

## OPTIMIZING THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INMATES (STUDY AT CLASS II B CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN TEBING TINGGI CITY)

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### History of the article:

Received: 11/01/2025

Corrected: 20/01/2025

Accepted : 25/01/2025

Published: 25/01/2025

#### Keywords:

Optimization,  
Correctional Institutions,  
Inmates.

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of punishment is to make inmates aware of regretting their actions and return them to being good citizens, obeying the law, upholding moral, social and religious values, but in reality there are still inmates who commit crimes in correctional institutions. The results of the study indicate that the legal regulations regarding the process of coaching for inmates at the Class II B Correctional Institution in Tebing Tinggi City are regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Rules of Procedure for Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centers. The implementation of coaching for inmates in correctional institutions at the Class II B Correctional Institution in Tebing Tinggi City is to provide guidance to inmates to be coached into good people. The obstacles to coaching for inmates at the Class II B Correctional Institution in Tebing Tinggi City are the lack of facilities and infrastructure in the coaching process. Efforts made to overcome this are to improve training programs for officers and inmates, improve and complete physical facilities for coaching, and add blocks or residential rooms.

### 1. Introduction

The rule of law, in this case, is tasked with protecting all national interests by providing protection and welfare for every citizen. Laws are coercive regulations that determine human behavior within society, established by authorized official bodies. Violations of these regulations result in action, typically with specific penalties. Laws are norms containing guidelines for behavior.

Indonesian positive law recognizes various types of criminal sanctions, one of which is imprisonment. Criminal sanctions are the punishment imposed on someone found guilty of committing a crime. These types of punishments vary widely, including the death penalty, life imprisonment, temporary imprisonment, imprisonment, and fines, which are the principal penalties. Additional penalties



include revocation of certain rights, confiscation of certain items, and the announcement of a judge's verdict.

Imprisonment or correctional imprisonment is one of the punishments that can be imposed on a convict who has been sentenced by a court decision that has permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*). The function of punishment today is no longer merely deterrence, but rather serves as a means of fostering, rehabilitating, and reintegrating inmates within correctional institutions. Deterrence within the penal system has elements of revenge within correctional institutions. Inmates are often tortured to improve their behavior and actions. Arbitrary or violent actions are indeed highly likely to occur against suspects, defendants, and prisoners.

The current correctional system is conceptually and historically very different from that of the prison system. The principles adopted by the correctional system position inmates as subjects who are viewed as individuals and ordinary citizens and are faced not with a background of retribution but with guidance and counseling. The differences between the two systems imply differences in the methods of guidance and counseling implemented, due to the differing goals sought to be achieved. Correctional institutions are places where people repent and prepare to reintegrate into society. However, the reality doesn't always live up to that expectation. Correctional institutions should be free from crime. But crime also occurs there. Even a serious repeat offender should immediately stop committing crimes at the prison gates, as their connection to the outside world has been severed.

The purpose of a prisoner's sentence in correctional institutions is, among other things, to have a deterrent effect. Repeat offenders, or recidivists, who go in and out of prison seem to enjoy it as a hobby, but few inmates actually repent. Indeed, managing correctional institutions is very difficult; they must maintain high quality, both in terms of competent correctional staff and quality housing for inmates, including complete facilities.

Correctional institutions, as places of development and genuine understanding for their inmates, currently remain far from ideal. Instead, their image is strongly associated with being places for the further maturation and refinement of criminals, transmitted from old inmates to new inmates in all cases, from drug crimes to theft, and so on. Changing the image of correctional institutions and the image of inmates is no easy task. Correctional facilities are indeed hampered by various limitations, both physical and the availability of rehabilitation programs for inmates.





The development model for inmates within correctional institutions is inseparable from a dynamic, one that aims to provide inmates with greater preparation for life after serving their sentences. The term "prison" has evolved into "penitentiary," a term chosen in accordance with the institution's vision and mission to prepare inmates for reintegration into society.

Correctional facilities are an effort to prevent recurrence of crimes, through appropriate guidance and treatment, so that correctional goals can be achieved. From a crime eradication perspective, correctional facilities are crucial. The success or failure of repressive crime eradication efforts depends heavily on the results of the correctional process.

Even if the police successfully apprehend the perpetrator and solve the crime, the prosecutor's office successfully proves the charges, and the courts fairly decide the case. However, if, after serving their sentence in a correctional facility and then being released and reintegrated into society, they soon commit the same crime, or even more frequently, than before entering the correctional facility, all the tasks and activities carried out within the integrated criminal justice system are rendered meaningless and have failed.

The success or failure of the correctional facility correctional system can be seen in the high or low number of recidivists detained in correctional facilities. Recidivism is the repetition of a crime. This means that a prisoner who has served his sentence for his crime but upon returning to society repeats his crime, even more frequently, becoming an expert in that crime. If the number of recidivists decreases each year, the correctional process in the correctional institution can be considered successful. Conversely, if the number of recidivists increases, the correctional process in the correctional institution has automatically failed.

