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LIVING QUALITY SURROUNDING THE CIPINANG CORRECTIONAL FACILITY BASED ON THE RESIDENTS PERCEPTION

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ABSTRAK

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections mandates that Correctional Facility be established in every Regency and City. Meanwhile, several works of literature state that Correctional Facility must meet the criteria, namely having a certain distance or far from densely populated settlements to reasons for the safety and comfort of residents. This research was conducted in settlements around Cipinang Correctional Facility, DKI Jakarta. Cipinang Correctional Facility was initially established in 1912, located on the outskirts of Jakarta and far from residential areas. However, the Correctional Facility is currently located in the middle of a dense settlement. This study aims to identify the perception of the people living in the vicinity of the existence of the Cipinang Correctional Facility in terms of security and comfort. The security variable indicators include insecurity and anxiety, while the variable comfort indicator is a sense of being disturbed by the activities and negative image of the Correctional Facility. The data was obtained through a questionnaire survey with Likert scale measurements and analyzed by the scoring method. The results showed that the people living around the Cipinang Correctional Facility had a good perception of the Cipinang Correctional Facility in terms of security and comfort aspects.

Keywords: Correctional Facility; Perception of Residents; Perception Of Living; Residential Area

INTRODUCTION

Correctional Facilities in Indonesia must be available in every Regency and City as regulated in Article 4 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correction. The function of the Correctional Facility is the development of prisoners. However, the Law has not regulated the criteria for a suitable location for Correctional Facility in Indonesia. From several kinds of literature on Prison or Correctional Facility, especially abroad, the placement of these facilities usually has to meet the criteria of having a certain distance or far from densely populated settlements (Alexander, T. et al., 2006; Uzuner, AT and UB Geyikci, 2021; UNOPS, 2016; Marianov V.2015).

In research by Alexander T. et al. (2006); Ken, R (2006) about Correctional Facility Analysis and Design A Major Qualifying Project Report, Restrictions are needed because people have concerns about Correctional Institutions as a place that reflect a negative stigma so that it can reduce comfort, and reduce the safety of the living environment. In addition, many people feel that the community's correctional facilities will reduce the area's quality of life.

In line with that, the separation of the location of the Correctional Institution from the settlement is more of to consideration of security and comfort for the residents. The discomfort of living around the Correctional Institution can occur because of the negative public perception of the Correctional Facility as a very worrying place and a gathering place for people who misbehave (Darami and Prasetyo, 2017).

Reporting from Tempo.co In 2001, there was a fire in Cipinang Correctional Facility, which was punctuated by gunfire as a result of hundreds of inmates being involved in rioting clashes. The prisoners were released from their cells due to confiscating keys from the guards held hostage by the inmates. The inmates then set fire to the office, and many of the inmates escaped from the Cipinang Correctional Facility.

The Cipinang Correctional Facility was built in 1912 during the Netherlands Colonial period and was known as the Tjipinang Prison. At the time of its construction, this Correctional Facility was still surrounded by rice fields far from residential areas (Dewantari, 2018). However, along with urban development and population growth, Cipinang Correctional Facility is currently located in the middle of an urban area, which includes the North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara Sub-District, and the administrative city of East Jakarta. The area around the Correctional Facility is now a densely populated residential area. Based on BPS data, 2020, the North Great Cipinang Urban Village is one of the urban villages with a very high density, namely 516 people/ha..

The description above can be said that theoretically, the area around Correctional Facility is not an area that should be a residential area, it may even be less attractive for people to live in. On the other hand, in the case of the Cipinang Correctional Facilities, it shows that there is a very rapid development of settlements as if it is not influenced by the existence of the Correctional Facility. Based on this, this study is intended to identify the perception of living in the surrounding community towards the existence of the Cipinang Correctional Facility, especially related to the negative side of the Correctional Facility, namely aspects of security and comfort.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Time and Location

The research was conducted for more or less 4 months from March to July 2021. The study area is a settlement adjacent to the Cipinang Correctional Facility as well as for the Urban Village analysis unit. The Urban Village areas studied were 11-14, North Great Cipinang Urban Village, and Urban Village 06, Cipinang Muara Urban Village, Jatinegara Sub-District, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. The following is an orientation map of the study area.

