

INMATE TRANSFORMATION AND VOCATIONAL CAPITAL IN CENTRAL LOMBOK OPEN PRISON, INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study analyzes inmate rehabilitation in the Class IIB Lombok Tengah Open Prison using the architecture of freedom concept. Employing a qualitative case study with Desistance and Human Capital theories, data were gathered through observation and interviews. Findings reveal that the minimum-security environment facilitates identity transformation from offenders to pro-social individuals by providing leadership roles in religious activities. Furthermore, agricultural programs significantly build human capital through technical skill mastery, despite structural barriers like limited infrastructure. The study concludes that synergy between psychological readiness and economic empowerment is vital for successful social reintegration and recidivism prevention. These results recommend modernizing vocational facilities and strengthening post-release support to optimize Indonesia's open prison model.

Keywords: *Open Prison; Desistance; Human Capital; Reintegration.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis pembinaan narapidana di Lapas Terbuka Kelas IIB Lombok Tengah melalui konsep arsitektur kebebasan. Menggunakan studi kasus kualitatif dengan teori Desistance dan Human Capital. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan wawancara mendalam. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa lingkungan pengawasan minimum memfasilitasi transformasi identitas dari pelanggar hukum menjadi individu prososial melalui peran kepemimpinan dalam aktivitas religius. Program pertanian secara signifikan membangun modal manusia melalui penguasaan keterampilan teknis, meskipun terhambat oleh keterbatasan sarana prasarana. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa sinergi antara kesiapan psikologis dan pemberdayaan ekonomi merupakan prasyarat mutlak bagi keberhasilan reintegrasi sosial dan pencegahan residivisme. Hasil penelitian merekomendasikan modernisasi fasilitas vokasional guna mengoptimalkan model penjara terbuka di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Lapas Terbuka; Desistance; Modal Manusia; Reintegrasi.

A. Introduction

The shift in the global penological paradigm from a retributive approach that emphasizes suffering to a rehabilitative approach that focuses on recovery has fundamentally changed the landscape of correctional management. Prisons are no longer viewed merely as instruments of social

isolation, but rather as laboratories for human transformation aimed at minimizing the risk of recidivism through effective reintegration. (Wright & Jonson, 2018). In this context, the concept of minimum-security prisons or open prisons emerged as a radical manifestation of the principle of normalization, where physical walls are replaced by a supervisory

mechanism based on trust and personal responsibility. (Pratt, 2007a, 2008b). However, the effectiveness of this model in changing inmate behavior remains the subject of complex intellectual debate, particularly regarding how a semi-free environment can stimulate permanent identity change.

The Class IIB Open Prison in Central Lombok, Indonesia, offers a crucial case study on how the architecture of freedom is implemented in an agrarian society. Unlike conventional prisons, which often suffer from overcrowding and dehumanization, this open prison prioritizes a development model that synergizes personality development and mastery of vocational skills based on local natural resources. (Nuzulia, 1967). The significance of this research lies in exploring the extent to which autonomy granted to prisoners in an open setting is able to reduce criminal mentality and replace it with an independent, prosocial identity.

Theoretically, the process of change among inmates in open prisons can be analyzed through the lens of Desistance Theory. Shadd Maruna asserts that desistance is not a single event, but rather a process of identity evolution in which individuals reconstruct their life narratives from lawbreakers to contributing citizens. (Maruna, 2004). In an open prison environment, inmates are given greater agency to practice these new roles through more humane social interactions. Without excessive coercive pressure, the process of internalizing moral and religious values becomes more organic, which experts call the secondary desistance stage, a profound change at the level of self-identity. (Farral et al., 2015; Farral, 2013, 2022a, 2022b).

Beyond identity transformation, prisoners' readiness to reintegrate into society depends heavily on their accumulated economic capital. This is where Human Capital Theory, pioneered by Gary Becker, becomes relevant. This theory states that investment in education and skills training

will increase individual productivity and, in parallel, increase the opportunity cost of criminal activity. (Becker, 1964, 1975, 1993; Caire & Becker, 1967; Muhsam & Becker, 1965; Pyatt & Becker, 1966). At the Central Lombok Open Prison, agricultural-based vocational programs, such as rice cultivation and animal husbandry, are positioned as instruments for building this human capital. By possessing certified technical skills relevant to the local job market, inmates have rational assets to choose a legal life path for economic sustainability after release. (Western, 2006; Western et al., 2006).

