

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCIPLINARY ENFORCEMENT AGAINST INMATE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR VIOLATIONS BASED ON THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 22 OF 2022 CONCERNING CORRECTIONS (Study on Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution Bandar Lampung)

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Abstract

Keywords:

*Violations of Discipline,
Disciplinary Punishment,
Correctional Institutions.*

Violations of order by inmates in correctional institutions have the potential to disrupt security and order, so the application of disciplinary punishment is needed as an instrument of law enforcement as well as coaching. This study aims to analyze the implementation of disciplinary punishment against inmates who commit deviant behavior based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, as well as to examine the effectiveness of sanctions and obstacles to their implementation in the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. The research uses a normative juridical method with an empirical approach through literature studies and interviews, then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study show that the implementation of disciplinary punishment has been carried out in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units. The effectiveness of sanctions is reflected in increasing security and order and supporting the process of fostering inmates. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, including limited number of security officers, non-optimal CCTV function, less supportive building conditions, diverse character of inmates, limited facilities for further coaching, and repeated violations. Therefore, periodic evaluations, increasing the competence of officers, and strengthening security facilities and infrastructure are needed to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of disciplinary punishment in correctional institutions.

INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is a state of law as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (3). This means that all aspects of life in Indonesia are based on the applicable legal rules. This provision emphasizes that the law occupies the highest position in the implementation of the life of the nation and state. The law exists to guarantee citizens in social life so that a life full of order, security, justice and welfare can be created. (Jainah et al., 2020)(Syadiyah et al., 2024)

The meaning of the importance of law for humans and society can be seen from at least two aspects. First, by looking at the potential of law (Musaffa , 2016)*as a tool or dispute settlement*. Second, looking at the potential of the law to unite all diverse elements in society. (Hasudungan Sinaga et al., 2024)

The conception of the state of law is constantly evolving along with the dynamics of society. This development is followed by increasingly complex legal problems, including the increase in various forms of criminal acts. Crime can be influenced by various factors, including socioeconomic conditions such as poverty, unemployment, and social inequality; environmental factors in the form of families and social environments that are not conducive; psychological factors related to the personality, morals, intentions, and motives of the perpetrator; as well as legal factors and technological advances that also create opportunities for crime. Therefore, any act that violates the provisions of the law will cause legal consequences in the form of criminal liability in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

Perpetrators of criminal acts who have been declared guilty based on a court decision with legal force are still obliged to serve a sentence in accordance with the type of crime regulated in laws and regulations. Based on Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP), the principal crimes consist of imprisonment, cover crimes, supervision crimes, fines, and social work crimes. One form of criminal implementation is prison sentences carried out in Correctional Institutions (Lapas), as institutions that play a role in the implementation of criminal judgments as well as the implementation of coaching for inmates.

Correctional Institutions are Technical Implementation Units under the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Immigration and Corrections (previously under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). As part of the integrated criminal justice system, prisons have a strategic function in carrying out prison sentences as well as providing guidance, guidance, and services to inmates. The main purpose of the implementation of penitentiary is to shape changes in the attitude, mindset, and behavior of prisoners through an educational coaching process, so that they are able to realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and reintegrate responsibly in social life.

Wirjono Prodjodikoro stated the objectives of the sentence, including:

1. To scare people so that they do not commit crimes, either by scaring the public (*generale preventive*) or by scaring certain people who have committed crimes so that they do not commit crimes again in the future (*speciale preventive*); or
2. To educate and improve people better so that it benefits the community.(Pradityo, 2016)

The purpose of punishment in Indonesia is no longer an absolute goal for revenge but to want every inmate to be able to return to society to be a good person, useful to

himself, his family, the community and not to break the law again. The concept of correctional facilities places prisoners as subjects of coaching who still have human rights and must be treated humanely according to the principles of justice and humanity. (Rahmanto, 2019)

The Correctional System realizes a guarantee of protection for the rights of Prisoners and Children as well as improving the quality of personality and independence of Assisted Citizens so that they realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts, so that the community environment can accept them back, can live reasonably as quality, law-abiding, responsible, and active citizens in development while providing protection to the community from the recurrence of criminal acts. (Shawn O'Neill, 2022)

The functions of correctional facilities in Article 4 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections include Services, Coaching, Community Guidance, Care, Security and Observation. The implementation of security and order in prisons is a systematic effort to create a safe and conducive environment through prevention, enforcement and recovery activities. The implementation of security in the prison aims to:

1. Ensure security and order.
2. Prevent security and order disturbances.
3. Supporting the coaching process.
4. Providing protection to the community.
5. Legal certainty and discipline enforcement.