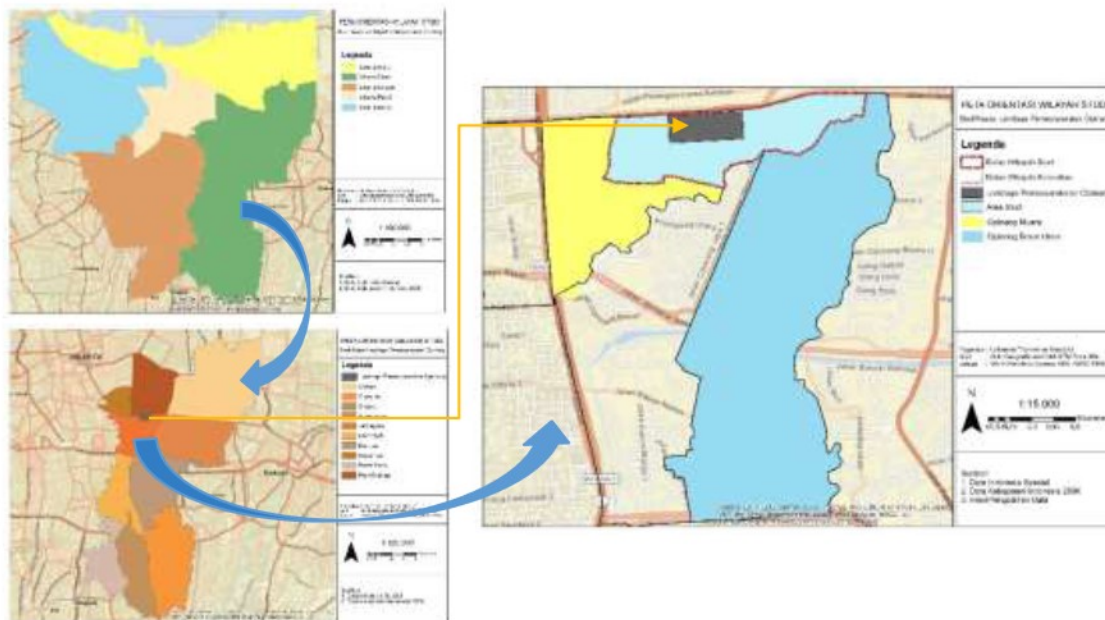


Figure 1. Study Area Map
Source: Data Processing Results, 2021

Data Collection

The research approach used is a descriptive quantitative approach with the type of research used in this research is a quantitative research using a questionnaire survey method

to the community around Cipinang Correctional Facility. The variables of this research are the perception of the security aspect and the perception of the comfort aspect. Perception according to Opoko et.al. (2016) describes how residents feel, the meaning of a settlement to residents, and how residents can react to the settlements they occupy. In this research, Perception is more defined as the feelings of residents towards the settlements they site. Therefore, the security variable indicators include the perception of a sense of security and a sense of not being anxious about living around the prison, while the comfort variable includes a sense of not being disturbed by Correctional Facility activities and a sense of not being disturbed by the negative image of the Correctional Facility.

Sampling is done by simple random sampling technique. The sampling technique used in this study is to use the Slovin formula sampling method, according to Bambang, P. and Lina, M.J (2005) in Purbosari, A (2012) with a significance level of 10% and with a total population of 26,311 people, the number of respondents is 100 people. The number of respondents for each is distributed proportionally as can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 Total Population

No	Ward	RW	Number of Population (people)	Total (number of respondents)
1	Cipinang Muara	06	6.323	24
2	North Great Cipinang	11	4.420	17
3		12	5.176	20
4		13	4,998	19
5		14	5.394	20
Total			26,311	100

Source: Department of Population and Civil Registration of DKI Jakarta Province, 2020

The Data Analysis Method

The measurement scale of people's perceptions in this study uses a Likert Scale. The Likert scale is a psychometric scale that is commonly used in questionnaires especially related to research on people's perceptions and preferences (Taluke D. et.al, 2019). There are two forms of questions that use Likert, negative questions to measure negative responses or interests and positive ones. The form of answers usually consists of strongly agree to disagree and each is given a value or score (Taluke D, et.al, 2019; Harjianti , et.al, 2021).