Previous research has extensively explored the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs in various countries. For example, studies in Scandinavia have shown that open prisons significantly reduce inmates' stress levels and better prepare them for autonomous life compared to high-security prisons (Powell & Goodley, 2025). However, criticism has emerged from research in the United Kingdom, which highlights that without systemic post-release support, skills acquired in prison often become obsolete due to the inherent social stigma (Crawley, 2012; Crewe, 2009, 2012; Islam, 2025). In the United States, a focus on vocational training has been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism only if the training is aligned with actual labor market demand, a challenge also faced by correctional institutions in developing countries. (Smith et al., 2020).

In the Southeast Asian context, research on open prisons is still dominated by a juridical-normative approach that evaluates policies solely on the basis of legal compliance. There is a significant research gap in the literature on how inmates' sociopsychological dynamics develop in spaces with minimal physical boundaries but still under the supervision of authorities. (Mita et al., 2025). Most studies have not been able to integrate how the reciprocal relationship between open space (spatial openness) and human capital development

works in creating resilience against the temptation of recurrent crime. (Langat, 2016). This is the starting point for this research to fill this analytical gap.

The state-of-the-art in this research lies in its comprehensive analysis of the synergy between identity transformation (psychological dimension) and vocational capital accumulation (economic dimension) within a single development ecosystem. While previous research has tended to separate personality development and independence, this article argues that both are two sides of the same coin in the desistance process. (Kemshall et al., 2021). The uniqueness of the Central Lombok Open Prison, which utilizes extensive agricultural land as the primary medium for correction, provides a strong local context for global penology theory, making it an interesting model to study within the framework of modern corrections in agrarian countries (Sudarto, 2024).

The novelty of this article is the introduction of the concept of freedom architecture as a moderating variable in rehabilitation success. This study postulates that the limited freedom granted in open prisons serves as a cognitive bridge that trains inmates to manage risks and responsibilities before being released into the wider community (Suzuki et al., 2026). By simultaneously exploring structural and psychological barriers, this study offers a more holistic evaluation model for correctional policies in Indonesia, which have been top-down and have neglected the agency of inmates as autonomous subjects.

The existence of Open Prisons as strategic technical implementation units also faces a paradoxical challenge: how to maintain public security while allowing inmates the freedom to work in open areas. This dynamic demands professionalism from officers who no longer act merely as gatekeepers but also as mentors and facilitators in the transfer of human capital. (Liebling, 2010; Liebling & Arnold, 2002).

Failure to bridge these roles often results in coaching programs becoming mere bureaucratic routines that lose their transformative substance, an issue that will be explored in depth in the discussion section of this article.

Furthermore, the variation in inmates' motivations for participating in the rehabilitation program suggests that external factors such as facilities and instructors alone are not sufficient. There are intrinsic factors influenced by social background and traumatic experiences during their previous detention in maximum/medium security prisons. (Nugent & Schinkel, 2016). Understanding how inmates negotiate their motivations amidst limited infrastructure at the Central Lombok Open Prison will provide a real picture of human resilience in a criminal justice system that is often seen as oppressive. (Auty & Liebling, 2020).

Integration of collaboration between prisons and external agencies, such as the Vocational Training Center and the Department of Agriculture, is a key factor in validating the human capital developed. Without recognition from authoritative institutions outside the prison system, the skills acquired by inmates will lose their social currency. (Manger et al., 2013, 2020). Therefore, this study also examines the extent to which institutional networks contribute to strengthening the vocational profiles of inmates, which theoretically will facilitate their transition to the legal labor market and social communities. (Hawley et al., 2013a, 2013b).

The lack of infrastructure, which is often a classic complaint in public institutions in Indonesia, needs to be seen not only as a budget problem, but as a structural obstacle that distorts the potential for desistance. (Lidya Suryani Widayati, 2012; Widayati, 2016, 2023). When inmates are trained with outdated agricultural tools while outside industries have shifted to modern mechanization, a dangerous disconnection of human capital occurs. This article will

analyze how this imbalance impacts inmates' perceptions of their future and the overall effectiveness of the architecture of freedom offered (Waluyo, 2023).

