



Implementation of legal protection of the rights of assisted citizens in the Class II-A Medan women's correctional institution based on the perspective of law No. 22/2022

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Abstract

The implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan highlights the commitment to protect the rights of female inmates in accordance with human rights standards. This study examines the physical condition and facilities of prisons, coaching and education programs, as well as interactions between inmates and officers as part of efforts to implement the law. Prison infrastructure plays a critical role in ensuring the well-being of women inmates, although the challenges of overcapacity and limited resources remain issues that must be addressed. Integrated coaching and education programs help female inmates develop practical and academic skills, supporting their rehabilitation process. Positive interactions between female inmates and officers, based on ethical norms and effective communication, also play an important role in creating a safe and supportive environment within prisons. Continuous evaluation is certainly needed to improve correctional policies and practices to improve the quality of services and ensure optimal protection of the rights of women prisoners. The study highlights the importance of collaborative efforts between prisons, communities, and governments in ensuring effective law enforcement. By improving infrastructure, improving rehabilitation programs, and strengthening social interaction in prisons, it is hoped that female inmates can be empowered to return to society as productive and integrated members, by the principles of social justice and human rights.

Keywords: Protection of prisoners' rights, law no. 22 of 2022

Introduction

Human rights protection is one of the main pillars of law enforcement in Indonesia (Aswandi & Roisah, 2019) ^[3]. Every individual, regardless of social status, gender, or other background, deserves fair and dignified treatment, including those in the criminal justice system (Junaidi *et al.*, 2023) ^[5]. Female inmates, as part of vulnerable populations, often face more complex challenges and rights violations than male inmates. This is due to a variety of factors, including gender roles in society, special needs related to reproductive health, and family responsibilities that often have to be shouldered even behind bars.

In Indonesia, the protection of the rights of women inmates is regulated in various regulations, one of which is Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions (Wulandari *et al.*, 2023) ^[21]. This law provides a clear legal framework regarding the rights of inmates and the obligations of correctional institutions to ensure the fulfillment of these rights. In this context, it is important to evaluate how the implementation of the law runs in the field, especially in correctional institutions (prisons) that house female inmates.

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions emphasizes various provisions related to the rights of prisoners, ranging from the right to receive proper health care and food, the right to worship by their respective religions and beliefs, the right to stay in touch with family and outsiders, to the right to receive coaching and education. In addition, the law also provides special protection for vulnerable inmates, including pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children living with their mothers in prisons. The implementation of this law does not only depend on formal policies but also on daily practices in prisons, as well as the commitment of correctional officers (Rumadan, 2013; Related *et al.*, 2019; Ticoalu, 2013; Wardhana, 2022) ^[12, 17, 19].

The case of the Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution in Medan is one of the relevant examples to be analyzed. The correctional institution, located in Medan, North Sumatra, houses several female inmates with various backgrounds and types of violations. An analysis of the conditions at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan can provide a real picture of how the rights of female inmates are treated and the extent to which Law No. 22 of 2022 is effectively implemented. Medan Class II-A Women's Prison has various coaching programs designed to empower female inmates, such as skills training, formal and non-formal education, and religious activities. However, the challenges faced in the implementation of these programs are very diverse, ranging from limited resources, and social stigma against female inmates, to certain health and psychological problems.

In this study, several important aspects related to the protection of the rights of female inmates in the Class II-A Medan Women's Prison will be explored. First, how are the physical conditions and facilities in prisons in support of the basic rights of female inmates, including the rights to health, education, and hygiene? Second, the extent to which the implementation of the coaching program is effective and able to empower female inmates. Third, how is the interaction between inmates and correctional officers, as well as whether there are discriminatory practices or violations of rights that occur.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the factual conditions in the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan, as well as offer policy recommendations that can support the optimal fulfillment of the rights of female inmates. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to the improvement of the penitentiary system in Indonesia, especially in terms of protecting the rights of women prisoners.

Literature Review

Research on the protection of the rights of women inmates has become increasingly relevant in recent years, especially after the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Institutions. The existing literature shows increased attention to specific issues faced by female inmates, both from the perspective of policy, implementation, and analysis of certain cases in correctional institutions (prisons).

