

OPTIMIZING THE PROVISION OF INMATE COACHING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FULFILLING THE RIGHT TO PAROLE AND REMISSION OF INMATES (Study at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung)

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Abstrak

Keywords:

*Prisoner Development,
Remission,
Parole,
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SPPN .*

This study aims to analyze the mechanism of assessment of behavior and progress of inmate development in fulfilling the right to parole and remission and identify factors that hinder its implementation in the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. This study uses a normative juridical approach and an empirical juridical approach with descriptive research specifications. Data was obtained through literature studies and interviews, then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study showed that the granting of remission and parole was carried out based on the results of the assessment of the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) through the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN) which includes aspects of personality, independence, compliance with discipline, and participation in coaching programs. This assessment is the basis for proposing the right of integration to the Directorate General of Corrections. The implementation of coaching still faces various obstacles, including limited quality of human resources, suboptimal technical guidelines and assessment systems, low family support, and societal stigma against former inmates. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the competence of officers, improve the coaching system, and strengthen cooperation with families and the community so that the fulfillment of the right to remission and parole can be carried out more effectively and support the success of the social reintegration of prisoners.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state of law (*rechtstaat*) as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that Indonesia is a state of



law(Jainah et al., 2020). The consequence of these provisions is that all government administration, law enforcement, and protection of citizens' rights must be based on the applicable law(Akmal, 2023). Although the 1945 Constitution only contains basic norms, its implementation is further elaborated through various laws and regulations as part of the national legal system. One of the branches of law that has an important role in maintaining public order is criminal law, which consists of general criminal law and special criminal law, including narcotics crimes. Although specifically regulated, the application of criminal sanctions against narcotics crimes still refers to general provisions as stipulated in Article 10 of the Criminal Code (KUHP)(Cahyono, 2023).

Criminal acts are any act that is contrary to the law and disrupts the order of community life so that the perpetrator is subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations(Aristo & Ma'ruf, 2020). One form of criminal implementation is imprisonment which is carried out in Correctional Institutions (Lapas)(Susanto et al., 2022). As part of the *integrated criminal justice system*, prisons not only function as a place for prison sentences, but also as a coaching institution that aims to shape prisoners into individuals who realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and are able to reintegrate with society. This paradigm is emphasized through Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which shifts the orientation of punishment from mere punishment to coaching, rehabilitation, and social reintegration based on respect for human dignity(Kamalludin et al., 2025).

In the implementation of correctional functions, prisoners have various rights guaranteed by the state, including the right to remission and parole(Fernando & Natalis, 2026). The granting of remission is not a form of government mercy, but a right given to prisoners who meet administrative and substantive requirements in accordance with legal provisions. The policy reflects respect for human rights as well as the implementation of Pancasila values that uphold the equal position of every citizen before the law. In addition to reducing the prison term, remission serves as an instrument to encourage inmates to follow the coaching program properly and as a motivation to improve behavior during their sentence(Maheshwari, 2026).

The urgency of granting remission is further strengthened through the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 7 of 2022 which regulates the terms and procedures for granting remission, assimilation, parole, parole, leave before release, and leave to visit family(Pifferi, 2024). Juridically, remission is part of the implementation of the goals of the correctional system as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. From a psychological aspect, the provision of remission can increase the motivation of prisoners to behave well, reduce mental pressure during their sentences, and reduce the possibility of recidivism. In addition, remission also has legal implications in the form of accelerating the fulfillment of the requirements to obtain parole so as to support the gradual social reintegration process of prisoners(Hartono et al., 2025).

The right to remission and parole is part of the human rights protection that remains inherent in every prisoner even though his or her freedom is limited by a court decision. Therefore, the implementation of the provision of these rights must be based on an objective, transparent, and accountable mechanism in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. In addition to providing legal certainty for inmates, this policy also contributes to reducing the problem of *overcrowding* in correctional institutions, so that the implementation of coaching can take place more effectively and provide better

opportunities for inmates to prepare themselves to return to society (Bunyamin et al., 2025).

The mechanism for granting remission and parole is carried out through the recommendation of the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) which is tasked with evaluating the development of the personality, behavior, and compliance of inmates during the coaching program. The results of the evaluation are the basis for determining the eligibility of prisoners to obtain conditional rights. This mechanism is an implementation of the correctional system that emphasizes sustainable, objective, and respect-oriented coaching for human rights. Thus, the effectiveness of the coaching program is a very decisive factor in the fulfillment of the right to remission and parole for prisoners.

