ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES USING MAGOOT IN REALISING GO GREEN PRISON AT THE NARCOTICS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CLASS IIA JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Corrections uses a social reintegration approach as the basis of its work, with an emphasis on the process of recovering and integrating prisoners with society after they have committed a criminal offense. This concept regards crime as a conflict between the offender and society, and the main goal of corrections is to restore offenders so that they can reintegrate into society in a positive way. The purpose of this study is to determine the organic waste management strategy using BSF maggots in realizing a go-green prison at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison. The author chose to use a descriptive qualitative research design as a research method. The results of this study, based on SWOT analysis that the implementation of Go Green Prison in Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison is realized by the implementation of waste management into maggot feed. However, in the implementation there are several obstacles, one of which is the weather conditions that affect the process of implementing the program.

Keywords: *Prisons, Waste, Magoot, WBP*

INTRODUCTION

Correctional Institution (LAPAS) is a place where prisoners receive guidance on behaviour change, self-discovery, and potential development so that after their release their lives and livelihoods return to normal. Prisons play an important role in preparing inmates to be productive while incarcerated. A variety of constructive activities are intended to give prisoners the tools they need to become better human resources who can compete and work in the wider community. Prisons serve as training facilities for inmates. Prisons should transform prisoners into socially-ready people and change their behaviour to conform to societal norms before releasing them back into society (Nafiah et al., 2021).

The purpose of coaching is to help prisoners and learners undergoing corrections become more devoted to God Almighty, intelligent, professional, and have positive attitudes and behaviour. Every prisoner is obliged to comply with the correctional institution's coaching programme in an organised manner (see Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Article 11 Paragraph 1 Letter B). To support the achievement of predetermined guidance, both in terms of personality development and independence, the participation of the outside community in the guidance carried out in correctional institutions is also required. This responsibility falls on the shoulders of the prison authorities. Community involvement can provide a fresh perspective and assist prisoners in understanding the norms and values that apply in society. Coaching is expected to establish integration with the community, which already has various skills and knowledge that can help prisoners develop themselves. Community involvement in the coaching process can also help prisoners to rebuild relationships with the community. The problem of overcapacity is still difficult to overcome because the number of UPT Pemasyarakatan in Indonesia is not proportional to the number of prisoners in it, causing long-term negative impacts. One of the significant impacts that occur in prisons is the waste problem that occurs in the environment.

With the number of prisoners exceeding the capacity, this can lead to an increasing accumulation of waste due to limited space and facilities to manage waste effectively. As a result, wastes from daily activities such as kitchen food waste, vegetable waste, rice washing waste, visiting plastic waste, co-operative food waste and work activity waste tend to be poorly managed and eventually become a long problem.

The absence of a sustainable waste segregation and management system also exacerbates this condition, so that organic and non-organic waste is not managed properly and can create a dirty and unhealthy environment in prisons. Indonesian prisons generally have high occupancy rates, resulting in large volumes of waste. This can lead to problems such as waste accumulation, unpleasant odours, and environmental pollution.

Lack of awareness from officers and prisoners regarding the importance of good waste management can lead to problems such as indiscriminate waste disposal, not sorting waste, and not reusing or recycling waste. Communities surrounding prisons are often not involved in waste management in prisons. This can lead to problems such as lack of cooperation in waste management and lack of support in waste management programmes.

Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) shows that Indonesia will produce 18.04 million tonnes of waste by 2023. A total of 12.06 million tonnes or 66.86% of the total national waste generation has been handled, compared to 5.98 million tonnes or 33.14% that has not. According to the province, Central Java will generate 3.59 million tonnes of

waste, or the largest amount of waste generated nationally by 2023. West Java is ranked second with 2.73 million tonnes of waste generated in 2023, followed by DKI Jakarta with 3.14 million tonnes.

The Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Institution (Lapas) is located in Cipinang, East Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta Province. DKI Jakarta is the second largest province in waste generation with a waste volume generated in 2023 of 3.14 million tonnes. Based on Table 1.4, the number of prisoners is 2894 prisoners. Of course, the large number of prisoners raises a number of significant problems. One of them is in terms of waste management. The prison population is high, which contributes to a large volume of waste. With so many inmates, the need for efficient and sustainable waste management becomes even more urgent. Prison facilities often face limited resources and infrastructure, making it difficult to implement effective waste management systems. Lack of environmental awareness among inmates and correctional officers can also be an obstacle in practising good waste management behaviour.