The correctional system as part of the criminal justice system has an important role in the process of fostering inmates to be able to return to becoming law-abiding members of society. In the coaching process in the Correctional Institution, there are still various problems that occur by the inmates that cause security and order disturbances. Violations that occurred such as not participating in coaching activities, the use of illegal communication tools, the trafficking and use of narcotics, escape, fights between fellow inmates, theft, extortion and gambling. (Pradityo, 2016)(Aulia et al., 2026)

The development of the implementation of correctional duties shows that the vulnerability of security and order disturbances at this time is contributed not only by static security problems such as negligence in guarding, supervising, escorting and lack of carrying capacity of facilities and infrastructure in the implementing unit, but also contributed by dynamic security problems that arise from all aspects of correctional activities. (Wulandari, 2023)

This is due to various factors, including:

1. A legal system that is not fully oriented towards the goal of rehabilitation.
2. Effective law enforcement policies and practices.
3. The quality of human resources in prisons is inadequate.

Inmates who serve sentences in Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are required to comply with the rules of conduct as stipulated in the 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 rules are legal instruments that aim to create security, order, and conduciveness in the implementation of the development of assisted citizens. Any violation of these provisions may be subject to disciplinary sanctions according to the level of violation committed. The existence of disciplinary sanctions is essentially part of the law enforcement mechanism in the

correctional environment that not only functions to maintain security stability, but also supports the achievement of the goal of fostering inmates to have legal awareness, responsibility, and readiness to reintegrate into society.(Abram, 2023)(Pramudhito, 2021)

However, the implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates still faces various juridical and sociological problems. In practice, the application of disciplinary sanctions often focuses more on a repressive approach than a rehabilitative approach, so it does not fully reflect the principles of due process of law, the principle of proportionality, the purpose of corrections, and respect for human rights. This condition shows that there is a gap between the legal norms (das sollen) that require the humane development of prisoners and the reality of its implementation (das sein) in the field. If this inconsistency continues, the effectiveness of the correctional system in shaping inmates into individuals who are law-aware, behave well, and are able to carry out social reintegration will be difficult to realize.(Kusuma, 2013)(Hasibuan et al., 2024)

Table 1.1 Recapitulation of Data on Violations of Inmates at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung for the Period of January 2023-June 2026

No	Types of Violations	2023 (Jan-Dec)	2024 (Jan-Dec)	2025 (Jan-Dec)	2026 (Jan-June)	Quantity	Categories
1.	Fighting with WBP	1		1	1	3	Lightweight
2.	Committing theft		1		2	3	Weight
3.	Doing debts and receivables of fellow wbp	1		1		1	Medium
4.	Inserting the Mobile Phone				3	3	Weight
5.	Bringing in prohibited items from the outside	3	2	2	1	8	Medium
6.	Committing deviant/homosexual acts	3	1	2	1	7	Weight
7.	Communicating with the network	2				2	Weight

Source : Report on Monthly Disciplinary Violations of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in 2026

From the source of reports of violations at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung, one of them is deviant/like-gay behavior. Sexual deviance is contrary to the relevant norms, hence it is a form of abnormal behavior. Any behavior that ignores social norms and values and that violates, opposes, or deviates from the law is considered sexual deviance.¹ Deviant/like-minded behavior is an act that violates religious norms and moral norms. The implementation of disciplinary punishment for

¹Agung Budi Hidayat, *The Problem of the Criminal Law Approach in Sexual Violence in the Islamic Boarding School Environment Based on Pancasila*. (2025). *Journal of Law of the Pulpit of Justitia*. Page 33

inmates is expected to be able to realize mistakes, increase legal awareness and uphold moral norms.

