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A Legal Analysis of the Implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections

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Original Article

Abstract

This study examines the implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, focusing on inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution. An empirical juridical method was employed using statutory and empirical approaches to assess the alignment between correctional legal norms and their practical application. Data were collected through interviews, observation, documentation, and literature review. The findings indicate that inmate development has been oriented toward social reintegration through personality and self-reliance programs. However, its implementation has not been optimal due to limitations in facilities and infrastructure, shortages of qualified personnel, overcrowding, limited community support, and ineffective administrative procedures. These findings demonstrate that inmate development has not yet been fully supported by an integrated correctional system. Accordingly, strengthening correctional policies is necessary through improving human resource capacity, enhancing facilities, simplifying administrative mechanisms, and reinforcing cross-sectoral collaboration to support effective social reintegration of inmates in accordance with the objectives of the correctional system.

Keywords: Corrections, Inmate Development, Social Reintegration, Prison

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan dengan fokus pada pelaksanaan pembinaan narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Sragen. Penelitian menggunakan metode yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan empiris untuk menilai kesesuaian antara norma hukum pemasyarakatan dan praktik pembinaan di lapangan. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dokumentasi, serta studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembinaan narapidana telah diarahkan pada prinsip reintegrasi sosial melalui pembinaan kepribadian dan kemandirian. Namun, implementasinya belum optimal karena keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana, kekurangan sumber daya manusia yang kompeten, kondisi overkapasitas, rendahnya dukungan masyarakat, serta prosedur administratif yang belum efektif. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan pembinaan belum sepenuhnya didukung oleh sistem pemasyarakatan yang terintegrasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan kebijakan pembinaan melalui peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia, perbaikan fasilitas, penyederhanaan mekanisme administratif, serta penguatan kerja sama lintas sektor guna mendukung pencapaian tujuan pemasyarakatan berupa reintegrasi sosial narapidana.

Kata Kunci: Pemasyarakatan, Pembinaan Narapidana, Reintegrasi Sosial, Lapas

1. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary legal systems, punishment is no longer understood merely as a mechanism for inflicting suffering or exacting retribution against offenders. Instead, it has evolved into a framework oriented toward rehabilitation, restoration, and the reintegration of offenders into the social order. Globally, penal philosophy has shifted from a punitive model to a rehabilitative approach that recognizes inmates as legal subjects who retain inherent dignity, fundamental human rights, and the capacity for personal reform and social development. Within this paradigm, prisoner rehabilitation constitutes an essential component of fair and humane criminal law enforcement.¹ As a core element of the correctional system, inmate development is directed toward restoring individuals to become responsible members of society and preventing recidivism. Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections affirms that correctional institutions function not merely as facilities for serving criminal sentences, but as institutions oriented toward social reintegration. This objective is pursued through two primary forms of development: personality development and self-reliance development, both of which are designed to prepare inmates for their return to society.²

Indonesia's correctional system has experienced a prolonged and dynamic transformation, moving from a traditional incarceration model toward a correctional paradigm. This evolution is driven by a fundamental objective: the rehumanization of individuals who have deviated from lawful conduct. The gradual abandonment of the term "prison" followed the introduction of the correctional institution concept, initially advanced by Sahardjo, Minister of Justice during the Old Order era.³ Historically, the prison system inherited from the colonial period functioned as a tool of exile, deterrence, and retaliation against those deemed to have violated the law and governmental authority. The continued application of this model after independence generated substantial criticism, as its outcomes were viewed as incompatible with the objectives of modern penal theory. The repressive nature of the prison system was increasingly regarded as inconsistent with the philosophical foundations of the Indonesian state, which are rooted in the values of Pancasila.⁴

As a state founded on the rule of law, the development of Indonesia's national legal system must continuously adapt to contemporary dynamics to ensure that citizens are able to internalize their rights and obligations. Legal development is also directed

¹ Achmad Irwan Hamzani, *Perlunya Orientasi Sistem Pemidanaan di Indonesia* (Pekalongan: Penerbit NEM, 2022), hal. 50.

² Sultan Fatahilah dan Odi Jarodi, "Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Kemandirian guna Meningkatkan Keterampilan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Medan," *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial, dan Sains* 12, no. 02 (2023): 106–12, <https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v12i002.19647>.pelaksanaan

³ Bambang Waluyo, *Sistem Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia*, ed. oleh Tarmizi (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2023), hal. 34.

