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## Application of Sanctions for Inmates Who Violate Order in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya

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### Abstract

The implementation of sanctions against inmates who violate the provisions of the code of conduct based on Law Number 20 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services and 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. It is closely related to the Coaching of Prisoners in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. This study aims the application of sanctions for correctional inmates who violate discipline in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya. In this study, the method used is qualitative. The results of the study show that the application of sanctions for inmates who violate the provisions of the code of conduct is in the form of minor violations, moderate violations, and severe violations. The imposition of sanctions is applied to all Correctional Assisted Citizens in the Prison to improve and educate Correctional Assisted Citizens who violate the provisions of the Correctional Institution. The imposition of sanctions is carried out in a structured manner and based on applicable rules. Still, there are sanctions given by the conditions in the field for the effectiveness of the sanctions to cause a deterrent effect on violators. Factors that affect the process of imposing sanctions include the level of violations, the attitude and behavior of the inmates, and the factors of the Correctional Institution itself. This research is expected to provide input for related parties in increasing the effectiveness of the discipline enforcement system in Correctional Institutions.

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### Keywords

Implementation, Violators of Discipline, Sanctions, Prisoners.



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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country of law that respects and upholds human rights. This principle guarantees that every Indonesian citizen has an equal status before the law, without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or religion.<sup>1</sup> The principle of equality before the law reflects the equality of rights and responsibilities for all citizens. The legal

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<sup>1</sup> Kuntadi Kuntadi, "House of Restorative Justice as a Forum of Actualizing the Nation's Culture in Solving Criminal Cases," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 22, no. 2 (July 2022): 323–33, <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.JDH.2022.22.2.3242>.

rules implemented aim to create balance in society, providing a foundation for the life of the nation and state.<sup>2</sup>

As a norm, law has special characteristics that include protection, regulation, and the creation of balance to maintain the public interest. When there is a violation of legal norms that can harm the community, restoring balance for a social group is carried out by an officer who has authority through the provision of punishment to violators.<sup>3</sup> Every individual who violates the norms that already exist in society will be enforced. Indonesia's positive criminal law has regulated Criminal Law. The provision of punishment has a role as a form of social institution where crime is part of the social response in society.<sup>4</sup> The law enforcement process is carried out based on the criminal justice system that is valid and legal in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, the perpetrators of criminal acts will be subject to a prison sentence decided by a judge who already has permanent legal force so that he loses his independence. The perpetrator of the next crime is called an inmate, "An inmate is a convict who is serving a prison sentence for a certain time and for life or the death penalty who is awaiting a verdict," who is undergoing coaching in a correctional institution, regulated in article 1 of Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.<sup>5</sup>

As for after a person is considered guilty through a criminal justice process by the Indonesian legal system and proven with valid and convincing evidence that he has committed a criminal act, then the person must serve a criminal sentence in a Correctional Institution other than a place where a person who has been guilty in the eyes of the law serves his sentence.<sup>6</sup> Correctional institutions also function as a place to guide inmates so

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<sup>2</sup> A Aminah et al., "Implementation of The Effectiveness of Regional Autonomy in Indonesia," *JEJAK: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan* 14, no. 1 (2021): 14, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v14i1.2681>.

<sup>3</sup> Lina Herlina and Asep Suryana, "Implementation Efforts of Regional Autonomy Policy in Education (Analysis of Strategic Plans of District/City Education Offices in Indonesia 2013-2018)," 2020.

<sup>4</sup> John Kenedi, "Criminal Policy (Penal Policy) In the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Multicultural Education* 6, no. 1 (2020): 68–74.

<sup>5</sup> Scott E Wolfe and Spencer G Lawson, "The Organizational Justice Effect among Criminal Justice Employees: A Meta - analysis," *Criminology* 58, no. 4 (2020): 619 – 44.

<sup>6</sup> La Ode Bariun, Rahman Hasima, and Rizki Ramadani, "Incest in the Intersection Between Criminal Law and Bugis Custom," *International Journal of Management and Education in Human Development* 2, no. 01 (2022): 64–71.

that the quality of their personalities and independence increases to become better human beings. They will not repeat their mistakes to be returned to society and accepted.<sup>7</sup>

Correctional institutions have an important role in terms of law enforcement in Indonesia as a place of coaching for inmates. "Assisted citizens are inmates, fostered children and clients" based on article 1 paragraph (3) of Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Correctional Institutions of ten called LAPAS are one of the components of the judicial system in Indonesia, which has a strategic function as a vehicle for the implementation of criminal punishment and is also a place of coaching for inmates who have previously committed violations of the law.<sup>8</sup> Coaching for inmates is a form of effort to overcome crimes in society and is the end of criminal justice.