The implementation of disciplinary punishment at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution has not been running optimally and effectively. This is proven that every year there are still repeated violations of the rules of immoral acts or sexual deviance. This condition raises legal problems in the form of a conflict between the need to enforce security and order and the goal of the correctional system that emphasizes the coaching, rehabilitation, and protection of human rights.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses normative juridical methods and empirical juridical methods. The normative juridical approach is carried out through a literature study of the laws and regulations that govern the implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates, while the empirical juridical approach is carried out through a field study with interviews at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. The data obtained from the two approaches were then analyzed qualitatively to examine the implementation, effectiveness, and constraints of the application of disciplinary punishment to inmates who violate the rules.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Disciplinary Punishment for Assisted Residents Who Violate the Code of Deviant Behavior Based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections

The imposition of disciplinary punishment at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung is part of the function of securing and fostering inmates. Disciplinary punishment should not be understood as a form of retribution against the inmates. In the correctional system, disciplinary punishment serves to maintain order, prevent security disturbances, improve behavior, and direct inmates to return to the coaching process.

The current disciplinary sentence refers to the implementing regulation, namely Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units. This regulation is effective from February 15, 2024 and repeals Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013 and Permenkumham Number 29 of 2017. This Regulation stipulates that security and order in correctional work units aims to create conditions free from potential, threats, and real disturbances to support the implementation of correctional functions.

Based on an interview with Mrs. Amiek Diyah Ambarwati as the Head of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, one of the forms of repeated disciplinary violations that occurred at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution was sexual deviant behavior that was not in accordance with the provisions of religious norms, moral norms and the rules of the Correctional Institution. This behavior occurs in relationships between fellow inmates. In the context of life in the Women's Correctional Institution, this act can not only be understood as a moral issue, but also as a legal issue of correctional administration. This is because every inmate is required to obey the rules that apply while serving a sentence in a Correctional Institution.

Inmates who commit acts that are contrary to the applicable rules can create a disturbance of security and order, so the Correctional Institution has the authority to

examine, collect evidence, conduct a Correctional Observer Team hearing, determine the level of violation, and impose sanctions according to the type of violation committed in accordance with applicable regulations.

Based on an interview with the Commander of Security Squad I, Mrs. Siti Aisyah, sexual deviant behavior between fellow inmates at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution has often occurred from year to year. Inmates who behave deviantly are usually identified from the inmates who enter. Immoral acts violate the norms of decency, order, and security provisions that apply in Correctional Institutions. In the correctional environment, inmates live in limited spaces, interact intensively, and undergo routines together for a certain period of time. This condition can give rise to a close emotional relationship between inmates. If the relationship develops into prohibited sexual behavior, then the act becomes a violation of the rules that need to be handled by the officer.

From the point of view of correctional law, the enforcement of discipline against sexual behavior that violates the rules must be carried out carefully. Officers may not immediately impose punishment based solely on allegations, prejudices, or unilateral reports. There must be an examination process first to determine whether the act actually occurred, who are the parties involved, what the chronology of the incident is, and whether there are elements of coercion, threats, violence, or exploitation. This process is important so that the imposition of disciplinary punishment is not arbitrary and remains in accordance with the principles of justice.

Based on an interview with Mrs. Rini Legitasari said that it is necessary to distinguish between violations of internal rules and acts that contain elements of criminal acts. In this study, one of the repeated violations that occurred was the deviant/deviant behavior of the inmates. If the behavior is carried out on a consensual basis, without violence, without coercion, and without causing victims, then the handling is more appropriately placed as a violation of the internal discipline of the Correctional Institution. However, if elements of coercion, sexual violence, threats, psychological pressure, or the presence of aggrieved inmates are found, then these acts are not enough to be resolved through the mechanism of disciplinary punishment. In such conditions, the Correctional Institution needs to forward the case to the authorities in accordance with the provisions of criminal law.

At the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, this violation has more complex characteristics. Female foster residents often face different psychological pressures, such as separation from family, children, partners, and social environments. This pressure can affect their emotional state and social behavior while in the penitentiary. Therefore, handling sexual deviant behavior that violates the rules is not enough just through the provision of sanctions. The prison also needs to take a more intensive approach to coaching, counseling, spiritual coaching, and supervision of violating inmates.