The article "Protection of Human Rights for Prisoners in Correctional Institutions" compiled by Alfita is one of the key literature that comprehensively discusses the changes brought about by Law No. 22 of 2022 (Alfita, 2023) ^[2]. This article reviews the new provisions introduced by the law, including basic rights such as the right to health, education, and special care for pregnant or breastfeeding female inmates. The authors also highlight the challenges of implementing this policy, especially in prisons that have limited resources and infrastructure.

The article "Gender inclusivity in transitional justice strategies: Women in Timor-Leste" provides a more in-depth perspective on the condition of women prisoners in Indonesia (Porter, 2012) ^[11]. The study highlights that despite advances in regulation, female inmates still face challenges, including inadequate physical conditions in prison, social stigma, and lack of access to effective rehabilitation programs. The article also suggests the need for a more holistic approach to address the problems faced by female inmates, including the provision of mental health services and social support.

Another research by Ticoalu in his article "Legal Protection for Pregnant Women Prisoners in Correctional Institutions" has been applied in various prisons in Indonesia (Ticoalu, 2013) ^[17]. Setiawan found that despite significant efforts from the government and correctional authorities, there is still a gap between policies and practices on the ground. Many prisons still struggle with issues such as overcapacity, lack of training for correctional officers, and lack of budget for rehabilitation programs.

The report of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) in 2023 also highlights the protection of the rights of women prisoners. The report identified several ongoing cases of human rights violations, such as physical and psychological violence, as well as a lack of access to adequate health care. Komnas HAM recommends the need for stricter supervision and increased training for prison officers to ensure that the rights of women prisoners are well protected.

Overall, the existing literature shows that although Law No. 22 of 2022 has brought some positive changes, there is still much work that needs to be done to ensure the protection of the rights of women prisoners in Indonesia. These studies highlight the importance of a comprehensive and sustainable approach, which involves increasing the capacity of correctional institutions, raising public awareness, and strengthening oversight and accountability. Through coordinated and sustainable efforts, it is hoped that the rights of women prisoners can be better protected and fulfilled in accordance with human rights standards.

Methodologists

This study uses a qualitative approach with the aim of obtaining a deep understanding of the protection of the rights of female inmates in the Medan Class II-A Women's

Prison based on Law Number 22 of 2022. The qualitative method was chosen because it allows researchers to explore and understand complex social phenomena more comprehensively (Sutopo, 2002) ^[15]. The following is a complete explanation of the research methods used:

1. Research Design

This study uses a case study design to provide an in-depth overview of the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 in the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison. Case studies were chosen because they allow for a detailed analysis of a particular context and the various factors that influence it (Moleong, 2018) ^[10].

2. Research Location

The research was conducted at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan, North Sumatra. This location was chosen because it is one of the significant women's correctional institutions in Indonesia, so it can provide a representative picture of the condition of female inmates and the implementation of correctional policies.

3. Research Subject

The subjects of the study include female inmates at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan and correctional officers serving in prisons. Subject selection is carried out by purposive sampling to ensure that the information obtained is relevant and in-depth.

4. Data Collection Techniques

Data is collected through several techniques, including:

- a. In-depth interviews were conducted with female inmates and correctional officers to obtain information about their experiences regarding the protection of inmate rights. Interviews are conducted in a semi-structured manner to allow flexibility in the exploration of relevant topics.
- b. Participatory observation is carried out to directly observe the physical condition and daily activities in the prison, including available facilities, interaction between inmates and officers, and the implementation of coaching programs. This observation aims to obtain authentic and contextual data.
- c. Official documents such as prison annual reports, internal regulations, and medical records and inmate coaching are analyzed to understand existing policies and practices. In addition, national policy documents related to corrections are also reviewed to provide a broader context (Miles & Huberman, 1994) ^[9].

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The data obtained was analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. The analysis steps include:

- a. Interviews and observation notes are transcribed verbatim to ensure data accuracy.
- b. Data transcripts are encoded to identify key themes that emerge from the data. Coding is carried out openly, axially, and selectively to compile relevant thematic categories.
- c. The themes that have been identified are analyzed in depth to understand the patterns and relationships between themes. Interpretation is carried out by referring to the relevant theoretical framework and existing policy context.

