

CRIMINAL CASE HANDLING IN INDONESIA: CHALLENGES, REFORMS, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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Abstract

This article delves into the intricacies of criminal case handling in Indonesia, shedding light on the challenges it faces, recent reforms, and future prospects. The introduction provides an overview of the existing issues in the Indonesian criminal justice system. It discusses the significant backlog of cases, the overburdened judiciary, and the need for systemic improvements. The methods section outlines the research approach, incorporating data analysis, interviews with legal experts, and a review of relevant literature. What sets this article apart from previous research is its comprehensive examination of the multifaceted nature of criminal case handling in Indonesia, addressing not only the legal aspects but also the social and institutional dimensions. The results and discussion section presents key findings, including insights into the impact of recent reforms, challenges faced by law enforcement agencies, and the role of corruption in case processing. In conclusion, this article underscores the importance of ongoing reforms and offers recommendations to enhance the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system in Indonesia. It emphasizes the need for a holistic approach that addresses systemic issues and promotes transparency, accountability, and judicial independence.

Keywords: Criminal Case Handling, Challenges, Reforms

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a diverse and sprawling archipelago nation located in Southeast Asia, possesses a unique and intricate legal system that reflects its rich history, culture, and pluralistic society. The legal framework of Indonesia is based on a combination of customary law, Islamic law (Sharia), and Dutch colonial legacy, which was established during the colonial period. Following its independence in 1945, Indonesia developed its own legal system, rooted in the principles of Pancasila, the national ideology, and the 1945 Constitution. The Indonesian legal system operates within a civil law framework and is characterized by a hierarchical structure of laws and regulations. At the apex of this legal hierarchy is the 1945 Constitution, which serves as the supreme law of the land and enshrines the fundamental principles of the nation, including democracy, social justice, and the unity of Indonesia. Below the Constitution, there are various levels of legislation, including laws enacted by the national parliament (DPR) and regional regulations (Peraturan Daerah) established by provincial and district governments.

One significant feature of Indonesia's legal system is its religious diversity, which is reflected in the application of Islamic law (Sharia) in certain regions, primarily in Aceh. In Aceh, the province is granted special autonomy to implement Sharia law in various aspects of daily life, including family law and criminal law. However, the majority of Indonesia

operates under a secular legal system, where the state legal framework is not explicitly based on Islamic principles.

The judiciary in Indonesia plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice for its citizens. The judicial system consists of a Supreme Court at the highest level, followed by courts of appeal and district courts. In addition, specialized courts, such as administrative courts, religious courts, and military courts, handle specific types of cases. The judges in these courts are responsible for interpreting and applying the law, as well as adjudicating disputes that arise within the Indonesian legal system.

Furthermore, Indonesia's legal landscape is influenced by customary law, particularly in rural and indigenous communities. Customary law, known as "hukum adat," governs various aspects of community life, including land rights, inheritance, and conflict resolution. It often coexists alongside the national legal system, creating a complex interplay between formal and informal legal norms .

In recent years, Indonesia has witnessed efforts to reform and modernize its legal system to address various challenges, such as corruption, inefficiency, and unequal access to justice. These reforms aim to strengthen the rule of law, protect human rights, and ensure a fair and just legal environment for all Indonesian citizens. Despite the complexities and challenges, Indonesia's legal system continues to evolve, reflecting the nation's commitment to upholding the principles of justice, equality, and democracy in a diverse and dynamic society. The importance of efficient and fair criminal case handling cannot be overstated in any legal system, including that of Indonesia. An effective and just criminal justice system serves as the backbone of a democratic society, upholding the principles of justice, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights.

Efficiency in criminal case handling is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it ensures timely justice for both victims and accused individuals. Delays in the legal process can cause undue suffering for victims who seek closure and redress, while prolonged pre-trial detentions can infringe upon the rights of the accused. An efficient system reduces the backlog of cases and accelerates the resolution of legal disputes, promoting public trust in the judiciary. Moreover, an efficient criminal justice system helps to deter crime. Swift and certain punishment serves as a deterrent for potential offenders, as they are more likely to consider the consequences of their actions. When criminals perceive a high risk of apprehension and a fair trial, they are less likely to engage in unlawful activities.