The variables in this study are, the security variable indicators include the perception of a sense of security and a sense of not being anxious about living around the prison, while the comfort variable includes a sense of not being disturbed by Correctional Facility activities and a sense of not being disturbed by the negative image of the Correctional Facility.

the questions lead to an interest or positive response to prisons with 3 measurement scales, namely Agree with a score of 3, Neutral with a score of 2 and Disagree with a score of 1. Then a scoring analysis is carried out on all indicators to be able to determine the perceived value in quantity which is the total value of the sum of all indicators. The perception value is classified into 3 (three) namely Good, Medium and Less Good with interval calculation using the following formula.

$$\text{Intervals} = \frac{(\text{number of indicators} \times \text{highest score}) - (\text{number of indicators} \times \text{lowest score})}{\text{number of classes}}$$

Figure 1. Slovin formula

Source: Purbosari, 2012

With this formula, the perception classification interval is.

= 2.67

Based on that interval, the Poor Perception Value is with a total score of 4 – 6.67; Medium is > 6.67 – 9.33 and Good is > 9.33 -12.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cipinang Correctional Facility is located in North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara sub-district, East Jakarta have a close distance to residential areas in the area of RW 11, RW 12, RW 13 and RW 14 which includes the area of North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara District and RW 06 in the east which is included in the Cipinang Muara Urban Village area, Jatinegara sub-district.

Based on the PERDA DKI Jakarta No.1 Year 2014 About Detailed Spatial Plan and Zoning Regulation of DKI Jakarta District (Figure 2), most of the study locations are designated as Small and Medium House Zones. In the north, adjacent to the Cipinang Correctional Facility, it is designated as an Office Zone, a National Government Zone and a Mixed Zone. In other words, the location of the Cipinang Correctional Facility is currently located in an area that has developed and is indeed planned to become an office service business area. In the southern part, it tends to be designated as a Small and Medium residential zone, as follow.

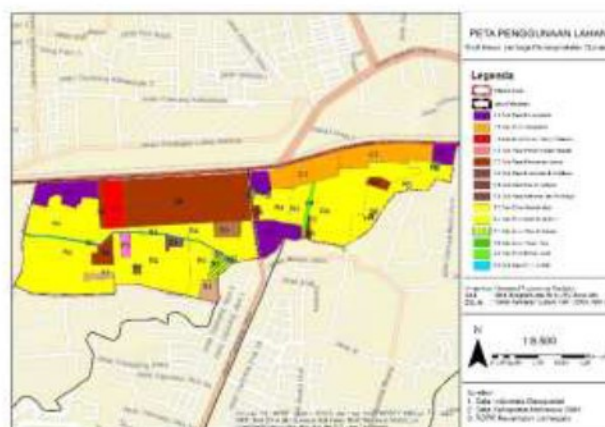


Figure 2. Map of the Jatinegara District Spatial Plan
 Source: Detailed Spatial Planning and Zoning Regulations, 2014

Furthermore, the results of the survey of 100 respondents showed the results as can be seen in the following table including the calculation of the average perception score.

Table 2 Scoring Perception

Variable	Indicator	Number of Respondents			Score			Total Score	Average
		Agree (a)	Neutral (b)	Disagree (c)	(a)x3	(b)x2	(c)x1		
Security	a sense of security about living around the prison	87	13	0	261	26	0	287	2.87
	a sense of not being anxious about living around the prison	85	12	3	255	24	3	282	2.82
Comfort	Not disturbed by Correctional Facility activities	100	0	0	300	0	0	300	3
	Not disturbed by the negative image of the Correctional Facility	76	24	0	228	48	0	276	2.76
Amount									11.45

Source: Analysis Results, 2021

From the results of the calculation of the score on the perception of living in the community around the Correctional Facility, it can be seen that with a total score of 11.45, according to the classification, it can be said that the community has a good perception of the

existence of the Correctional Facility located in their environment. The lowest score, although still in the Good category, is the Undisturbed Negative Image of Correctional Facility indicator, which is 2.76. This shows that the image of the location still has an influence on the perception of living. However, the strategic value of the location as a secondary activity center for DKI Jakarta seems to overpower the negative image of the Institute itself.

Apart from that, by setting the location around just bordering the fence with the Correctional Facility as a settlement designation, it also shows that the Government of Indonesia also views the Correctional Facility no longer as something that has a negative value. Even if viewed in the PERDA DKI Jakarta No.1 Year 2014, the Correctional Facility Area is currently and is planned as a trading business center by building a Transit-Oriented Development area around it. The class of road where the Correctional Facility is located in the Secondary Artery, which is close to Jatinegara Station and is traversed by the Transjakarta bus line. The advantage of the location around the Correctional Facility for living is that it minimizes and even eliminates the negative impression of the Correctional Facility.

