

The Role of Correctional Institutions in Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates Following the Issuance of Law No. 22 of 2022 Concerning Correctional Institutions (A Study at Class II A Correctional Institution in Pancur Batu)

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Abstract

This study examines the fulfillment of inmates' rights under Article 9 of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Correctional Systems at Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution, and identifies structural barriers hindering their optimal implementation. Unlike prior studies focusing on single-issue rights, this research comprehensively evaluates all twelve mandated rights. Using an empirical legal approach, data were collected through interviews with five officers, questionnaires to thirty inmates via purposive sampling, and field observations, validated through triangulation. Findings confirm that the institution has substantially fulfilled all twelve rights through an operational health clinic, multi-faith worship facilities, nine vocational programs, and legal aid partnerships. However, four structural barriers persist: severe overcrowding at 52.5% excess capacity, limited infrastructure, a disproportionate staff-to-inmate ratio of 1:8.4, and the absence of a Buddhist religious partner. Cross-sectoral collaboration and national-level policy intervention are essential to fully realize the humane correctional vision of the law.

Key Words: *Inmates' Rights, Correctional Institution, Law No. 22 of 2022, Overcrowding, Rights Fulfillment.*

A. Introduction

Human rights are natural rights and are inherent to every individual without exception, including those who are prisoners. Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is built on the principle that restrictions on a person's freedom must remain based on respect for human rights, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This penitentiary system adheres to the principles of protection, non-discrimination, humanity, mutual cooperation, independence, proportionality, and professionalism, with the principle that the loss of independence is the only suffering that can be inflicted.¹

¹ Muhammad Risam Purnama, *Fulfillment of the Rights of Assisted Citizens in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections in Class IIB Tasikmalaya Prison Siyasa Dusturiyah Perspective*. Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling, Vol 7 No 1, 2025. p. 35

This law strengthens the guarantee of human rights for inmates by explicitly regulating in Article 9 of the Law on Corrections the rights of prisoners which include:

1. Carrying out worship in accordance with their religion or belief,
2. Receive both physical and spiritual care,
3. Obtain education, teaching, and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop potential;
4. Getting proper health services and food according to nutritional needs;
5. Obtain information services;
6. Getting legal counseling and legal assistance;
7. Submit complaints and/or complaints
8. Obtaining reading materials and participating in mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited;
9. To receive humane treatment and to be protected from acts of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and any act that harms physical and mental health;
10. Obtain job security guarantees, wages, or premiums for work results;
11. Getting social services; and
12. Accept or reject visits from family, advocates, companions, and the community.²

Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are important institutions in the criminal justice system that are not only tasked with enforcing the law, but also have a crucial role in fulfilling the basic rights of prisoners, ranging from the right to a decent life to the right to humane treatment and rehabilitation. The paradigm shift from the prison system to the correctional system requires prisons to function as a coaching institution that develops the personality and independence of the inmates so that they can return to society properly, not just a place of retribution.³

Every inmate in all correctional institutions in Indonesia has the right to coaching and assistance. This coaching is one of the main indicators in the correctional system and is essentially oriented towards the development of human beings as a whole.⁴ Correctional institutions as the last institution in the development of inmates must pay serious attention to the rights and interests of inmates (inmates concerned).⁵ The penitentiary system, which is now used as the basis for inmate development, is a form of fundamental change from the previous prison system, including comprehensive changes, ranging from a philosophical perspective, the goals to be achieved, to the approach used in handling convicts.⁶ Sahardjo introduced a new concept of national law, where the purpose of

² Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Article 9

³ Nurgumilar Tariz, Suprijatna Dadang, Aminuloh Muhamad, *Duties and Functions of Correctional Institutions in Efforts to Fulfill the Rights of Prisoners (Case Study in Class IIA Correctional Institution Bogor*, Jurnal Karimah Tauhid, Volume 4 Number 2, 2025. p. 1177

⁴ Imam Sujoko, Edwin Syarip, Aida Humaira, Nurul Adhha, *Prisoner Development in Indonesian Correctional Institutions*, Kbm Indonesia Publisher, Yogyakarta, 2021. p. 72

