

Contemporary Prison Design for Contemporary Crime in Indonesia

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Abstract

The field of criminal justice has evolved due to changing criminal behavior and the nature of crime. Imprisonment has become the predominant punitive measure in the modern context, particularly in Indonesia, where it is executed within correctional institutions operating under a unique system known as sistem pemasyarakatan. While the challenges within the prison itself are a cause for concern, there's an additional layer of complexity when it comes to the presence of correctional facilities in urban settings, including high operational costs, substantial land requirements, and the often-intangible societal benefits they offer. This paper presents an innovative approach to contemporary prison design in Indonesia, referred to as "Gentle Punishment," with the aim of enhancing the productivity of inmates and correctional facilities for the broader public good. By drawing inspiration from Foucault's "The Gentle Way of Punishment" (1979), Lefebvre's "Rhythmanalysis" (2004), and Shah and Kesan's "How Architecture Regulates" (2007), six key design issues have been identified: image, landscape, zoning, personal space, classification, as well as safety and security. These design issues can be effectively addressed through the application of four core design concepts: "Vertical Incarceration," "Gentle Security," "Prison as Civic Engagement Center," and "Compact and Sustainable Living."

Keywords: gentle punishment; imprisonment; contemporary prison architecture; correctional facilities

1. Introduction

The realm of criminal justice has undergone profound transformations in recent years, driven by the dynamics of criminal behavior and the evolving nature of crime itself. Initially, criminal acts were often driven by the necessity for survival, as individuals were willing to go to great lengths to meet their fundamental needs [1]. Over time, the landscape of crime has evolved considerably, encompassing various contexts such as religious, political, military, and interpersonal dimensions. The rapid advancements in 21st century human civilization have introduced a new level of complexity to criminal activities. In this modern era, there are 19 identifiable categories of contemporary crime, ranging from campus-related offenses, child abuse, and cybercrime to domestic violence, environmental violations, hate crimes, and more [2]. Even more pressing is the fact that these crimes are not only diverse in nature but also accompanied by innovative methods in executing conventional criminal acts [3].

In the modern context, incarceration has become the predominant form of punitive measures worldwide, replacing once-prevalent physical forms of punishment. This trend is evident in Indonesia, a nation governed by the rule of law, where imprisonment is a prominent mode of penalization. Notably, since 1995, Indonesia has transitioned from a conventional incarceration system to a more comprehensive correctional framework known as 'sistem pemasyarakatan'. This transformation signifies a deliberate shift away from punitive and retaliatory approaches, instead emphasizing the rehabilitation and smooth social reintegration of offenders. The change is underpinned by an enhanced awareness of and reverence for human rights, guiding the nation's evolving approach to criminal justice and punishment.

However, the current implementation of the correctional system falls short of ideal execution. Beyond individuals involved in criminal activities, a myriad of challenges emerges, spanning from the imposition of sentences to eventual release. During imprisonment, inmates face the

persistent issue of overcrowding within correctional facilities—a problem that has persisted since as far back as 1859 [4]. This complex situation gives rise to a multitude of issues, affecting both physical and mental well-being. The inmate's basic right to life is frequently disregarded due to various deficiencies in the management of incarceration. Furthermore, conflicts tend to arise—whether among fellow inmates or involving inmates and staff—resulting in a disturbing frequency of violent outbursts and unrest within these facilities. The pervasive exposure to the distinct conditions and routines within prison walls ultimately contributes to prisonization

While the penal system has already raised significant concerns, the presence of prison structures within urban settings poses its own set of challenges. The considerable financial burden of maintaining prisons is a growing concern, as the costs associated with constructing, staffing, and operating correctional facilities continue to escalate. Moreover, the physical footprint of prisons presents an additional challenge, as these facilities require vast amounts of land, often in valuable urban areas. This contributes to urban sprawl and limits the potential use of these areas for other community-centric purposes. Paradoxically, while substantial resources are dedicated to the prison system, the direct benefits that citizens receive from these investments remain limited. The intended outcomes of deterrence and offender rehabilitation may not always yield immediate and perceptible advantages for the public. This discrepancy underscores the importance of reevaluating the current approach to criminal justice. In response to these challenges, this paper aims to explore sustainable alternatives that address the underlying causes of criminal behavior while fostering prison architecture that benefits the broader public.