It is also influenced by the development of the criminal system that applies in Indonesia, as stated by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights DKI Jakarta (18 August 2017) that the history of Correctional Facility goes through 3 (three) stages, namely 1) The criminal stage of loss of independence (1872-1945). In this period, the criminal system was to eliminate the freedom of prisoners by being placed in a place separate from society known as the prison; 2) Development stage (1945-1963). In this period, the applicable criminal system is a coaching criminal in which prisoners' freedom is reduced so that they can be fostered by placing them in a separate place from the community; and 3) Community Development Stage (1963-present). The applicable criminal system is a correctional crime which has an indirect result, namely reduced freedom so that it can be resocialized. Placed in a certain place that is separated from the community but involves the community in the correctional effort. As for the protection of the community, more emphasis is placed on the security of the prison in accordance with its functions, types, and needs. Situmorang, V.H, (2019) also stated that the current penal system has a spirit that reflects a more humane goal than the prison system. Therefore, the Correctional Facility in Indonesia is somewhat different from the Prison, or Correctional Facility as stated by Alexander, T., et.al, 2006; Uzuner, AT and UB Geyikci, 2021; UNOPS, 2016; Marianov V. 2015.

The positive perception of living in the community towards the existence of the Correctional Facility in the vicinity of the environment can mean that the residents have determined the place to reside. As stated by Marina Y. and A. Manaf, 2016, the perceptions

and preferences of each individual towards a location (place) that will be used as a place to live are motivated by factors such as accessibility, economy, socio-culture, politics, and so on. Someone who does not feel comfortable with the environment in which they live will do something, such as improving the environment or will make a decision to move house.

In fact, the community around the Cipinang Correctional Facility has lived in the area for more than 10 years and is reluctant to move houses. which is estimated because the residential environment is in accordance with or meets the needs of its citizens. A person's emotional bond with the environment in which he lives can be generated from the role of the environment in meeting the basic needs of its inhabitants (Ramadhani, A. et.al, 2021). This is what then shapes consciously and unconsciously in a good perception of the quality of living, especially from the aspect of security and comfort living around the Correctional Facility.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study generally indicate that the Correctional Facility located in the middle of urban Jakarta is not a threat to the living community. Restrictions on Correctional Facility to residential areas can be ignored as long as the internal security of the Correctional Facility can be maintained. The good perception of the people of Jakarta based on the perception of the people who live especially around the Cipinang Prison also shows that the community feels that living in the location is still safe and comfortable and there is no negative impact caused by the existence of the Cipinang prison which is directly adjacent to the surrounding residential area. On the other, community living in the area is possible because the strategic value is the main factor.

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Sinergy Landscape <sinergy-landscape@trisakti.ac.id> Jun 15, 2022, 11:48 AM
to me, rini.fitri

Dear Ms. Endrawati Fatimah

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the Journal of Synergy Landscape. We have received comments from reviewers on your manuscript, Manuscript ID ALSL 2021 00015 entitled " **LIVING QUALITY SURROUNDING THE CIPINANG CORRECTIONAL FACILITY BASED ON THE RESIDENTS PERCEPTION**" with authors Aji Nurhidayat, Endrawati Fatimah (as contact author), and Anindita Ramadhani, your paper should become acceptable for publication pending suitable significant improvement revision and modification of the article in light of the appended reviewer comments.

When submitting your manuscript, please carefully consider all issues mentioned in the reviewers' comments. The deadline for sending back to us is 1st July, 2022, the manuscript will be published in August, 2022.

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team JSL



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Endrawati Fatimah <endrawati@trisakti.ac.id> Jul 26, 2022, 12:29 PM

to **Sinergy**

Dear JSL Team

On behalf of my coauthors, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to revise and resubmit our

manuscript , ID ALSL 2021 00015 entitled " **LIVING QUALITY SURROUNDING THE CIPINANG CORRECTIONAL FACILITY BASED ON THE RESIDENTS PERCEPTION**" with authors Aji Nurhidayat, Endrawati Fatimah (as contact author), and Anindita Ramadhani, We found the reviewers' comments to be helpful in revising the manuscript and have carefully considered and responded to each suggestion.