The disciplinary sentencing procedure must also meet the principle of examination first. Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024 stipulates that the handling of perpetrators of security disturbances and evidence is carried out through securing the perpetrator, securing evidence, investigation and reconstruction, and then imposing sanctions. The security of the perpetrator is carried out by searching, secure, placing in certain places, and examining the person suspected of being involved. Evidence must also be collected, sealed, and examined.

In Article 46 of Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024, the imposition of light sanctions as intended is given to Prisoners or Prisoners who commit violations:

- a. not maintaining a clean, safe, orderly and peaceful life;
- b. not wearing a predetermined uniform;
- c. not following the apples at the appointed time;
- d. wear earrings, necklaces, rings, and belts;
- e. commit acts or utter inappropriate words and violate the norms of decency or decency; and/or
- f. Taking actions based on the consideration of the Correctional Observer Team session are included in the acts that can be subject to a light disciplinary punishment.

The imposition of moderate sanctions as intended is given to Prisoners or Prisoners who commit the following offences:

- a. entering a sterile area without the permission of a Correctional Officer;
- b. make tattoos and/or their equipment, piercings, or the like;
- c. engaging in activities that may endanger the safety of oneself or others;
- d. committing acts or uttering inappropriate words that violate religious norms;
- e. carrying out buying and selling activities or debts and receivables;
- f. receive visits outside visiting hours;
- g. committing acts that fall into the category of receiving a light disciplinary punishment repeatedly more than 1 (one) time; and/or;
- h. Committing actions that are based on the consideration of the Correctional Observer Team session are included in the acts that can be subject to a moderate level of disciplinary punishment.

The imposition of severe sanctions as intended is given to Prisoners or Prisoners who commit the offence:

- a. not following the service and coaching programs that have been set;
- b. threatening, resisting, or attacking correctional officers;
- c. manufacture or store firearms, sharp weapons, or the like;
- d. damaging prison or prison facilities;
- e. threatening, provoking, or other acts that cause a security disturbance;
- f. possess, carry, or use any communication or electronic device;
- g. manufacture, carry, store, distribute or consume alcoholic beverages;
- h. manufacture, carry, store, circulate, or consume narcotics and illicit drugs and other addictive substances;
- i. attempt to escape or assist any other Prisoner or Prisoner to escape;
- j. committing acts of violence against fellow prisoners or inmates or correctional officers;
- k. carry out the installation or instruct another person to install electrical installations in the residential room;
- l. equip for personal interests outside of the applicable provisions with refrigerants, fans, stoves, televisions, door slots, and/or other electronic devices in the residential room;
- m. committing an immoral act or sexual deviance;
- n. commit theft, extortion, gambling, or fraud;

- o. spreading radical ideas or ideologies;
- p. committing acts that fall into the category of receiving moderate disciplinary punishment more than 1 (one) time or acts that may cause disturbances of security and order based on the assessment of the Correctional Observer Team's hearing; and/or
- q. Committing actions that are based on the consideration of the Correctional Observer Team trial are included in the acts that can be subject to severe disciplinary punishment.

Based on this study, inmates who violate the rules of order in the form of immoral acts or sexual deviations are given severe sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations. Sanctions are given after the procedure to prove the violation is carried out. Then the imposition of disciplinary punishment is based on the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) Session.

Article 45 of Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024, the imposition of sanctions consists of;

- a. Sanctions of a light level, which include;
 - 3. Provide verbal warnings;
 - 4. Provide a written warning
- b. Medium-level sanctions, including postponing or canceling visits.
- c. Severe sanctions, which include;
 - 1. Placement in isolation cells for a maximum of 12 (twelve) days;
 - 2. Suspension or restriction of conditional rights.