2. Methods

The methodology employed in this paper centers around a literature review, specifically focusing on punishment and incarceration. This exploration of the literature is conducted using the critical theory method, which incorporates a perspective on power and architecture. In this context, Foucault's views on a more humane approach to punishment assume a pivotal role in the analysis of punishment and prison architecture.

This paper commences with reflections on historical punishment and imprisonment practices. It involves an exploration and critical assessment of the enduring concept of the panopticon, which has persisted for centuries. From this historical perspective, the paper transitions into a contextual

exploration of the contemporary landscape of punishment and incarceration in Indonesia. Subsequently, it draws inspiration from Foucault's 'The Gentle Way of Punishment' (1979), Lefebvre's 'Rhythmanalysis' (2004), and Shah and Kesan's 'How Architecture Regulates' (2007) to explore alternative methods for addressing contemporary crimes within the Indonesian context and identify innovative approaches to punishment. By synthesizing theories and insights from a diverse range of sources, this methodological approach holds the potential to unveil innovative concepts of punishment tailored to effectively address the dynamic and ever-evolving patterns of criminal behavior in Indonesia.

3. Reflection of Prison as Punishment

The utilization of imprisonment as a form of punishment serves as a foundational replacement for physical penalties. Initially, individuals engaged in criminal behavior were regarded as lacking in morals, knowledge, abilities, and skills, often dismissed as unproductive entities within society [5]. This perspective drove the establishment of early prison facilities with the primary aim of containment. These objectives became embodied in the very design of prisons, shaping them with features emphasizing isolation, surveillance, and control. Over time, the design of prison buildings has evolved in accordance with society's changing perspectives on crime and punishment. Figure 1 illustrates the transformation of prison building designs over time [6].

One of the most remarkable concepts in prison design is the panopticon by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). This innovative design features a circular structure with individual cells and a central watchtower. With backlighting techniques, a guard stationed in the watchtower can effectively monitor all the cells without being detected by the inmates. The central goal of this design is to establish a continuous state of visibility and surveillance [6]. This ingenious architectural arrangement aimed to exert a form of control that would have a lasting impact on inmate behavior and rehabilitation.

Nevertheless, a comprehensive assessment of the panopticon's efficacy in managing criminal behavior is imperative. The enduring influence of the panopticon is evident in its continued use as an architectural model for prisons. Central to this notion is the concept of continuous inmate surveillance, a practice believed to instill discipline and deter deviant behaviors [7]. However, this very concept brings to the fore concerns of dehumanization, reducing inmates to passive entities constantly subject to scrutiny [8]. Bentham's vision appears to sidestep the intricate complexities



Figure 1. Prison Typology Evolution (Dokgöz, 2002)

inherent in human psychology, complexities that have the potential to spur genuine behavioral change. Moreover, the panopticon's limitations in addressing the root causes of criminality make it susceptible to perpetuating cycles of recidivism [9]. Another line of criticism directed at the panopticon pertains to its inherent challenges in practical implementation [10]. Several decades after the panopticon concept was originally introduced, a prison resembling the panopticon design was constructed in Pittsburgh and Joliet. However, this effort ended in failure, as both are perceived as ineffective. These historical instances vividly highlight the potential shortcomings of the panopticon as a viable architectural concept for prisons [11].

In the present day, the understanding of crime and its consequences is experiencing a significant evolution, leading to the emergence of progressive prison concepts that prioritize the well-being and rehabilitation of individuals. This shift is reflected in the design of prison design, which is now incorporating elements that yield positive impacts not only on inmates but also on prison staff and even visitors [12].

