

Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Inmates According to Law Number 22 of 2022 Concerning Corrections

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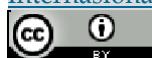
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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the implementation of the rights of correctional inmates based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which emphasizes a humanist approach in the correctional system. This law emphasizes that inmates still have basic rights, such as education, health, family visits, and mental and social training. Using normative-empirical research methods, this research examines the implementation of these regulations at the Medan Class I Penitentiary. The research results show that although these rights have been regulated in statutory regulations, their implementation still faces various obstacles, such as the limited number of correctional officers, overcapacity conditions, and a lack of facilities and health personnel. These obstacles hinder the optimization of the community system in achieving the goal of social reintegration for inmates. Therefore, strategic steps are needed from related parties to increase the effectiveness of providing the rights of inmates in order to achieve more optimal community goals.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila as the foundation of the state are referred to as the highest constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This is the highest law of the Indonesian nation which is the basis for the formation of regulations or laws that regulate a public interest which is essentially a regulation as part of regulating every need of the community. This means that the constitution provides a guarantee of legal protection for every community, not only providing legal protection, but also recognizing and upholding Human Rights (HAM).

Human Rights are rights that are inherent in humans since birth and are a gift that must be respected by the state, law, and government, and everyone for the sake of honoring human dignity and honor. In this case, the rights held by a person indicate that he has special rights that must be guaranteed. Human rights are also a set of principles that arise from values that become rules and regulate human behavior in relation to other humans, then formed into standards or principles, and emphasize more on moral aspects.

In the current era, the enforcement of human rights has become a concern for the State, Government and Indonesian Society. The many failures in fulfilling human rights make people tend to be indifferent to irrelevant and unfair legal regulations in people's lives. This makes public trust in every agency bad and declining. This also has an impact on the implementation of imprisonment for inmates in Indonesia

As a cultured and sovereign nation, the protection of human rights must be realized and fulfilled by every state institution for all people in Indonesia. The protection and provision of human rights not only applies to society in general, but also applies to inmates in correctional institutions. Correctional institutions must be able to uphold and enforce the Human Rights of inmates even though many inmates are perpetrators of criminal acts.

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections explains that Corrections are a criminal justice subsystem that enforces law in the field of treatment and guidance of prisoners, children, and inmates. With the change in prisons which are now correctional institutions, the purpose of prisons has also changed. Corrections aim to foster inmates so that they can return to society properly and have a positive impact.

Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections regulates the correctional system. The correctional system is a system regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of implementing the functions of the Correctional System in an integrated manner based on Pancasila and aims to make correctional inmates aware of their mistakes and improve the quality of inmates to be better and keep them away from committing criminal acts so that they can reintegrate into society.

In the correctional system, prisoners, correctional students have the right to receive spiritual and physical guidance, and are guaranteed their rights to practice worship, interact with outside parties, both family, and obtain information from both print and electronic media, obtain proper education and

so on. To implement the correctional system, the participation of the community and correctional officers is also needed in carrying out guidance.

The correctional system, in addition to aiming to restore correctional inmates to be better, the correctional system also aims to protect correctional inmates from the possibility of repeating criminal acts committed by correctional inmates in the past. This is an application and an inseparable part of the values contained in Pancasila.

Based on Article 3 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is stated that the correctional system is implemented based on the principles of:

a. Protection

A treatment given by correctional institutions to inmates in order to protect the community from being subject to criminal acts committed by inmates after completing their sentence of detention, as well as providing direction for provisions in their lives so that they can be useful in community life.

b. Non-discrimination

As a place that can change the behavior of inmates towards the mistakes they have made, correctional institutions strictly prohibit any discrimination against inmates. In this case, the Medan Class I Correctional Institution must provide the rights of inmates regardless of race, religion, gender, and ethnicity. The principle of non-discrimination is also regulated in the state constitution. Article 28D of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) guarantees the right of every individual to receive equal treatment before the law and the right to obtain employment without discrimination.