⁵ Rinaldi Kasmanto, *Guidance and Supervision in Correctional Institutions*, Yayasan Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, Batam, 2021. p. 16

⁶ Maulani Gustiniati Diah, *Penitentiary Law and the Correctional System in Indonesia*, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 2011. p. 49

imprisonment is no longer just to punish, but to return inmates to community life. This concept is often symbolized by the banyan tree, which symbolizes protection and hope for change. This idea then developed further at the 1964 Correctional Institution Conference in Lembang, Bandung, where the term "correctional" was interpreted as an effort to restore a person to become a valuable member of society and be able to integrate with his social life.⁷

The implementation of correctional coaching is based on the principles of the correctional system to care, foster, educate, and guide inmates with the aim of becoming good and useful citizens. The best guidance for the success of prisoners in serving their sentences and being able to return to society and not repeat their actions is guidance that comes from within the prisoner himself. The entire process of fostering correctional inmates is an integral unit towards the goal of returning inmates to a free society with the provision of abilities (mental, physical, expertise, skills, as much as possible financial and material) needed to become good and useful citizens.⁸ This change in regulation requires Correctional Institutions (Lapas) to make fundamental adjustments in the implementation of coaching and service programs for inmates. Prisons no longer function as a place of retribution and suffering, but as a coaching institution that aims to develop the personality and independence of inmates so that they can return to society properly.⁹

A number of previous studies have examined the implementation of prisoners' rights in various prisons in Indonesia. Purnama (2025) researched the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in the Class IIB Tasikmalaya Prison and found a number of limitations in the aspects of health services and legal aid. Nurgumilar et al. (2025) examine the duties and functions of Class IIA Bogor Prison in fulfilling the rights of inmates and identifying bureaucratic obstacles. Susanto et al. (2025) examined the condition of inmates in the Class IIB Jombang Prison with a focus on the physical aspects of housing. However, these studies have not specifically and comprehensively examined the overall implementation of the twelve rights of prisoners as stipulated in Article 9 of Law No. 22 of 2022 at the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison. This research gap is what prompted this study.

One of the main challenges is the problem of *overcrowding* experienced by almost all prisons in Indonesia, including Class II A Pancur Batu Prison. The Class II A Pancur Batu Prison is only able to accommodate as many as 629 inmates. But in reality, this prison is inhabited by 959 inmates, which means that there is an excess of 330 people from the proper capacity, The number of inmates far exceeds the capacity of the available facilities, thus causing various negative impacts on the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates starting from the health side, the facilities and medical personnel available are actually only

⁷ Shafira, Maya, Deni Achmad, Fristia Berdian Tamza, and Muhammad Humam Ghiffary, *Correctional and Penitentiary Law*, Pusaka Media, Bandar Lampung, 2022. Page 73

⁸ Susanto Heri, Susilowati Tri, Andri Muhammad, *Analysis of Correctional Assisted Citizens (Case Study of Class IIB Correctional Institution of Jombang Regency)*, Journal of Law Studies and Civic Education Vol. 2 No. 1 (2025). p. 10

⁹ Situmorang, Victorio Hariara, "Correctional Institutions as Part of Law Enforcement". Scientific Journal of Legal Policy, Volume 13, Number 1, 2019. pp. 45-60.

designed to serve 629 people, So that the health needs of 959 inmates cannot be served optimally. In terms of coaching, programs such as job training, education, and religious activities cannot be accessed equally by all inmates due to limited facilities and coaching staff. In terms of housing, each cell or room accommodates far more occupants than it should, so that the space for movement is very limited and does not meet the standards of occupancy.

The main problem that is the focus of this research is the extent to which the Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution has carried out its role in fulfilling all twelve rights of the inmates as stipulated in Article 9 of Law No. 22 of 2022. The role of prisons in fulfilling these rights is not only related to the provision of physical facilities, but also includes the implementation of personality and independence development programs, the provision of health services, the fulfillment of the right to worship, the provision of access to information and legal assistance, the provision of complaint mechanisms, and the regulation of visitation rights. Ideally, all of these rights can be implemented optimally and equally for all inmates.