Thank you again for your consideration of our revised manuscript.

best regards

endrawati fatimah

Living Quality

by Anindita Ramadhani FALTL

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LIVING QUALITY SURROUNDING THE CIPINANG CORRECTIONAL FACILITY BASED ON THE RESIDENTS PERCEPTION

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ABSTRAK

¹ The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections mandates that Correctional Facility be established in every Regency and City. Meanwhile, several works of literature state that Correctional Facility must meet the criteria, namely having a certain distance or far from densely populated settlements to reasons for the safety and comfort of residents. This research was conducted in settlements around Cipinang Correctional Facility, DKI Jakarta. Cipinang Correctional Facility was initially established in 1912, located on the outskirts of Jakarta and far from residential areas. However, the Correctional Facility is currently located in the middle of a dense settlement. This study aims to identify the perception of the people living in the vicinity of the existence of the Cipinang Correctional Facility in terms of security and comfort. The security variable indicators include insecurity and anxiety, while the variable comfort indicator is a sense of being disturbed by the activities and negative image of the Correctional Facility. The data was obtained through a questionnaire survey with Likert scale measurements and analyzed by the scoring method. The results showed that the people living around the Cipinang Correctional Facility had a good perception of the Cipinang Correctional Facility in terms of security and comfort aspects.

Keywords: Correctional Facility; Perception of Residents; Perception Of Living; Residential Area

INTRODUCTION

Correctional Facilities in Indonesia must be available in every Regency and City as regulated in Article 4 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correction. The function of the Correctional Facility is the development of prisoners. However, the Law has not regulated the criteria for a suitable location for Correctional Facility in Indonesia. From several kinds of literature on Prison or Correctional Facility, especially abroad, the placement of these facilities usually has to meet the criteria of having a certain distance or far from densely populated settlements (Alexander, T. et al., 2006; Uzuner, AT and UB Geyikci, 2021; UNOPS, 2016; Marianov V.2015).

In research by Alexander T. et al. (2006); Ken, R (2006) about Correctional Facility Analysis and Design A Major Qualifying Project Report, Restrictions are needed because people have concerns about Correctional Institutions as a place that reflect a negative stigma so that it can reduce comfort, and reduce the safety of the living environment. In addition, many people feel that the community's correctional facilities will reduce the area's quality of life.

In line with that, the separation of the location of the Correctional Institution from the settlement is more of to consideration of security and comfort for the residents. The discomfort of living around the Correctional Institution can occur because of the negative public perception of the Correctional Facility as a very worrying place and a gathering place for people who misbehave (Darami and Prasetyo, 2017).

Reporting from Tempo.co In 2001, there was a fire in Cipinang Correctional Facility, which was punctuated by gunfire as a result of hundreds of inmates being involved in rioting clashes. The prisoners were released from their cells due to confiscating keys from the guards held hostage by the inmates. The inmates then set fire to the office, and many of the inmates escaped from the Cipinang Correctional Facility.

The Cipinang Correctional Facility was built in 1912 during the Netherlands Colonial period and was known as the Tjipinang Prison. At the time of its construction, this Correctional Facility was still surrounded by rice fields far from residential areas (Dewantari, 2018). However, along with urban development and population growth, Cipinang Correctional Facility is currently located in the middle of an urban area, which includes the North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara Sub-District, and the administrative city of East Jakarta. The area around the Correctional Facility is now a densely populated residential area. Based on BPS data, 2020, the North Great Cipinang Urban Village is one of the urban villages with a very high density, namely 516 people/ha..

The description above can be said that theoretically, the area around Correctional Facility is not an area that should be a residential area, it may even be less attractive for people to live in. On the other hand, in the case of the Cipinang Correctional Facilities, it shows that there is a very rapid development of settlements as if it is not influenced by the existence of the Correctional Facility. Based on this, this study is intended to identify the perception of living in the surrounding community towards the existence of the Cipinang Correctional Facility, especially related to the negative side of the Correctional Facility, namely aspects of security and comfort.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Time and Location

The research was conducted for more or less 4 months from March to July 2021. The study area is a settlement adjacent to the Cipinang Correctional Facility as well as for the Urban Village analysis unit. The Urban Village areas studied were 11-14, North Great Cipinang Urban Village, and Urban Village 06, Cipinang Muara Urban Village, Jatinegara Sub-District, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. The following is an orientation map of the study area.