⁴ Doris Rahmat, Santosi Budi NU, dan Widya Daniswara, "Fungsi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Pembinaan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Widya Pranata Hukum: Jurnal Kajian dan Penelitian Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2021): 134–50, <https://doi.org/10.37631/widyapranata.v3i2.423>.

toward shaping the professional character of law enforcement officials so that they may perform their duties in accordance with principles of justice and human dignity grounded in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, while upholding fundamental human rights. In this context, conceptual reforms in correctional policy are required, emphasizing mental rehabilitation and social reintegration as the primary objectives of punishment, rather than the mere imposition of deterrent effects.⁵ Nevertheless, despite the emergence of a more humane and rehabilitative normative framework, empirical conditions indicate that the operation of correctional institutions remains far from ideal. Research conducted by Elta Monica Br. Meliala et al. demonstrates that inmate rehabilitation continues to face structural constraints, including inadequate infrastructure, limited human resources, and excessive prison overcrowding, which collectively hinder the effective fulfillment of prisoners' rights throughout the correctional process.⁶

Against this backdrop, this study seeks to examine the implementation of inmate development programs and the associated challenges at the Class IIA Sragen Penitentiary in light of the prevailing correctional legal framework. The research aims not only to identify the forms of inmate development that have been applied in practice, but also to contribute to the formulation of solutions to existing obstacles, thereby enabling the optimal realization of the correctional objective of social reintegration as mandated by Law No. 22 of 2022. As an integral component of the national criminal justice system, correctional services perform a dual function: maintaining public order through structured inmate development and facilitating rehabilitation to enable former inmates to reintegrate as responsible and productive members of society upon completion of their sentences. Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections reinforces the recognition of inmates' rights and underscores the importance of integrated development encompassing education, vocational skills, mental and spiritual guidance, and access to constructive activities that enhance prospects for social reintegration. These provisions supersede the previous regulatory framework and necessitate a critical assessment of their implementation within correctional institutions, particularly at the Class IIA Sragen Penitentiary, which constitutes the focus of this study.

The implementation of inmate development programs at the Class IIA Sragen Penitentiary is characterized by multidimensional challenges arising from structural limitations, human resource constraints, and the diverse psychosocial conditions of the inmate population. From an operational perspective, institutional capacity is at times disproportionate to the number of inmates, resulting in inadequate supervision and less

⁵ Hermi Asmawati, "Analisis Pengaruh Sistem Pemasyarakatan Melalui Konsep Reintegrasi Sosial," *Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia* 1, no. 2 (2022): 172–86, <https://doi.org/10.59066/jmi.v1i2.209>.

⁶ Elta Monica Br. Meliala, Ananta Tarigan, dan Syawal Amry Siregar, "Pembinaan Narapidana Berdasarkan Sistem Pemasyarakatan Dalam Perspektif Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia di Lembaga Permasyarakatan Narkotika Kelas IIA Langkat," *JURNAL RECTUM: Tinjauan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana* 3, no. 1 (2021): 375–84, <https://doi.org/10.46930/jurnalrectum.v3i1.1911>.

systematic development patterns. This imbalance produces overlapping and uneven program implementation that undermines the structured nature of inmate development. In addition, shortages in healthcare personnel, limitations in physical infrastructure such as lighting and surveillance systems, as well as the insufficient number and competence of correctional officers, significantly affect the effectiveness of development programs for both recidivist and non-recidivist inmates. These conditions underscore the need for more efficient and targeted human resource management within correctional institutions. The varied attitudes and mental health conditions of inmates—ranging from low motivation and resistance to behavioral change to the potential for internal conflict—further complicate the execution of development programs that prioritize character formation, self-reliance, and social reintegration.⁷