4. Punishment and Prison Conditions in Indonesia

The legal foundation for imprisonment in Indonesia is firmly established within the Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana or KUHP). Article 10 of the Criminal Code explicitly outlines that imprisonment stands as a viable penalty at the disposal of judges, in conjunction with other punitive measures like the death penalty, fines, and suspended sentences. This corrective measure finds application across a diverse spectrum of criminal transgressions. In order to provide insights into the nation's criminal landscape, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) releases annual reports documenting incidents of a criminal nature transpiring throughout Indonesia. Figure 2 presents a chronological overview of crime data spanning from 2010 to 2020 [13]. The graph shows the pattern of crime cases in Indonesia displays fluctuations with a general downward trend. Among the most prevalent types of offenses are crimes involving property (such as theft, property destruction, and fencing of stolen goods), offenses related to narcotics, fraud and deception, embezzlement and corruption, as well as physical crimes (ranging from minor assaults to severe assault and domestic violence).

Over the past century, the landscape of imprisonment in Indonesia has undergone a series of transformative shifts [14]. In the present day, the prevailing correctional framework in

Indonesia is referred to as “sistem pemasyarakatan” This marks a notable departure from the initial intention of imprisonment, as it pivots towards fostering personal growth and autonomy of inmates. The focus lies in cultivating their awareness of wrongdoing, encouraging self-improvement, preventing recidivism, and ultimately facilitating successful reintegration into society. This reintegration envisions individuals who embody law-abiding conduct, responsibility, and active participation in societal advancement. Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 delineates a spectrum of rights for inmates, spanning essential aspects such as the freedom to practice religion, access to medical services, and education. One of the most significant rights guaranteed by the state is the right to humane treatment and protection from torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, or any actions that endanger physical and mental well-being.

However, the current state of prison facilities has hindered the full realization of the correctional system's objectives and the rights of inmates. Overcrowding issues have led to violations and neglect of inmate's fundamental rights, notably the right to a dignified life. The excessive number of inmates in each facility forces them into cramped living spaces. Moreover, limited budgets for meals due to the high population result in constrained nutritional intake [15]. Additionally, inmates frequently struggle to access clean water [16]. Although the term 'prison' has been substituted with 'correctional institution,' exposure to life within these facilities still induces a prisonization effect on inmates. Prisonization involves adapting to the institution's values, morals, habits, and culture [17], potentially leading to the creation of new criminals and reinforcing the notion of prison as a 'school of crime' [18].

The current trajectory of Indonesia's prison conditions raises concerns about their long-term viability in terms of fostering effective inmate rehabilitation and crime reduction. However, Indonesia's distinct approaches come to the forefront. Notably, the Indonesian penal system explicitly emphasizes rehabilitation as a core objective, differentiating it from punitive-centric models. Furthermore, Indonesia's innovative endeavors are exemplified by the establishment of specialized correctional institutions, such as the Sukamiskin corruption prison, dedicated to rehabilitating inmates based on the nature of their offenses. This targeted strategy acknowledges the necessity for tailored approaches to effectively combat varying types of crime.

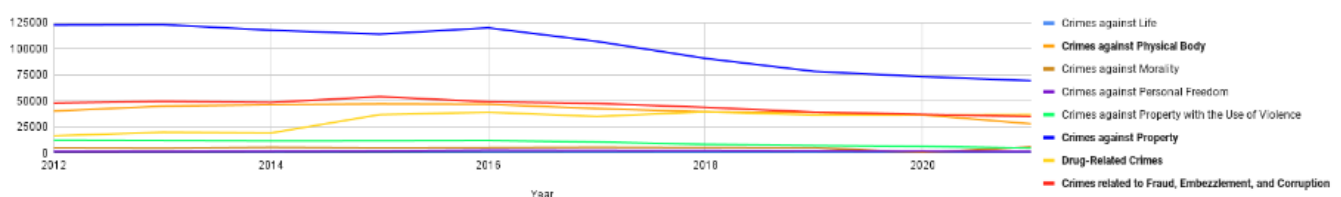


Figure 2. Crime Statistics in Indonesia (BPS, 2014-2021)