Although normatively the government has provided a comprehensive legal basis regarding the implementation of the development and provision of prisoners' rights, its implementation in the field has not been fully optimal. Based on empirical conditions in the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, there are still various obstacles, such as the limited number of correctional officers, inadequate coaching facilities and infrastructure, high occupancy rates (*overcrowding*), limited sustainable coaching programs, and the lack of fulfillment of administrative and substantive requirements by some inmates to obtain remission and parole. These conditions show that the fulfillment of prisoners' rights is greatly influenced by the effectiveness of the implementation of institutional coaching and governance in correctional institutions.

Based on this description, it can be seen that there is a gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*. Normatively, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections has provided guarantees for prisoners' rights to receive coaching, remission, and parole if they meet the specified requirements. However, in practice, there are still various obstacles that hinder the optimization of the fulfillment of these rights. Therefore, this study is important to analyze the optimization of the implementation of inmate coaching in fulfilling the right to parole and remission in the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung, as well as formulate efforts that can be made to increase the effectiveness of the correctional system in realizing the goals of coaching and protecting the rights of inmates.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses two approaches, namely the normative juridical approach and the empirical approach. The normative juridical approach is carried out through the study of positive legal norms, legal principles, doctrines, legal theories, and laws and regulations related to the implementation of prisoner development, remission, and parole, with data obtained through literature studies on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials (Majid et al., 2018). Meanwhile, an empirical approach is used to examine the implementation of these legal provisions in practice through observation of the facts that occur in the field, so that the effectiveness of the implementation of the coaching program in fulfilling the right to remission and parole as well as its impact on changes in prisoner behavior and efforts to prevent recidivism in correctional institutions can be known.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Mechanism of Assessment of Behavior and Coaching Progress Affects the Approval of the Granting of Prisoners' Rights by the Directorate General of Corrections at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung

The granting of rights in the form of remission and parole is one of the important instruments in the correctional system that aims to encourage the success of the prisoner development process. This right is not only understood as a reduction in the prison term, but also as a form of state appreciation for prisoners who show changes in behavior during the coaching period. From the perspective of the modern correctional system, remission is part of rehabilitation and social reintegration efforts that are oriented towards the formation of the prisoner's personality so that they are able to return to becoming law-abiding members of society. Therefore, the granting of remission is not given automatically, but must be based on the results of an assessment of the behavior, compliance, and development of inmate coaching while serving a sentence in a correctional institution.

Normatively, the mechanism for granting remission has been regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation Number 20 of 2024, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 7 of 2022. The entire regulation emphasizes that every inmate has the right to remission as long as they meet administrative and substantive requirements. Administrative requirements are related to the completeness of documents and legal status of prisoners, while substantive requirements include good behavior, compliance with correctional institution rules, and active participation in all coaching programs. Thus, the granting of remission is an implementation of the principle of legal certainty as well as a form of respect for human rights that remain inherent in prisoners even though their freedom is limited by court decisions.

Based on the results of an interview with Putranti Rahayu as the Head of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, it is known that the mechanism for granting remission is basically the authority of the Minister which in its implementation is delegated to the Directorate General of Corrections through a tiered administrative system. Prior to the enactment of the digital system, the mechanism referred to Presidential Decree Number 174 of 1999 which gave authority to the Head of Regional Office on behalf of the Minister to determine the granting of remission. Currently, the mechanism has undergone a transformation through the Correctional Database System (SDP), so that the process of proposing, verifying, and approving remission is carried out in an integrated manner. The digitalization shows a change in correctional administration governance towards a more effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable system.

The implementation of the mechanism begins with an assessment of the development of inmate behavior while participating in the coaching program. The assessment is carried out objectively by the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) which has the authority to evaluate aspects of personality, discipline, compliance with discipline, and inmates' participation in personality development and independence activities. The results of the assessment then became the basis for providing recommendations to the Head of the Correctional Institution regarding the eligibility of inmates to be proposed for remission or parole. Thus, the decision to grant rights is not based on subjective considerations, but is the result of an evaluation carried out collectively based on indicators that have been determined in laws and regulations.