In addition, waste management policies and procedures within prisons may need to be updated or improved to ensure the sustainability of the system. The involvement of relevant parties such as prison officers, prisoners and third parties in educational programmes on the importance of waste management may help overcome the lack of awareness. Solutions may involve implementing recycling programmes, upgrading waste management facilities, and promoting environmental awareness. With a holistic approach, Lapas Narkotika Kelas IIA Jakarta can reduce the negative impacts of waste, improve environmental conditions, and provide opportunities for self-reliance coaching programmes through participation in waste management programmes.

The concept of 'going green' is increasingly relevant as the utilisation of maggots is not only efficient in waste management, but also contributes to the creation of a more sustainable environment. By optimising the role of fly larvae in processing organic waste, we can advance environmentally friendly waste management practices and support the sustainability of the wider ecosystem. The concept of 'Go Green' reflects an approach to life that focuses on sustainability and environmental awareness. In general, 'Go Green' means adopting an eco-friendly lifestyle, endeavouring to reduce negative impacts on the environment and nurture planetary sustainability. Environmentalist, Dr Jane Goodall, views 'Go Green' as a call to think and act sustainably, maintaining a balance between human needs and the well-being of the earth.

In the context of the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison, the application of the 'Go Green' concept comes to the fore through waste management using bioconversion technology, specifically by utilising fly larvae or maggots. Data shows that the use of maggots in converting organic waste has succeeded in reducing the volume of waste that is eventually disposed of in landfills.

The benefits of 'Go Green' in prisons are not only limited to the local level, but also provide inspiration for other correctional institutions. By reducing the volume of waste and creating added value from organic waste, Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison provides a concrete example of the potential success of the 'Go Green' concept in a prison context. In addition, the implementation of 'Go Green' in prisons also acts as a platform to build awareness related to the environment. By engaging prisoners and staff in education and sustainable waste management practices, prisons create an environment that supports environmental awareness within prison walls. This awareness not only provides benefits within the prison, but also becomes a valuable provision for prisoners when returning to society.

By applying bioconversion technology using maggot in waste management, the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Prison creates a positive impact that involves not only prisoners and correctional officers, but also empowers the prison as a model in implementing the concept of 'Go Green'. Ultimately, 'Go Green' in prison is not only an innovative waste management strategy, but also a holistic insight into how sustainable practices can have a positive impact that transcends prison boundaries and provides inspiration for the general public.

Based on the background and description above, the author intends to research with the title 'Organic Waste Management Strategy Using Magoot in Realising Go Green Prison at the Class IIA Jakarta Narcotics Correctional Institution'.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of 4R, which stands for Reuse, Reduce, Recycle, and Replace, embodies an essential framework in the Go Green movement aimed at promoting sustainable practices in society. This concept encourages individuals and communities to rethink their consumption habits and waste management strategies, thus fostering a healthier environment. The idea is to embrace actions that not only benefit the planet but also promote economic savings and resourcefulness. By adopting the 4R principles, people can significantly contribute to environmental conservation while simultaneously experiencing the benefits of frugality and creativity in their daily lives.

The first element of the 4R concept, Reuse, emphasizes the importance of extending the life of existing products rather than discarding them. Instead of throwing away items that are still functional, individuals are encouraged to find new purposes for these objects. While some might view reusing items as undesirable or outdated, it is a practice that aligns with a growing trend towards sustainability. The dual benefits of reusing not only help reduce waste in landfills but also alleviate financial burdens associated with purchasing new goods. Thus, embracing reuse can foster a culture of innovation and sustainability within communities.

The second component, Reduce, focuses on conserving energy resources and minimizing waste generation. By being mindful of daily activities, individuals can make conscious choices that lessen their environmental impact. For example, turning off electrical appliances when they are not in use is a simple yet effective way to conserve energy. Additionally, when shopping, opting for reusable bags instead of single-use plastic ones can significantly cut down on plastic waste. The principle of reducing encourages individuals to reflect on their consumption habits and make choices that align with a more sustainable lifestyle.

Recycling, the third aspect of the 4R concept, involves processing used materials to create new products, thereby reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills. Many items that are often discarded can be transformed into useful resources through recycling. For instance, plastic bottles, which typically take a long time to decompose, can be repurposed into various products if recycled properly. This process not only minimizes environmental contamination but also fosters a circular economy where materials are reused rather than wasted. By participating in recycling efforts, individuals contribute to a more sustainable future by ensuring that resources are utilized to their fullest potential.

Finally, the Replace principle advocates for substituting environmentally harmful products with more sustainable alternatives that serve the same purpose. This shift can significantly reduce environmental degradation and pollution. For instance, many communities are transitioning from single-use plastic bags to reusable fabric ones.