Based on this background and framework, this article is written to address academic concerns about the future of open-minded rehabilitation models. The primary focus of this study is not simply on what happens inside prisons, but how these activities change inmates' perspectives on themselves and the world outside prison walls. (Mufti & Riyanto, 2023). This is crucial to ensure that prison truly becomes a place of return, not a temporary stopover before committing the next crime.

Therefore, this article aims to analyze three main pillars of the correctional system at the Class IIB Open Prison in Central Lombok. First, this study evaluates how the minimum supervision environment facilitates the transformation of inmates' identities toward prosocial ones. Second, this study examines the extent to which agricultural vocational programs contribute to the accumulation of human capital relevant for economic reintegration. Third, this study identifies structural and psychological barriers that hinder the synergy between these two aspects to offer recommendations for optimizing the open prison model in the future.

B. Research methods

This research uses a qualitative case study design to explore the phenomenon of rehabilitation in the Class IIB Open Prison in Central Lombok, Indonesia. This approach was chosen because of its ability to investigate the bounded system in depth through detailed and context-based data collection (J. Creswell & Creswell, 2018; J. W. Creswell, 1991, 2003). The Central Lombok Open Prison serves as a unit of analysis that represents the implementation of the architecture of freedom in the correctional system. This method allows the

researcher to capture the reality of the transformation of inmates' identities and the accumulation of vocational capital in a minimum-security setting, which cannot be fully explained through quantitative data (Yin, 2018b, 2018a, 2018b). Through the researcher's position as the main instrument, this study seeks to construct meaning from social interactions and rehabilitation practices that occur organically in the field.

The research data is sourced from primary and secondary sources to ensure validity through source triangulation. Primary data were obtained through passive participant observation and in-depth interviews with key informants selected through purposive sampling techniques (Patton, 2002; Patton & Parton, 2015). Participants included prison leaders for policy perspectives, active inmates to capture real-time experiences of identity transformation, and prison alumni to evaluate the sustainability of vocational capital after release. Meanwhile, secondary data included official institutional documents, annual development reports, and agricultural sector productivity data (Ibrahim, 2006). The combination of these various data sources ensures that the resulting analysis has a strong empirical foundation and covers a broad spectrum of correctional experiences.

The research stages were carried out operationally for six months, starting from January to June 2024, in order to observe the complete cycle of agricultural activities from planting to harvest (ASN, 2024). The research process began with literature and licensing studies, continued with intensive data collection in the field, and ended with data analysis using thematic analysis techniques. Data was analyzed simultaneously through a process of reduction and coding based on major themes such as identity transformation and human capital (Braun & Clarke, 2019). The validity of the data was tested through trustworthiness standards which include credibility and dependability, including member checking

with informants to ensure that the researcher's interpretation was in line with the reality experienced by the research subjects (Lincoln et al., 1985).

The ethical aspects of the research were upheld to protect the rights of participants as vulnerable subjects. All informants signed Informed Consent voluntarily without coercion, with full right to withdraw at any time (voluntary participation). The principle of anonymity was strictly enforced by using identification codes (e.g., Respondent 1, Respondent 2) to protect the privacy and security of inmates. All data was managed with strict data protection protocols and stored in an encrypted format for use only for academic publication purposes. These ethical procedures ensured that the research not only made scientific contributions but also respected the dignity and confidentiality of all individuals involved in the Central Lombok Open Prison.

C. Results and Discussion

Theoretically, this research is based on the synergy between Desistance Theory and Human Capital Theory in explaining the process of prisoner rehabilitation. Desistance Theory, as developed by Shadd Maruna, emphasizes that crime cessation is not merely outward legal compliance, but rather a process of profound identity evolution (Maruna, 2004). In this context, prisoners need to reconstruct their life narratives from lawbreakers to prosocial individuals through what are called redemption scripts. This theory is highly relevant to analyzing rehabilitation in an open prison environment, where the reduction of coercive pressures provides space for prisoner agency to voluntarily practice moral responsibility. This process leads to secondary desistance, namely a permanent change in self-identity that is a prerequisite for successful long-term social reintegration (Farral et al., 2015; Farral, 2022b, 2022a).