The complexity of the needs of the inmates is also a challenge in the implementation of this new law. The inmates have different backgrounds, ages, education, and needs. Some vulnerable groups such as female assisted citizens, the elderly, people with disabilities, and children need special attention and handling according to their specific needs.¹⁰ Looking at the problems and challenges faced, this research is important to examine the extent of the role of Class II A Pancur Batu Prison in fulfilling the rights of inmates after the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022. This study will analyze the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates implemented in the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison to identify the obstacles after the change in regulations to the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates. The results of this study are expected to provide an empirical picture of the implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022 in the field and provide recommendations for improving the correctional system, especially in the aspect of fulfilling the rights of inmates.

Based on the description above, the author wants to know how to implement the fulfillment of the rights of inmates after the issuance of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning the community in Class II A Pancur Batu Institution, as well as the obstacles faced by Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution after the issuance of Law No. 22 of 2022.

B. Research Methods

This study uses an empirical law research approach (applied law research) with a descriptive-analytical method. This approach was chosen because it is able to describe the factual conditions of the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in the field in a systematic manner. Primary data was obtained through three data collection instruments: (1) in-depth interviews with 5 key informants consisting of the Head of the

¹⁰ Fahlevi, et al., "Analysis of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Vulnerable Group Inmates in Class IIB Sigli Correctional Institution". MEUSAPAT: Journal of Legal Science, Volume 1 Number 2, 2022. Page 183

Prison, the Head of the Development Section, and three related functional officers; (2) a structured questionnaire given to 30 inmates who were selected using purposive sampling techniques based on the criteria: having served a minimum of 6 months in the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison and representing a variety of religions, criminal categories, and length of criminal sentences; and (3) direct field observation of facilities and program implementation in prisons. Secondary data was obtained through literature studies including relevant laws and regulations and legal literature.

Data analysis uses qualitative methods through three successive stages, namely data collection, data reduction, and conclusion drawn. The validity of the data is guaranteed through the triangulation technique, which is comparing and confirming data from three different sources: the results of officer interviews, the answers of the questionnaire of the inmates, and the findings of field observations. Triangulation is done to ensure the consistency and validity of the findings, as well as to minimize information bias from a single source. Data reliability is strengthened through systematic recording and documentation of each interview and observation session, as well as member-checking key informants to verify the accuracy of the data obtained.

C. Results and Discussion

a. Implementation of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Inmates After the Enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections in Class II A Pancur Batu Prison

The Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution is one of the technical implementation units in the field of corrections under the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of North Sumatra. This prison has the function of fostering inmates and prisoners based on the correctional system based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.¹¹

Based on the results of interviews and field data, the condition of the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison as of February 26, 2026 can be described as follows:

Keterangan	Data
Capacity/Capacity	629 people
Number of Assisted Residents	959 people
Special Criminal Prisoners	322 people
General Criminal Prisoners	547 people
Special Detention	28 people

¹¹Armansah Harianto, et al, *Benefits of Implementing Job Training for Inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Correctional Institution*, Sapangambe Manoktok Hitei Community Service Journal. Volume 5 Number 2, 2025. p. 219

General Detention	62 people
Number of Officers	114 people

Based on this data, it can be seen that the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison is experiencing significant *overcrowded* conditions. The number of inmates of 959 people far exceeds the capacity of only 629 people, so that the excess capacity rate reaches around 52.5%. This condition is a fundamental challenge in the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of inmates as mandated by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections explicitly regulates the rights of inmates in Article 9, which includes twelve types of rights. Based on field research at the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison, the following is a description of the implementation of the fulfillment of these rights.¹²

1. The Right to Worship in Accordance with Religion or Belief [Article 9 letter a]

First, the right to carry out worship according to their beliefs is a right given by the state to the inmates. Because this right is closely related to Article 1 in Pancasila "The One God". The implication of the state's recognition of the oneness of God is that the state needs to ensure religious freedom and carry out its worship, including in prisons.¹³ Article 9 letter a of Law Number 22 of 2022 guarantees the right of inmates to carry out worship in accordance with their religion or belief. In its implementation at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison, the prison has provided facilities for places of worship for all religious adherents, namely mosques, churches, and monasteries.