According to P.A.F Lamintang (2016). "Prison sentence is a crime in the form of restriction of freedom of movement of a convict which is carried out by closing the person in a Correctional Institution." Forcing an individual to comply with all the rules in force in a correctional institution, which links this compliance to the consequences for their violation, not only leads to loss of liberty but also negatively impacts aspects related to such incarceration.<sup>9</sup> One significant negative impact is the influence on a person's deprived sexual life, which often leads to homosexual practices and other phenomena among prisoners. Not only that, this situation can also cause stigmatization in society and potentially lower a person's self-esteem and status.

As explained earlier, a Correctional Institution is a place where inmates are placed to get the opportunity to be accepted back into society in a better way. This is so that they can become members of society who can benefit themselves, their families, society, nation, and state. But in reality, there are still many inmates who are in Correctional Institutions who violate discipline so that they can disturb other inmates or officers, such as fighting,

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<sup>7</sup> Aan Asphianto, "Criminal Law Study on the Effectiveness of Prison Criminal in the Settlement of General Criminal Actions Related to the Indonesian Criminal Justice System," *Global Journal of Politics and Law Research* 11, no. 3 (2023): 54–71.

<sup>8</sup> Honglan Shuai and Jianhong Liu, "The Relationship between Criminology and Criminal Law: Implications for Developing Chinese Criminology," *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 10, no. 1 (2023): 1–11.

<sup>9</sup> Haris Maiza Putra and Hisam Ahyani, "Internalization in Islamic Law Progressive in Criminal Law Changes in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah* 20, no. 1 (2022): 68–90.

attempting to escape, not wanting to participate in coaching programs, using or trading drugs, and other violations of discipline.<sup>10</sup> Compliance with the provisions of the code of conduct that applies in the Correctional Institution is one of the parameters to assess the positive behavior of inmates while in the institution.

According to Ali Mahrus (2011), "The thought about the penal function is not just an aspect of prisons, but is the rehabilitation and social reintegration of Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) called the penitentiary system." The purpose of the punishment itself is to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts by enforcing legal norms for public safety.

The imposition of a criminal penalty by placing a person in a Correctional Institution proves that crime is a tool to enforce the norms or regulations that have lived in society. Crime is a means to avoid the occurrence of criminal acts to ensure that society's norms are still respected so that in the Correctional system, a person can return to society better than before by obeying the rules that apply in society.<sup>11</sup>

In the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution, every new inmate who will later become a resident of the Correctional Institution is required to read first the rules of obedience and the sanctions if they violate the rules of order before being put into the residential room after reading the rules of the inmate are required to sign a statement letter as proof that they will be subject to the rules of the Order that apply in the Correctional Institution so that there is no longer any reason for the inmate not to comply with the Code of Conduct that is enforced.

Security and discipline are the main requirements for coaching in all Correctional Institutions. A sense of security, comfort, and order is always sought to be realized by monitoring, deterring, and preventing security and order disturbances as early as possible.

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<sup>10</sup> Putra and Ahyani.

<sup>11</sup> Yoga Adhyatma, Denny Saputra Kurniawan, and Aldi Demas Akira, "Criminal Accountability for Actors and Legal Protection for Online Cat Calling Criminal Victims," *Journal of Development Research* 7, no. 1 (2023): 158–67.

Therefore, those who serve in the Correctional Institution are obliged to supervise the inmates so that there is no violation of the Correctional Institution's rules.<sup>12</sup>

Early detection and prevention are mandatory for all correctional officers in order to create stable security conditions and the duties and functions of the Correctional Institution as a place for inmate training can be carried out. Security officers must immediately take action if there has been a disturbance of security and order. "Enforcement is an effort to stop, reduce, and localize security disturbances," according to article 38 of 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.<sup>13</sup>

The Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya itself has a fairly large inmate capacity, namely 1,050 correctional-assisted residents, but in reality, it was filled with 1,443 correctional-assisted residents on December 2, 2023; residents come from various regions; in addition to that, it also consists of various forms of criminal acts including corruption, terrorism, narcotics abuse, murder, and other general crimes.<sup>14</sup> This can also cause violations of rules of order because there is often friction between inmates. So, the imposition of sanctions has a very important role not only so that every inmate complies and obeys the rules but also so that a sense of security, comfort, order, and coaching can be carried out properly.