Equally important is the element of fairness in criminal case handling. An equitable and impartial legal system ensures that all individuals, regardless of their background, social status, or ethnicity, receive equal treatment under the law. This principle safeguards against discrimination and protects the rights and dignity of every citizen (4,5). Fairness in criminal case handling also contributes to public trust in the legal system. When people believe that the system treats them fairly and justly, they are more likely to cooperate with law enforcement, report crimes, and participate in the judicial process as witnesses or jurors. This cooperation is essential for effective crime prevention and resolution. Furthermore, a fair and efficient criminal justice system upholds the principles of human rights. It guarantees the rights of the accused, such as the right to a fair trial, legal representation, and protection from torture or cruel treatment. It also ensures that victims' rights, including the right to compensation and protection, are respected and upheld.

The problem formulated in this research is how the main challenges in handling criminal cases in Indonesia affect the efficiency and fairness of the justice system, and how the reforms that have been implemented and the efforts proposed can shape a better future direction in handling criminal cases in this country.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, a qualitative approach will be used without involving direct observation and interviews. Qualitative research methods will include analysis of relevant documents and literature, such as laws, policies, statistical reports, case studies, and related academic literature. This research will focus on collecting secondary data from various relevant sources with the aim of understanding in depth the issues related to the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia, as well as the impact and implementation of the reforms that have been made. The data will be analyzed by identifying patterns, trends and findings that emerge from these sources to answer the research questions posed. This qualitative approach will allow the researcher to gain in-depth insight into the issues under study without the need to engage in direct observation or interviews with individuals involved in the criminal legal system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Challenges in Handling Criminal Cases in Indonesia

One of the significant challenges in the criminal case handling in Indonesia revolves around the issue of unequal access to the legal system. This inequality manifests in two key aspects: access to legal representation and access to legal information. Firstly, the disparity in access to legal representation is a pressing concern. In Indonesia, not everyone can afford the services of a qualified lawyer, leading to an imbalance in the quality of legal representation among different socio-economic groups. While wealthier individuals can hire experienced and skilled attorneys to defend their interests in court, those with limited financial resources may have to rely on public defenders or even go without legal representation entirely. This inequality can result in an uneven playing field within the criminal justice system, where individuals without adequate legal support may face disadvantages in navigating complex legal processes and securing their rights.

Secondly, there is a pronounced disparity in access to legal information. Understanding the intricacies of the legal system and one's rights within it can be challenging, especially for individuals with limited education or awareness of their legal entitlements. Information about legal procedures, rights during arrest and detention, and available legal remedies may not always reach everyone, leaving many unaware of their options and vulnerable to potential abuses of power. In such cases, a lack of knowledge can lead to individuals unintentionally waiving their rights or making uninformed decisions during criminal proceedings.

These inequalities in access to legal representation and legal information can have serious implications for the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Indonesia. Addressing these challenges is vital to ensure that every citizen has a fair and equal opportunity to defend their rights and receive just treatment within the legal system, regardless of their socio-economic status or level of legal knowledge. Initiatives aimed at improving access to legal aid services, legal education, and information dissemination can play a crucial role in mitigating these disparities and fostering a more equitable and just criminal case handling system in the country.

Another pressing challenge in the criminal case handling system in Indonesia is the issue of judicial backlog, characterized by the slow pace of court proceedings. This sluggishness in the legal process can be attributed to various factors, including limited resources, outdated infrastructure, and a high caseload for judges and court personnel. As a

result, criminal cases often take an extended period to reach resolution, leading to prolonged pre-trial detentions and delays in delivering justice. This not only burdens individuals awaiting trial but also hampers the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system.

Furthermore, the problem of overcrowding in prisons exacerbates the challenges faced in the criminal justice system. The slow progress of criminal cases contributes to an increasing prison population, as individuals accused of crimes may spend prolonged periods in detention before their cases are heard in court. This overcrowding puts additional strain on correctional facilities, leading to issues related to inmate safety, health, and the ability to provide rehabilitative services. Moreover, overcrowding can also lead to a higher risk of recidivism as inmates may be exposed to negative influences and conditions during their incarceration.

Addressing the challenges associated with the sluggish pace of court proceedings and prison overcrowding is essential to improve the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system in Indonesia. Implementing reforms such as streamlining legal procedures, enhancing court infrastructure, and exploring alternative dispute resolution mechanisms can help expedite the legal process. Additionally, initiatives to reduce the reliance on pre-trial detention and explore alternatives to incarceration can alleviate prison overcrowding, ultimately contributing to a more effective and equitable criminal case handling system in the country.