After the imposition of severe sanctions, the inmates will be put in solitary confinement and recorded in Register Book F. Register F has an important position because it is the basis for assessing the behavior of inmates in the process of coaching and proposing conditional rights. In the previous provision, Permenkumham Number 6 of 2013 explicitly stipulates that severe disciplinary punishments are recorded in Register F and have an impact on the non-obtaining of certain rights in the current year. However, after the enactment of Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024, provisions regarding severe sanctions are formulated as placement in an isolation cell for a maximum of 12 days or postponement/restriction of conditional rights. Therefore, the recording of Register F must be understood as part of the administrative mechanism of discipline enforcement which must still be subject to the principles of legal certainty, procedural justice, and the purpose of correctional training.

Assisted residents who receive severe punishment sanctions are recorded in Register F. If the data has been recorded in the Correctional Database System (SDP), the record becomes part of the track record of fostering assisted residents and can affect several aspects of coaching and fulfilling their rights. The recording of disciplinary violations in Register F in the Correctional Database System has administrative and coaching consequences for correctional inmates. Register F functions as an official document containing a history of violations of rules of order and disciplinary punishments that have been imposed on inmates.

The existence of these records is one of the considerations in evaluating behavior, preparing coaching programs, determining the level of supervision, and the process of granting the rights of inmates in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Therefore, any recording of Register F must be carried out objectively, based on the

applicable facts and procedures, in order to ensure legal certainty, accountability, and protection of the rights of inmates in the correctional system. This record is one of the factors that is assessed along with other requirements in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and implementing regulations that regulate the granting of integration rights for inmates.

In female assisted citizens, the imposition of sanctions at the severity level of letter a, namely placement in solitary confinement for a maximum of 12 (twelve) days, is not given to prisoners and prisoners in reproductive functions. The reproductive function in question is for women who are pregnant, giving birth, breastfeeding, or are in certain reproductive conditions. Female prisoners and prisoners in reproductive functions are a group with special needs who have physical, biological, and psychological vulnerabilities. Disciplinary punishment for vulnerable groups should not only be seen from the aspect of deterrence, but must also pay attention to aspects of human health, safety, and dignity.

The Bangkok Rules state that punishments of closed confinement or disciplinary separation should not be applied to pregnant women, women with babies, and breastfeeding mothers in prison. The rule also affirms that the fulfillment of women's special needs is not discrimination, but part of substantive equality. Rule 22 of the Bangkok Rules affirms that disciplinary punishment must not deprive women of access to health services, especially services related to reproductive health. This provision shows that the implementation of disciplinary punishment is still limited by respect for the right to health as part of human rights.

Based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, the purpose of correctional services is not solely to provide retribution for violations committed by inmates, but rather to focus on coaching them so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves, and be able to reintegrate with society. After the disciplinary sanctions are completed, the inmates must again receive the same services, coaching, guidance, and treatment as other inmates in accordance with their rights and obligations.

The imposition of sanctions given to inmates who violate the rules of order must reflect the principle of proportionality. Disciplinary punishment for inmates must be given in a balanced manner with the level of error and the consequences of the violations committed. The determination of the type and severity of sanctions must take into account the nature of the violation, the element of intentionality, the impact caused, the history of the violation, and the condition of the inmates. The principle of proportionality aims to ensure justice, prevent arbitrariness of officers, protect the dignity of inmates, and ensure that disciplinary punishment continues to function as a means of coaching for inmates.

In addition to sanctions based on Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024, further coaching is an important aspect in dealing with disciplinary violations. Disciplinary punishment will not be effective if it only creates fear without providing understanding to the inmates about the mistakes made. The inmates need to be given an explanation of the rules, the reasons for the prohibition, the impact of their actions on themselves and the environment of the Correctional Institution, as well as the legal consequences if the violation is restrained. Thus, disciplinary punishment does not only function as a tool of self-control, but also as a means of legal education and the formation of awareness of the behavior of inmates in the Institution of Society.

Enforcement of discipline against deviant behavior that violates the rules must reflect a balance between assertiveness and coaching. Firmness is needed so that the rules

of the Society's Institutions are respected and there is no neglect of violations. However, coaching is also needed so that the inmates understand their mistakes and have the opportunity to improve their behavior. If it only prioritizes punishment, then the goal of correctional life will not be achieved optimally. On the other hand, if it only prioritizes coaching without discipline enforcement, then the discipline of the Consumer Institution can be weakened.