In practice, the assessment of prisoner behavior has a very decisive role because it is directly related to the fulfillment of substantive requirements. Prisoners who violate the rules and are recorded in Register F automatically lose the opportunity to obtain remission during the current period. This provision shows that remission functions as a coaching instrument that motivates inmates to maintain discipline and obey all applicable provisions while serving their sentences. On the other hand, inmates who consistently show positive behavior changes, actively participate in coaching programs, and have never committed a violation have a greater chance of obtaining a reduction in their sentence in accordance with applicable provisions.

In addition to behavioral factors, regulations also provide restrictions on groups of inmates who do not meet the requirements for remission. Based on Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022, remission cannot be given to inmates sentenced to death or life imprisonment, inmates with a criminal sentence of less than six months, inmates who are serving disciplinary sentences, inmates who are undergoing the Leave Ahead of Release program, inmates who are serving a prison sentence in lieu of a fine, or recidivists who have not met certain requirements. The restriction is a form of application of the *prudential principle* so that the granting of rights does not ignore the purpose of the crime, the interests of the community, and the sense of justice.

According to the author's analysis, the restriction does not contradict the principle of human rights because the right to obtain remission is not an absolute *right*, but a *conditional right*. This means that the state is still obliged to provide opportunities for prisoners to obtain a reduction in their sentence, but its implementation must be based on the fulfillment of the requirements that have been set by laws and regulations. This concept is in line with the theory of the purpose of modern punishment which places crime not only as a means of *retributive justice*, but also as an instrument of rehabilitation and resocialization so that prisoners have the opportunity to improve themselves before returning to society.

The results of the study also show that the assessment mechanism applied at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution has utilized the Correctional Database System as a documentation medium for all inmate development activities. Every development of behavior, violation of discipline, participation in coaching programs, and fulfillment of administrative requirements is recorded electronically and becomes the basis for the verification process by the Directorate General of Corrections. The system not only improves administrative efficiency, but also strengthens the principles of accountability, transparency, and objectivity in granting prisoners' rights. Thus, the opportunity for abuse of authority and data manipulation can be minimized because the entire process is digitally documented and can be monitored in stages.

The mechanism for proposing remission at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung begins with an assessment by the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) of all aspects of coaching that have been undergone by inmates. Based on the results of an interview with Gustin Anggraeni as the Head of the Prisoner and Fostered Children Development Section, it is known that every proposal for remission must obtain a recommendation from the TPP before being submitted by the Head of the Correctional Institution to the Minister through the Head of the Regional Office and the Directorate General of Corrections. The assessment includes compliance with discipline, personality development, participation in coaching programs, and a track record of behavior while

serving a sentence. All supporting data is verified through the Correctional Database System (SDP) so that every remission proposal is based on objectively documented and accountable data. The mechanism shows that the granting of remission does not only depend on the length of the sentence that has been served, but is also influenced by the quality of coaching and behavior changes shown by the prisoners.

In its implementation, the Correctional Database System functions as an administrative instrument as well as a means of supervision over all stages of granting prisoners' rights. This system contains the identity of the inmates, the criminal period, the results of coaching evaluations, records of disciplinary violations, and the completeness of administrative documents that are requirements for proposing remission. Through the digital system, the verification process can be carried out more quickly, accurately, and transparently, thereby reducing the potential for administrative errors and data manipulation. Digitalization also strengthens coordination between Correctional Institutions, Regional Offices, and the Directorate General of Corrections in the decision-making process. Thus, the implementation of SDP is the implementation of the principles of *good governance*, especially the principles of accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, and legal certainty in public services in the field of corrections.

The results of the study show that there are several types of remission that can be given to inmates in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, namely General Remission, Special Remission, Additional Remission, and Decade Remission. General Remission is given every August 17 as a form of state appreciation on the commemoration of the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia, while Special Remission is given on religious holidays according to the religion of the prisoners. In addition, Additional Remission can be given to inmates who show certain achievements, such as providing services to the state, performing actions that are beneficial to humanity, or playing an active role in supporting coaching activities in the Correctional Institution. The Decade Remission is a remission given at a certain momentum in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Each type of remission has different requirements and the amount of sentence reduction, but all of them are still based on the results of evaluation of the behavior and development of inmate development.

