ex-prisoners can more easily integrate. With good support, the risk of crime can be reduced, and released prisoners can become productive members of society.

### Role of media in influencing public opinion

The media plays an important role in shaping public perception regarding the prisoner assimilation policy. News about this policy is widely distributed on various platforms, including print media, television, and social media. Unfortunately, most of the news coverage focuses more on the negative aspects, such as increasing crime rates and recidivism cases, rather than the government's efforts to provide rehabilitation. News that highlights the negative side of the assimilation policy amplifies public concerns and increases feelings of insecurity. The mass media often presents sensational narratives that can worsen the image of ex-convicts, making it increasingly difficult for the public to accept them. In this situation, the media plays a role in creating excessive social fear.

The prisoner assimilation policy issued by the Indonesian government at the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic has indeed become a controversial issue that has an impact on the government's image and legitimacy in maintaining national security. This policy was issued in April 2020, through Permenkumham No. 10 of 2020, which aims to reduce overcrowding in correctional institutions (prisons) in order to reduce the risk of spreading covid-19. As of May 2020, around 38,000 prisoners have been released through the assimilation program. Although the policy focuses on health aspects, the wider public questions the security impact of the release because many prisoners re-commit crimes after being released. (Syarunsyah et al, 2023)

Surveys and media reports during the pandemic show that this policy affects public perceptions of the government's ability to maintain security. A report from the Indonesian Police Strategic Studies Institute (Lemkapi) in mid-2020, for example, revealed that the public felt unsafe, especially in urban areas, after an increase in street crimes and thefts committed by newly released prisoners. Cases of criminal acts that occurred in several areas caused negative sentiment in the community, even several national media noted that around 300 ex-prisoners re-committed crimes just a few months after being released. This strengthens the perception that the policy does not take into account the security impacts. (Marthaningtyas, 2020)

In addition, public opinion formed from media coverage influences government policy. Strong public pressure can force the government to evaluate or stop the assimilation program, even though the program is actually needed to reduce prison overcapacity. This shows that public policy is often heavily influenced by media perceptions. However, on the other hand, the media can also be a means of positive education and campaigning. With balanced and educational reporting, the media can help the public understand the reasons behind the assimilation policy and the importance of supporting the reintegration of ex-convicts. Social media, for example, can be used to spread success stories of prisoners who have successfully reintegrated into society. (Ristyawati, 2020) The government needs to work with the media to ensure that the information conveyed to the public is accurate and balanced. That way, the public can get a clearer and more objective picture of the assimilation policy. Positive public opinion will go a long way in creating a conducive social environment for the reintegration of prisoners.

#### **Assimilation as a challenge for prisons and security forces**

The assimilation program implemented during the pandemic has become a major challenge for correctional institutions and security forces. Before the pandemic, correctional institutions (prisons) were already facing problems of overcapacity and limited resources. The pandemic forced them to accelerate the release policy of prisoners in order to reduce the risk of spreading the virus in prisons. The selection process for prisoners to be assimilated requires hard work from the prison authorities. They must ensure that the prisoners who are released have met the requirements and do not endanger public security. Coordination with local security forces is also important to ensure that the release process runs smoothly without causing chaos. (Anwar, 2020)

However, limited budget and resources make it difficult to monitor ex-convicts. Security forces who must supervise them while carrying out routine duties face an increased workload. Not to mention, the risk of Covid-19 transmission in the field requires security forces to work extra carefully. In addition, the assimilation policy requires a strong monitoring and evaluation system. The government must develop a mechanism that allows security forces and correctional institutions to monitor ex-convicts effectively. This is necessary to reduce the risk of criminal acts in society (Yusuf, 2020).

Ultimately, the success of the assimilation policy depends heavily on collaboration between correctional institutions, the police, and local governments. Without good synergy, this policy could actually create new problems in the field and increase public distrust of the government. To overcome the challenges arising from the prisoner assimilation policy, a more collaborative and sustainable policy approach is needed. The government must ensure that all stakeholders including correctional institutions, security forces, local governments, and the community are involved in this process (Situmeyang, 2020).

First, a special monitoring team involving various parties needs to be formed to monitor the development of ex-convicts regularly. This team not only supervises but also provides assistance to ex-convicts so that they can integrate well into society. This approach can reduce the potential for recidivism and increase a sense of security in the community. Second, the government needs to improve training and empowerment programs for ex-convicts. This program can be in the form of skills training or entrepreneurship support, so that ex-convicts have the opportunity to live independently. The involvement of the private sector and non-governmental organizations is also important to provide employment for them. Third, security forces and correctional institutions need to receive adequate budget support and facilities. This is important so that they can carry out their monitoring and supervision tasks effectively. Digital technology such as tracking and monitoring applications can also be used to facilitate the supervision process. Fourth, the government must strengthen communication with the community to reduce stigma and increase social acceptance. Public campaigns that explain the goals and benefits of the assimilation policy can help change public perceptions of ex-convicts (Lathifah and Zulfa, 2022).

By implementing policy recommendations based on collaboration, the prisoner assimilation program can run more effectively. Sustainable policies will ensure that ex-convicts are not only legally free but can also truly contribute positively to society without posing a security threat. The Covid-19 pandemic has been a test for many public policies, including the prisoner assimilation program. Although this policy was taken as an emergency measure to reduce health risks in prisons, the various challenges and problems that have emerged provide valuable lessons for the government.

Evaluation of this policy is important to assess its effectiveness and impact on society. The

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government must review data on crime rates, recidivism rates, and the effectiveness of reintegration programs that have been implemented. From the results of this evaluation, the government can determine whether similar policies are still relevant to be implemented in the future. In addition, the evaluation must also involve input from various parties, including the community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This participatory approach will provide a more comprehensive perspective on the shortcomings and advantages of assimilation policies during the pandemic.

The results of the evaluation can be used to improve the correctional system and reintegration policies in the future. For example, the government can prepare better protocols for dealing with emergency situations, so that the release of prisoners can be carried out in a more planned and safe manner. The pandemic has shown how important flexibility and rapid response are in public policy. The policy of assimilating prisoners during the pandemic can be the basis for a more humane and effective correctional system reform. By learning from this experience, the government can design better policies in the future.

**CONCLUSION**

The prisoner assimilation program during the Covid-19 pandemic carries complex risks. Although intended to reduce the transmission of the virus in prisons, the release of more than 39,000 prisoners poses a potential threat to public security. Data shows that some prisoners recommit crimes, indicating a lack of effective control and supervision mechanisms after their release. This policy underscores the tension between health and national security priorities. The government needs to improve coordination between correctional institutions and security forces to prevent exploitation of this program. Weak supervision opens up opportunities for criminality, damaging public trust in the state. In addition to supervision, social reintegration must be addressed more seriously. Without adequate social and economic support, prisoners are at risk of marginalization that drives them back to criminal activity. Data-based policy evaluation and continuous adjustment are essential to mitigate negative impacts on social stability and national security.

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