In the context of recidivism, external stigma, limited family support, and inadequate access to mental health and rehabilitation services constitute additional barriers to assessing developmental outcomes and preventing reoffending. These constraints are interrelated: limited facility capacity reduces the intensity of guidance, shortages of personnel restrict program coverage, and inmates' psychological conditions influence their responsiveness to rehabilitative interventions. Consequently, a comprehensive policy and operational framework is required to enhance the effectiveness of inmate development at the Sragen Penitentiary. Empirical studies in Indonesia reveal similar patterns, particularly in analyses of inmate development at Class IIA correctional institutions in Sragen and Klaten, which identify staff shortages, overcapacity, and inadequate supporting facilities as persistent challenges. Other studies likewise confirm that inmate development initiatives frequently encounter structural obstacles that impede the implementation of assimilation and social integration programs for both recidivist and non-recidivist inmates. Conceptually, inmate development is oriented toward three core pillars: the enhancement of personal character and independence, preparation for the transition from incarceration to community life, and the facilitation of social reintegration through education, skills training, and social support. In practice, however, the effective realization of these objectives depends on coordinated policy implementation, robust human resource management, and sustained support from mental health services and inmates' families.⁸

Based on this context, this study analyzes the implementation of inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution within the framework of

⁷ Andiyan Catur Prasetyo dan Mochammad Reza Kurniawan, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Narapidana yang Melanggar Ketertiban dan Keamanan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Cikarang," *KUNKUN: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 2, no. 1 (2025): 17–25, <https://ejournal.mediakunkun.com/index.php/kunkun/article/view/194>.

⁸ Erlangga Alif Mufti dan Ontran Sumantri Riyanto, "Peran Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Narapidana Untuk Mengurangi Tingkat Residivis," *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023): 2425–38, <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.4026>.

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, conceptualizing development as the primary mechanism for behavioral transformation and preparation for social reintegration. In practice, inmate development continues to encounter a range of structural, administrative, and social constraints, including limited institutional resources, the characteristics of the inmate population—particularly issues related to recidivism—and internal correctional dynamics that affect program effectiveness. Accordingly, this study concentrates on the forms of development that have been implemented and the challenges accompanying their execution, drawing on empirical findings and relevant prior research to formulate recommendations aimed at strengthening correctional policies and practices oriented toward the successful reintegration of inmates into society.

2. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

This study adopts an empirical juridical method that conceptualizes law not merely as a set of written norms, but also as practices manifested within a social context. The research employs a statutory approach to examine the legal provisions governing inmate development under Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, complemented by an empirical approach to describe its implementation within correctional institutions. The data comprise primary data obtained through field research and secondary data derived from a review of relevant legislation, official documents, and legal scholarship. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation, and subsequently analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method to identify patterns in the implementation of inmate development and their conformity with the applicable legal framework.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Models of Inmate Development in Correctional Institutions under Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections

Pursuant to Law No. 22 of 2022, the framework for inmate development within correctional institutions has undergone substantial reform, shifting its emphasis from the imposition of sanctions and deterrence toward social reintegration. This approach seeks to transform inmates into responsible and law-abiding citizens who are capable of reintegrating into society and contributing positively after completing their sentences.⁹ Correctional institutions (Lapas) are state bodies tasked with implementing the correctional system as the final stage of the criminal justice process. Prior to the

⁹ Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang dan Krusitha Meilan, “Evolusi Kejahatan dan Pemidanaan: Tantangan dalam Penegakan Hukum dan Penologi Modern,” *Res Nullius Law Journal* 7, no. 2 (2025): 87–97, <https://doi.org/10.34010/rnlj.v7i2.15913>.

adoption of the term “correctional institution,” such facilities were commonly referred to as prisons. Institutionally, correctional facilities operate as technical implementation units under the Directorate General of Corrections within the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections (formerly the Ministry of Law and Human Rights).¹⁰ Under Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, correctional institutions are designated as places for the guidance and development of inmates and correctional students in order to achieve the objectives of the correctional system, namely preparing individuals for healthy and responsible reintegration into society and preventing recidivism.¹¹ The existence of correctional institutions is inseparable from the historical evolution of Indonesia’s criminal justice paradigm. During the colonial period, prisons functioned primarily as repressive instruments of deterrence. However, following the enactment of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, the penal paradigm shifted toward a correctional system that no longer views inmates as objects of state retribution, but as individuals to be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society. In this regard, Barda Nawawi Arief emphasizes that the ultimate objective of punishment lies in social protection and social reintegration rather than mere retribution.¹²

The central objective of correctional institutions is to provide rehabilitative services that enable inmates to acknowledge their wrongdoing, undergo positive behavioral change, and reintegrate into the community. Accordingly, correctional facilities function not merely as places of confinement, but also as centers for guidance and capacity building that cultivate legal awareness, personal responsibility, and social competence among inmates.¹³ In performing these functions, correctional institutions apply core principles of correctional services as mandated by law, including respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, protection of human rights, transparency, and orientation toward social reintegration. Inmates are guaranteed fundamental rights, including access to healthcare, education, humane treatment, religious services, and remission, as provided under Article 14 of the Corrections Law. In addition, correctional institutions implement programs focused on personality development and self-reliance, which are intended to equip inmates with social and economic skills necessary for life after incarceration.