## 2. Research Method

This research is descriptive and analytical, that is, research that describes, examines, explains, and analyzes laws and regulations related to the research objectives. The purpose of descriptive research is to accurately describe the characteristics of individuals, circumstances, phenomena, or specific groups, or to determine the frequency or distribution of a phenomenon or the frequency of certain relationships between the phenomenon and other phenomena in society. The primary purpose of analyzing legal materials is to understand the conceptual meaning of the terms used in the laws and regulations, while simultaneously understanding their application in practice.





The types of legal research used are normative juridical and empirical legal research. Normative legal research is research that places norms as the object of research, whether legal norms in statutory regulations or legal norms derived from statutes. Also known as doctrinal legal research, legal research that uses secondary data is also known as doctrinal legal research. Normative legal research is known as qualitative legal research. Empirical legal research is legal research that uses primary data sources.

Data collection in this research utilizes both primary and secondary data. This research utilizes materials obtained from library research. From the library research, secondary data is collected, including primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials.

### 3. Research Results And Discussion

Corrections adopted the Pancasila philosophy as the foundation for prisoner management. Naturally, the shift in perspective or philosophy from a liberal system to Pancasila influenced all components of the system. Regulations that are no longer used contain liberal views. For example, the silent system, which places prisoners in solitary confinement and prohibits them from socializing with other prisoners, was often the case with serious criminals, such as Kusni Kasdut before his escape.

The legislation used in the prison system is the prison regulation. This law has been in use since 1917. It is no longer appropriate for implementation because it stems from Dutch colonial law. With the enactment of the Corrections Law, the prison regulation was discontinued because it did not address the welfare of prisoners.

The correctional system is a process of fostering inmates with the aim of bringing about positive changes in their lives. Correctional officers play a crucial role as facilitators, guides, and guides to ensure the smooth running of this process, achieving its goals quickly and accurately. The correctional system is a system that defines the direction, boundaries, and methods of fostering inmates based on Pancasila. It is implemented in an integrated manner between inmates, inmates, and the community. This system aims to improve the quality of inmates, enabling them to recognize their mistakes, improve themselves, and refrain from reoffending. This allows them to be accepted back into society, actively participate in development, and live normally as good and responsible citizens.



The correctional system serves to prepare inmates for healthy integration into society, enabling them to return to their roles as free and responsible members of society upon release.

As stated in the aforementioned articles, inmates are not left to their own devices without guidance or beneficial lessons. It is clear that Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections places great emphasis on the development of inmates and the quality of officers/supervisors in providing guidance and counseling.

The correctional system is a system that guides and guides inmates to repent and become responsible individuals. According to PAF Lamintang, the proper treatment of inmates requires a foundational correctional system. Not only is society protected from repeating criminal acts by convicts, but individuals who have gone astray are also protected by providing them with the necessary skills to live as useful members of society. This protection clearly demonstrates that imposing punishment is not an act of revenge by the state. Repentance cannot be achieved through torture, but through guidance. Convicts are not sentenced to torture, but rather to the loss of liberty. The state has taken away a person's liberty, and whatever will eventually return that person to society, has an obligation to the convict and society. The correctional system is organized in order to shape Correctional Inmates to become complete human beings, aware of mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back into the community, can play an active role in development, and can live normally as good and responsible citizens. The correctional system functions to prepare correctional inmates to be able to integrate healthily with society, so that they can play their role again as free and responsible members of society.

The correctional system, in addition to aiming to rehabilitate inmates as good citizens, also aims to protect society from the possibility of reoffending by inmates.

The concept of prisoner rehabilitation, known as "rehabilitation," was first proposed by Sahardjo during a Prison Service conference in Lembang, regarding the shift in the goal of prisoner rehabilitation from a prison system to a correctional system.

The effectiveness of imprisonment lies in the deterrent aspect, namely the extent to which imprisonment affects inmates, thus preventing them from repeating their crimes or becoming recidivists. R.M. Jackson stated that a punishment is effective if the offender is not re-convicted within a certain period. He further emphasized that effectiveness is a measure of the ratio between the number of re-convicted offenders and those who are not. This rehabilitation system is an



alternative to increasing the effectiveness of prison sentences, thereby reducing the number of inmates who become recidivists.

It is important to remember that any action taken against inmates, whether for rehabilitation or otherwise, must be protective and not contradict the goals of correctional services. As stated by Bahrudin Surjobroto: "By implementing a correctional system, inmates must be protected by providing them with the necessary life skills to become useful members of society. This protection clearly demonstrates that the imposition of a prison sentence is not intended as an act of revenge by the state."

The correctional system consists of various stages and is carried out by inmates. From the moment an inmate enters the correctional facility, he or she undergoes rehabilitation, the program of which is closely integrated with the community and with the surrounding community, so that both the inmate and the community can recover from negative aspects. The duration from one stage to the next varies, and the progress and decline of this rehabilitation process depends on the inmate in question. Occasionally, parts of the process or stages may be repeated, especially if inadequate results have not been achieved. This means that each inmate requires a different amount of time, depending on their circumstances.