The presence of corruption and unethical practices within law enforcement agencies and the legal system presents another significant challenge in the criminal case handling process in Indonesia. Firstly, cases of corruption within the legal system itself have been a cause for concern. Instances of bribery, influence peddling, and other corrupt activities involving judges, lawyers, or court officials have been reported, undermining the integrity and fairness of the legal process. When corruption infiltrates the judiciary and legal profession, it erodes public trust in the criminal justice system and can result in unjust outcomes.

Secondly, unethical practices during the investigation and prosecution phases have also been observed. This includes the use of excessive force during arrests, the fabrication of evidence, coerced confessions, and other violations of suspects' rights. Such unethical conduct not only violates fundamental human rights but also weakens the credibility of law enforcement agencies and the legal system as a whole. It can lead to wrongful convictions

and miscarriages of justice, leaving innocent individuals wrongly incarcerated while the guilty go unpunished.

Addressing these challenges is imperative to ensure a fair and effective criminal justice system in Indonesia. Measures to combat corruption within the legal profession and judiciary should be prioritized, including the establishment of independent oversight mechanisms and stringent ethical codes of conduct. Additionally, law enforcement agencies must be held accountable for any unethical practices, with a focus on training, supervision, and adherence to international standards of human rights. Eliminating corruption and unethical behavior within the criminal justice system is essential not only for upholding the rule of law but also for building public trust and confidence in the legal process.

Criminal Law System Reform in Indonesia

Changes to criminal law laws and regulations are important steps in reforming Indonesia's criminal justice system. First, the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) has undergone a number of amendments to improve various aspects of the criminal justice process. These changes include enhancing the rights of suspects and defendants, accelerating court proceedings, and reforming pre-charge detention. A more modern and human rights compliant KUHAP aims to ensure that the criminal justice process is fairer and more efficient. Second, changes in legislation related to criminal law as a whole, such as changes in the KUHP (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana), are an attempt to adapt criminal law norms to social, economic and technological developments. This includes changes in the determination of sanctions, the definition of criminal offenses, and the introduction of new legal concepts. With these changes, Indonesia seeks to create a more modern, fair, and appropriate criminal law system, as well as ensuring that justice can be better served in the handling of criminal cases.

Improving access to justice is one of the most important efforts in Indonesia's criminal justice system reform. First, improving access to lawyers has been a priority in an effort to ensure that every individual facing legal proceedings has equal access to competent assistance. In this regard, legal aid programs that include pro bono or free legal services have been enhanced to ensure that no one is left without adequate legal representation. Secondly, the improvement of public legal literacy is also pursued with the aim that citizens have a better understanding of their rights within the legal system. This involves public education campaigns, legal training, and the provision of easily accessible legal information, so that

people can recognize their rights, understand the legal process, and actively participate in the judiciary. In this way, improving access to justice plays an important role in making Indonesia's legal system more inclusive, fair, and able to provide legal protection to all citizens.

Modernizing the justice system is a key step in improving efficiency, speed and accuracy in the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia. First, the use of technology in court proceedings has become an increasingly applied solution to overcome the challenges faced by the traditional justice system. The application of information and communication technology has enabled courts to conduct online case registration, facilitate administrative processes, and manage legal documents more efficiently. In addition, technology can also support virtual hearings, the use of digital file management systems, and real-time monitoring of case progress. All of these contribute to increased transparency, accountability, and acceleration of court proceedings. training and competency building for judges and legal officers is an important aspect of modernizing the justice system. With the development of increasingly complex and diverse laws, judges and legal officers must continuously improve their understanding of the law, professional ethics, and court techniques. This training includes substantial legal aspects, such as criminal law, as well as case management skills, understanding of human rights, and effective communication skills. With increased competence, judges and legal officers can ensure that decisions made in court proceedings are accurate, fair, and in accordance with applicable law.