Enforcement of discipline must be enforced to maintain order, but it must be done through legitimate, objective, proportionate, and humane procedures. Ideal treatment does not only end with punishment, but also continues with counseling, personality coaching, supervision, and behavior evaluation. Through this method, disciplinary punishment can function as a corrective means that support the goal of correctional care, which is to form inmates who are law-aware, orderly, responsible, and ready to return to society.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the inmates on behalf of Linda Dwi, he had committed a violation of the rules of conduct in the form of sexual deviant behavior against fellow inmates. The inmates already know the rules that apply at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution. The inmates admitted to having committed violations of deviant behavior 2 times which were then followed up by the Correctional Institution through the provision of severe disciplinary punishments. The form of disciplinary punishment is in the form of placement in an isolation cell for 12 days, accompanied by restrictions on access to visit services and communication services through wartelsus.

As a result of interviews with the inmates, there are several factors that cause the occurrence of these violations, namely the factors of the friendship environment, limited space, lack of communication between the inmates and their families, psychological pressure, and limited productive activities can trigger conflicts or non-compliance and the occurrence of violations. By providing severe disciplinary punishments, the inmates admit that they are deterred by the disciplinary sanctions given, the inmates try not to violate the rules of conduct and realize that the violation is wrong, not good and has a negative impact on the sustainability of coaching in the Correctional Institution. After the inmates have served disciplinary sentences, now the inmates are more focused on personality development and independence coaching provided at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung.

The officers' actions in the form of providing severe disciplinary punishments can be understood as a form of discipline enforcement to maintain the stability of the correctional environment. Placement in solitary confinement and restriction of certain rights is a disciplinary mechanism directed to provide a deterrent effect, while preventing the recurrence of violations that can disrupt the lives of other inmates. Discipline enforcement needs to be balanced with continuous coaching, increasing positive activities, and humane supervision. In this way, the enforcement of discipline not only resolves violations after they have occurred, but also serves as a preventive effort to reduce the potential for deviant behavior.

Based on an interview with Siti Aisyah as the Commander of the Security Squad I of the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution, after the imposition of disciplinary sanctions on violations of deviant behavior/sexual deviance, the attitude of the security officers towards the inmates is seen from the following aspects;

1. In terms of security, officers are tasked with conducting close supervision of the activities of inmates who are outside the room who have completed disciplinary punishment. Supervision should be based on the results of risk assessments and security needs. If the inmates show a change in behavior and comply with the rules after serving a disciplinary sentence, then the level of supervision should be adjusted to the actual conditions. On the other hand, if there is still a potential security disturbance, officers can increase supervision as long as the action is carried out proportionately, objectively, and in accordance with applicable procedures.
2. In terms of coaching, the officer is in charge of providing inmates to return to participating in all personality development programs and independence coaching in accordance with applicable requirements. Coaching as a means to shape behavior change for the better and better. Inmates who have served disciplinary sentences must be given the right to resume running the coaching program. Officers need to provide assistance, motivation, and evaluation so that the inmates can improve their attitudes and avoid repeating disciplinary violations.

The implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates who violate the rules of deviant behavior at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution can be analyzed through the Legal Justice Theory approach proposed by Gustav Radbruch. In Gustav Radbruch's perspective, law must have three basic values, namely justice, legal certainty, and utility.

The imposition of disciplinary punishment for inmates who violate the rules of deviant behavior at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution has been based on the Theory of Legal Justice. The implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates is a security effort carried out to maintain security at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution. Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections emphasizes that the correctional system includes the functions of service, coaching, community guidance, care, security, and observation by upholding respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. The Correctional Law reinforces the concept of social reintegration as a substitute for the retaliatory and deterrence approach.

B. The Effectiveness of Sanctions and Obstacles in the Implementation of Disciplinary Punishment for Inmates at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung

The effectiveness of imposing disciplinary sanctions on inmates at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution is measured by its ability to create compliance with discipline, prevent the recurrence of violations, maintain security and order, and support the success of the coaching process. In the correctional system, disciplinary sanctions not only function as punishments, but also as a means of coaching to form legal awareness and improve the behavior of inmates.