Spiritual development is actively organized through cooperation with various third parties. For Christian assisted residents, there are 10 foundations that work together in providing spiritual services, with a coaching schedule that is carried out every day in the church located in the Pancur Batu Prison. For Muslim assisted residents, the prison collaborates with Islamic foundations where routine recitations are held twice a week, namely every Monday and Wednesday. In addition, once a month students and binroh come to give recitation to the inmates.

As for the inmates who adhere to Buddhism, there is currently no religious foundation that officially partners with the prison to organize spiritual guidance. This is one of the aspects that still needs further attention from the prison to ensure the fulfillment of the right to worship equally for all inmates without exception.

2. Right to Physical and Spiritual Care [Article 9 letter b]

Based on the results of the interview, the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison has

¹² Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Article 9

¹³ Muhammad Risam Purnama, *Fulfillment of the Rights of Assisted Citizens in Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections in Class IIB Tasikmalaya Prison Siyasah Dusturiyah Perspective*. Journal of Family Guidance & Counseling, Vol 7 No 1, 2025. p. 39

provided integrated physical and spiritual care services. In terms of physical care, the prison has its own Primary Clinic which is managed independently with permanent medical personnel consisting of 2 (two) doctors and 3 (three) nurses, who are on duty regularly to ensure the fulfillment of physical health care for the inmates.

In terms of spiritual care, the prison organizes the spiritual development program outlined in the first right, which is designed to meet the spiritual needs of all inmates on an ongoing basis. The availability of clinic facilities along with an active spiritual coaching program shows the commitment of the prison in fulfilling aspects of physical and spiritual care in a balanced manner.

3. The Right to Education, Teaching, and Recreational Activities and the Opportunity to Develop Potential [Article 9 letter c]

Class II A Pancur Batu Prison holds coaching that includes two main aspects, namely personality development and independence development. These two programs are designed to build the capacity of inmates holistically in preparation for reintegration into society.

Personality development is carried out through structured spiritual programs as described earlier. Meanwhile, independence coaching is held in the form of job guidance and various skills training. Based on the interview results, the available skill activities include: work workshops, barista skills, vehicle washes, catfish breeding and cultivation, maggot cultivation, welding, agriculture, and bread production through a bakery managed by the prison. The inmates who work in the bakery receive wages from their work as a form of work safety guarantee and premiums in accordance with the mandate of Article 9 of Law No. 22 of 2022.

4. The Right to Adequate Health and Food Services According to Nutritional Needs [Article 9 letter d]

In terms of health services, the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison already has a Primary Clinic with 2 doctors and 3 nurses. The existence of this clinic guarantees that every inmate who needs medical services can be treated immediately without having to wait for services from outside the prison. In terms of fulfilling proper food, the prison provides a public kitchen that is managed and supervised directly by officers. The resource person explained the mechanism for fulfilling decent food as follows:

"For decent food, one of which in Pancur Batu is a 10-day menu, which includes calorie needs, nutrition, and experts in their fields. Nutritional standards are all in the regulations."

The 10-day menu change is designed in a structured manner to ensure the fulfillment of balanced calorie and nutritional needs standards for all inmates, and the preparation involves experts in the field of nutrition guided by applicable regulations.

5. Right to Information Services [Article 9 letter e]

The fulfillment of the right to information services at the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison is carried out through several mechanisms. Prisons provide access to

information for inmates related to their rights, including information on procedures for applying for remission, assimilation, and parole.

Based on the results of Theo Panggabean's interview, it was stated that every new prisoner who entered the prison was always informed about their rights and facilitated to get legal assistance. This information service is an integral part of the program to accept new inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison, so that every inmate understands the rights inherent to them during their sentence.