The rules of the Correctional Institution include obligations and prohibitions that correctional inmates should not carry out. The obligations that must be obeyed are contained in Article 25. Meanwhile, the prohibition is contained in Article 26 of 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

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<sup>12</sup> Ryoko Kose, "Just Keep Going - Polyphony. Gentle Activism for Collective Survival," *The Journal of Public Space*, no. Vol. 5 n. 4 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.32891/jps.v5i4.1422>.

<sup>13</sup> Md Mahfuzur Rahman Khan and Rajia Sultana, "Shift in the Role of Criminology in Criminal Law: Reflecting the Doctrinal Change," *Annals of Justice and Humanity* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1–10.

<sup>14</sup> Daniel P Mears and Mark C Stafford, "A Reconceptualization of Social Bond Theory to Predict Change Sequences in Offending," *Crime & Delinquency*, 2022, 00111287221088000.

Work Units. Although there are various obligations and prohibitions that all inmates must follow, it cannot guarantee that individuals who have received coaching will be fully compliant with the rules and will not violate the law again.<sup>15</sup> Problems often arise due to the inmates' behavior, who tend to violate the rules by looking for loopholes or weaknesses in correctional officers.

But in reality, the coaching carried out in this Correctional Institution still has many obstacles, such as overcapacity, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient number of apparatus, and also obstacles from the inmates themselves by violating the rules, even though the enforcement of this rule is for the benefit of the inmates of the correctional facility so that the mandate of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services can be implemented properly. The imposition of sanctions for inmates in their implementation is based on applicable regulations, namely 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. If the inmate is proven to have violated the provisions of the code of conduct based on Article 46, he will be sanctioned according to Article 45.<sup>16</sup> The application of sanctions should be a deterrent effect for inmates who violate the rules of order so that they do not repeat them. However, in reality, inmates still repeat their mistakes by violating the rules again.

This study explores the application of sanctions for correctional inmates who violate the rules in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. It is hoped that it can contribute to thinking in the field of the application of sanctions for inmates who violate the rules at the Class I Correctional Institution in Surabaya.

## **METHOD**

In this study, the method used is a qualitative method. The researcher collected research data through a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions. The questionnaire was randomly distributed to 30 correctional inmates on June 25, 2024. In addition to the

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<sup>15</sup> M. Madaninabawi and Jawade Hafidz, "Legal Consequences of Financing a PT Established by Husband and Wife Without a Marriage Agreement on the Signing of a Lease Agreement" 3, no. 4 (2021): 1286–98.

<sup>16</sup> Arifin Maruf, "Legal Aspects of Environment in Indonesia: An Efforts to Prevent Environmental Damage and Pollution," *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 1, no. 1 (2021).

Questionnaire, the author also collected data in the form of interviews with Correctional Institution Employees in the Field of Correctional Institution Security Units (KPLP). The employee was directly involved in the Sanction Process for inmates who violated the provisions of the discipline.

Classification of Questionnaire Respondents Based on Criminal Type, there are 15 people with Narotika cases and 15 people with General Crime cases. This is because Prisoners with Narcotics Cases and General Criminal Cases are the residents with the largest number of inmates in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya, with a total of 756 people with narcotics cases and 460 people with General Criminal cases. Based on the length of the sentence, between 1-3 years, as many as nine people, between 3-5 years 8 people, 5-10 years 11 people with life sentences two people. Based on how long they have been in the Class I Prison in Surabaya, there are seven inmates under 1 year old, six people between 1-2 years, nine people between 2-4 years, and eight people over 4 years old.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the research results in the field, several data were obtained, presented in some interview excerpts below to Correctional Institution Employees. Matters related to the mechanism for imposing sanctions for inmates who violate discipline in Surabaya Prison, as the results of this interview:

"In prisons, there are rules that all inmates must obey as part of efforts to maintain security and order in them. If there are inmates who violate the rules, the disciplinary enforcement process will be carried out. The steps start with recording the violation, then an investigation is carried out to ensure the truth of the violation committed, and finally, sanctions are imposed in accordance with the applicable rules. More details can be seen in the SOP of the prison."