Within the Integrated Criminal Justice System, correctional institutions occupy a strategic position as a key subsystem alongside the police, prosecution service, and judiciary. Their role is decisive in determining the overall effectiveness of the criminal

¹⁰ Waluyo, *Sistem Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia*, hal. 30.

¹¹ Muhammad Farhan et al., “Reintegrasi Sosial Narapidana: Analisis Yuridis Pasca Undang-Undang Pemasyarakatan,” *Julia (Jurnal Litigasi Amsir)* 12, no. 2 (2025): 109–15, <http://journaltih.amsir.ac.id/index.php/julia/article/view/631>.

¹² Noveria Devy Irmawanti dan Barda Nawawi Arief, “Urgensi Tujuan dan Pedoman Pemidanaan Dalam Rangka Pembaharuan Sistem Pemidanaan Hukum Pidana,” *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2021): 217–27, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v3i2.217-227>.

¹³ Rahmat, NU, dan Daniswara, “Fungsi Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Pembinaan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan.”

justice process, as they represent the institutional stage where individuals who have violated the law are transformed into socially productive members of society through structured rehabilitation and resocialization programs.¹⁴ Inmate development constitutes the core of the correctional system, aiming to reform behavior, character, and mindset, foster legal awareness, and restore inmates' capacity to perform social functions upon release. This development represents a form of state responsibility to restore the dignity and social life of inmates and to prepare them for responsible reintegration.¹⁵ Such an approach reflects the modern penal paradigm, which no longer conceives imprisonment as a vehicle for retaliation, but rather as an instrument of rehabilitation and social reintegration.

The implementation of inmate development within the correctional system is intended to transform inmates into fully developed individuals, in line with the direction of national development, through approaches that strengthen moral and spiritual values and foster the capacity to integrate constructively into communal life both within correctional institutions and in society after the completion of their sentences.¹⁶ Consistent with the institutional role of correctional facilities, Law No. 22 of 2022 designates correctional officers responsible for the guidance and security of inmates as functional law enforcement officials.¹⁷ The objectives underlying the development and implementation of the correctional system, as stipulated in Articles 2 and 3 of Law No. 12 of 1995 on Corrections, are fundamentally directed toward enabling inmates to recognize their wrongdoing, engage in self-improvement, and refrain from reoffending, thereby allowing their proper reintegration into community life. In this regard, the correctional system serves as a mechanism of social reintegration that prepares inmates to resume their roles as responsible members of society. Accordingly, inmate development constitutes an integral component of criminal law enforcement, oriented toward restoring the social function of offenders rather than merely executing custodial sentences.¹⁸ As reflected in Articles 2 and 3 of Law No. 12 of 1995, the overarching

¹⁴ Lonna Yohanes Lengkong, "Peranan Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu," *Gevangen: Jurnal Kajian Lembaga Pemasyarakatan* 1, no. 1 (2025): 31–40, <https://ejournal.fhukti.id/index.php/gevangen/article/view/451>.

¹⁵ Ridha Nur Afifa, "Pembinaan Terhadap Narapidana Residivis Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika (Suatu Penelitian di Rutan Kelas IIB Tapaktuan)," *Jurnal Tahqiqah: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam* 18, no. 1 (2024): 44–60, <https://doi.org/10.61393/tahqiqah.v18i1.208>.

¹⁶ Sarbun Norau dan Bustamin Sanaba, "Efektivitas Pembinaan Narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas II B Sanana," *Al-Mizan: Jurnal Kajian Hukum dan Ekonomi* 8, no. 1 (2022): 45–61, <https://doi.org/10.59115/almizan.v8i01.70>.

¹⁷ Uli Vanier Hasibuan et al., "Analisis Sosiologi Hukum Terhadap Peran Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Dalam Mengembalikan Kepercayaan Masyarakat Untuk Dapat Menerima Kembali Mantan Narapidana (Studi Kasus Lapas Kelas IIA Binjai)," *Jurnal Retentum* 6, no. 1 (2024): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.46930/retentum.v6i1.4215>.