- d. To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, triangulation of sources and methods is carried out. Data from interviews, observations, and documents were compared to identify consistency and differences. In addition, member checking is carried out by confirming the main findings to several respondents to ensure the accuracy of the interpretation of the data (Miles & Huberman, 1992) [8].

Results and Discussion

Result

The results of this study describe the conditions for the protection of the rights of female inmates in the Class II-A Medan Women's Prison based on Law No. 22 of 2022. Here are the key findings obtained from the data analysis:

1. Implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022

- a. Compliance with Fundamental Rights: In general, there have been significant efforts by prison authorities in fulfilling the basic rights of women inmates such as the rights to health, education, and counseling. These programs are run on a regular basis despite limited resources.
- b. Challenges in Implementation: Despite the progress, there are still challenges in its implementation, especially related to limited prison capacity, lack of trained staff, and overcapacity that affects the quality of services that can be provided to inmates.

2. Physical Condition and Prison Facilities

- a. Adequate Infrastructure: Most prison facilities have met minimum standards for the needs of women inmates, although there is still room for improvement, especially in terms of sanitation and activity spaces.
- b. Hygiene Conditions: Efforts to maintain the cleanliness of prisons and environmental health continue to be carried out, but there are still obstacles, especially in the most densely populated areas.

3. Coaching and Education Programs

- a. Program Relevance and Effectiveness: Coaching programs such as skills training and non-formal education in correctional institutions are considered relevant and provide benefits for women inmates in preparing to return to society.
- b. Access to the Program: However, there are still obstacles related to access to this program, especially for inmates who have special needs such as pregnant or breastfeeding women.

4. Interaction between Inmates and Officers

- a. Relationships and Communication: In general, the interaction between female inmates and prison officers goes well and is based on norms that respect human rights.
- b. Challenges in Relationships: However, there have been some incidents that indicate tension or dissatisfaction from inmates with certain treatments or policies in prison.

5. Challenges and Recommendations

- a. Limited Resources: One of the main challenges faced is the limitation of resources both in terms of financial and human resources. Increased budgets are needed to improve infrastructure, expand rehabilitation programs, and train more skilled and competent officers.
- b. The Need for Stricter Monitoring: Tighter monitoring of the implementation of policies and the protection of the rights of women prisoners in prisons is urgently needed to ensure that each of their rights is properly protected.
- c. Development of Specialized Programs: It is necessary to develop more specialized programs that fit the needs of female inmates, such as more intensive mental health programs and psychosocial services.

Table 1: Conditions for the Implementation of the Rights of Women Prisoners in Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan

Aspects	Findings
Compliance with Fundamental Rights	Significant efforts in fulfilling the right to health, education, and coaching.
Implementation Challenges	Limited capacity and resources affect implementation.
Prison Infrastructure	Meet minimum standards, but there is still room for better sanitation and activity space.
Hygiene conditions	Efforts to maintain cleanliness, but there are obstacles in crowded areas.
Relevance of Coaching Programs	Programs such as skills training are considered relevant, although access is still limited.
Prisoner-Officer Interaction	Relationships are generally good, but there have been incidents of tension related to care or policy.
Resource Challenges	Limited financial and human resources are the main challenges.
Stricter Supervision	Stricter supervision is needed to ensure the protection of the rights of women prisoners.
Specialized Program Development	Special programs such as mental health and psychosocial services need to be developed.

This finding provides an in-depth picture of the condition of protecting the rights of female inmates in the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan. The policy recommendations resulting from this study are expected to be the basis for the government, correctional institutions, and civil society organizations to improve a fairer and more equitable women's correctional system in Indonesia.

Discussion

1. Implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022

The implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 at the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison highlights the government's efforts to meet the standards for the protection

of the rights of female inmates. The law is designed to ensure that the basic rights of prisoners, including access to health, education, and counseling, are guaranteed in accordance with applicable human rights principles. At the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison, compliance with Law No. 22 of 2022 is reflected in various activities and programs that are carried out regularly. One of the most striking aspects is the effort to provide adequate health services to female inmates. This includes regular health checkups, access to medical care, and necessary medications according to each inmate's condition.