Based on the results of an interview with Ubaidillah Rusman as an officer of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, it is known that the calculation of the criminal term as the basis for granting remission begins from the time the inmate undergoes the first period of detention, including the detention period before the court decision acquires permanent legal force. The policy reflects respect for the rights of prisoners because all periods of detention that have been served are still considered as part of the criminal period. Furthermore, the amount of remission is given progressively according to the length of the criminal period that has been served as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation Number 20 of 2024, and Permenkumham Number 7 of 2022. The arrangement provides legal certainty while ensuring fair treatment for every inmate who meets the requirements.

From the perspective of correctional law, the behavior assessment mechanism has a very close correlation with the success of the coaching program. Remission is essentially not just a form of reducing the prison term, but a coaching instrument designed to encourage inmates to show changes in attitudes, increase legal awareness, and build social responsibility before returning to society. The threat of losing the right to remission due to disciplinary violations has proven to be a factor that encourages inmates to comply

with discipline, actively participate in coaching activities, and maintain behavior during their sentences. Thus, the behavior assessment system not only functions as an administrative basis for granting remission, but also as a means of *behavioral control* that supports the achievement of correctional goals.

Furthermore, the granting of remission also has legal implications for the fulfillment of the right to parole. The reduction of the sentence obtained by prisoners will accelerate the fulfillment of the requirement to serve two-thirds of the sentence which is one of the main conditions for applying for parole. In addition, remission contributes to reducing *overcrowding* in correctional institutions because eligible inmates can enter the social reintegration stage more quickly. From a sociological perspective, this mechanism provides an opportunity for inmates to return to carrying out their social functions responsibly after receiving adequate coaching. Therefore, remission not only provides benefits for inmates, but also supports the effectiveness of the implementation of the correctional system as a whole.

Based on the results of the research and analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the mechanism of assessing behavior and coaching progress has a very significant influence on the approval of the granting of prisoners' rights by the Directorate General of Corrections at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. The assessment carried out through the Correctional Observer Team, supported by the use of the Correctional Database System and administrative supervision in stages, has reflected the application of the principles of legal certainty, accountability, objectivity, and professionalism in granting remission. However, improvements to behavioral assessment indicators, strengthening digital systems, increasing human resource capacity, and stricter supervision are still needed to minimize the potential for subjectivity and abuse of authority. Thus, the provision of remission can really function as an effective coaching instrument in realizing the goals of the correctional system, which is to form inmates to become law-aware individuals, able to improve themselves, and ready to return to productive integration in the midst of community life.

Inhibiting Factors in the Provision of Prisoner Coaching in Correctional Institutions in the Fulfillment of Parole and Remission Rights for Inmates in Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution Bandar Lampung

Based on empirical data from interviews with the Head of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, it was identified that the inhibiting factors in the implementation of the development of inmates, especially related to the fulfillment of the rights to Parole (PB) and remission, include the following aspects:

a. Cultural Factor

These cultural barriers stem from the perspective and sociological resistance of society towards female inmates, which indirectly affects the effectiveness of out-of-prison coaching programs such as assimilation and integration. The negative stigma that is strongly embedded in the patriarchal culture of society often positions female ex-convicts as subjects that are difficult to re-accept, thus hindering the community-based correction process.

On the other hand, from the perspective of the sociology of law enforcement, ideally the formation of a legal culture that supports social integration should be encouraged from the beginning of the judicial process. If the culture of compromise through family mediation or restorative justice can be optimized by law enforcement officials in the pre-

adjudication phase, the accumulation of housing density in prisons can be suppressed. However, in the execution phase at the Bandar Lampung Women's Prison, this cultural barrier is more manifested in the lack of support from the social and family environment in helping to fulfill the substantive requirements of female inmates to return to society through remission and parole.

- b. The quality of human resources in the State Prison is still low because the majority of Supervisory Officers/Correctional Employees have high school education.

Significant internal obstacles in the implementation of the coaching program at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution are rooted in the quality and qualification aspects of Human Resources (HR) of correctional officers. Based on empirical data, the majority of supervisory officers or correctional employees still have a formal education background at the high school level.