Then, related to the sanctions that are usually imposed on inmates who violate the rules, the results of the interview are below;

"The sanctions can also vary, depending on the level of violations and decisions at the TPP session. Starting from light, moderate, to severe sanctions, including written warnings, deduction of certain rights or facilities such as family visits or remission, to isolation or transfer to cells with stricter supervision. In principle, the sanction aims

to provide a deterrent effect to inmates so that they do not repeat violations in the future."

All sanctions given by laws and regulations, in this case, Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in the Correctional Work Unit, were also asked with the results of this interview;

"The imposition of sanctions is in line with the laws and regulations, but adjusted to field conditions, namely in the imposition of medium-level sanctions which are imposed in the form of postponement or elimination of visits coupled with measures to restrict the movement of assisted citizens of violators by prohibiting them from carrying out activities outside the Block. The imposition of these sanctions is valid for a period of time in accordance with the results of the TPP session. The addition of punishment in the form of movement restrictions is given because the inmates come from various regions, and also with high punishments so that many of them have not been visited for a long time; there are even some who have lost contact with their families (termed missing children). Therefore, the sanction of postponement or cancellation of visits is considered less effective to be implemented, and restrictions on the movement are needed."

Furthermore, related to the role and responsibility of prison staff in maintaining this order, the results of the interview were obtained:

"Prison staff have a key role in maintaining order within the institution. They are tasked with supervising the daily activities of inmates, providing guidance, and reporting all violations that occur. With the involvement of good prison staff, it is hoped that order in the prison can be well maintained."

The existence of challenges or obstacles in the application of this sanction was also asked of the Correctional Officer with the results of the interview;

"Of course, every system definitely has challenges. One is to ensure that the discipline enforcement process runs transparently and non-discriminately. In addition, sometimes inmates face personal or emotional problems that can affect their behavior; in addition, there are also obstacles such as overcapacity and a lack of officers. Therefore, we continue to strive to improve professionalism and openness in every step of enforcing this rule."

In general, criminal can be interpreted as the consequence of intentional or state-induced suffering to a person or group who is subject to the law (punishment) for violating the prohibitions of criminal law. Specifically, this violation is considered a crime in criminal law (*Offence*). For coaching in correctional institutions to take place effectively,



it is necessary to apply sanctions to handle inmates who violate the rules. The imposition of sanctions itself is an effort to foster and educate inmates to comply with the predetermined rules.

According to article 45 of 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 the Correctional Work Unit. "The imposition of sanctions is given to Prisoners and Inmates who, based on the results of the investigation and reconstruction, are proven to violate the provisions of the rules."

If there is a security disturbance in the Correctional Institution, the correctional officer takes action against the perpetrator of the disturbance, and the evidence is immediately secured and carries out an investigation and reconstruction; after it is proven that there is a violation, the violator is sanctioned. It is regulated in Article 44 of 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 the Correctional Work Unit.

Article 44 paragraph (2), To ensure security, measures include searching, arresting, placing at designated locations, and examining individuals suspected of being involved in security disturbances.

Article 44, paragraph (3) states that in addition to handling perpetrators of security disturbances, correctional institution officers are also responsible for securing evidence through collecting, sealing, and examining evidence.

Article 44, paragraph (4), correctional officers conduct investigations and reconstructions. Investigation and reconstruction were carried out to find the cause and motive for the security disturbance.

Article 44, paragraph (5) states, If the examination and investigation results show a violation of the rules, sanctions will be imposed on the prisoner or inmate.

Article 44 paragraph (6), If an indication of a criminal act is found in the investigation, the Correctional Institution will report it to the authorized agency by the applicable laws and regulations through the Head or its leader.

### **Factors causing violations of the Code of Conduct by correctional inmates in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya**

Violation of the law is an act or behavior that violates the applicable law or regulation. Suppose it is associated with inmates at the Class 1 Surabaya Correctional Institution. In that case, a violation of the law can be interpreted as the actions of the inmates committed in violation of the rules and regulations enforced. The laws that govern it are Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services and 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 inmates know more about the rules than during the introduction period of the environment. The Correctional Institution itself very rarely conducts socialization about the provisions of the Discipline; the provisions of the Discipline itself often change following the development of the Constitution.