6. Right to Legal Counseling and Legal Aid [Article 9 letter f]

Based on the results of the interview, the Pancur Batu Class II A Prison has collaborated with 2 (two) Legal Aid Institutions (LBH) to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates to legal assistance and counseling. The resource person explained: "The legal counseling of Pancur Batu Prison is in collaboration with 2 LBH. So for new prisoners, they are always examined to want to be accompanied, assisted in coordination with Bakomsu, to get legal counseling. In Pancur Batu, legal counseling is provided 2x a month, for new prisoners."¹⁴

This implementation ensures that every new prisoner who enters the prison immediately gets information and access to legal aid services. Legal counseling, which is carried out 2 (two) times a month, is a form of the prison's commitment to optimizing the fulfillment of the right to access justice for inmates, as mandated in Article 9 letter f of Law No. 22 of 2022.¹⁵

7. Right to Submit Complaints and/or Complaints [Article 9 letter g]

The fulfillment of the right to submit complaints and complaints at the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison is realized through the provision of an institutionalized complaint mechanism.

The provision of complaint boxes in each residential block is a concrete step that ensures that every inmate can access the complaint mechanism without barriers. This system provides a protected and equitable aspiration channel for all inmates, as well as an instrument for prisons to monitor and respond to problems faced by inmates systematically.

8. The Right to Obtain Reading Materials and Participate in Mass Media Broadcasts That Are Not Prohibited [Article 9 letter h]

To fulfill the rights of the inmates to access reading materials, the Pancur Batu Class II A Prison has provided library facilities. The existence of a library with a collection of 600 (six hundred) books sourced from the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia is a tangible manifestation of the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates to access reading materials. This facility can be accessed by all inmates as a means of independent education and self-development while serving their sentence.

9. The Right to Humane Treatment and Protection from Harmful Acts [Article 9 letter i]

¹⁴ Source of observation data and interviews with inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)

¹⁵ Source of observation data and interviews with inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)

The Class II A Pancur Batu Prison guarantees the fulfillment of the rights of inmates to be treated humanely and protected from all forms of harmful acts. Prisons not only guarantee humane treatment from officers, but also actively protect inmates from potential threats or disturbances from outsiders, including from victims of criminal acts who may have conflicts with inmates. This is in line with the mandate of Article 9 letter i of Law No. 22 of 2022 which prohibits all forms of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and actions that harm physical and mental health.

10. Right to Work Safety Guarantee, Wages, or Work Results Premium [Article 9 letter j]

The fulfillment of the right to job security and wage guarantees is carried out through work programs that are integrated with the self-reliance development program. The provision of employment through the bread factory managed in the prison is a concrete implementation of the inmates' rights to wages from work as stipulated in Article 9 letter j of Law No. 22 of 2022. This system also has a dual function, namely as a program for fostering independence as well as a means of fulfilling the economic rights of the inmates, so that they not only acquire skills but also get financial rewards from the work they do.

11. Right to Social Services [Article 9 letter k]

Social services are an important right in the context of preparing for the reintegration of inmates into society. The social services provided by the prison include various forms of support in order to prepare the inmates to return to the community. This is realized through skills-based independence development programs, cooperation with local communities as part of the blending process, and assistance in the social reintegration process. These programs are designed to ensure that inmates who have completed their criminal sentences can be readmitted by the community and are able to live productive lives.

12. The Right to Accept or Reject Visits from family, advocates, companions, and the community. [Article 9 letter l]

Based on the results of the interview, the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison has implemented provisions regarding visitation rights by arranging a visit schedule that applies to all inmates. The resource person explained that visiting hours are held for 6 (six) days a week for inmates, and 4 (four) days a week for general prisoners. From this aspect is the discovery of the fact that the right to "refuse" visits is also respected by the prison.

The results of the interviews show that the prison not only facilitates the right to "receive" visits, but also respects and facilitates the right of inmates to "refuse" visits based on their personal decisions, as explicitly guaranteed in Article 9 letter l of Law No. 22 of 2022.