This objective condition was emphasized by Gustin Anggraeni as the Head of the Section for the Development of Prisoners and Fostered Children of the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung, who stated that the factors that hinder operations in fulfilling the right to Parole (PB) and remission for prisoners include:

- a. Limited human resources who have expertise in various fields of science needed to support the optimal implementation of the Remission program.
- b. There has been no synergy with related agencies or institutions, especially universities, in carrying out research and scientific studies that can be used as the basis for the development and evaluation of the Remission program.
- c. There is still a low involvement of inmate families in providing support during the coaching process. In addition, the existence of negative stigma attached by families and communities to former inmates (inmates) causes some families to feel reluctant to accept their presence in the family environment and society.

Obstacles that originate from within the inmates are centered on compliance with the institutional sanction rules. Based on the statement of Frendy Monika as an Officer of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, every form of disciplinary violation, such as involvement in fights between inmates, has direct implications for the cancellation of the right to propose remission. However, at the empirical level, the issue of the accuracy of disciplinary law enforcement arises. Fights are often triggered by unilateral provocations from other inmates, but in their settlement, inmates who are positioned as victims or simply responding to defensive actions are often collectively sanctioned. The weak separation of the role of the main actors (*intellectual der*) in the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) session is a crucial obstacle, because it sacrifices the conditional rights of prisoners who objectively actually have good faith to pursue coaching.

Based on the description that has been explained, it can be analyzed that there are a number of factors that hinder the effectiveness of providing remission to change the behavior of inmates as well as efforts to reduce the risk of recidivism in the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. These obstacles not only come from internal institutional factors, but are also influenced by external factors.

From the internal aspect, the obstacles faced include the limited quality of human resources in correctional institutions, considering that most of the coaching officers or correctional employees have an educational background at the high school level (high

school) or equivalent. In addition, the implementation of the remission program has also not been supported by experts from various disciplines that are in accordance with the needs of the program. On the other hand, cooperation with related agencies, especially universities, in the implementation of research and scientific studies as material for the evaluation and development of remission programs has also not been carried out optimally.

Meanwhile, from the external aspect, the culture that develops in the community is still one of the obstacles in the process of fostering inmates. The low involvement of families in providing support during the prison term, coupled with the still strong negative stigma attached to former inmates, causes some families to feel reluctant to accept their whereabouts. This condition can ultimately hinder the process of social reintegration of prisoners after returning to the community.

According to the author's analysis, the most dominant inhibiting factor in the fulfillment of the right to remission lies in the law enforcement factor, where the correctional apparatus plays a central role in the proposal process. However, in the reality of law enforcement in the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, there is often a gap between the normative role that should be carried out and the factual actions in the field. Obstacles that have not been implemented optimally by law enforcement are marked by delays in the process of issuing remission decrees. The delay in handing over the execution of the remission decision from the Directorate General of Corrections to the inmates is essentially rooted in operational technical obstacles at the local level, such as delays in synchronizing and uploading administrative data into the Correctional Database System due to limited official internet facilities, resulting in the existence of several inmates whose remission rights are delayed.

In addition, community factors, in this case the inmates themselves are also a crucial obstacle in the implementation of remission. The low awareness and understanding of the law among inmates makes them tend to ignore the applicable regulations, pretend to obey the rules, and even openly violate the rules of conduct in prisons such as being involved in disciplinary actions or fights. As a result, inmates only obey the law when under direct supervision by officers because law enforcement is still considered a frightening instrument, and this pattern of pseudo-compliance becomes a major obstacle in qualifying for good behavior as a key indicator of obtaining remission.

Based on the results of an interview with Amiek Diah Ambarwati as the Head of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, it was stated that the evaluation agenda for the Personality and Independence Development program is held periodically every month for each worker correctional assisted citizen (WBP). The accumulation of the results of the monthly evaluation is then formally reported in the form of a Personality Report and an Independence Report Card published at the end of each semester, where this document serves as one of the main indicator bases in determining the eligibility of the inmates to obtain the right to legal integration.