Additionally, alternative modes of transportation, such as walking or cycling, are increasingly being favored over fuel-powered vehicles. The Replace concept encourages a proactive approach to environmental stewardship, enabling individuals to make choices that prioritize the health of the planet over convenience.

In summary, the 4R concept of Reuse, Reduce, Recycle, and Replace serves as a powerful framework for fostering sustainable practices within communities. By embracing these principles, individuals can play a crucial role in mitigating environmental issues, conserving resources, and promoting economic savings. The 4R approach not only aligns with global sustainability goals but also empowers people to take ownership of their impact on the environment. Through collective efforts in adopting these practices, society can move toward a more sustainable future, ensuring that the planet remains habitable for generations to come.

METHOD

Qualitative research methods are a powerful approach for understanding the complexities of human behavior and social phenomena. At its core, qualitative research involves the collection of naturalistic data through the interpretation of various phenomena that occur within a given context. The process often employs triangulation, which combines multiple data collection methods, followed by inductive qualitative analysis. This thorough investigation allows researchers to gain insights into the subjects of study, utilizing their interpretative skills to generate findings that are conveyed in a language that is both clear and rooted in reliable data. Unlike quantitative research, which often prioritizes generalization, qualitative research emphasizes the significance of meaning derived from participants' experiences, acknowledging that statistical calculations may not adequately address the nuances of the data collected.

The primary aim of qualitative research is to comprehend social events or phenomena by presenting a vivid depiction of the occurrences observed. This research method fosters a deep understanding of the context in which these phenomena exist. To achieve this, researchers articulate their observations and interpretations into words, leading to the formulation of theories that can explain the social dynamics at play. This interpretative process allows for a more holistic view of the subject matter, as it reflects the complexities and variations inherent in social phenomena. Through this approach, qualitative research emerges as a valuable tool for generating nuanced insights that might be overlooked in more rigid research methodologies.

Qualitative research begins with the identification of existing problems or phenomena within society, aiming to delve into the underlying causes and implications of these issues. The process typically involves the formulation of research questions, the establishment of procedural frameworks, and the collection of specific data from informants or through observational techniques. Once the data is gathered, researchers draw conclusions that are reflective of the field conditions. This inquiry addresses critical questions such as what, why, and how, providing a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena under investigation. The findings obtained through qualitative research often offer rich narratives that enhance the overall understanding of the social landscape.

In conducting qualitative research, the methodology emphasizes the importance of data interpretation from diverse sources, such as document studies, observations, and interactions with informants. This approach prioritizes the inductive analysis of data, highlighting the significance of understanding the meanings derived from the research context. By focusing on the perspectives of individuals or groups, qualitative research can paint a detailed picture of social dynamics, making it particularly effective for exploring

complex themes and relationships. The resulting insights provide depth and richness to the analysis, contributing to the broader understanding of social phenomena.

Data analysis in qualitative research involves a structured approach that facilitates the organization and interpretation of collected information. This process begins with data reduction, where researchers categorize and clarify information to eliminate irrelevant details and streamline the data for analysis. The subsequent stage is data presentation, where organized data is displayed in a manner that allows for easy interpretation and conclusion drawing. Various formats can be utilized, including matrices, graphs, and narrative prose, with the latter being the most commonly used to convey qualitative findings. Finally, drawing conclusions from the data requires careful consideration and validation of the insights gathered, ensuring that they are credible and reflective of the research context. Throughout this analytical journey, researchers remain open to evolving their initial problem statements and hypotheses, thereby enriching the research process with newfound understanding and insights.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Organic Waste Processing Strategy Using Magoot in Realising Go Green Prison Based on SWOT Analysis Theory

The analysis of the organic waste management strategy utilizing maggot cultivation at the Class IIA Narcotics Prison in Jakarta aims to support the implementation of a Go Green Prison initiative. This study is grounded in the SWOT analysis theory developed by David Hunger, focusing on the strengths inherent within the prison's operational framework. Strengths identified include the regulatory support provided by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which outlines sanitation requirements and the necessary infrastructure for effective waste management. The prison has implemented a maggot farming program, which not only enhances the independence of inmates but also serves as a means to convert organic waste into valuable livestock feed, thereby promoting environmental sustainability. The waste management process includes the collection of organic waste, which is processed using specialized machinery to convert it into a suitable feed for maggots. This initiative not only aids in reducing environmental pollution but also provides vocational training for inmates, aligning with the broader objectives of fostering responsibility and eco-awareness among the incarcerated population. The strategic management approach emphasizes the segregation of waste into organic and inorganic categories, followed by appropriate processing techniques to ensure that all waste is utilized effectively. By engaging inmates in these processes, the prison contributes to the Go Green movement while simultaneously enhancing their skills and preparing them for reintegration into society.