Complementing the psychological dimension, Human Capital Theory,

pioneered by Gary Becker, is used to analyze the economic dimension of fostering independence. This theory views education and skills training as strategic investments that increase the value of individual productivity (Becker, 1964, 1975, 1993; Caire & Becker, 1967; Pyatt & Becker, 1966). From a penological perspective, the accumulation of human capital through vocational training in prisons serves to increase the opportunity cost of post-release criminal activity. If inmates possess competitive agricultural skills that are relevant to the job market, they will rationally prefer legal economic pathways to returning to illegal activities (Smith et al., 2020). The integration of these two theories provides a holistic understanding that effective rehabilitation requires a balance between identity transformation (mental readiness) and economic empowerment (skills readiness).

Conceptually, this study integrates these two theories into the architecture of freedom model as an environmental variable that moderates' rehabilitation success. Conceptually, an Open Prison is not just a place of detention, but rather a mechanism designed to synergize agency space and capacity development. In this model, the minimum supervision environment acts as a stimulant that triggers identity change (the Desistance pathway) while also providing a medium for investment in technical skills (the Human Capital pathway). This synergy is based on the assumption that vocational capital will not be optimal without prosocial identity change, and conversely, personality transformation will be fragile if not supported by economic independence after release (Aziz, 2025; Aziz & Sholikah, 2026; Kemshall et al., 2021). This architecture creates a real-life simulation that trains inmates to manage freedom responsibly before actually returning to society.

This research's rationale positions personality development and independence as two mutually reinforcing pillars within an

open prison ecosystem. Operationally, this framework maps how inputs in the form of an open environment and external collaboration programs are processed through social interactions and technical training to produce outputs in the form of inmates who are resilient to recidivism. However, this conceptual model also accommodates rehabilitation friction, namely structural barriers in the form of limited facilities and psychological constraints that can distort the effectiveness of the transformation process (Crawley, 2012; Crewe, 2009, 2012). Thus, this conceptual framework not only describes the ideal path to reintegration but also critically identifies the points of resistance that must be overcome to realize a truly transformative and sustainable correctional model for inmates in Central Lombok (Liebling, 2010; Liebling & Arnold, 2002).

1. Reconstructing the Self: Identity Transformation and Secondary Desistance in an Open-Air Setting

The implementation of personality development at the Central Lombok Open Prison goes beyond mere bureaucratic routine; it serves as a space for identity contestation where inmates renegotiate their social position. Through structured religious activities, such as congregational prayer and regular Koranic study sessions, where inmates are empowered as imams or preachers, a process of self-reframing occurs. (Maruna, 2004). Theoretically, the granting of moral responsibility is a crucial instrument in secondary education. desistance, namely the stage where individuals not only stop committing crimes, but also internalize a new identity as prosocial citizens (Farrall, 2022a). In an environment with minimal physical supervision, inmates' agency is tested to choose a path of voluntary compliance, which is the antithesis of the coercive compliance model in conventional prisons. (Aziz, 2025; Mumlanah et al., 2026; Pratt, 2007b, 2008a, 2011).

Field data shows that inmates who actively participate in leading religious rituals report significant increases in self-efficacy. One informant (Informant 4, Prisoner) stated: *Before, I felt constrained. But here, when the officers entrusted me to lead prayers, I felt my dignity restored. I no longer saw myself as a thief, but as an older brother to my fellow inmates.* (Informant 4, 2024). This statement confirms Shadd Maruna's theory regarding redemption scripts, where inmates need a redemption story to overcome past guilt and build a meaningful future (Maruna, 2004). This identity transformation is reinforced by more humanistic interactions between officers and inmates, creating an organizational climate that supports moral rehabilitation rather than mere incarceration.