1. The assessment aspects of Personality Development consist of:

a. Implementation of Personality Development Program in the Religious Field

The Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution Bandar Lampung constructs the vision and mission of a personality development program that focuses on restoring spiritual relationships between inmates and God in order to realize people with noble character. The method of actualizing spiritual guidance in prisons is implemented through lecture guidance or *tausiah* as well as the movement to eradicate *hijaiyah* illiteracy for

adherents of Islam, deepening of the Bible material of the old and new testaments and devotional services for Christians, to facilitating routine worship for Hindu and Buddhist believers.

b. Implementation of Coaching Programs in the Field of Sports

The implementation of routine sports programs is carried out using classical methods, both in groups and individually, through technical briefing instruments, motivational stimulation, and simulation of physical games.

c. Implementation of Coaching Programs in the Field of Arts

The formulation of the implementation of routine arts coaching is realized into two cluster methods, namely group and individual approaches, which are carried out through the stages of giving directions, delivering art materials, and integrated exercises.

d. Implementation of Coaching Programs in the Intellectual Field

Methods that are oriented in the implementation of personality development on intellectual aspects that are held regularly include a combination of lectures, interactive discussion rooms, case simulations, and the provision of counseling counseling that runs consistently according to the schedule.

e. Implementation of Coaching Programs in the Field of State Awareness

Methods that are internalized in personality development in aspects of national and state awareness for the inmates include: direct interaction patterns that prioritize a family approach; coaching orientation that is persuasive-educational; programs that run in a planned, continuous, and systematic manner; maintenance and escalation of security that is adaptive to the field situation; and optimization of approaches individually and in groups.

2. The assessment aspect of Independence Development consists of 2 main elements, namely:

a. Productive Work Activities

Performance measurement of productive work activities is formulated into 4 (four) evaluation indicators, including:

- Compliance Rate: assessed based on the number of WBP attendance in 1 month. The level of compliance of WBP is grouped into 4 categories, namely very compliant, compliant, less compliant and non-compliant.
- Skill Level: assessed based on WBP's ability to carry out work activities and the quality of the goods/services it produces. The skill level of WBP is grouped into 3 categories, namely beginners, skilled and advanced
- Productivity: it is assessed based on the number of products produced, which has an impact on the amount of premiums it receives. WBP productivity is grouped into 3 categories, namely productive, less productive and unproductive.
- Premium Achievement: assessed based on the rupiah value received by WBP in return for productive work activities carried out. Premium achievement is grouped into 3 categories, namely high, medium and low.

b. Skills Training

The assessment of skills training activities is carried out on 3 aspects, namely attendance rate, compliance with training regulations and certificate acquisition.

Based on an interview with *Mrs. Agus Ritnawati as the Head of Work Activities*, she said that the achievements of the independence activity program at the Bandar

Lampung class IIA women's prison are:

1. Achievements of the Independence Training Program

a. Certified Training

In 2026, in the January-May period, certified training has been carried out which was attended by 80 inmates as follows:

- 1) Skill Training activities in the field of frozen food production in collaboration with "Moroloko Cafe" with a total of 20 WBP participants.
- 2) Skills Training activities in the field of Culinary SMEs in collaboration with "Moroloko Cafe" with a total of 20 WBP participants.
- 3) Skills Training Activities in the field of Culinary SMEs (Phase II) in collaboration with "Moroloko Cafe" with a total of 20 WBP participants.
- 4) Skill Training activities in the field of Screen Printing Services in collaboration with DAB Screen Printing with a total of 20 WBP participants.

b. Self-Paced Training

- Independent training that has been carried out in 2026 is as follows:

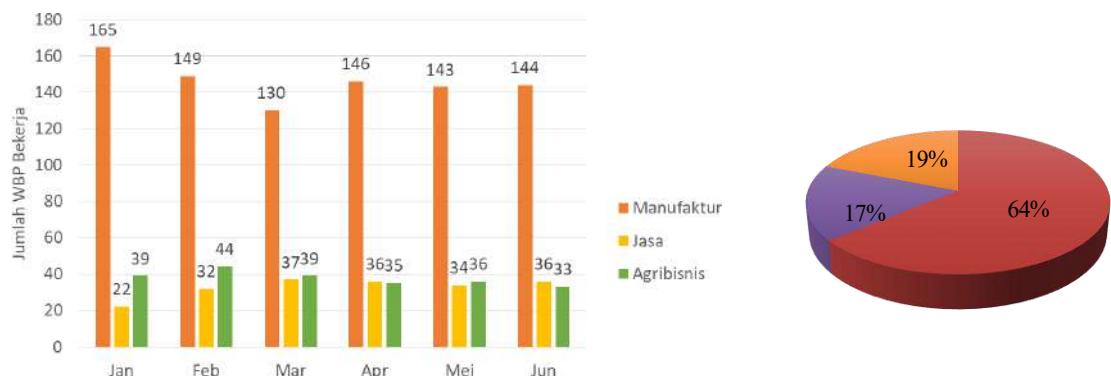
MO NTHS	FIELD	MATERIAL	NUMB ER OF PARTICIPA NTS
May Dan June	Embroidery Carpet	Embroidery Carpet	20
	Living room	Haircut	10
	Culinary UKM	Ice Jelly Making	5
	Screen printing	DTF and Digital Sublim Screen Printing	10
	Düsseldorf	Nastar Cake	10
	Bioflock	Aquaculture of Biofloc Systems	10