c. Humanity

The Medan Class I Correctional Institution provides every inmate, including prisoners and correctional students, with the right to receive protection and respect for their rights, and provides opportunities for inmates to improve themselves and reintegrate into society.

d. Mutual Cooperation

According to KBBI, mutual cooperation is working together or helping each other, and assisting one another. This is also applied in the correctional system where the correctional institution through officers encourages all inmates to work together and participate in doing all work in the correctional institution for the common good. This creates a disciplined attitude for inmates

e. Independence

Independence is an action that is owned by a person or individual in doing a job. Medan Class I Correctional Institution also provides training for inmates so that they can do work in correctional institutions, such as: welding training, handicraft training, and so on. This is done with the aim that after leaving prison, inmates can be independent by working for other people or opening their own businesses so that they can be useful in society.

f. Proportional

The principle of proportionality plays an important role in creating a just and humane correctional system. By emphasizing the balance between rights and

obligations, this principle helps ensure that the rehabilitation process is effective for inmates, so that inmates can return to society as better and more productive individuals.

g. Loss of freedom as the only suffering; and

This principle states that when someone commits a crime, he will be sentenced to prison. In prison, loss of freedom is the most bitter suffering felt by a person, because he cannot move freely to do what he wants. Despite the loss of freedom, there are also rights of inmates that must be fulfilled and respected. Thus, the purpose of the correctional system is not just punishment, but emphasizes the rehabilitation process.

h. Professionalism

The principle of professionalism is an important element in the correctional system. The professionalism of correctional officers in carrying out their duties is also the key to creating an effective correctional environment. This principle also aims to provide quality guidance to inmates.

The role of Correctional Institutions (Lapas) in the process of rehabilitating prisoners in Indonesia has a very important and complex dimension. Medan Class I Correctional Institution is tasked with carrying out correctional functions and is responsible for fulfilling the rights of prisoners as well as in implementing criminal sentences and carrying out rehabilitation tasks for prisoners as part of broader correctional goals.

Correctional Functions as regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections include:

- a. Services
- b. Guidance
- c. Community guidance
- d. Care
- e. Security; and
- f. Observation

Through the programs above, the Medan Class I Correctional Institution acts as an agent of transformation for prisoners. By giving them the opportunity to change their behavior, develop skills, and prepare for social reintegration.

To support the optimal rehabilitation and social reintegration process, the Medan Class I Correctional Institution also facilitates the social reintegration of prisoners so that they can return to the general public after their sentence is complete. By providing a bridge between prisoners and various external parties, such as family, community and others. The Medan Class I Correctional Institution helps ensure that the reintegration process runs smoothly and supports prisoners to maintain positive behavior. This is an important aspect in reducing the risk of recidivism, because it gives prisoners the opportunity to avoid re-involvement in crime after leaving the correctional institution (Lapas). Thus, the role of the Medan Class I Correctional Institution in the process of

rehabilitating prisoners has a positive impact on fulfilling the rights of correctional inmates.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting an in-depth discussion which will be presented in the form of a journal entitled "Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Inmates According to Law Number 22 of 2022 Concerning Corrections.

LITERATURE REVIEW

General Overview of Criminal and Penalty

A. Definition of Criminal and Penalty

Criminal is a punishment imposed by the state on someone who commits a crime, the punishment is given to create a deterrent effect on the perpetrator of the crime. Punishment is a process of giving sanctions or punishment to someone who is found guilty of committing a crime.

B. Purpose of Punishment

Punishment aims to provide guidance to people who commit crimes so that they do not cause repeated crimes in the future, and can change behavior so that they can be useful in society.

C. Theories of Punishment

1. Absolute Theory (Retribution)

This theory states that punishment is given because someone has been proven guilty of committing a crime.

2. Relative Theory (Purpose)

This theory states that punishment is a tool to enforce the law in community life. The imposition of punishment has certain goals such as improving attitudes and behavior, mentality, and preventing perpetrators of crimes from committing repeated crimes. This theory emphasizes more on prevention through the legal, intellectual, and morals of the perpetrator. The main objective of this theory is to protect society and achieve social welfare.