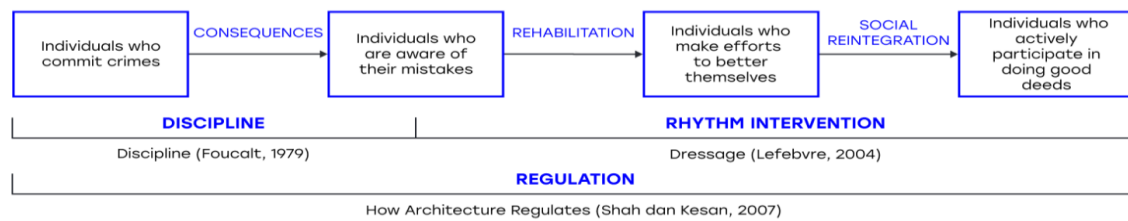


Figure 3. Gentle Punishment Framework

5. Gentle Punishment as an Alternative for Contemporary Prison in Indonesia

Contemporary imprisonment ideologies focus on well-being and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and social reintegration aim to promote self-improvement and positive change in inmates [19]. These principles underpin Indonesia's correctional system, highlighting that effective punishments need not rely solely on physical or explicit methods. Foucault introduced "A Gentle Way in Punishment" as an alternative method [20]. He suggested that milder punitive approaches could occur through punitive cities or coercive institutions. Punitive cities involve open punishment, seen by the public, assuming the power to punish should be distributed across social spaces. Coercive institutions imply discreet punishment, using controlled behavior to transform individuals. Foucault's notion of alternative punishment has sparked the development of a fresh approach for the modern era called "Gentle Punishment," offering a contemporary alternative to traditional forms of punishment. To operationalize this, a Gentle Punishment framework in Figure 3 has been devised for criminals within prison facilities that embrace this approach.

Primarily, a criminal must accept the consequences of their actions, achieved through disciplining inmates. This goes beyond behavior modification; it offers an opportunity for self-reflection and recognizing mistakes, fostering a drive for self-improvement. Foucault introduced four disciplinary methods: cellular, organic, genetic, and combinatory. Cellular relies on individual classification and spatial distribution, organic operates through activity regulations, genetic functions through temporal activity arrangements, and combinatory employs a mix of methods within a communal context. Unlike the constant surveillance of the panopticon, these methods involve subtle control over the body.

Following the discipline process, rehabilitation efforts can then take place. In the realm of imprisonment, rehabilitation can be actualized through dressage. Dressage involves conditioning individual behavior to align with prevailing values in a given environment [21]. This concept was formulated by Henri Lefebvre in his book "Rhythmanalysis: Space, Time and Everyday Life" [22]. Unlike the panopticon's

reliance on fear, dressage operates by repeating gestures and exercises [23]. It aims not only to impact psychology as the panopticon does but also physiology, encompassing the entire body.

Behavioral change in inmates can be achieved by intervening in the rhythm of criminality within them. According to Lefebvre, rhythm arises from the interplay of place, time, and energy. Four rhythmic relationships exist: polyrhythmia, eurhythmia, arrhythmia, and isorhythmia. Polyrhythmia involves coexisting rhythms without contradiction or coordination, eurhythmia signifies constructive resonance between rhythms, arrhythmia indicates dissonance, and isorhythmia denotes harmony [24]. Dressage seeks to shift the rhythmic relationship between offenders and society from arrhythmia to polyrhythmia or even eurhythmia. Implementing dressage necessitates three key components: the internal activity of control, complete stop, and diversions and distractions. Critics often decry dressage for its perceived repressive nature. However, its repressive character need not inherently oppress or negatively impact individuals. Dressage is considered repressive due to its inherent influence, which makes it suitable for the prison context. In education and training, its application has yielded benefits [25][26].

Interventions in inmates' bodily rhythms extend beyond rehabilitation. Indonesia's prison system envisions rehabilitated inmates as active contributors to development, necessitating motivation and preparation for meaningful societal integration. This underscores the potential for productive outcomes from imprisonment, empowering inmates for social benefit. This empowerment yields benefits for prison management and communities while enhancing ex-inmates' employability [27] and reducing negative self-perceptions through community engagement [28]. However, debate around empowering inmates through work arises with concern about exploitation and labor inequality. These issues can be addressed by tailored assignments, work-hour limits, and expressions of gratitude beyond monetary compensation, such as extended family visits.

