

Implementation Of Article 9 Letter I Of Law Number 22 Of 2022 On The Fulfillment Of The Rights Of Inmates At The Lamongan Class II B Correctional Facility

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the implementation of Article 9, letter i, of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections at the Lamongan Class IIB Prison. The main focus of this study is the fulfillment of prisoners' rights to be treated humanely and protected from torture, exploitation, violence, and neglect. The research method used is an empirical juridical approach with a field research design. Data were collected through direct observation and interviews with correctional officers and inmates. The results of the study show that Lamongan Class IIB Prison has made efforts to implement the Nelson Mandela Rules standards through various strategic measures. The main challenge of overcapacity (reaching 175.3% in February 2026) has been progressively overcome through a policy of building expansion and the construction of new residential rooms. This measure has proven effective in reducing psychological pressure, improving sanitation, and minimizing conflicts between inmates. In addition, protection from violence is provided through CCTV surveillance and strict enforcement of disciplinary sanctions in accordance with Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024. In conclusion, the fulfillment of inmates' rights at Lamongan Prison has been carried out in accordance with the law's mandate, with physical facility improvements a key factor in eliminating "systemic neglect" and ensuring inmates' human dignity.*

Introduction (Cambria, size 13)

Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections is a key reform of Indonesia's correctional system. The law emphasizes that rehabilitation and correctional services aim not just at punishment, but also at fulfilling inmates' human rights. These rights are defined in various articles, including Article 9 letter i, which affirms inmates' right to humane treatment and guarantees their safety from violence, torture, and exploitation by inmates, correctional officers, or visitors. This provision outlines inmates' rights to have their

needs met and to receive legal protection while serving their sentences.

Ensuring inmates' rights is crucial in the correctional system. This is because it relates directly to human dignity, social reintegration, and humane rehabilitation goals. At Lamongan Class IIB Correctional Institution, implementing Article 9, letter i, of Law Number 22 of 2022 is a key measure. This implementation shows how well correctional institutions provide services and fulfill inmates' rights, from basic needs to those set by regulation. This article not only reviews rights but also focuses on their fulfillment as mandated in Article 9 and the various obstacles to their implementation. The focus of this study is on the Lamongan Class IIB Correctional Institution.

Recent scientific studies indicate that Law Number 22 of 2022 provides a more comprehensive legal basis for protecting inmates' rights. However, implementing it in practice still faces challenges. Problems such as overcapacity, limited facilities, and a lack of human resources remain the main obstacles. For example, research at the Lamongan Class IIB Correctional Institution shows that inmates' rights are not fulfilled optimally because of housing capacity constraints and other structural factors. These conditions emphasize the need for empirical policy evaluation in every correctional institution.

Method

This study uses an empirical juridical approach, integrating a normative study of legislation with empirical data collected through direct field observation. This approach aims to analyze the implementation of Article 9, Letter i, of Law Number 22 of 2022, particularly regarding the fulfillment of inmates' rights at the Lamongan Class IIB Correctional Institution.

The research method was field *research*. *Primary data were collected through interviews with* correctional officers and prisoners. Secondary data were obtained from literature reviews of books, scientific journals, laws, regulations, and other documents relevant to Lamongan Class IIB Prison.

The study shows that the implementation at Lamongan Class IIB Prison reflects Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, particularly Article 9, letter I. This article affirms prisoners' rights to humane treatment and protection from torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and actions endangering physical or mental well-being. However, efforts to optimize this protection still need improvement. Standard operating procedures must be strengthened to ensure inmates' safety from all intimidation. Optimizing policy requires improving correctional officers' integrity and capacity not only as guards but also as protectors of basic rights, able to detect and prevent potential violence early.

Result

Application of Article 9 Letter (I) of Law No. 22 of 2022 Regarding the Right to Be Treated Humanely and Protected from Torture, Exploitation, Neglect, Violence, and Any Actions that Endanger Physical and Mental Health

The research at the Lamongan Class IIB Correctional Institution was conducted through interviews with relevant parties, including correctional officers and inmates. The Lamongan Class IIB correctional institution, which has a capacity of only 344 prisoners, has exceeded its capacity, with 603 prisoners as of February 2026. This institution is located at Jalan Sumargo, No. 19, Kec. Lamongan. Through interviews and direct observation, research was conducted to evaluate the fulfillment of the right to be treated humanely and protected from torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and all actions that endanger physical and mental health in the Lamongan Class IIB correctional instArticle 9 letter (i) of Law Number 22 of 2022 states that prisoners have the right to humane treatment and protection from harm, such as torture, exploitation, neglect, and violence. Article 4 letter (n) of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024 amends Regulation No. 29 of 2017. It states that all prisoners and detainees are forbidden from committing violence, whether physical or psychological. This ban applies to inmates, correctional officers, and all other people in the prison or detention center, including visitors (Nethan, 2023)