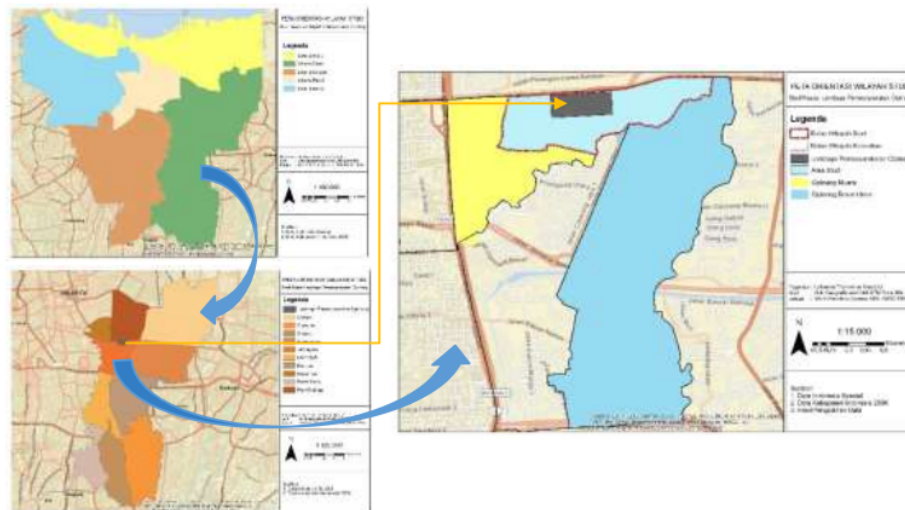


Figure 1. Study Area Map

Source: Data Processing Results, 2021

Data Collection

The research approach used is a descriptive quantitative approach with the type of research used in this research is a quantitative research using a questionnaire survey method

to the community around Cipinang Correctional Facility. The variables of this research are the perception of the security aspect and the perception of the comfort aspect. Perception according to Opoko et.al. (2016) describes how residents feel, the meaning of a settlement to residents, and how residents can react to the settlements they occupy. In this research, Perception is more defined as the feelings of residents towards the settlements they site. Therefore, the security variable indicators include the perception of a sense of security and a sense of not being anxious about living around the prison, while the comfort variable includes a sense of not being disturbed by Correctional Facility activities and a sense of not being disturbed by the negative image of the Correctional Facility.

Sampling is done by simple random sampling technique. The sampling technique used in this study is to use the Slovin formula sampling method, according to Bambang, P. and Lina, M.J (2005) in Purbosari, A (2012) with a significance level of 10% and with a total population of 26,311 people, the number of respondents is 100 people. The number of respondents for each is distributed proportionally as can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 Total Population

No	Ward	RW	Number of Population (people)	Total (number of respondents)
1	Cipinang Muara	06	6.323	24
2	North Great Cipinang	11	4.420	17
3		12	5.176	20
4		13	4,998	19
5		14	5.394	20
Total			26,311	100

Source: Department of Population and Civil Registration of DKI Jakarta Province, 2020

The Data Analysis Method

The measurement scale of people's perceptions in this study uses a Likert Scale. The Likert scale is a psychometric scale that is commonly used in questionnaires especially related to research on people's perceptions and preferences (Taluke D. et.al, 2019). There are two forms of questions that use Likert, negative questions to measure negative responses or interests and positive ones. The form of answers usually consists of strongly agree to disagree and each is given a value or score (Taluke D, et.al, 2019; Harjianti , et.al, 2021).

The variables in this study are, the security variable indicators include the perception of a sense of security and a sense of not being anxious about living around the prison, while the comfort variable includes a sense of not being disturbed by Correctional Facility activities and a sense of not being disturbed by the negative image of the Correctional Facility.

the questions lead to an interest or positive response to prisons with 3 measurement scales, namely Agree with a score of 3, Neutral with a score of 2 and Disagree with a score of 1. Then a scoring analysis is carried out on all indicators to be able to determine the perceived value in quantity which is the total value of the sum of all indicators. The perception value is classified into 3 (three) namely Good, Medium and Less Good with interval calculation using the following formula:

$$\text{Intervals} = \frac{(\text{number of indicators} \times \text{highest score}) - (\text{number of indicators} \times \text{lowest score})}{\text{number of classes}}$$

Figure 1. Slovin formula

Source: Purbosari, 2012

With this formula, the perception classification interval is.

$$= 2.67$$

Based on that interval, the Poor Perception Value is with a total score of 4 – 6.67; Medium is > 6.67 – 9.33 and Good is > 9.33 -12.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cipinang Correctional Facility is located in North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara sub-district, East Jakarta have a close distance to residential areas in the area of RW 11, RW 12, RW 13 and RW 14 which includes the area of North Great Cipinang Urban Village, Jatinegara District and RW 06 in the east which is included in the Cipinang Muara Urban Village area, Jatinegara sub-district.