3. Combined Theory (Modern)

This theory combines the principles of relative (purpose) and absolute (retribution) as one unit. Punishment contains the nature of retribution as a moral criticism of wrong actions, and has the aim of changing the behavior of the perpetrator of the crime.

4. Types of Criminal Punishment

a. Principal punishment: Death penalty, Imprisonment, Detention, Fines, Coverage, Supervision, Social work.

b. Additional punishment: Revocation of certain rights, Confiscation of certain objects, Announcement of judge's verdict, Closure of all/part of the company for a certain period of time, Confiscation of certain goods and/or bills, Payment of compensation, Revocation of certain permits, Fulfillment of local customary obligations

General overview of Correctional Institutions

a. Definition of Correctional Institutions

Based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Correctional Institutions are a place for fostering prisoners and correctional students.

b. Principles of Correctional Institutions

The principles of Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are basic guidelines for fostering that must be understood by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, especially Lapas officers. There are 10 Principles of Correctional Institutions, namely:

1. Prisoner development is carried out with guidance, not torture
2. Prisoners are treated as human beings, not state revenge
3. Prisoners are developed to become good, confident, independent, active, and productive citizens
4. Prisoners are developed not to repeat criminal acts
5. Prisoners are developed to integrate healthily with society
6. Prisoners are developed by providing life provisions
7. Prisoners are developed by providing jobs that support efforts to increase production
8. Prisoners are developed by providing guidance and education based on Pancasila
9. Prisoners are developed by providing personality and independence development
10. Prisoners are developed by providing facilities that can support rehabilitative, corrective, and educational functions.

General Overview of Prisoners

a. Definition of Prisoners

A prisoner is a person who is serving a prison sentence because he has been proven to have committed a crime and is undergoing a development process in a correctional institution for the purpose of social reintegration.

b. Prisoner Rights

Prisoner Rights are the rights of every Indonesian citizen, including when they are found guilty by a judge and must serve their sentence in a Correctional Institution (Lapas). The rights of prisoners include:

- a. Carrying out worship according to their religion or beliefs.
- b. Receiving physical and mental care.
- c. Obtaining education, learning, recreational activities, and opportunities to develop themselves.
- d. Obtaining health services and food that meets nutritional standards.
- e. Obtaining access to information.
- f. Obtaining counseling and legal assistance.
- g. Submitting complaints or grievances.
- h. Accessing reading materials and mass media that are not prohibited.
- i. Being treated humanely and protected from torture, exploitation, negligence, violence, or acts that are harmful to the physical and mental.
- j. Receiving guarantees of work safety, wages, or premiums from work results.

- k. Obtaining social services.
- 1. Accepting or rejecting visits from family, advocates, companions, and the community.

METHODOLOGY

In conducting research, one of the things that must be considered is the object of research. The method used by the author in this research is the normative-empirical research method. The normative-empirical method is a legal research method that combines normative and empirical legal research. This method is used to examine the implementation of positive legal provisions factually in certain legal events that occur in society. The object of normative-empirical legal research, which can also be called normative-applied legal research, is legal research that examines the implementation or implementation of positive legal provisions (legislation) and contracts factually in every certain legal event that occurs in society in order to achieve predetermined goals.

RESEARCH RESULT

Implementation and fulfillment of the rights of correctional inmates according to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is a regulation that updates the regulations on correctional in Indonesia. This law replaces Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections which is considered no longer in accordance with the development of society in Indonesia. In this law, guidance for inmates is an important point that must be considered in order to achieve the goals of the guidance itself.

Guidance is one of the efforts that can be made to achieve social reintegration by restoring the lives of inmates to become good individuals and improving the quality of their personality. This is what the Medan Class I Correctional Institution does in fulfilling the rights of correctional inmates. The purpose of this guidance is so that every inmate is disciplined in every action and behavior, strengthening and fostering confidence so that they can return to being humans who obey the rules so that they can return to society in general.