A person is considered an inmate if they have gone through criminal proceedings and received a sentence. However, they still retain rights guaranteed and regulated by law. (Umar, 2025) Based on Article 9 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, inmates are entitled to various rights, including:

1. Practicing religion or faith;
2. Receiving care, both physical and spiritual;
3. Receiving education, teaching, and recreational activities, as well as opportunities to develop their potential;
4. Receiving health services and adequate food in accordance with nutritional needs;
5. Receiving information services;
6. Receiving legal counseling and legal assistance;
7. Submitting complaints and/or grievances;
8. Accessing reading materials and following mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited;
9. Receiving humane treatment and protection from torture, exploitation, neglect, violence, and any actions that endanger physical and mental well-being;
10. Receiving guarantees of occupational safety, wages, or work-related benefits;
11. Receiving social services; and
12. Accepting or refusing visits from family, lawyers, companions, and the community.(Purnama, 2025)

Of these 12 rights, this discussion focuses primarily on the 9th point: the right of prisoners to be treated humanely and protected from all forms of violence or exploitation. Based on observations and service during an internship at the Lamongan Class IIB Prison, the implementation of this article is measured through indicators of humane treatment that refer to the international Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRTP), also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules. The implementation of the protection of prisoners' human rights is carried out through several strategic approaches. (Umar 2025)

1. Humane Treatment Based on SMRTP Standards

Based on the indicators of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRTP), humane treatment is measured through five main pillars: adequate accommodation, personal hygiene, clothing and bedding, adequate nutrition, and access to health care.

2. Adequate Accommodation:

Living quarters must meet health requirements and minimum floor space, air volume, lighting, and ventilation requirements.

3. Personal Hygiene: Adequate sanitation facilities must be available to maintain personal dignity.

4. Clothing and Bedding: Every prisoner must have a separate bed and adequate clothing.

5. Food: Provision of food with sufficient nutritional value for health and strength.

6. Exercise and Recreation: The right to be outdoors and engage in physical activity.

At Lamongan Class IIB Prison, the main challenge in fulfilling this right was the prison's previous overcapacity. The imbalance between the building's size and the number of inmates, due to the prison's overcapacity and limited space, meant that one room had to accommodate several inmates at once. This situation had an impact on the suboptimal rehabilitation process, as the increasing number of inmates made it difficult to carry out supervision, provide services, and handle emergency situations, including evacuations.

In addition to affecting security, overcrowding also compromises inmates' comfort. Limited space for movement and rest has resulted in a decline in the quality of life of inmates during their prison terms. Furthermore, overcapacity has the potential to cause further problems within prisons, such as increased potential for conflict between inmates and the spread of narcotics within the prison environment. (Melyane, 2023)

Table 1. Total Number of Inmates in Lamongan Class IIB Prison

Lamongan Class IIB Prison	Number of Inmates
Capacity	344
Prison Occupancy	603

Table 2. Data on Inmates Based on Prisoner Classification

PIDSUS	TOTAL INMATES
Narcotics	36
Corruption	9
Forestry	1
CRIMINAL	TOTAL INMATES
Murder	3
Theft	58
Domestic Violence	3
Fraud / Embezzlement	13
Child Protection	54
Robbery	9
Morality	4
Other	80

The occupancy rate reached >175.3% of normal capacity, resulting in poor sanitation and limited space. However, the Lamongan Class IIB Prison has provided a solution, namely the construction of new rooms, which has successfully distributed occupancy evenly (in accordance with Rule 12 SMRTP) and is now approaching ideal

conditions. This has directly reduced psychological and physical stress for inmates.

Discussion

According to Mr. Umar Faruq Mahmud, a prison officer from the security sub-division, during an interview on February 9, 2026:

Initially, we faced difficulties because the number of inmates continued to increase, while the available space was limited. However, after a comprehensive evaluation, the leadership decided to expand the building. With the addition of new rooms, the housing capacity is now more adequate. The placement of inmates is now more organized, so the issue of exceeding the previous capacity has been effectively resolved.

Protection from Actions that Violate Constitutional Rights

The focus on Article 9, letter i of Law No. 22 of 2022, covers protection from five crucial aspects:

a. Torture

At the Lamongan Class IIB Prison, torture is prevented through the strict supervision of disciplinary procedures. The use of physical violence as a form of punishment is strictly prohibited. This implementation is evidenced by the presence of surveillance cameras (CCTV) at vulnerable points and an internal complaint mechanism for inmates.