Figure 1. Implementation of Congregational Prayer Activities and Routine Religious Study Groups for Prisoners

Researchers' observations noted that the inmates' leadership patterns during weekly religious studies were not merely simulations, but rather concrete practices of social responsibility. Field notes showed: *The religious studies took place without rigid distance; the inmates responsible for delivering the sermons appeared very serious in preparing the material, demonstrating commitment to their new role.* (ASN, 2024a). This phenomenon demonstrates that the architecture of freedom provides positive stimuli that gradually undermine criminal identities. Limited freedom in open prisons becomes a catalyst for inmates to release condemnation. scripts (self-judgmental narratives) and replace them with individual

identities that have value in the eyes of God and the community. (Kemshall et al., 2021).

Sociologically, this process is referred to as de-prisonization, whereby toxic prison culture is replaced by normalizing values. The open environment in Central Lombok allows inmates to practice self-control in situations close to real life, an element often missing in high-security prisons (Powell & Goodley, 2025). Thus, personality development here acts as a psychological foundation; without profound identity change, any technical skills imparted will be insufficient to curb recidivism (Liebling, 2010; Liebling & Arnold, 2002). The success of this transformation is evidence that effective rehabilitation requires recognition of human dignity and providing space for individual agency to develop autonomously.

The synthesis of these findings yields a conceptual model of trust-based identity transformation. In this model, the granting of trust by the authorities (prison) acts as a trigger for inmates to construct a prosocial identity. This process is highly dependent on the quality of the interaction between space (open environment) and roles (religious/social responsibilities). (Rifah & Islamiyah, 2022). If this synergy is maintained, prisoners will reach a stable level of desistance, where the commitment to not break the law is rooted in an internal belief about their new identity, not in fear of physical punishment. (Nurmaliza, 2022).

These findings position this research as an analytical bridge connecting the discourse of structural penology with the sociopsychology of desistance in minimum supervision settings. While conventional literature often views prisons as total institutions that inherently stifle human agency, this research's findings challenge this assumption by demonstrating that open spaces can be constructed as a medium for active identity empowerment. This research position firmly demonstrates that the transformation from a criminal identity to a prosocial one is not the result of top-down

bureaucratic instructions, but rather the product of organic role negotiations within a space that imbues inmates with moral trust. Thus, this research offers a new perspective in the global correctional discourse by asserting that the architecture of freedom is not merely a spatial metaphor, but rather a fundamental prerequisite that triggers sustainable character change, particularly in the context of an agrarian society that prioritizes communal values and religiosity.

2. Investing in the Future: Agricultural Vocationalism and the Accumulation of Human Capital

The second dimension of the architecture of freedom at the Central Lombok Open Prison is the accumulation of vocational capital through its extensive agricultural sector. With 30,216 square meters of agricultural land and a rice yield of 24,000 kg per cycle, the prison serves not only as a place of detention but also as a productive agricultural job training center. (ASN, 2023). In accordance with human capital theory, this skills training is a strategic investment to increase the market value of prisoners' labor after release. (Becker, 1975, 1993). Through direct involvement in rice cultivation, KUB chicken farming, and tilapia fisheries, prisoners acquire technical skills (hard skills) and work ethic (soft skills) which become fundamental capital for economic reintegration. (Smith et al., 2020).

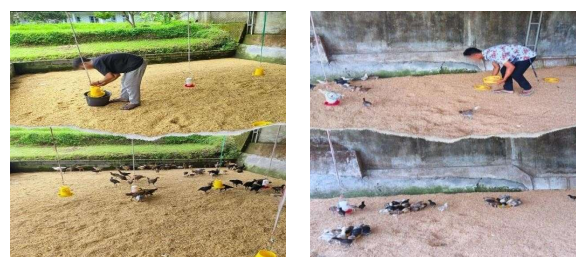


Figure 2. Implementation of KUB Chicken Cultivation Activities at the Central Lombok Open Prison

Based on interviews with instructors and partners from the NTB Agricultural

Modernization Implementation Center (BPMP), the training curriculum is designed to align field practices with modern agribusiness standards. This is crucial to ensure the human capital being developed does not become obsolete. One instructor noted: *We not only teach them how to plant, but also water management, organic pest control, and even calculating the economics of harvest yields.* (ASN, 2024d). This knowledge gives inmates a distinct competitive advantage. As Gary Becker argues, as human capital increases, the opportunity cost of returning to crime becomes rationally prohibitive, as individuals now possess productive assets to legally support their livelihoods. (Becker, 1975, 1993).