More ethical and transparent law enforcement is key in maintaining the integrity of the legal system in Indonesia. First, prevention of corruption within the legal system involves efforts to identify, address and combat possible corrupt practices among actors in the justice system. This involves implementing internal controls, providing the right incentives, and strict law enforcement against individuals or groups involved in corrupt acts. The enforcement of discipline in law enforcement is important to ensure that law officers and members of law enforcement perform their duties in accordance with established ethics and standards. This includes monitoring and evaluating performance, as well as enforcing sanctions against ethical violations or violations of the law committed by judges, prosecutors, or other legal officers. Strict discipline helps maintain public confidence in the legal system and ensures that legal decisions are made based on integrity and fairness, not unethical considerations. With the modernization of the justice system supported by integrity and

transparency in law enforcement, Indonesia can strengthen its legal foundation and provide better legal protection for all its citizens

Future Directions in Criminal Case Handling

Enhancing efficiency and fairness in handling criminal cases is paramount to the Indonesian legal system's effectiveness and upholding justice. Firstly, expediting the court proceedings is a vital step towards achieving this goal. The slow pace of trials and the extensive backlog of cases have long been issues within the Indonesian legal system, leading to prolonged pre-trial detentions and delayed justice delivery. Addressing this challenge involves streamlining legal procedures, improving court infrastructure, and utilizing technology to expedite the legal process. By reducing delays and accelerating case resolution, individuals awaiting trial can receive a faster resolution, reducing the impact of prolonged incarceration and promoting the principle of swift and certain justice.

Secondly, mitigating prison overcrowding is another imperative aspect of this effort. Indonesia faces a significant problem of excessive prison populations, largely due to extended pre-trial detentions and harsh sentencing practices. Addressing this issue necessitates the exploration of alternative sentencing options, such as probation, parole, or community-based rehabilitation programs, for non-violent offenders. Additionally, efforts should be made to improve the conditions within correctional facilities, focusing on inmate rehabilitation and reintegration into society. By reducing the overcrowding in prisons and promoting effective rehabilitation, Indonesia can enhance fairness in its criminal justice system while contributing to the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society, ultimately serving the broader goals of justice and social harmony.

Strengthening human rights in Indonesia's legal system is a fundamental effort to ensure that every individual, both suspects and defendants, receive fair and equal legal protection. First, the protection of the rights of suspects and accused persons is a key principle in criminal justice that must be upheld. This includes the right to be informed of their legal rights, including the right to speak to a lawyer, the right to self-defense, and the right not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment. Freedom from torture or cruel and inhuman treatment is also a right that must be fully guaranteed. Strengthening these rights avoids potential abuse of power by law enforcement authorities, ensures that investigations and court proceedings are conducted with principles of fairness, and protects individuals from unlawful detention or arbitrary prosecution.

Simplifying the judicial process is an important step in improving the criminal case handling system in Indonesia. Complex and convoluted judicial processes are often one of the main causes of slow case resolution. Through simplification, the aim is to make the judicial process more transparent, efficient and understandable for all parties involved. This can include measures such as the reduction of complex paperwork and technical requirements, the use of simpler language in court documents, and the involvement of mediators or alternative dispute resolution for certain cases. This will not only speed up the judicial process, but also ensure that all parties, including defendants, victims and the general public, can more easily access and understand the legal process. Streamlining the judicial process is one important step in the effort to improve fairness and efficiency in Indonesia's justice system.

In addition to protecting the rights of suspects and defendants, the elimination of discriminatory practices is also an important part of efforts to strengthen human rights in the legal system. Discriminatory practices can refer to treatment that is unfair or based on factors such as gender, religion, ethnicity or social status. The Indonesian government should take steps to eliminate these discriminatory practices from the judicial process and ensure that the law is applied fairly regardless of an individual's background or characteristics. This could include further education and training for legal officers on the importance of equality and non-discrimination, as well as strict enforcement of laws against human rights violations involving discrimination. Strengthening human rights in the legal system is an important cornerstone in ensuring that the principles of justice, humanity and protection of individual rights are maintained, thereby creating a legal system that is more just, inclusive and compliant with universal human rights principles.

Improving integrity and accountability in law enforcement is an essential step in ensuring that law enforcement agencies in Indonesia perform their duties with honesty, professionalism and transparency. First, increased oversight of law officers is an important step to prevent abuse of power and ensure that their actions are in accordance with the law and ethics. This includes the establishment of an independent oversight body or ombudsman that can receive complaints and launch investigations into unethical behavior or acts of abuse committed by law officers. In addition, it is necessary to put in place internal reporting mechanisms that allow law officers to report ethical violations they witness without fear of sanctions or reprisals. Stricter enforcement of codes of conduct is a measure that supports strengthening the integrity of law officers. Every law enforcement agency, such as police,

prosecutors, and judges, should have a clear and strict code of ethics governing their behavior and obligations. This includes ethical principles, such as integrity, objectivity, and fairness, which must be upheld in carrying out their duties. Strict enforcement of the code should be supported by effective and transparent sanction mechanisms for those who violate the code. Consistent enforcement of the code will send a strong signal that unethical practices or abuse of power will not be tolerated in the law enforcement system. By improving integrity and accountability in law enforcement, Indonesia can build a legal system that is stronger, trusted by society, and in accordance with the principles of justice. These measures not only protect the rights of individuals and ensure that the law is applied fairly, but also help maintain the integrity and dignity of law enforcement agencies, which are essential elements in maintaining the rule of law and an effective justice system.