Based on an interview with Mr. Mawardi, a staff of the Correctional Institution Security Unit (KPLP), there are several acts of violations that occurred in 2024, namely:

#### Light Level:

- a. not maintaining the cleanliness of the Rooms and Residential Blocks
- b. not wearing the prescribed clothing
- c. wearing accessories such as earrings, necklaces, and cousins

#### Medium Level:

- a. Buying and selling activities and receivables
- b. Entering a sterile area without permission
- c. Committing minor violations repeatedly

#### Weight Level:

- a. Using electronic communication devices (HP)

- b. Installing electrical installations that are not in accordance with the provisions
- c. Consuming narcotics
- d. Gambling
- e. Riots and fights

The Factors Causing the Violation of Order by the Assisted Citizens can be divided into two, namely the Factors of the Prisoners themselves and the Correctional Institutions.

1. **Emotions that are not controlled:** This often causes violations in the form of fights between inmates. Inmates with uncontrolled emotions are easily offended by other inmates; other triggers of fights are also because of debts and receivables between prisoners, even though this is also a prohibition. In the records of the Correctional Institution in the last 5 years, no riots were found by inmates directed at Officers or Correctional Facilities.
2. **Lack of knowledge about discipline:** from the results of the questionnaire conducted by the author, it is known that the knowledge of inmates about discipline is considered to be lacking; this happens because the socialization carried out by the Correctional Institution is very lacking, socialization or introduction to the discipline of the correctional institution is only carried out during the Environmental Introduction Period (Mapenaling) when new inmates come to the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. Inmates who do not understand the rules and regulations in prisons can inadvertently violate the applicable regulations. For example, they may not know time limits for daily activities, visiting procedures, or safety-related regulations. Some inmates come into the Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution with limited educational or social backgrounds, which can hinder their ability to understand and comply with the rules in place.
3. **Intergroup Tension:** The presence of inmates from various races, ethnicities, or countries can increase the possibility of intergroup conflicts in Correctional

Institutions. Prisoners form groups or alliances based on factors such as ethnic background or nationality to protect themselves, gain certain advantages, or maintain power. This can trigger competition or conflict with other groups. The competition in question includes resources; tension can arise because there is competition for limited resources in correctional institutions, such as sleeping quarters, time for access to public facilities, or arrangements in daily life. Based on data from the registration field, on June 6, 2024, there were 112 inmates from outside East Java, 17 foreign citizens, including seven from Malaysia, one from Australia, three from Iran, one from the Netherlands, two from Taiwan, two from Russia, and one from India.

4. **Consisting of high sentences** inmates with high sentences tend to experience higher levels of frustration because they have to deal with longer prison terms and unclear future perspectives. In the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya, there are 14 inmates with mental disorders; this number is quite high when compared to other Correctional Institutions. High-sentence inmates have a significant influence on group dynamics within prisons. They can influence the behavior of other inmates, both positively and negatively, depending on how they adjust to life inside the Correctional Institution. This is a challenge for officers to enforce the rules.

The following is Resident Data based on the length of Criminal Offenses of Class 1 Prison Surabaya;

Table 4. 1 Number based on Type of Registration of Fostered Residents

B I (the penalty period of the invigilator is more than one known)	1,082 people
B IIA (imprisonment period from 3 months to 12 months)	5 people
B IIIB (imprisonment period of 1 day to 3 months)	-
B IIIS (inmates who are serving subsidy or substitute	121 people

Register Pidana Mati	12 people
Lifetime Register	50 people
Sum	1,270 people

5. The Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya, consisting of various types of crimes, can create the potential for conflict and competition among groups of inmates. For example, competition for limited resources, status within the inmate community, or control over the trade in illicit goods within the Correctional Institution. The placement of Assisted Citizens in blocks is classified based on the Type of Crime; blocks A and B are special blocks for Narcotics, Block C for Narcotics and General Crime, which is a Block for working inmates, Block D for general crimes, Block F for Terrorism, Block H for Corruption. The difference in this type of crime can give rise to new crimes; for example, a person who is free from punishment for the crime of murder can re-enter the Correctional Institution with a new criminal act, namely being involved in a drug network. Prisoners of Corruption and Terrorism in Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya tend to obey the rules, aware that Narcotics Prisoners and General Criminals more often commit violations.