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections emphasizes that the implementation of the fulfillment of mandatory rights must be given to correctional inmates. The implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of correctional inmates must be in accordance with applicable provisions so that there is no commotion between officers and correctional inmates. The creation of commotion between officers and inmates often occurs, this is due to the incompatibility of the implementation of the rights of inmates carried out by correctional officers, resulting in the suboptimal process of fostering inmates which results in the failure of the initial objectives of the correctional system. Therefore, the Class I Medan correctional institution through correctional officers is obliged to meet the needs of inmates in the process of social reintegration. This emphasizes that it is important to pay attention to the rights of inmates guaranteed by laws and regulations, so as not to cause commotion that causes riots in correctional institutions (Lapas). Therefore, correctional officers must provide education and direct each inmate to behave well in correctional

institutions. Article 1 number 6 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections explains that a prisoner is someone whose freedom has been taken away by the state for some time in a correctional institution. Unlike society in general who can do what they like, prisoners cannot do so, because certain of their rights are frozen. However, these prisoners must still get their rights as regulated in the law.

In Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, it is explained that prisoners have the right to education, teaching, and recreational activities as well as the opportunity to develop their potential. This is useful for each prisoner to have skills in themselves that will be provisions for them when they finish serving their sentence in a correctional institution. Article 1 paragraph (3) of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 regulates the education and teaching of prisoners. Education and teaching are efforts made to change the nature and behavior of prisoners so that they become human beings with character and influence, both in community life and in cultural life.

Article 9 of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning the Requirements and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Institution Residents states: "Every Correctional Institution is Obligated to Carry Out Education and Teaching Activities for Prisoners and Correctional Students". Class I Medan Correctional Institution is responsible for implementing correctional programs such as coaching for correctional inmates so that they gain knowledge if they leave the correctional institution. In this case, correctional inmates do not only get their rights regarding coaching, Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections explains the rights obtained by correctional inmates, including:

- a. carry out worship in accordance with the beliefs and beliefs or religions held by the inmates;
in its implementation, the Class 1 Medan Penitentiary is required to facilitate every inmate to be able to carry out religious obligations according to those held by each inmate, such as providing mosques, churches, and temples, so that every inmate can carry out their respective religious obligations.
- b. get proper education, teaching, and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop their potential;
The Penitentiary is not a place to punish and torture inmates, but rather a place to provide education and guidance. The Class 1 Medan Penitentiary provides education and teaching to inmates to increase their insight and improve their cognitive abilities. In addition to education on citizenship, entrepreneurship, and religion, inmates also have the opportunity to participate in recreational activities and free daily physical exercise outside the residential room. Inmates also have additional time for daily entertainment activities, arts, developing skills and daily physical exercise outside the residential room.
- c. Submit complaints and/or grievances;
Submitting complaints and grievances experienced by inmates to correctional officers such as water outages, lights, leaking room walls,

broken bathroom doors, sick inmates, and even other small things, are the responsibility of correctional officers that must be carried out by correctional officers. That way, inmates will build better relationships with correctional officers.

d. Getting legal counseling and legal assistance;

Legal counseling for correctional inmates (WBP) is an activity that aims to provide legal knowledge to correctional inmates. This counseling is expected to increase legal awareness of correctional inmates and reduce the potential for violations of the law in the future.

Legal counseling for correctional inmates can be carried out by various parties, such as: Legal Counseling Team, Legal Aid Institute (LBH), Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution also collaborates with legal aid institutions (LBH) to provide legal assistance to inmates in correctional institutions. The legal assistance is in the form of legal assistance in the court process (litigation), both at the Police, Prosecutor's Office and Trial levels which include all cases, both Criminal, Civil and State Administrative. This counseling is expected to increase legal awareness of correctional inmates and reduce the possibility of violations in the future.

e. Get a guarantee of work safety, wages, or work bonus;