Therefore, both discipline and rhythm intervention imply that Gentle Punishment operates through regulation. It involves the regulation of time and space of the punishment itself. This concept presents a humane punishment alternative, incorporating rehabilitation and social reintegration while

acknowledging the accountability that inmates must bear for their crimes.

6. Implementation of Gentle Punishment: Criteria for Contemporary Prison in Indonesia

Regulation of time is implemented through meticulous management of inmates' activities during their punishment period. This regulation operates on macro and micro scales. At the macro scale, it involves charting the entire trajectory from an inmate's entry into the prison system to their eventual release. On the micro-scale, activity schedules detail all rehabilitation efforts and individual programs within the prison, spanning a 24-hour cycle.

Gentle Punishment highlights three pivotal stages in the prison process: admission, rehabilitation, and assimilation. Although these stages are already integral to the current correctional system, this concept introduces differences in its implementations. During admission, inmates undergo comprehensive health assessments and risk evaluations, ensuring tailor-made programs that effectively target the roots of their criminal behavior. The rehabilitation stage aims for diversified programs to facilitate appropriate offender reform. Assimilation offers opportunities for inmates to engage in directly beneficial work for the prison, community, or wider society. They will contribute marketable goods in the prison's commercial zone, encompassing hydroponic crops, clothing, and household items. Inmates would also provide services, such as managing bakeries or salons in commercial area.

Regulation of space falls under the role of architectural design in prisons. There are three ways architecture can contribute to regulation [29]. First, architecture serves as a communication medium, conveying meaning through material, color, form, size, furniture, and landscapes. Second, architecture shapes social interactions through zoning, personal spaces, surveillance, and classification. Third, architecture introduces biases, carrying social and political values. This highlights that architecture is never neutral but always driven by purpose. Architectural elements can favor or disadvantage specific groups, exemplified by fire protection bias. These points can be summarized into six design issues that need to be considered in contemporary prison architecture, which are image, landscape, zoning, personal space, classification, and safety and security. The formulation of design criteria from these six design issues is achieved by contrasting possible prison architecture that implements the concept of gentle punishment with conventional prison, aiming to highlight the distinctions between the two (Table I).

7. Design Concept for Contemporary Prison Architecture

The design issues and criteria can be further elaborated into four design concept that can be incorporated into the contemporary prison architecture (Figure 4).

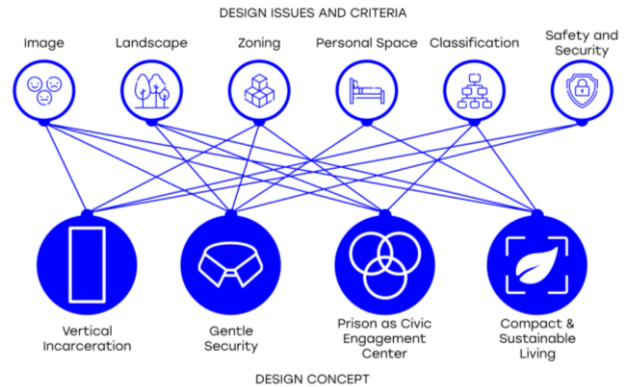


Figure 4. Design Concept for Contemporary Prison Design

7.1. Vertical Incarceration



Figure 5. Vertical Incarceration

The first concept is Vertical Incarceration. This concept presents an innovative solution to prison development in Indonesia, addressing the pressing issues of land scarcity, overcrowding, and the negative consequences that arise from these challenges. The vertical design of correctional facilities offers clear benefits, including efficient land utilization and an increased capacity to house inmates within a single prison complex. This concept resolves design issues pertaining to image, zoning, classification, as well as security and safety measures.