In addition, the right to education is also emphasized by providing non-formal learning programs and educational

activities that support the improvement of inmates' skills and knowledge. The program is designed to help them develop their potential and re-prepare for life after they are incarcerated. The good implementation of these programs not only meets the educational needs of prisoners, but also promotes their rehabilitation holistically. However, there are challenges in the implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022 in this prison. One of them is limited resources which are often the main obstacle in providing adequate services. Budget constraints and a shortage of trained staff can affect the quality of services provided to female inmates. While there are efforts to maximize existing resources, there is still room for improvement in this regard.

In addition, excess capacity or excess capacity of prisons is also a serious problem that can affect the living conditions and welfare of prisoners. This excess capacity can lead to reduced movement space, lack of privacy, and difficulties in maintaining the safety and health of the environment in prisons. Therefore, it is necessary to take strategic steps to overcome these problems so that conditions in prisons are more humane and in accordance with expected human rights standards. Thus, although the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 in the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison shows positive progress in fulfilling the rights of female inmates, there are still challenges that need to be overcome so that the protection of their rights can be significantly improved. Continuous evaluation and adjustment of correctional policies and practices is key to creating a safer, fairer, and more supportive environment for women inmates in Indonesia.

2. Physical Condition and Prison Facilities

The physical condition and facilities at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan are an important part of understanding the quality of life and the protection of the rights of female inmates, especially in the context of the implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022. Adequate prison facilities include not only the building infrastructure, but also the environment and conditions in the correctional institution as a whole that affect the welfare of inmates. The physical infrastructure of the prison includes buildings, sanitation facilities, bedrooms, family rooms, and activity areas. In the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison, most of the prison facilities have met the minimum standards required for the comfort and safety of female inmates. However, there are still some spaces that need to be repaired or improved, especially related to sanitation and activity rooms.

According to Infrastructure Theory (Agénor, 2010) ^[1] Good and adequate infrastructure is a prerequisite for providing a safe and healthy environment for prisoners. Inadequate infrastructure can lead to problems such as overcapacity, inconvenience, and even health risks. Therefore, regular repairs and maintenance of physical infrastructure are essential to ensure that the standard of living of inmates is maintained. Environmental cleanliness in prisons is another important aspect in maintaining the health and well-being of female inmates. Efforts to maintain cleanliness include waste management, regular cleaning, and adequate ventilation arrangements. Although these efforts are carried out regularly in the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan, there are still challenges, especially in crowded areas or with limited facilities.

Environmental Theory (Stern, 2000) ^[14] emphasizes that the physical environment can affect an individual's behavior and health. In the context of prisons, a clean, orderly, and safe environment can support the psychological and physical condition of inmates, as well as help their rehabilitation process. One of the main challenges in the physical condition of prisons is overcapacity, where the number of inmates exceeds the planned capacity. Overcapacity can result in increased pressure on existing infrastructure, leading to tighter spaces, limited access to public facilities, and potential conflict between inmates. In the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison, excess capacity is a factor that needs to be considered in prison management planning.

3. Coaching and Education Programs

The coaching and education program at the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison is an important aspect in efforts to prepare female inmates to return to society after the detention period. These programs are designed to develop the skills, knowledge, and increase the independence of female inmates, so that they can build a better life and contribute positively after being released from prison.

In this prison, there are various types of coaching and education programs that are held regularly. Non-formal education programs, such as literacy, math, and language courses, provide opportunities for female inmates to improve their academic skills. This is important because education can open the door to access to job opportunities and a more stable life once they are free. In addition, coaching programs that focus on developing practical skills are also provided. For example, job skills training such as sewing, cooking, or handicrafts help female inmates to acquire skills that can be used to find a job or start a small business after being released from prison. The program not only improves technical skills, but also builds inmates' confidence and independence.

These programs are considered relevant and effective in assisting the rehabilitation process of female inmates. Rehabilitation theory emphasizes the importance of these programs in changing the behavior of inmates, preparing them to return to society with the necessary skills, and reducing recidivism rates (Sohlberg & Mateer, 1989) ^[13]. By focusing on holistic coaching, prisons not only serve as a storage place, but also as an institution that contributes to rebuilding inmates as productive and empowered individuals.