In the Class 1 Medan Correctional Institution, correctional inmates are given an accent to make various types of handicrafts that can become rupiah as income for correctional inmates, therefore the correctional institution provides a guarantee of safety to every inmate while doing work, so that their production and productivity increase in working. The form of guarantee provided by the correctional institution is to pay attention to the equipment and materials used by inmates while doing work. If the equipment is damaged and unusable, then the correctional officer must replace the equipment. If the materials are used up, then the officer must provide new stock. If an accident occurs at work to a correctional inmate, the officers immediately take action to take them to the correctional clinic for treatment. The distribution of proceeds from the sale of production goods obtained by correctional inmates is divided into two with the correctional institution, where 50% of the proceeds go to the correctional institution with the intention of purchasing equipment and fulfilling materials for the work interests of the inmates themselves.

f. Obtain reading materials and follow mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited;

Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution also provides access for every correctional inmate to be able to find out the latest news through TV broadcasts that have been provided in each residential block. Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution also provides a mini library so that every correctional inmate can read books to increase the insight of correctional inmates.

- g. Receive humane treatment and be protected from acts of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and all acts that endanger the physical and mental;

One of the rights of prisoners listed in Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections is the right to receive humane treatment. This is because correctional inmates are part of Indonesian society and must receive serious attention from various levels of society so that they can live a peaceful life. Prisoners are ordinary people who make mistakes, and they must be put in correctional institutions to be educated to become good and rational people. They must not be tortured, beaten, or treated inhumanely in any way that violates Human Rights.

- h. Receive treatment, both physical and spiritual;

In its implementation, the Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution provides physical and spiritual programs to prisoners with the aim of building their character and personality to be better than before. These programs are also implementations of correctional institutions and aim to build the character and mentality of prisoners to become pious, independent, and responsible people

and the purpose of these programs is to develop the mentality of prisoners and their character to become pious people, and responsible to themselves, their families, and the community.

- i. Get proper health services and food according to nutritional needs;

The implementation of health services provided by the Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution is a right that must be received by all correctional inmates, this is stated in Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Health services provided by the Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution include: routine monthly medical check-up services, medicines, hospital referrals, decent beds, a healthy environment, nutritious food, rehabilitative health services, such as medical rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and vocational rehabilitation. This provides legal certainty regarding the obligation to provide the best possible service so that correctional goals are achieved.

- j. Get information services;

Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (KIP) regulates information services for everyone, including prisoners. Through this Regulation, correctional institutions provide information services to inmates to find out information about developments in the outside world. These information services are provided in the form of television, newspapers, or newspapers. In this way, these information services can provide access for prisoners to find, evaluate, and use information effectively that can be used to solve problems and make decisions and support learning during detention.

- k. Obtain social services; and

Social services are actions that aim to help a person, group, or community unit to meet their needs. In correctional institutions, social services are also provided to inmates. The forms of social services provided are;

1. Skills Training

This training aims to hone the skills or abilities of correctional inmates in sewing, carpentry, or cooking. These skills are always carried out by correctional institutions as provisions for inmates in the future.

2. Psychological Counseling

Medan Class 1 Correctional Institution provides psychological counseling guidance to all correctional inmates. Providing psychological counseling is a form of responsibility of correctional institutions towards correctional inmates. The purpose of psychological counseling is to find out the complaints of each correctional inmate such as stress and trauma while serving their sentence. This counseling is carried out by correctional institutions in order to prevent suicide in correctional inmates.

3. Accepting or rejecting visits from family, advocates, companions, and the community.

Every correctional inmate can reject or accept visits from anyone including family, advocates, companions, and the community, this is stated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. If a prisoner receives visits from various parties, the prison through the prison officer will provide time for visiting according to the visiting hours regulations. In terms of visiting, the family or advocate must follow all prison rules, such as not being allowed to bring sharp objects, matches, and smuggling narcotics.