The following is data on Assisted Citizens based on the Type of Crime on July 6, 2024.

Table 4. 2 Number of Assisted Residents of Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution

Types of Crimes	Number of Inmates
Terrorist	6 people
Drug	758 Orang
Corruption	6 Orang
Money Laundering	3

Trafficking in Persons	-
General Crimes	460 Orang
Deposit	-
Sum	1.270 Orang

Table 4. 3 Residential Room Capacity

Block	Capacity	Number Residents	of Information
A	200	281	Drugs
B	200	270	Drugs
C	200	260	Narcotics and General Crime (Workers)
D	120	216	General Crime
And	100	74	Isolation and Mapenaling
F	100	34	Terrorism and Islamic boarding schools
G	90	94	Clinic
H	40	32	Typography

From the data above, it can be concluded that the blocks that experience Capacity are Blocks A, B, C, and D, while in Blocks E, F, G, and H, the number of residents can still be accommodated well. Overcapacity in a correctional institution or prison can result in psychological and emotional distress for inmates or prisoners. This can increase tensions and the possibility of conflict or violations.

### **Imposition of Sanctions for Correctional Assisted Residents Who Violate Rules at Class I Correctional Institutions in Surabaya**

Every inmate who has just been transferred or placed in the Keilas I Correctional Institution in Surabaya will go through an environmental introduction period (Mapenaling). The introduction period of the prison environment is the initial period when a new inmate arrives at the correctional institution (LAPAS). During this time, they are introduced to the prison's rules, procedures, and daily life.

Based on the questionnaire conducted, the explanation of the discipline at the

Surabaya Class I Correctional Institution was carried out during the introduction to the environment so that there were inmates who did not understand the rules and sanctions that they would receive if they committed a violation.

In Law number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services, article 66 paragraph (2) letter c The imposition of sanctions is a form of action for violators, article 66 paragraph (2) Correctional Institution officers have the authority to impose sanctions. The form of sanctions itself is contained in Article 67. The imposition of sanctions for Prisoners and Inmates is in the form of:

- a. placement in isolation cells for a maximum of 12 (twelve) days and/or
- b. postponement or restriction of rights as referred to in Article 7 letter k and Article 10 paragraph (1).

Article 68, in the implementation of sanctions, officers must:

- a. treat Prisoners and Inmates fairly and not act arbitrarily, and
- b. basing his actions on the rules of the Prison and Prison.

Similar to the level of violation of the rules, the imposition of sanctions is classified into three levels: light, moderate, and severe, in accordance with Article 45, paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5).

In contrast to its implementation in the Surabaya Class I Prison, the imposition of medium-level sanctions is not by the laws and regulations of Article 45 paragraph (4) of 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. Medium-level sanctions include postponing or canceling visits.

Based on the discussion, the imposition of medium-level sanctions imposed in the form of postponement of visits coupled with measures to restrict the movement of assisted residents of violators by prohibiting them from carrying out activities outside the Block. The imposition of these sanctions is valid for a period of time in accordance with the

results of the TPP session.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that 1) The causes of violations of discipline consist of several factors, namely the inmate's factors, factors from the correctional institution, and also external factors that can trigger violations in the Class I Surabaya Correctional Institution. Factors from Prisoners include Emotions that are less controlled, Lack of knowledge about discipline, Tension between groups, Consists of high punishments, Consists of various types of crimes; factors from the Correctional Institution itself include Limited Space and Resources, Number of Officers Less than the Number of Prisoners, Circulation of Prohibited Goods, Large Land, Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure, Lack of Socialization about Discipline to Inmates Residents of Correctional Institutions, Policy and Management. External influences include the operation of criminal groups around, and also political turmoil that occurs outside the Correctional Institution. 2) implementing sanctions imposed by officers on inmates in Class I Correctional Institution Surabaya has been carried out as it should be adjusted to existing conditions and circumstances. Because the intensity of disciplinary violations has decreased compared to the previous year, it indicates that the implementation of sanctions has effectively reduced disciplinary violations in the Class I Correctional Institution of Surabaya. Inmates who commit violations of discipline have been sanctioned according to the level of their violation.

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