¹⁸ Ade Kusmanto dan HS Tisnanta, "Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Narapidana yang Berkeadilan dalam Mewujudkan Filosofi Pemasyarakatan Narapidana," *Al-Zayn Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Hukum* 3, no. 4 (2025): 4862–71, <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v3i4.2064>.

aim of the correctional system is the rehabilitation of inmates into law-abiding citizens who can be accepted back into society.¹⁹

Inmate development is structured into two principal dimensions: personality development and self-reliance development. Personality development focuses on mental and character formation, aiming to cultivate inmates as well-rounded individuals who are morally grounded and accountable to themselves, their families, and the broader community. Self-reliance development, by contrast, emphasizes the enhancement of talents and vocational skills to enable inmates to function independently and responsibly upon their return to society.²⁰ Throughout the correctional process, inmates receive both forms of development, with the ultimate objective of reintegrating them into society as confident, independent, active, and productive individuals. Consequently, development programs are designed to address multiple aspects of inmates' livelihoods in order to strengthen autonomy and self-confidence.²¹ Pursuant to Article 4 of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, correctional functions encompass services, guidance, community counseling, care, security, and supervision. Normative inmate guidance is administered by correctional institutions established at the district or municipal level, as provided under Article 35, and is supported by the availability of both physical and non-physical facilities aimed at facilitating inmates' return to responsible social participation. Furthermore, Article 36 provides that inmate guidance is implemented through sequential stages, including admission, placement, program implementation, pre-release preparation, and release. Guidance is conducted on an individualized, needs-based basis, informed by the results of Community Research (Litmas) prepared by community guidance officers. This framework reflects that inmate development is not applied uniformly, but is systematically planned and oriented toward the process of social reintegration.

Pursuant to Article 36 of Law No. 22 of 2022, inmate development is implemented through a series of structured stages, commencing with admission, followed by placement, the execution of guidance programs, discharge, and eventual release. During the admission stage, correctional institutions prioritize the verification of legal documentation and the assessment of inmates' health conditions as essential administrative and medical requirements. The documents examined include final and binding court judgments, records of sentence execution, and official handover reports.

¹⁹ Erpis Candra, Eddy Asnawi, dan Bagio Kadaryanto, "Implementasi Kewajiban Pembinaan terhadap Pidana Anak di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Pekanbaru Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak," *Widya Yuridika: Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2020): 343–62, <https://doi.org/10.31328/wy.v3i2.1642>.

²⁰ Prins David Jemil Tamba, Husni Silvia Tessalonika, dan Muhammad Iqbal Sinaga, "Pembinaan Narapidana Anak Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Anak Kelas I Tanjung Gusta," *JURNAL RECTUM: Tinjangan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana* 4, no. 1 (2022): 82–94, <https://doi.org/10.46930/jurnalrectum.v4i1.1444>.

²¹ Gicella Sonbay, Thelma S. M. Kadja, dan Karolus Kopong Medan, "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana dalam Mengatasi Kelebihan Kapasitas Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Guna Mendukung Proses Pembinaan Narapidana," *Artemis Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2024): 565–79, <https://doi.org/10.35508/alj.v1i2.15135>.

Subsequent inmate placement is conducted selectively, taking into account factors such as age and gender, as well as the results of risk and needs assessments prepared by correctional assessors. The implementation of guidance programs is based on Community Research (Litmas) conducted by community guidance officers, ensuring that inmate development is individualized and responsive to specific contextual needs. Inmate discharge may occur under particular circumstances, including medical treatment, specific legal considerations, developmental purposes, or emergency situations, while release is effected upon the completion of the imposed sentence. In addition to personality development, Article 39 paragraph (1) underscores that self-reliance development may be directed toward productive activities that generate goods and services with practical and added value. This provision reflects a correctional orientation that is not solely corrective in nature, but also productive and sustainable.²² The effective implementation of correctional care necessitates a standardized operational framework to ensure that correctional objectives are pursued in a consistent and measurable manner. In this regard, the Directorate General of Corrections has established a correctional care module to serve as a guideline for the implementation of correctional programs in detention centers and correctional institutions. This module functions as an instrument for managing and documenting inmate development through a staged or progressive treatment approach, ensuring that the correctional process extends beyond administrative compliance and is instead structured, goal-oriented, and responsive to the individual needs and developmental progress of each inmate.