Based on the PERDA DKI Jakarta No.1 Year 2014 About Detailed Spatial Plan and Zoning Regulation of DKI Jakarta District (Figure 2), most of the study locations are designated as Small and Medium House Zones. In the north, adjacent to the Cipinang Correctional Facility, it is designated as an Office Zone, a National Government Zone and a Mixed Zone. In other words, the location of the Cipinang Correctional Facility is currently located in an area that has developed and is indeed planned to become an office service business area. In the southern part, it tends to be designated as a Small and Medium residential zone, as follow.

existence of the Correctional Facility located in their environment. The lowest score, although still in the Good category, is the Undisturbed Negative Image of Correctional Facility indicator, which is 2.76. This shows that the image of the location still has an influence on the perception of living. However, the strategic value of the location as a secondary activity center for DKI Jakarta seems to overpower the negative image of the Institute itself.

Apart from that, by setting the location around just bordering the fence with the Correctional Facility as a settlement designation, it also shows that the Government of Indonesia also views the Correctional Facility no longer as something that has a negative value. Even if viewed in the PERDA DKI Jakarta No.1 Year 2014, the Correctional Facility Area is currently and is planned as a trading business center by building a Transit-Oriented Development area around it. The class of road where the Correctional Facility is located in the Secondary Artery, which is close to Jatinegara Station and is traversed by the Transjakarta bus line. The advantage of the location around the Correctional Facility for living is that it minimizes and even eliminates the negative impression of the Correctional Facility.

It is also influenced by the development of the criminal system that applies in Indonesia, as stated by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights DKI Jakarta (18 August 2017) that the history of Correctional Facility goes through 3 (three) stages, namely 1) The criminal stage of loss of independence (1872-1945). In this period, the criminal system was to eliminate the freedom of prisoners by being placed in a place separate from society known as the prison; 2) Development stage (1945-1963). In this period, the applicable criminal system is a coaching criminal in which prisoners' freedom is reduced so that they can be fostered by placing them in a separate place from the community; and 3) Community Development Stage (1963-present). The applicable criminal system is a correctional crime which that has an indirect result, namely reduced freedom so that it can be resocialized. Placed in a certain place that is separated from the community but involves the community in the correctional effort. As for the protection of the community, more emphasis is placed on the security of the prison in accordance with its functions, types, and needs. Situmorang, V.H, (2019) also stated that the current penal system has a spirit that reflects a more humane goal than the prison system. Therefore, the Correctional Facility in Indonesia is somewhat different from the Prison, or Correctional Facility as stated by Alexander, T., et.al, 2006; Uzuner, AT and UB Geyikci, 2021; UNOPS, 2016; Marianov V. 2015.

The positive perception of living in the community towards the existence of the Correctional Facility in the vicinity of the environment can mean that the residents have determined the place to reside. As stated by Marina Y. and A. Manaf, 2016, the perceptions

and preferences of each individual towards a location (place) that will be used as a place to live are motivated by factors such as accessibility, economy, socio-culture, politics, and so on. Someone who does not feel comfortable with the environment in which they live will do something, such as improving the environment or will make a decision to move house.

In fact, the community around the Cipinang Correctional Facility has lived in the area for more than 10 years and is reluctant to move houses. which is estimated because the residential environment is in accordance with or meets the needs of its citizens. A person's emotional bond with the environment in which he lives can be generated ⁵ from the role of the environment in meeting the basic needs of its inhabitants (Ramadhani, A. et.al, 2021). This is what then shapes consciously and unconsciously in a good perception of the quality of living, especially from the aspect of security and comfort living around the Correctional Facility.

CONCLUSION

¹² The results of this study generally indicate that the Correctional Facility located in the middle of urban Jakarta is not a threat to the living community. Restrictions on Correctional Facility to residential areas can be ignored as long as the internal security of the Correctional Facility can be maintained. The good perception of the people of Jakarta based on the perception of the people who live especially around the Cipinang Prison also shows that the community feels that living in the location is still safe and comfortable and there is no negative impact caused by the existence of the Cipinang prison which is directly adjacent to the surrounding residential area. On the other, community living in the area is possible because the strategic value is the main factor.

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