In addition to the rights stated in Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022, Article 10 paragraph 1 explains that prisoners who have met certain requirements without exception are also entitled to:

- a. Remission;
- b. Conditional leave;
- c. Leave before release;
- d. Leave to visit or be visited by family;
- e. Assimilation
- f. Conditional release; and
- g. Other rights in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations

Each of these prisoner rights must be implemented and fulfilled in accordance with government regulations, namely Law No. 32 of 1999 concerning the Conditions and Procedures for the Implementation of Corrections, which has been amended by Government Regulation No. 28 of 2006, and then amended again by Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012. This includes provisions in the form of prisoners' rights that have been discussed previously. Therefore, correctional inmates have certain rights that can only be obtained by fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the Law. In addition, correctional officers have the authority to protect and guide inmates without these conditions. In particular, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and its staff have the responsibility to protect and fulfill the rights of prisoners properly.

2. Obstacles in Fulfilling the Rights of Correctional Inmates According to Law Number 22 of 2022

The Medan Class I Correctional Institution in fulfilling the rights of correctional inmates does not always run well. There are things that cause correctional institutions to be unable to fulfill the rights of correctional inmates evenly. In correctional institutions, there are always obstacles in the process of fulfilling rights, be it obstacles from outside, obstacles from officers, and even obstacles from the inmates themselves. Thus, correctional institutions cannot run optimally due to the obstacles experienced. These obstacles are important aspects that need to be considered by correctional institutions. The obstacles experienced by the Medan Class I Correctional Institution include:

a. Lack of correctional officers

The lack of correctional officers is an obstacle that deserves further attention by correctional institutions, the lack of correctional officers makes correctional institutions slow in overcoming problems in correctional institutions. In Class 1 Medan Penitentiary, riots often occur between inmates, these riots arise due to disharmony between inmates when carrying out an activity, with limited officers, the riots will be difficult to deal with, considering that riots in correctional institutions involve all inmates participating in the riots. Therefore, correctional institutions must add personnel to maintain order and security for inmates in correctional institutions.

b. Overcapacity

Overcapacity is a condition where the number of inmates exceeds the capacity of the correctional institution. Excess capacity in correctional institutions makes correctional officers work extra hard to provide services to inmates, especially in Health and Education services. Overcapacity is not a new problem, this problem often occurs in every Correctional Institution UPT throughout Indonesia. With excess capacity, all inmates will not get good service, and the development program that will be implemented will not get optimal results.

c. Lack of Facilities and Health Workers

The lack of facilities and health workers is one of the things that needs to be considered in the health recovery experienced by inmates of correctional institutions. This happens because many inmates experience health problems such as scabies, itching due to wounds, infections, and skin diseases. Facilities for recovering health problems experienced by inmates are a serious obstacle and require special attention. In this case, Correctional Institutions must have adequate clinics for every inmate who experiences health problems. Complete medical equipment facilities also affect health workers so that they can handle the health of inmates quickly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Class I Medan Penitentiary has an important role in the implementation of the rights and development of inmates. The rights of inmates are implemented and developed by the correctional institution in order to change the attitudes and behavior of inmates so that they grow into people who obey the rules in the future. In carrying out this task, the correctional institution

must design and implement every development program and facilitate the entire reintegration process of inmates. The creation of positive changes in the behavior of inmates, as well as a decrease in the rate of repeated crime is a form of the success of the correctional institution in fulfilling the rights and development of inmates and providing opportunities for inmates to become productive people in society after completing their detention period.

2. The obstacles faced by Class I Medan Penitentiary are quite numerous. This is the cause of the less than optimal correctional officers in providing and fulfilling the rights of inmates. In the implementation of the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in Correctional Institutions, correctional officers should also improve facilities and infrastructure because they are still very minimal, especially with the number of inmates being over capacity, because this can cause riots. Correctional institutions must also take a communicative approach to inmates so that the fulfillment of inmates' rights can be carried out properly.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

In compiling this article, it is acknowledged that there are several aspects that still need improvement, especially related to language, writing techniques, and presentation of information. The researcher greatly appreciates constructive feedback from readers to improve the quality of this article.

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