The implementation of rehabilitation for inmates is the same, and recidivists do not have a special status or distinction from the rehabilitation of other inmates. All inmates receive the same level of development, with the same timeframe and stages applied to each inmate. The development of new inmates differs from that of established inmates, as each stage is adjusted accordingly.

The correctional system implemented at the Class II B Tebing Tinggi City Penitentiary is a consequence of the principal penalty in the criminal system of loss of liberty. The implementation of the correctional system is strengthened by the enactment of the Corrections Law, as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Corrections Law, which states that the Corrections System is a system that regulates the direction, boundaries, and methods of development of Inmates (WBP) based on Pancasila, implemented in an integrated manner between inmates, inmates, and the community to improve the quality of development.

Inmates at the Class II B Tebing Tinggi City Penitentiary are provided in two ways: intramural (within the correctional institution) and extramural (outside the correctional institution). Extramural development is also known as assimilation, namely the process of developing correctional inmates who have met certain requirements by integrating them into community life.

Extramural development is also carried out by the Correctional Center (hereinafter referred to as Bapas), a process called integration. This is the process



of developing inmates who have met certain requirements to live and reintegrate into society under the guidance and supervision of Bapas.

In principle, this development and guidance are carried out by correctional officers, namely correctional officers who carry out the duties of developing, protecting, and mentoring inmates. The guidance and guidance itself includes: development and guidance programs in the form of personality development activities and independence development activities. Personality development is directed at developing mental and character development to become whole human beings, devout, and responsible to themselves, their families, and the community. Meanwhile, independence development is directed at developing inmates' talents and skills so they can return to their role as free and responsible members of society.

Development of inmates in correctional institutions means treating inmates as inmates to develop them into good individuals. Based on this development, the targets that need to be developed are the personal and moral development of inmates, who are encouraged to develop a sense of self-respect in themselves and others, as well as a sense of responsibility to adapt to a peaceful and prosperous life in society, and subsequently, to develop the potential to become individuals with noble character and high morals.

The intent and purpose of the Corrections Law clearly state the desire of state administrators to create better conditions for developing inmates so that they can become useful in society. Most importantly, respect for inmates' rights is also given significant attention.

Competition among inmates while serving their sentences in correctional institutions is normal and is certainly found in almost all correctional institutions. Competition among inmates is not always negative; positive aspects can also be found, such as competition for achievement, whether in following prison regulations or producing specific products while working in workshops, among other development activities. Inmates who excel or demonstrate commendable behavior are given the rank of "leader inmate," where these leaders are entrusted with the responsibility of managing specific units within the correctional facility (such as health clinics and places of worship). These positions are awarded to inmates for their demonstrated achievements.

The current correctional system aims to provide guidance and mentoring so that inmates and correctional students can reintegrate into society, live devoutly and obey the law, and foster a peaceful, safe, and secure social life. Correctional institutions are places where inmates and correctional students are rehabilitated. Security and order are integral to the implementation of these programs. A safe





and orderly atmosphere within correctional facilities must be created. Ensuring an orderly life within correctional facilities requires mandatory rules and procedures, along with a mechanism for imposing disciplinary sanctions on all inmates.

In an effort to create a safe and orderly environment in correctional institutions, security measures are implemented based on the principle that prevention is better than cure. Security officers detect any signs of disturbances to security and order as early as possible. If a disturbance occurs in a correctional institution, security officers immediately take security measures to prevent the incident.

Disciplinary punishment is a form of enforcement of discipline for inmates who commit disciplinary violations. Disciplinary punishment is a punishment imposed on inmates as a result of committing an act that violates correctional institution rules and regulations. The application of disciplinary punishment to inmates requires first determining the extent of the disciplinary violation.

The punishment is administrative in nature, meaning it is imposed on inmates who violate the rules and regulations within the correctional institution, in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units, which regulates what is and is not permitted within the prison. The sanctions include temporary revocation of certain rights and a six-day period of solitary confinement, which can be extended for two additional six-day periods.

The types of violations committed by inmates can be minor, moderate, or serious. According to Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units, the type of punishment imposed is disciplinary. There are also three types of disciplinary punishments: minor, moderate, and severe.

#### 4. Conclusion

The legal provisions regarding the guidance process for inmates at the Class II B Penitentiary in Tebing Tinggi City are regulated by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units. Both regulations detail that inmates are required to comply with all written instructions, including explanations of penalties and disciplinary violations, ranging from minor, moderate, to severe.



The implementation of guidance for inmates at the Class II B Penitentiary in Tebing Tinggi City aims to provide guidance to inmates to develop them into good individuals. Upon their release from the Class II B Penitentiary, they are expected to be productive individuals and ready to live and thrive in society. Obstacles to the development of inmates at the Class II B Correctional Institution in Tebing Tinggi City include a lack of facilities and infrastructure for the development process, an overcrowding of inmates, a limited budget (funds), and a limited number of staff. Efforts to address these challenges include enhancing training programs for officers and inmates, improving and equipping the physical development facilities, and adding additional blocks or rooms.

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