Table 2. The implementation of the fulfillment of all twelve rights of the inmates based on the questionnaire data that has been answered by the inmates can be summarized in the following table:

No.	Rights of Assisted Citizens (Article 9 of Law No.22/2022)	Status	Interview Basics	Remarks
1	Carrying out worship according to religion/belief	Implemented	There are mosques, churches, monasteries; Active Spiritual Programs	Not optimal for Buddhists
2	Receive physical and spiritual care	Implemented	Primary Clinic; 2 doctors, 3 nurses	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
3	Getting education, teaching, potential development	Implemented	Personality and independence development (9 types of skills)	Cooperation of 3rd parties and the community
4	Getting health services and proper food	Implemented	Primary Clinic; 10-day rotation menu with nutritional standards	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
5	Getting information services	Implemented	Information on WBP rights is provided since the receipt of new prisoners	Including information on remission, assimilation, and parole
6	Receive legal counseling and legal assistance	Implemented	Collaboration 2 LBH; 2x/month counseling for new prisoners	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
7	Submit complaints and/or complaints	Implemented	Complaint box at each residential block	Based on Answers/Acknowledgments WBP
8	Getting reading materials and mass media releases	Implemented	Library with 600 books from the National	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments

			Library	
9	Receive humane treatment and protection	Implemented	Prisons guarantee hospitality and safety from other parties	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
10	Get guaranteed job security, wages, or premiums	Implemented	Bakery; WBP gets paid from the results of work	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
11	Receive social services	Implemented	Social Construction & Reintegration Programme with the Community	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments
12	Accept or decline visits	Implemented	6 days/week (inmates); 4 days/week (detention); The right to refuse is respected	Based on WBP's Answers/Acknowledgments

Source of observation data and interviews with inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)¹⁶

b. Obstacles Faced by Class II A Pancur Batu Prison in Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates After Law No. 22 of 2022

Although the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison has made optimal efforts in fulfilling the rights of the inmates, there are a number of obstacles that significantly affect the effectiveness of its implementation. These obstacles can be identified as follows.

1. Overcrowded Conditions (Overcapacity)

Overcrowded conditions are the most fundamental obstacles faced by Class II A Pancur Batu Prison. With a capacity of 629 people but having to accommodate 959 inmates, the prison experienced an excess capacity of around 52.5%. This condition has a direct impact on the quality of fulfillment of the rights of the inmates, especially in terms of:

¹⁶ Source of observation data and interviews with inmates at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)

1. Significantly reduced comfort and habitability due to a mismatch between space capacity and the number of occupants;
2. Limited access to facilities and infrastructure of prison facilities, considering that the available facilities are designed for a smaller number of inmates; and
3. Limited service coverage of medical personnel and community workers in carrying out supervision and coaching functions optimally.

This *overcrowded* condition is a structural problem that cannot be solved solely from within the prison, but requires a comprehensive policy from the government regarding handling the problem of overcapacity nationally.

2. Limited Facilities and Infrastructure

The second obstacle faced is the limitation of facilities and infrastructure with a limited land area. In the context of the implementation of the coaching program, the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure and a strategic location is an essential need. This limitation causes the implementation of personality and independence development programs to be less optimal and hinders the maximum development of the potential of the inmates.

The limitation of facilities and infrastructure is an inhibiting factor in the development of more innovative and comprehensive coaching programs, even though existing programs have shown positive results. This condition illustrates that with the availability of more adequate facilities, the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison has the potential to optimize the coaching program more significantly.

3. Limited Number of Correctional Officers

The role of prison officers is very vital in their capacity as implementers and supervisors to ensure that the rights of inmates run in accordance with applicable regulations. However, with the number of officers only numbering 114 (one hundred and fourteen) people, the ratio between officers and inmates became very disproportionate, which was around 1:8.4.