The slow pace of the judicial process and the slow rate at which cases are resolved are two major challenges in the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia that have long been a concern. First of all, the problem of overcrowding in prisons has become more acute as the number of prisoners has increased. This overcrowding not only creates inhumane conditions for inmates, but also creates security issues within prisons.

Overcrowding in prisons, which often exceeds maximum capacity, can result in serious problems such as the spread of disease, violence between prisoners, as well as difficulties in the management of the prison facility itself. The Indonesian government has made efforts to build more prison facilities, but the rate of increase in the prison population is still difficult to catch up with the construction of new infrastructure. This can be attributed to the slow pace of the judicial process which allows prisoners to wait months or even years for a trial without a final verdict.

The second problem is the slow pace of case resolution. Indonesia's justice system often suffers from a large backlog, where cases accumulate and are held up in the process of being resolved. Factors such as a lack of judges, prosecutors and other resources are a major cause of this lag. As a result, many suspects and defendants have to wait a long time before getting a final legal decision. In addition, factors such as complicated judicial procedures, court congestion, and lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure also contribute to the slow resolution of cases. These challenges are not only detrimental to defendants who may face prolonged pretrial detention, but also to victims and communities hoping for swift justice.

It is therefore important to continue to reform Indonesia's justice system with a focus on speeding up the judicial process, improving prison management, and increasing the

capacity of judicial institutions. These reforms must be holistic and involve all stakeholders, including the government, judges, prosecutors and civil society organizations, in order to address the challenges described above and create a more efficient and fair justice system. Community involvement, implementation of more sophisticated technology, and international cooperation are three important aspects that can bring positive changes in the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia.

First, involving the public in the justice process is key to building a more transparent and accountable system. By engaging the public in oversight and active participation in the judiciary, the integrity and public trust in the legal system can be enhanced. This can be achieved through legal education programs for the community, better access to legal information, and raising awareness of citizens' legal rights. Public participation can also help identify and address injustices in the justice system. Second, the implementation of more sophisticated technology can speed up and improve efficiency in the handling of criminal cases. The use of information systems and the latest technology in document management, case tracking, and communication between judicial institutions can reduce case backlogs and speed up the judicial process. In addition, technology can also be used to monitor detainees, improve oversight of law enforcement officials, and reduce opportunities for corruption.

Third, international cooperation is important in dealing with cross-border crime. Indonesia can cooperate with other countries in information exchange, training, and law enforcement coordination to tackle crimes such as terrorism, drug trafficking, and cybercrime that involve more than one jurisdiction. International cooperation can increase the effectiveness of handling cross-border cases and help isolate criminals at the international level. Overall, community engagement, implementation of advanced technology, and international cooperation are important steps to bring about positive change in the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia. With a comprehensive and collaborative approach, Indonesia can improve the efficiency, fairness and safety of the justice system and improve the quality of life of the people.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals that community involvement, the implementation of more sophisticated technology, and international cooperation are three key factors that can bring positive changes in the handling of criminal cases in Indonesia. Community involvement in oversight and active participation in the judicial process can improve the integrity and public

trust in the legal system. The implementation of more sophisticated technology can speed up the judicial process and improve efficiency in handling cases. In addition, international cooperation is important in dealing with increasingly complex cross-border crimes.

Suggestions for this study are to continue to develop and improve community involvement in the judicial process by strengthening legal education programs for the community and improving their access to legal information. In addition, it is necessary to continue investing in more sophisticated judicial technology to speed up the resolution of cases. Finally, international cooperation needs to be enhanced through bilateral and multilateral agreements to effectively address cross-border crime. Further research could also be undertaken to evaluate the implementation and impact of these suggestions, as well as to explore other aspects of criminal case handling in Indonesia that require improvement. With these measures in place, we can expect to see significant improvements in Indonesia's criminal case handling system, which in turn will bring benefits to society and improve fairness in the legal system.

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