3.2. Challenges in the Implementation of Inmate Development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution

The Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution is a legal entity that functions as a venue for the implementation of correctional programs for inmates who have been lawfully sentenced by a court. In accordance with its institutional mandate, it serves as a center for rehabilitation and guidance, providing inmates with competencies and skills intended to support their reintegration into society upon completion of their sentences. Inmate development encompasses personality-oriented programs, including mental and spiritual guidance, civic and national awareness, and intellectual development, as well as self-reliance programs focused on vocational skills such as furniture making, batik production, welding, and handicrafts, alongside competencies that support independent economic activities, including small-scale trading. The institution also facilitates recreational and cultural development through sports and regional arts activities. In implementing these programs, correctional officers are required to maintain balance

²² DPR RI dan Presiden Republik Indonesia, “Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan” (2022).

and ensure equal treatment among inmates, while consistently upholding humanitarian principles and respect for human rights, recognizing that inmates remain members of society who are entitled to appropriate protection of their rights both during incarceration and after release.

Obstacles in the implementation of inmate development arise from deficiencies in institutional systems and program execution within correctional facilities. Inadequate or improperly designed guidance programs result in ineffective rehabilitation and counseling outcomes. Misapplied development strategies may contribute to adverse consequences, including psychological distress or depression, deteriorating behavior and attitudes, increased risks of recidivism, and difficulties in social reintegration.²³ The factors impeding inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution originate both internally and externally. Internally, significant challenges stem from the inmates themselves, particularly a lack of understanding regarding the objectives of rehabilitation programs. Many inmates continue to perceive themselves solely as convicted offenders who face insurmountable barriers to social acceptance, which may lead to resistance or non-compliance with development programs, often as a form of protest or as a response to the adjustment process within the correctional environment.

Based on the research findings, the effectiveness of inmate rehabilitation at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution continues to be constrained by a range of structural, institutional, and social barriers. Internally, low inmate motivation for behavioral change and disparities in the capacity to engage with guidance and educational programs constitute primary impediments to the rehabilitation process. These challenges are further intensified by limitations in human resources within the institution, both in terms of the number and professional competence of correctional personnel, including shortages of specialized professionals such as medical practitioners, psychologists, psychiatrists, criminologists, and social workers. Additional obstacles arise in relation to health services and institutional infrastructure. Inmates' healthcare needs have not been fully met, particularly with regard to the availability of medications and access to adequate medical services. Moreover, deficiencies in facilities, equipment, and budgetary support, coupled with persistent overcrowding, impede the consistent and sustainable implementation of rehabilitation programs.²⁴

Beyond internal constraints, external factors also significantly affect rehabilitation outcomes, especially the limited level of community acceptance of former inmates following their release. Social stigma, distrust, and tendencies toward exclusion undermine the reintegration process. Furthermore, vocational training programs that

²³ Aan Riana Angkasa Aji Putra dan Ningrum Puspita Sari, "Kendala Pemberian Pembebasan Bersyarat Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Sragen," *Recidive: Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan* 2, no. 3 (2013): 280–89, <https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v2i3.32714>.

²⁴ Anandito Aria Widha dan Kusmiyanti, "Tenaga Kesehatan, Kapasitas, Anggaran Serta Sarana dan Prasarana Sebagai Hambatan Utama Pelayanan Kesehatan Bagi Narapidana Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan," *Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan Suara Forikes* 16, no. 3 (2025): 822–27, <https://doi.org/10.33846/sf16339>.

are insufficiently aligned with labor market demands diminish inmates' prospects for economic independence after release. These conditions are compounded by weak cross-sectoral coordination with relevant institutions to support reintegration, as well as the continued presence of correctional personnel who do not perform their duties in a professional manner. Collectively, these barriers indicate that inmate development has yet to be fully supported by an integrated correctional system that is responsive to the practical demands of rehabilitation and effective social reintegration.²⁵

Obstacles to the implementation of inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution can be understood as a set of interconnected issues arising from both internal institutional factors and the broader social environment. These constraints affect the overall effectiveness of development programs and indicate that their implementation has not yet fully aligned with the core objectives of correctional institutions, namely rehabilitation and social reintegration.