TABLE I. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR CONTEMPORARY PRISON ARCHITECTURE

No.	Design Issues	Typical Prison Architecture	Contemporary Prison Architecture with Gentle Punishment	Goals
1.	Image	The building presents a daunting and cold impression to both the general public and the inmates	The building conveys a sense of warmth and openness, yet ensures safety and solidity for both the public and inmates	Reflecting on a rehabilitative yet non-permissive penal system
		Utilizing only hard materials and furniture, such as concrete, brick, and iron bars	Integrating soft and hard materials to foster resilience without invoking destructive intent	
		Only using rigid and plain forms	Using various shapes and colours	
2.	Landscape	It is solely composed of sports fields and grassy areas intended for both physical activities and ceremonies	It can foster sense of control	Creating an environment that mitigates stress, anxiety, aggression, and promotes positive behavior stimulation
			It can provide natural distractions	
			It can support movement and sports activities	
			It can facilitate social interaction	
3.	Zoning	The zoning is only organized horizontally	The zoning is organized horizontally and vertically	Optimizing land and space utilization within the correctional facility for rehabilitation activities
		The entire land area is designated solely for inmates and correctional officers or staff	Utilizing the land not only for inmates and officers but also for facilities beneficial to the community	
4.	Personal Space	Inmate living spaces are overly small and inadequately arranged	Inmate living spaces allow for engaging in productive activities such as reading, light exercise, and religious practices	Creating adequate living conditions that prioritize the physical and mental health of inmates in a humane manner
		The living spaces, especially shared ones, fail to provide personal space for inmates	Ensuring privacy with supervision using partitions in beds and bathing areas.	
5.	Classification	The classification of accommodations is unclear, and at times, even nonexistent	The accommodations are classified based on the level of risk and rehabilitation needs	Enabling the precise targeting of rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for maximum effectiveness
6.	Safety and Security	Ensured through prevention, enforcement, and recovery measures.	Ensured through the strategic implementation of deterrence, detection, delay, intervention, and minimization measures.	Establishing an environment of order and a conducive atmosphere, both within the correctional facility and its surroundings.

The building design entails allocating housing functions to the top floor, office, and visitation functions to the ground floor, and integrating rehabilitation facilities vertically throughout the building's height (Figure 5). Within the housing segment, three distinct rehabilitation profiles are established. Firstly, the top-floor housing adopts a mental-spiritual rehabilitation focus, primarily tailored for inmates convicted of violent crimes. Due to their high-risk nature, these offenders have to be isolated from the wider inmate population. Throughout their times in this housing segment, inmates dominantly experience solitary confinement within their living spaces. Secondly, housing is aligned with educational rehabilitation. This is designed for inmates whose offenses are rooted in a lack of skills and knowledge needed for sustainable livelihoods. The educational curriculum covers not only academic subjects but also encompasses moral and civic education. Lastly, housing segments are geared towards social rehabilitation. This targets inmates whose crimes result from social conflicts or those nearing the end of their sentences. These housings are intentionally placed on the

highest floor, and their profile progressively shifts downward, symbolizing that as one approaches the ground level, inmates become more prepared to reintegrate into society. Distinct communal facilities are provided for each rehabilitation profile. Inmates in the mental-spiritual rehabilitation profile have access only to dining and reading, while those in the social rehabilitation category can socialize and even watch television.

7.2. Gentle Security

This concept represents a more humane form of punishment, emphasizing the welfare and rehabilitation of inmates. The concept effectively addresses design challenges concerning landscape, zoning, personal spaces, and also security and safety. In terms of security, the vertical prison design presents an opportunity to eliminate the need for 6-meter-high walls around the facility, in accordance with Indonesia's prison construction guidelines. It is because the