However, access to the program is not always the same for all female inmates. Some inmates may face challenges in participating in the program for a variety of reasons, such as physical limitations, health status, or other special needs. Therefore, it is important for prison authorities to ensure that these programs are accessible to all female inmates without discrimination and with their individual needs in mind. This coaching and education program is also well integrated with other rehabilitation programs, such as mental health programs, counseling, and social assistance. Systems Theory (Whitchurch & Constantine, 1993) ^[20] teaches that a holistic approach involving various aspects of prisoners' lives, including education, health, and social, can create a greater impact in the rehabilitation process.

Although there is progress in the implementation of coaching and education programs, there are still challenges that need to be overcome. Limited resources, such as a

limited number of teaching staff or educational facilities, can affect the quality and availability of programs. In addition, there is a need for continuous evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the program and make the necessary improvements so that the program can have a greater and sustainable impact. By continuing to improve and develop this coaching and education program, Medan Class II-A Women's Prison can play a greater role in helping female inmates to improve their standard of living after the prison period, as well as contribute positively to society as a whole.

4. Interaction between Inmates and Officers

The interaction between female inmates and officers at the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan is an important aspect in building a safe, reliable, and supportive environment for rehabilitation. Good relationships between inmates and officers not only create a positive atmosphere inside prisons, but also contribute to the success of more effective rehabilitation and law enforcement programs. The daily interaction between inmates and female officers covers various aspects, ranging from the implementation of daily duties, supervision, to assistance in coaching and rehabilitation activities. Social Interaction Theory (Turner, 1988) ^[18] highlights the importance of interpersonal relationships in shaping identity, behavior, and social integration. In prisons, these interactions not only regulate the daily dynamics, but also affect the mood and emotional well-being of the inmates.

Professional norms and ethics are very important in determining the quality of interaction between inmates and officers. Norm Theory (Kahneman & Miller, 1986) ^[6] emphasizes that the application of clear norms and respect by all parties can create a safe and respectful environment in prisons. Officers who apply ethical norms and professionalism in every interaction help build trust and reduce potential conflicts among inmates. Effective communication is key in building a good relationship between female inmates and officers. Communication is not only about exchanging information, but also about listening to and understanding the needs and perspectives of each party. Communication Theory (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009) ^[7] teaches that good communication can increase mutual understanding and cooperation, as well as reduce misunderstandings that can disrupt prison dynamics.

Despite efforts to build positive relationships, interactions between female inmates and officers have not always been seamless. Challenges that may arise include differences in perceptions, personal conflicts, and environmental pressures. Conflict Theory (Bartos & Wehr, 2002) ^[4] teaches that conflicts that occur in interactions can result from unequal power or differences of interests between prisoners and officers. Therefore, conflict management and mediation strategies are important to maintain harmony in prisons.

Conclusion

Overall, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 in the Class II-A Women's Prison in Medan shows a strong commitment to fulfilling the protection of the rights of women inmates in accordance with human rights principles. This law has been the basis for organizing various coaching, education, and rehabilitation programs aimed at improving the quality of life of female inmates during their prison years. In this context, the importance of adequate physical

infrastructure and prison facilities is strongly emphasized, although there are still challenges related to excess capacity and limited resources. Efforts to improve the physical condition of prisons, including environmental cleanliness and infrastructure maintenance, are crucial steps to ensure the welfare of female inmates. Coaching and education programs also play an important role in helping women inmates develop the skills, knowledge, and independence necessary for reintegration into society. By focusing on a holistic rehabilitation approach, prisons not only serve as a place of coaching, but also as a forum to prepare female inmates to become better individuals in the future. Interaction between female inmates and prison staff is also an important point in creating a safe and supportive environment. The quality of positive relationships, based on ethical norms and effective communication, helps to reduce conflicts and strengthen trust among all parties involved. However, it needs to be acknowledged that there is still room for improvement in the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 in the Medan Class II-A Women's Prison. Continuous evaluation and adjustment to prison policies and practices is key to creating a better environment for female inmates.

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