The effectiveness of sanctions is seen from two main aspects, namely the security aspect and the coaching aspect. In terms of security, sanctions are considered effective if they are able to suppress violations, reduce conflicts, increase compliance with discipline, and create safe and conducive conditions for correctional institutions. In terms of coaching, effectiveness is reflected in changes in the behavior of inmates, increased legal

awareness, and re-participation in coaching programs.

The results of the study show that disciplinary sanctions have had a deterrent effect for some inmates. After receiving disciplinary punishment, inmates tend to be more careful, more obedient to the rules, and try not to repeat the same violations. This condition shows that sanctions have a corrective as well as educational function in forming better behavior.

The effectiveness of sanctions can also be seen from increasing compliance with discipline, prevention of repeat violations, sustainability of coaching programs, maintaining the security of the prison environment, and the existence of clear and consistent sanctions procedures. However, this success is highly dependent on the consistency of the application of the rules and further coaching after the sentence is carried out.

The implementation of disciplinary punishment still faces obstacles in the form of limited security officers that are not proportional to the number of inmates. This condition reduces the effectiveness of supervision, slows down the handling of violations, and increases the risk of security and order disturbances in correctional institutions.

Another obstacle is the limitation of the function of CCTV which has not been able to reach all surveillance areas and the condition of prison buildings that are still using old designs. This situation creates points that are difficult to monitor so that they have the potential to be used to violate rules of conduct and activities that interfere with security.

The next obstacle comes from the diverse character of the inmates, both from social, educational, and psychological aspects. Differences in character cause the response to disciplinary sanctions to be not the same, so a coaching approach is needed that is tailored to the needs of each inmate. In addition, the limited means of further coaching cause behavior changes that have not taken place optimally and repeated violations are still found.

Based on the theory of the legal system Lawrence M. Friedman, the effectiveness of disciplinary punishment is influenced by three elements, namely the legal structure, the substance of the law, and the legal culture. In terms of legal structure, the implementation of sanctions has followed procedures, but is still constrained by limited human resources, officer competence, and supporting facilities.

In terms of legal substance, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024 have provided a clear legal basis regarding disciplinary discipline and punishment. However, the regulation still needs to be improved, especially related to the characteristics of the development of female assisted citizens and the mechanism for evaluating the implementation of disciplinary punishment on a regular basis.

In the aspect of legal culture, the success of discipline enforcement is influenced by the legal awareness of the inmates and the professionalism of the officers. The persuasive approach applied by officers supports the goals of coaching, but the effectiveness of disciplinary punishment can only be achieved if there is a balance between an adequate legal structure, responsive legal substance, and a legal culture that encourages compliance based on awareness, so that the goals of correctional in the form of coaching and social reintegration can be realized optimally.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates who violate the rules of order at the Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung has been carried out based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units. The application of disciplinary punishment is carried out through the stages of examination, evidence collection, Correctional Observer Team hearings, determination of the level of violation, and imposition of sanctions according to the provisions, while still prioritizing the principles of coaching, respect for human dignity, and protection of the rights of inmates.

The effectiveness of disciplinary sanctions is shown by increasing the compliance of the inmates with the rules, reducing the recurrence of violations and conflicts, growing legal awareness, improving behavior, and increasing participation in coaching programs. However, its implementation still faces obstacles in the form of limited security officers, CCTV functions that are not optimal, less supportive building conditions, the diversity of the characters of the inmates, the limitations of advanced coaching facilities, and the recurrence of violations.

It is recommended that the implementation of disciplinary punishment for inmates who violate the rules of conduct be carried out consistently in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, while still upholding the principles of justice, objectivity, and proportionality based on the level of violation. In addition, it is necessary to conduct periodic evaluations of the implementation of disciplinary punishments and supervision of further coaching for inmates who have undergone sanctions so that the goals of coaching can be achieved optimally. To overcome various existing obstacles, it is necessary to improve the competence of correctional officers through education and training on security techniques, risk management, conflict resolution, disciplinary enforcement, persuasive communication, and human rights protection, accompanied by improving security facilities and infrastructure to support the effectiveness of coaching and maintaining security and order at the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution.

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