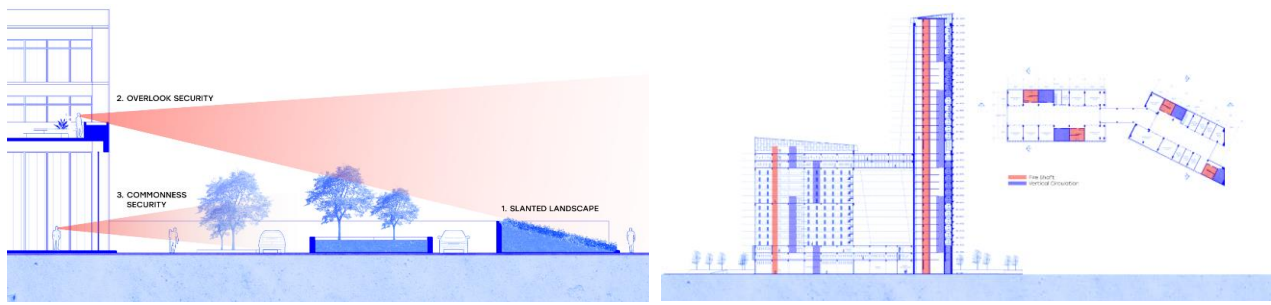


Figure 6. (a) Security Strategies Surrounding the Prison; (b) Segmented Access



Figure 7. (a) Restorative Justice Spaces; (b) Library and Information Center; (c) Commercial Area

planned confinement areas are already situated above this elevation. Nevertheless, effective security strategies remain essential (Figure 6. a). These strategies are implemented through slanted landscaping encircling the prison. This innovative landscaping approach offers an aesthetically pleasing and calming environment for pedestrians, while also mitigating the risks of criminal activities or violations. The selected plants are characterized by sharp thorns, yet they boast vibrant and captivating colors. These strategies are strengthened by two key principles: overlook security and commonness security. Overlook security involves surveillance conducted from elevated viewpoints, enhancing the scope of monitoring. On the other hand, commonness security entails surveillance from levels parallel to the ground.

Security strategies within the building are also essential. The vertical prison design typology poses challenges in terms of circulation. To ensure security, the access to vertical circulation in the inmates' living areas needs to be carefully controlled (Figure 6. b). Inmates are not allowed to access any floors using a single elevator; instead, they must transfer elevators at specific floors. On these transfer floors, the two elevators are intentionally spaced apart, ensuring that anyone using the elevator is clearly visible to the staff. This deliberate arrangement is aimed at preventing unauthorized access to certain floors. However, there is still a continuous vertical circulation from the ground floor to the top floor. This serves as a proactive and responsive strategy in case of emergencies or events necessitating evacuation, such as fires.

7.3. Prison as Civic Engagement Center

This concept embodies a paradigm shift. By transforming prison into public hub, society can be actively engaged in the

reformation of Indonesia's judicial and legal landscape. Central to this concept is the creation of a prison architecture that is not only secure but also inclusive and enriching. This visionary approach addresses design issues encompassing image, landscape, zoning, and classification.

A range of public facilities have been integrated to support the punitive measures in Indonesia. This strategic inclusion is a response to the dynamic evolution of penal practices, ushering in novel alternatives to address the complexities of criminal issues. Among these innovations is the concept of restorative justice spaces (Figure 7.a) – environments designed to facilitate conflict resolution and mediation between crime victims and perpetrators [30]. This progressive methodology is gradually finding its place within Indonesia's correctional framework, necessitating its seamless integration into penitentiary institutions. There are also several amenities that significantly contribute to the broader societal understanding of law, incarceration, and social equity, which are library, information center, and collaborative areas (Figure 7. b). In addition, there are commercial areas present, such as cafes, restaurants, and stores that showcase the handcrafted creations of inmates (Figure 7. c). Additionally, there are fruit and vegetable markets stocked through urban farming practices within the correctional facility. These commercial facets play a pivotal role in equipping inmates for their eventual reintegration into society. For those approaching the end of their sentences, these provisions translate into tangible opportunities for work and direct interaction with the broader public. The impact of these initiatives is twofold. Not only do they serve an environment conducive to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of inmates, but they also extend a suite of conveniences to the public. In essence, these enable the wider

community to engage with and appreciate the intricate interplay of incarceration and penitentiary architecture.

7.4. Compact and Sustainable Living

This concept is a response to the persistently inadequate living conditions experienced by inmates. Its overarching goal is to uplift the quality of life for inmates in alignment with the rights guaranteed by the state, achieved through the efficient harnessing of available resources. Within this framework, the concept tackles design issues regarding image, landscape, personal space, and classification.