Researchers' field notes during the harvest period revealed a high level of participation and enthusiasm among the inmates. *A sense of pride radiated when they saw the fruits of their labor, the abundant piles of grain; this was not just a job, but a testament to their productivity as human beings.* (ASN, 2024b). This sense of pride is an important component of psychological capital that strengthens vocational capital. Involvement in the livestock and fisheries sectors provides skill diversification, allowing inmates to have broader economic options upon reintegration into society, particularly in the West Nusa Tenggara region, whose economy is predominantly agricultural (Stacy Nick, 2023).

Furthermore, strategic partnerships with the Department of Agriculture and the Vocational Training Center (BLK) provide external validation of inmates' human capital through skills certification. This certification serves as a signal to the labor market that the certificate holder possesses proven competencies, while also helping to reduce social stigma against former inmates (Hawley et al., 2013a, 2013b). Successful economic reintegration requires more than just skills; it requires social legitimacy that allows vocational capital to be converted into

real income (Western, 2006; Western et al., 2006; Yusriana Asri & Abror, 2021). Therefore, the Central Lombok Open Prison serves as an incubator, bridging the gap between the world behind bars and the realities of a competitive labor market.

Theoretically, the success of vocational capital accumulation in this institution can be explained through the capital reintegration integration model. In this model, the effectiveness of fostering independence is determined by three variables: the relevance of skills to local needs, institutional recognition (certification), and internalization of work ethic. (Manger et al., 2013). Research findings indicate that inmates with high vocational capital tend to have more concrete future plans and greater optimism, which are directly negatively correlated with the potential for recidivism. (Auty & Liebling, 2020). Thus, agriculture in open prisons is not only about food self-sufficiency, but also a macro strategy to mitigate the risk of crime through economic empowerment.

The findings in this chapter affirm the research's position within the discourse of economic penology as an attempt to deconstruct traditional views that often reduce inmate labor to mere pastimes or forms of additional punishment. The researcher's position explicitly demonstrates that agricultural vocational training in open prisons should be viewed as a strategic human capital accumulation process, where acquired technical skills serve as tangible economic assets that increase the opportunity cost of returning to crime. By focusing on the synergy between local resource potential and skills modernization, this study makes a novel contribution to the correctional discourse by demonstrating that prisons can transform into effective economic incubators. These findings firmly position the success of fostering independence not solely on physical production volumes, but on the creation of economic bargaining power for inmates after release, simultaneously challenging public

skepticism regarding the relevance of in-prison job training to the needs of a competitive labor market.

3. The Paradox of Freedom: Structural Barriers and Psychological Constraints in Minimum Security

While the architecture of freedom model at the Central Lombok Open Prison shows great transformative potential, its implementation faces paradoxical challenges stemming from both structural and psychological barriers. The primary identified obstacle is the gap between the program's ambitions and the availability of adequate infrastructure. The lack of modern agricultural tools and limited supporting facilities often force inmates to work using inefficient, conventional methods. (Waluyo, 2023). These structural barriers risk creating the perception that coaching is merely a disguised form of forced labor or time filling, which in turn distorts the quality of the human capital that should be built. (Crewe, 2012; Islam, 2025).

The human resource gap is also a crucial obstacle, with the ratio of expert instructors to program participants being disproportionate. This results in a lack of intensive and personalized knowledge transfer. A development officer explained: *We have great enthusiasm, but our technical instructors are limited. Sometimes one person has to oversee three sectors simultaneously, from rice to chickens. This prevents in-depth guidance.* (ASN, 2024e). Without adequate mentoring, the accumulation of vocational capital will be less than optimal, and the risk of technical failure in cultivation can reduce the motivation of inmates who are in the process of identity transformation. (Smith et al., 2020).