From the perspective of correctional personnel and supporting staff, inmate development continues to be constrained by limited human resources, particularly the shortage of professionals with expertise in psychology, psychiatry, sociology, and technical or vocational skills.²⁶ As a result, development programs cannot be implemented in an individualized, continuous, and needs-based manner. Although the involvement of external experts provides some support, such assistance remains incidental and cannot substitute for the presence of permanent, integrated professional staff within the correctional system. Challenges also originate from the inmates themselves. A number of inmates do not fully comprehend the objectives of development programs and continue to perceive themselves merely as individuals serving a custodial sentence. This perception contributes to low levels of motivation and limited engagement in development activities, indicating that existing programs have not adequately addressed inmates' psychological conditions and self-awareness as subjects being prepared for reintegration into society.

Beyond internal factors, community attitudes significantly influence the effectiveness of correctional institutions. Persistent social stigma toward inmates and correctional facilities hampers the reintegration process. The prevailing view that correctional institutions are synonymous with punishment and isolation, coupled with assumptions that former inmates are prone to reoffending, results in limited community readiness to accept individuals after their release. Such conditions undermine the correctional philosophy that positions the community as an essential component of the reintegration process.²⁷ Additional obstacles relate to the inadequacy of correctional

²⁵ Achmad Robbi Fathoni, "Efektivitas Program Rehabilitasi Narapidana dalam Kebijakan Pemasyarakatan di Indonesia," *Journal of Correctional Management (JCM)* 2, no. 1 (2025): 10–22, <https://doi.org/10.52472/jcm.v2i1.530>.

²⁶ Fathoni.

²⁷ Surianto dan Eryansyah, *Griya Abhipraya Sombere Oase Pemulihan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan*, hal. 97.

facilities and infrastructure. Physical limitations, including restricted space, insufficient equipment, inadequate healthcare facilities, and limited budgetary support, pose significant challenges, particularly under conditions of overcrowding. Moreover, non-physical factors such as administrative systems, organizational structures, and inter-agency coordination have yet to fully support the optimal and sustainable implementation of correctional programs.²⁸

From an administrative standpoint, complex and multi-layered procedures, especially those associated with the fulfillment of inmates' rights, frequently generate further impediments. Administrative requirements that are intended to facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration may, in practice, delay and complicate processes for both inmates and their families. This reflects the persistence of a bureaucratic orientation that is not yet fully consistent with the rehabilitative objectives of correctional institutions. Taken together, these constraints demonstrate that inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution requires enhanced institutional capacity, stronger social support, and the simplification of administrative mechanisms. Without comprehensive and sustained improvements, development initiatives risk remaining largely formal and procedural, with limited substantive impact on inmates' preparedness for successful reintegration into society.

4. CONCLUSION

Inmate development at the Class IIA Sragen Correctional Institution is fundamentally oriented toward the principle of social reintegration, functioning not merely as a mechanism for the execution of punishment but as a structured effort to prepare inmates to resume responsible roles within society. This development is carried out through programs of personality formation and self-reliance, encompassing mental, spiritual, and intellectual dimensions, as well as the acquisition of social and economic skills. Nevertheless, the implementation of these programs continues to encounter a range of structural constraints, including inadequate facilities and infrastructure, shortages of qualified professionals, persistent overcrowding, limited community participation and support, and administrative procedures that do not fully facilitate effective development. These conditions suggest that inmate development has yet to be supported by an integrated and sustainable correctional framework.

Accordingly, the reinforcement of development policies is required, extending beyond internal institutional measures to encompass broader cross-sectoral involvement. Enhancing both the quality and quantity of development personnel, particularly professionals in mental health and social services, must be accompanied by

²⁸ Suprianto, "Efektivitas Pelayanan Kesehatan Bagi Warga Binaan Berdasarkan UU Pemasyarakatan (Studi di Lapas Kelas I Batu Nusakambangan)," *Harisa: Jurnal Hukum Syariah dan Sosial* 2, no. 1 (2025): 33–49, <https://ejournal.eddhuhacenter.com/index.php/harisa/article/view/61>.

improvements in infrastructure and the streamlining of administrative mechanisms related to development programs and the fulfillment of inmates' rights. Moreover, the design of development initiatives that are responsive to community needs, together with strengthened cooperation among government bodies, social institutions, and the wider community, constitutes a critical factor in ensuring that inmate development effectively supports successful and sustainable social reintegration.

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