Achievements of the Productive Work Activities Program

Productive work activities were attended by Correctional Assisted Residents who had gone through the assessment stage and received approval from the TPP Session. Productive work activities are carried out in 3 activity areas with the number and level of skills changing dynamically in each area from month to month, because every month there are several new WBPs and several WBPs who get freedom.

The dynamics of the number of workers and skill levels in each work area are as illustrated in the following graph:

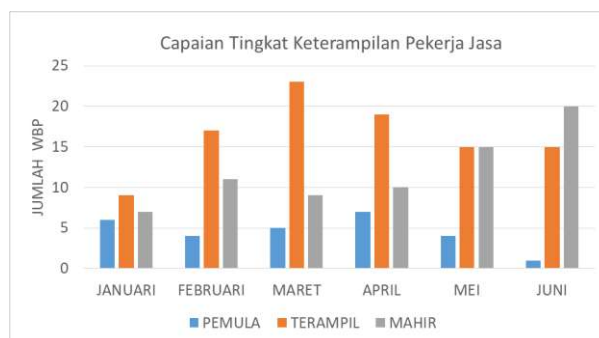
Graph of Number of Employees



In the period from January to June 2026, the average number of working WBPs is 220 WBPs with the composition of the number working in the manufacturing sector as much as 64%, in the agribusiness sector 19% and in the service sector as much as 17%.

Furthermore, *Mrs. Agus Ritnawati as the Head of Work Activities* said that productive work activities in the service sector consist of laundry, food (SAE Canteen, Boga, Culinary and Processed Snack SMEs) salons, screen printing and online marketing with an average number of WBPs of 33 people per month with the number of beginner workers as much as 15%, skilled workers 48% and skilled workers 36%. The results of activities in the service sector are listed in the table of the achievement of production results in the service sector.

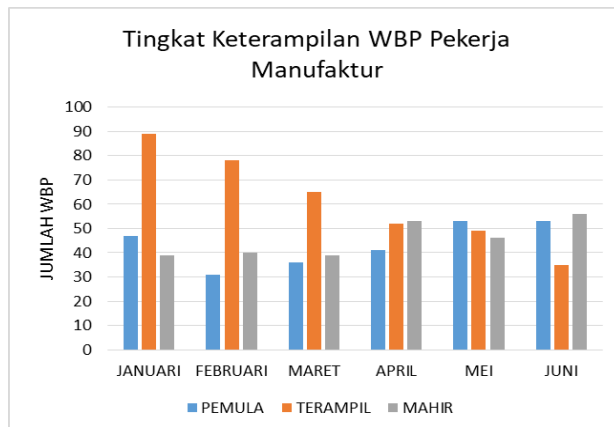
Service Worker Skill Level Achievement Chart



Achievements of Implementation of Work Activities in the Manufacturing Sector

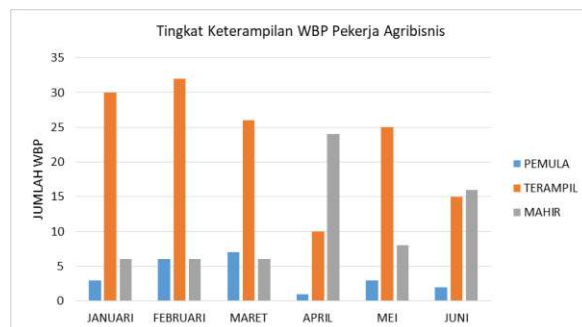
Productive work activities in the manufacturing sector consist of fiber activities, bamboo crafts (until January), embroidery, intestinal embroidery, flannel, mote, knitting and sewing with an average number of WBPs of 149 people per month with the number of novice workers as much as 29%, skilled workers 40% and advanced workers 30%. The results of manufacturing activities are listed in the table of production achievements in the manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing Worker Skill Level Achievement Chart