From a psychological perspective, barriers arise in the form of variations in intrinsic motivation among inmates. Not all inmates view freedom in open prisons as an opportunity for change; a small number

remain trapped in the mentality of serving their sentence without any desire to engage in self-development (Aziz et al., 2015, 2025; Manger et al., 2020). This difference in motivation is influenced by past trauma in high-security prisons, which dulls individual initiative. Furthermore, the uncertainty of the post-release future creates anxiety that hinders inmates' focus on acquiring new skills. (Nugent & Schinkel, 2016). This shows that psychological readiness (new identity) must go hand in hand with vocational readiness.

External barriers such as societal stigma and limited access to capital after release also cloud the effectiveness of this freedom architecture. Although inmates already possess adequate agricultural skills, real challenges arise when they return to society without the financial support to start their own farms. (Fajarianoor Fahrija, Munawarah, 2025). Without post-release support, the human capital painstakingly built in prisons risks being wasted. This phenomenon creates a vicious cycle in which skilled but underprivileged former inmates are tempted back into the world of crime to meet immediate needs. (Nuzulia, 1967).

Conceptually, these challenges can be described as rehabilitation frictions, namely the inhibiting force that arises from the lack of synchronization between internal prison policies and structural-social realities outside. To overcome this friction, a holistic approach is needed that focuses not only on activities inside the prison but also on strengthening support networks after inmates are released (Kemshall et al., 2021). Synergy between human capital development and the desistance process can only be achieved if structural barriers are minimized through modernizing facilities and increasing the capacity of instructors, as well as supporting policies that facilitate economic access for former inmates in the outside world. (Amartya Sen, 1999; Gacek et al., 2024).

The findings in this section position the research critically within the global

correctional discourse by providing a realistic nuance to the often utopian narrative of rehabilitation optimism. The researcher's position strongly suggests that architecture of freedom does not automatically guarantee successful integration without adequate systemic support, thus introducing an important perspective on the dual barriers of both structural and psychological nature. By identifying the phenomenon of rehabilitation friction, this research positions itself as a critique of previous studies that tend to focus solely on program success without deeply examining the infrastructure failures and distortions in inmate motivations in the field. Thus, the researcher offers a new understanding that the effectiveness of open prisons is highly dependent on the synchronization between granting autonomy to inmates and the readiness of institutional resources. This position makes an important contribution to the scientific discourse by emphasizing that the failure to provide relevant facilities is not merely an operational technical issue, but a fundamental obstacle that can paralyze the entire process of identity transformation and human capital accumulation that has been designed.

D. Conclusion

This study concludes that the architecture of freedom model in the Class IIB Open Prison in Central Lombok effectively facilitates the social reintegration process through the synergy between identity transformation and human capital accumulation. Key findings indicate that the minimum supervision environment successfully triggers an identity shift from criminal behavior to a prosocial profile, as evidenced by the inmates' success in taking on leadership roles in religious rituals as a form of self-redemption script. In parallel, investments in vocational capital have proven significant through the utilization of 30,216 m² of agricultural land that produces an average harvest of 24,000 kg of rice per cycle, as well as the development of KUB

chicken and tilapia cultivation integrated with external training institutions. However, the effectiveness of this transformation still faces challenges in the form of rehabilitation friction, explained by evidence of limited modern agricultural equipment and a disproportionate ratio of instructors to participants. Field data confirms that structural inequalities and variations in inmates' intrinsic motivations are determinants that can hinder the optimization of the potential for economic independence that should be achieved during the rehabilitation period.

Theoretically, this study makes an important contribution through the integration of Desistance Theory and Human Capital Theory, which emphasizes that rehabilitation stability depends on a balance between psychological character change and economic empowerment. Based on these findings, practical recommendations are directed at correctional authorities to immediately modernize vocational facilities to be relevant to industry standards, and to strengthen post-release mentoring schemes to ensure the sustainability of human capital in the community. A limitation of this study lies in its focus on only one case study location with a dominant emphasis on the agricultural sector, so generalizing the results to urban contexts or other industrial sectors requires caution. Therefore, future research is recommended to use a longitudinal approach to track the long-term impact of mentoring on actual recidivism rates, as well as explore the effectiveness of vocational capital outside the agricultural sector to enrich the perspective of rehabilitation within a broader and more dynamic economic landscape.

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