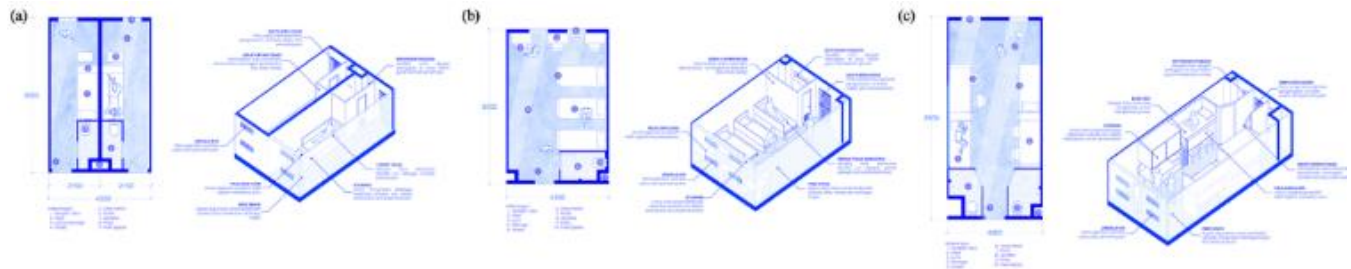


Figure 8. (a) Individual Housing; (b) Group Housing Type A; (c) Group Housing Type B

With the aim of elevating the living standards for WBP, there would be a compact housing unit. These units encompass three distinct types: Individual Housing, Group Housing Type A (accommodating 3 inmates), and Group Housing Type B (accommodating 4 inmates) (Figure 8). The living spaces are utilized to their maximum potential, fostering an environment where all areas serve productive and purposeful activities for the incarcerated individuals.

Just as inmates and their rehabilitation activities contribute to society, it's equally important for a prison facility to exhibit a constructive influence on its surrounding environment. One effective approach is to address environmental concerns through a range of sustainable initiatives. To minimize the reliance on mechanical cooling and artificial lighting within individual spaces, strategic ventilation and lighting strategies are employed in areas with the most consistent use, such as housing units and offices. On a broader architectural scale, sustainability efforts are enacted through the integration of agrovoltatics and the harnessing of greywater and rainwater. Agrovoltatics, which merges photovoltaic technology with urban farming, serves a dual purpose as an electricity generator and a food source. The produce cultivated here can be utilized within the facility or can be offered for sale in the commercial fruit and vegetable shop. This innovative technology is selected for its capacity to ameliorate the surrounding temperature near the photovoltaic panels, thereby enhancing their electrical output. Rainwater undergoes meticulous filtration prior to being distributed for bathing and toilet flushing, while greywater is repurposed for landscape irrigation. Any excess water beyond storage capacity is directed to infiltration wells. At the site level, sustainability efforts are manifest in the creation of courtyards to uplift the

availability of sunlight and airflow on the ground level, while green roofs work harmoniously to cool the area surrounding the site.

8. Conclusion

The idea of "Gentle Punishment" emerges as an innovative approach that can be applied in the design of contemporary prisons in Indonesia. It offers a humane alternative to traditional punitive measures, with a strong emphasis on rehabilitation and social reintegration while ensuring that criminals still face the consequences of their actions. The

implementation of this concept involves regulating time and space within correctional institutions, employing disciplinary practices and rhythmic interventions in the daily routines of inmates to promote productivity. This approach would not only be advantageous for incarcerated individuals but would also have positive ripple effects on the communities surrounding prison facilities and the public at large. To successfully design contemporary prisons in Indonesia, six key design issues must be addressed. These encompass image, landscape, zoning, personal space, classification, as well as safety and security. These multifaceted design issues can be tackled through the application of four core design concepts: "Vertical Incarceration," "Gentle Security," "Prison as Civic Engagement Center," and "Compact and Sustainable Living." By integrating these concepts into the design process, contemporary prisons can better serve the dual purpose of punishment and rehabilitation while addressing the unique challenges posed by punitive settings in Indonesia.

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