Meanwhile, the Achievement of Implementation of productive work activities in the agribusiness sector consists of fisheries and agricultural activities (indoor vegetables, brandgang, SAE Agriculture and ornamental plants) with an average number of WBPs of 38 people per month with the number of novice workers as much as 6%, skilled workers 45% and skilled workers 48%. The results of agribusiness activities are listed in the table of the results of agribusiness activities.

Manufacturing Worker Skill Level Achievement Chart



Based on an interview with *Mrs. Agus Ritnaawati as the Head of Prison and Student Guidance*, she said that the results of this evaluation are one of the basis for assessing the feasibility for WBP to be able to obtaining the right to integration, where one of the conditions for integration is that the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN) must be with a *Very Good* score. The Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN) assists correctional officers in providing measurable, objective, and systematic assessments, as well as ensuring the provision of inmates' rights in accordance with their achievements in coaching. SPPN covers various aspects of coaching, including personality coaching, education, skills, and other aspects relevant to changes in inmate behavior.

Based on this, *Mrs. Gustin Anggraeni as the Head of Prisoner and Student Guidance* emphasized that the success of inmate development can be measured by the

number of inmates assisted by the Bandar Lampung Women's Prison who obtained *very good scores* on the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN).

Based on the description above, referring to the theory of the legal system, it can be seen that the obstacles faced by the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Prison in the implementation of article 2 of the Correctional Law regarding the empowerment of inmates on the success of inmate development are quite complex, namely in terms of legal substance where there is no new regulation regarding technical guidelines for inmate empowerment, the existing empowerment guidelines are still general and not specific to In the current prison conditions, the indicators of coaching success are not measurable, where the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN) does not fully reflect the achievements of empowerment, so the results of coaching are difficult to measure objectively.

In addition, an in-depth study is needed related to the budget for self-defense training that can meet the needs of all inmates, in terms of legal structure, even though officers and inmates have tried to increase productivity, there are still many outside parties who do not know the potential and capabilities of inmate workers, so there are still few third parties involved in the process of fostering independence for inmates. Meanwhile, in terms of legal culture, the empowerment of inmates can have a positive impact on inmates so that they are enthusiastic about fostering independence and carrying out the production process as a provision for the SPPN assessment which is one of the conditions for integration and as a provision for their freedom

CONCLUSION

The mechanism for assessing the behavior and progress of inmate development at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung is carried out through evaluation by the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) guided by the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN) and the Correctional Database System (SDP). The assessment includes aspects of personality, compliance with discipline, and independence development which is the basis for proposing remission and parole to the Directorate General of Corrections. Through this mechanism, the granting of prisoners' rights is carried out objectively based on behavioral developments, participation in coaching programs, and fulfillment of administrative and substantive requirements, so as to reflect the application of the principles of legal certainty, accountability, and justice in the correctional system.

The implementation of coaching in the fulfillment of the right to remission and parole still faces various obstacles stemming from aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. These obstacles include the lack of optimal technical guidelines and the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN), limited quality of human resources, lack of cooperation with external parties, low family support, and strong community stigma against former prisoners. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen regulations, improve the competence of correctional officers, improve the coaching assessment system, and optimize synergy between correctional institutions, families, communities, and other stakeholders so that the process of coaching and fulfilling the rights of prisoners can be carried out more effectively in supporting the success of social reintegration and reducing the risk of recidivism.

The Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution needs to optimize the implementation of coaching through improving the quality of human

resources and improving the Prisoner Development Assessment System (SPPN). The Directorate General of Corrections is expected to strengthen technical regulations and the administrative system for granting remission and parole to be more effective and accountable. Cooperation with related agencies and the community needs to be improved to support the success of the coaching program. In addition, efforts are needed to reduce stigma against former inmates to support the optimal social reintegration process.

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