...that the prison has implemented preventive measures against violence and violations of inmates' rights through routine monitoring and ongoing guidance. Officers actively monitor the residential blocks, the daily activities of inmates, and ensure that no acts of violence occur, either between inmates or involving officers....
(Interview with Prison Officer Mr. Umar Faruq Mahmud on February 9, at 9:53 a.m.)

b. Exploitation

Prevention of the exploitation of inmates is carried out through strict regulations on independent guidance programs. In this system, every inmate who contributes to the production unit is entitled to receive a premium or wage in accordance with the applicable regulations at the Lamongan Class IIB Prison. In principle, all forms of forced labor, workloads that demean human dignity, and the exploitation of labor for the personal gain of officers or outside parties are strictly prohibited. From a human rights perspective, although the physical freedom of prisoners is restricted, they remain legal subjects whose basic rights must be protected from any form of exploitation that deviates from the purpose of rehabilitation. (Irwan, 2023)

c. Neglect

Neglect in prisons occurs when the state fails to meet the basic needs that threaten the physical and mental safety of inmates. At Lamongan Class IIB Prison, this aspect is addressed through two main focuses, namely:

Mitigation of Medical Neglect: Before expanding residential rooms, overcapacity could hinder early disease detection. With the redistribution of inmates to new rooms, the medical staff is now more proactive in monitoring. This ensures that no sick inmates are neglected in their cells without treatment (in accordance with the *Nelson Mandela Rules* standards).

Elimination of Facility Neglect: The previous overcrowding of living quarters led to the neglect of proper sanitation and air circulation standards. The construction of new rooms is a concrete step to end "systemic neglect" of inmates' basic rights to a healthy living environment, sufficient oxygen, and humane sanitation.

The success of Lamongan Prison in adding living space automatically eliminates the element of neglect, as the state has taken active steps to guarantee the right to a decent life in accordance with Article 9, letter i of Law No. 22 of 2022. Neglect often occurs due to a lack of medical personnel or facilities. With reduced room density, health workers can conduct more proactive monitoring. Adding rooms ensures that sick inmates are not neglected in cramped corners of their cells, but can be immediately identified and transferred to the clinic if necessary.

d. Violence

Inter-prisoner violence is often triggered by competition for resources in confined spaces. With overcrowding at Lamongan Prison eliminated, social friction among inmates has decreased significantly. More spacious living quarters create emotional stability, thereby minimizing the potential for physical conflict.

e. Physical and Mental Health Risks

In addition to physical health, mental health is a priority. The fact that the rooms are no longer overcrowded allows for better air circulation and lighting in accordance with SMRTP standards. This prevents anxiety and depression caused by crowding stress.

The Role of Repressive Actions by the Lamongan Class IIB Prison in Addressing Cases that Endanger Inmates

Based on an interview with the Head of the Security & Order Subdivision of Lamongan Class IIB Prison on February 7, 2026, the steps taken to address abuse or other actions that endanger the mental and physical health of inmates include the following:

Intensive Security and Surveillance

The prison uses special security measures for inmates found to have violated the rules, with the aim of further processing. With this comprehensive surveillance, any potential disturbances or conflicts between inmates can be immediately detected and dealt with appropriately and quickly to prevent wider impacts (M. Afdal, 2022).

Enforcement of Legal Processes and Disciplinary Sanctions

Inmates or prisoners who violate the rules are subject to legal proceedings in accordance with applicable regulations. In situations of major riots or anarchic acts, sanctions are imposed in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022.

For minor fights, the resolution is usually through family mediation by security officers, so that no further action is required. However, in cases of severe abuse, the perpetrator is subject to severe disciplinary punishment in accordance with Regulation No. 8 of 2024 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights concerning Prison Rules. This regulation stipulates three levels of disciplinary sanctions, namely minor, moderate, and severe. (Laode Dedi, 2023)

During the socialization of prison regulations at Lamongan Class II B Prison, students assisted with activities that enhanced inmates' understanding of the regulations. Many changes in attitude were observed among the inmates who

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the implementation of Article 9 letter (i) of Law Number 22 of 2022 in Lamongan Class IIB Prison, it has been running well and reflects the principles of *the Nelson Mandela Rules Standards*. Despite overcapacity issues (reaching 175.3% in February 2026), strategic policies, such as the construction of new residential units, have helped distribute housing more evenly. This has indirectly improved sanitation, air circulation, and space for movement, which are prerequisites for humane treatment.

The protection of inmates from torture, exploitation, and violence is carried out through a preventive and responsive approach. Technology-based surveillance (CCTV) and routine officer patrols have minimized the potential for inmate conflict. In addition, the system of providing bonuses/wages for inmates in the independence program is concrete evidence of the elimination of labor exploitation practices within the prison.

The Lamongan Class IIB Prison implements a tiered disciplinary sanction system (light, medium, and heavy) in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024. A mediation approach is prioritized for minor conflicts, while measured and legally appropriate repressive measures are still enforced for serious violations to ensure the physical and mental safety of all inmates.

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Interview

Interview with Irfan (inmate) on February 7, 2026, at the Lamongan Class IIB Prison Office

Interview with Mr. Umar Faruq Mahmud, S.H. (Prison Officer) on February 7, 2026, at the Lamongan Class IIB Prison Office