This condition has a real impact on the quality of supervision and coaching. As an illustration, one independence development activity such as catfish cultivation which should receive maximum assistance, in practice can only be supervised by 1-2 officers for 5 or more inmates. This shortage of officers makes the workload of each officer very heavy and has the potential to reduce the quality of coaching received by the inmates.¹⁷

4. Limitations of Spiritual Formation for Buddhists

Another obstacle identified from the results of the study is the absence of foundations or religious organizations that actively partner with Pancur Batu Class II A Prison to provide spiritual guidance for Buddhist assisted residents. Although temple facilities are available, without an active spiritual guide, the fulfillment of the right to worship for this group cannot be said to be optimal as mandated in Article 9

¹⁷ Source of observation data and interviews with officers at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)

letter a of Law No. 22 of 2022.

c. Analysis of the Implementation of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Assisted Citizens

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the Class II A Pancur Batu Prison in general has made efforts to fulfill all twelve rights of inmates as stipulated in Law No. 22 of 2022. When compared to research findings in other prisons, the pattern found in Pancur Batu has similarities with the results of the study by Nurgumilar et al. (2025) at the Bogor Class IIA Prison, where the availability of formal physical facilities is adequate but the quality of services is still limited due to overcrowding and lack of officers. Similarly, Purnama (2025) found that the Tasikmalaya Class IIB Prison faced similar obstacles in fulfilling the right to legal aid equally. This comparison shows that the obstacles identified at Pancur Batu are systemic in the context of prisons in Indonesia, not just local problems. From a theoretical perspective, this condition is contrary to the principles of the Nelson Mandela Rules (UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 2015) which set minimum standards of housing, health, and coaching for prisoners. The overcrowding rate of 52.5% clearly exceeds the threshold considered conducive to effective coaching according to these international standards.

Overcrowded conditions, limited facilities and infrastructure, and a shortage of officers are interrelated structural obstacles. Theoretically, this condition reflects the incompatibility between institutional design and the reality of the capacity of available resources. Sahardjo's Correctional Theory emphasizes that effective coaching requires a conducive environment, where each inmate can be treated individually according to his or her needs. With an officer ratio of 1:8.4 and housing conditions that far exceed capacity, it is difficult for the prison to implement the correctional philosophy optimally. These obstacles are not solely internal problems of prisons, but are a reflection of a broader problem in the national correctional system that requires more serious and structured attention and policy intervention from the central government.

Thus, this study confirms that even though formal fulfillment of rights has been underway, its quality and equity still need to be substantially improved. Synergy is needed between prisons, the central government, local governments, and civil society in overcoming these obstacles in order to realize a humane and just correctional system in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 22 of 2022 and international human rights standards.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been described, the following conclusions can be drawn. The Class II A Pancur Batu Prison as a whole has sought to fulfill all twelve rights of inmates as stipulated in Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The fulfillment of these rights is reflected in the availability of a Primary Clinic with 2 doctors and 3 nurses, a nutritious food menu system with a

rotation of 10 days according to nutritional standards, 9 self-reliance development skills training programs, interfaith worship facilities (mosques, churches, and monasteries), complaint boxes in each residential block, cooperation with 2 LBH for counseling and legal assistance, library with 600 books from the National Library, wage distribution through the bakery, and orderly arrangement of visit schedules. The results of data triangulation between officer interviews and questionnaires of inmates confirmed that these programs were running in real life in the field. Procedurally, Law No. 22 of 2022 does not fundamentally change the procedures for fulfilling rights, but rather provides more detailed and comprehensive arrangements, especially in the aspects of coaching, remission, assimilation, and parole.

There are four main obstacles faced by Class II A Pancur Batu Prison in fulfilling the rights of inmates after the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022. (1) Significant overcrowded conditions, where 959 inmates had to be accommodated in a facility with a capacity of 629 people, resulted in an excess capacity of 52.5% which had an impact on a decrease in housing comfort, limited access to facilities, and limited coverage of medical services and coaching. (2) Limited facilities and infrastructure with narrow land hinder the development of development of development programs optimally. (3) The disproportionate ratio of officers to inmates is 1:8.4 (114 officers to 959 inmates) causing a heavy workload and lowering the quality of coaching assistance. (4) The fulfillment of the right to worship for Buddhists has not been optimal because there are no religious foundations that actively partner for spiritual formation, even though monastic facilities are available. These obstacles are structural and interrelated, so they cannot be partially solved from within the prison alone¹⁸.

¹⁸ Source of observation data and interviews with officers at Class II A Pancur Batu Prison (2026)

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