The evaluation process for waste management strategies at the Jakarta Class IIA Narcotics Prison is centered around an innovative initiative that converts waste into maggot feed, thereby contributing to the Go Green Prison initiative. The prison faces significant challenges due to the growing accumulation of waste resulting from overcrowding, which exacerbates the cleanliness and hygiene of the facility. Historically, waste disposal issues plagued the prison, with substantial amounts of rubbish piling up daily. The implementation of maggot farming has not only alleviated some of these waste management concerns but has also extended benefits to neighboring facilities, such as the Salemba Detention Center, through the collection of organic waste. This collaborative approach aims to enhance waste recycling efforts within the prison system, although it remains hindered by a lack of adequate collaboration with local waste management authorities.

Despite these efforts, the prison's waste management system still faces weaknesses related to insufficient facilities and operational inefficiencies. The limited resources for maggot farming, including inadequate space and malfunctioning equipment, hinder effective waste processing. The existing manual methods for waste shredding, which rely on sharp tools, pose safety risks for inmates and complicate the overall management process. Additionally, delays in waste collection by external sanitation teams often lead to unsightly conditions and unpleasant odors around the prison. These challenges highlight the need for further investment in infrastructure and stronger partnerships with local waste management services to optimize waste collection and processing, thereby improving the overall environment within the prison.

The management of waste within the Narcotics Class IIA Correctional Facility in Jakarta faces several challenges that impact its effectiveness. One significant issue lies in the participation and behavior of the inmates themselves. Although the facility has implemented waste management systems, including the provision of waste bins, many inmates still struggle to properly dispose of waste. This lack of awareness and concern can lead to increased waste accumulation and potential health hazards. Furthermore, the facility has attempted to implement maggot farming as a sustainable solution for waste reduction and animal feed production; however, the effectiveness of this program has been limited due to inadequate infrastructure and resources. Currently, the maggot output is primarily used for internal purposes, such as feeding the facility's livestock, rather than being marketed externally, which could enhance economic viability.

To address these challenges, it is essential for the facility to conduct regular evaluations and implement strategic improvements in waste management practices. This includes enhancing the support systems for inmates during waste segregation and processing, as well as upgrading equipment to facilitate more efficient operations. By fostering collaboration with external stakeholders, the facility can seek additional resources and expertise to bolster its waste management initiatives. Ultimately, by transforming waste into valuable products, such as maggot feed for livestock, the Narcotics Class IIA Correctional Facility has the potential to create an economic benefit while promoting sustainability and environmental responsibility. Through these efforts, the facility not only aims to improve waste management but also to empower inmates by providing them with skills and knowledge that can contribute positively to their rehabilitation and future reintegration into society.

In the management of waste at the Class IIA Narcotics Prison in Jakarta, the implementation of the 4R process—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Replace—plays a crucial role. The reduction of waste emphasizes the importance of conserving energy resources by minimizing the use of certain items, which in turn leads to decreased waste production. For instance, turning off electrical appliances when they are not in use is a simple yet effective way to reduce energy consumption. Additionally, avoiding single-use bags during shopping helps lessen plastic waste. Reuse is also highlighted, as it encourages individuals to reconsider the fate of items that are still functional, promoting the idea that using old objects can be both environmentally beneficial and financially wise. Recycling, on the other hand, refers to the process of transforming waste materials into useful products, like turning plastic bottles into new items, thus preventing environmental contamination caused by non-biodegradable materials. The Replace concept advocates swapping harmful products with environmentally friendly alternatives, exemplified by the Japanese practice of using cloth bags instead of plastic ones.

Furthermore, the management of organic waste into maggot feed not only facilitates effective waste disposal but also potentially contributes to the prison's income through the sale of livestock, such as chickens and catfish that are fed using these maggots. While the processing of organic waste does not directly generate revenue for the prison, it creates a sustainable cycle that can lead to financial returns once the maggots are cultivated into feed for livestock. However, the prison faces significant challenges in its waste management strategy, especially during the rainy season when flooding can hinder waste collection and sorting. Additionally, the fluctuating weather impacts the growth of maggots, complicating the overall waste management process. Limited human resources and a general reluctance among inmates to engage with waste management due to perceptions of filth and odor also pose obstacles. The prison is actively working on strategies to address these challenges by educating inmates about proper waste disposal and providing designated bins to facilitate waste separation, thus creating a more effective and environmentally friendly waste management system.

Obstacles in Implementing Organic Waste Management Strategies Using Magoot in Realising Go Green Prison

The implementation of the organic waste management strategy using maggot cultivation to realize the Go Green Prison initiative at the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary in Jakarta has encountered several challenges. One significant issue is the weather conditions that affect the growth and survival of the maggots. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity can lead to the death of a substantial number of maggots, which ultimately hampers the waste decomposition process. If maggots die due to unfavorable environmental conditions, the organic waste intended for their consumption fails to decompose properly. Instead, it can begin to rot, creating an unpleasant odor and potential environmental contamination. This situation poses a considerable barrier to achieving the goals of the Go Green Prison initiative, as effective waste management is essential for sustainable practices within the facility.

Another major challenge faced by the facility is the shortage of human resources assigned to manage waste, particularly among the inmates who perceive waste handling as dirty and unpleasant. This attitude has resulted in a reluctance to participate in the waste management program. Consequently, there are only a limited number of inmates actively involved in the waste processing, which significantly undermines the effectiveness of the Go Green Prison initiative. Without sufficient manpower, the program struggles to maintain operations, and the few inmates who do engage in waste management often find themselves overwhelmed. The lack of training and awareness surrounding the importance of waste management further exacerbates this issue, making it difficult to foster a culture of sustainability among the inmate population.

The inadequacy of training programs related to waste management is another critical hurdle that has impacted the success of the organic waste processing strategy at the Narcotics Class IIA Penitentiary. Training opportunities for inmates regarding waste processing have been infrequent and insufficient, resulting in a lack of knowledge and skills necessary for effective waste management. This deficiency not only hampers the inmates' ability to contribute meaningfully to the initiative but also poses a risk to the sustainability of the program itself. If the few inmates currently involved in waste management complete their sentences, the program could struggle to continue without a new cohort of trained individuals. Therefore, enhancing training initiatives would be essential to ensure the longevity and success of the Go Green Prison initiative.

Moreover, the facility's infrastructure and resources for waste management are not adequately equipped to handle the increasing volume of organic waste generated daily. The limited number of grinding machines and storage drums for processed waste has resulted in operational bottlenecks. As the number of inmates continues to rise, the facility experiences significant challenges in managing waste efficiently. Currently, the waste processing involves manual methods, which pose safety risks and are not sustainable in the long run. The need for improved equipment and infrastructure is crucial to streamline operations and enhance the effectiveness of the waste management strategy. A lack of adequate facilities can hinder the progress of the Go Green Prison initiative and diminish the potential benefits of utilizing organic waste for maggot feed, ultimately undermining the program's objectives.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The implementation of an organic waste management strategy utilizing maggots at Jakarta's Class IIA Narcotics Correctional Facility aims to contribute to the establishment of a green prison. This initiative begins with the application of the 4R process—reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover—before any waste is disposed of in the final disposal site. By encouraging the inmates to actively participate in this system, the facility aims to foster a sense of responsibility towards waste management. Additionally, the prison has made significant investments in infrastructure, introducing essential equipment such as grinding and chopping machines, as well as dedicated storage for processed organic waste. These enhancements not only streamline waste processing but also contribute to the overall goal of sustainability within the facility.

Another critical aspect of this strategy involves raising awareness among both inmates and correctional staff about proper waste disposal practices. This educational initiative emphasizes the importance of not discarding waste indiscriminately and encourages the separation of organic and inorganic materials at designated locations. Through these socialization efforts, inmates are informed about the necessity of managing waste effectively, leading to improved hygiene and environmental conditions within the prison. Furthermore, the initiative aims to instill a sense of economic value in waste management by teaching inmates how to convert organic waste into usable products, thereby enhancing their engagement with the program.

Despite the potential benefits of this organic waste management strategy, several challenges have emerged in its implementation. One significant obstacle is the impact of weather conditions on the development and sustainability of the maggot cultivation process. Unfavorable weather can hinder the growth of maggots, thereby affecting the overall efficiency of waste processing. Additionally, there is a noticeable shortage of human resources dedicated to waste management, both among prison staff and inmates, who often perceive waste handling as unpleasant and dirty. This negative perception hampers the initiative’s success, as it requires active participation and a commitment to change from all involved.

Moreover, the lack of training related to waste processing poses another barrier to effective implementation. Inmates and staff may not possess the necessary skills or knowledge to manage waste effectively, leading to suboptimal practices. Furthermore, the facilities and equipment available for waste management may not yet be fully optimized, which can limit the program's overall impact. Addressing these challenges will be essential for the success of the organic waste management strategy and the overarching goal of creating a greener, more sustainable environment within the

correctional facility. Through continued efforts to educate, equip, and engage all stakeholders, the program can move closer to its vision of a go-green prison.

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