



FACTORS CAUSING PRISONERS TO COMMIT DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze the factors that cause inmates to commit disciplinary violations in correctional institutions and relate them to the objectives of guidance in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning corrections. This research was conducted at the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung using an empirical juridical method, which involves examining the provisions of the law as applied in the field, supplemented by data obtained from interviews with the officers. The results of the study show that disciplinary violations by prisoners are influenced by factors such as limited facilities and infrastructure, overcapacity, and a staff-to-prisoner ratio that is not proportional, as well as internal factors such as prisoners' lack of legal awareness, stress levels, emotional control, and economic factors. The limitations of this study include covering only one correctional institution from the staff's perspective. This study contributes to the development of correctional policies and guidance for prisoners. These findings are expected to be useful for academics and researchers, as well as correctional institutions, as the final institution in the criminal justice system, in strengthening the supervision system and security of order in the correctional system. The novelty of this research lies in combining a legal analysis based on laws and regulations related to disciplinary violations with empirical data obtained from interviews to identify the factors that cause prisoners to commit disciplinary violations.

Keywords: *Disciplinary Violations, Prisoners, Correctional Institutions*

1. Introduction

Correctional institutions play an important role in the criminal justice system (Ritonga et al., 2023). As the final stage in the criminal justice system in Indonesia, correctional institutions are defined as places for carrying out the rehabilitation of prisoners by implementing a correctional system as a framework for the direction, limits, and methods of carrying out correctional functions in an integrated manner, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 18 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning correctional institutions. Correctional institutions are inhabited by criminals (prisoners) who have been legally proven to have violated the law and must serve a prison sentence in a correctional institution (*Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections*).

Based on this explanation, a correctional institution is a place for criminals to have their freedom as members of society temporarily or for a certain period of time restricted. Crime is a common occurrence in Indonesia. As a country governed by the rule of law, there is a need for a place to house criminals who have been legally tried in court, or what we know as correctional institutions, which are clearly an important alternative for the state to continue guaranteeing human rights. Regardless of the crimes they commit, prisoners are human beings whose dignity must be respected by the state.

The term "imprisonment" was previously known as a prison system closely related to the goal of revenge by detaining criminals and deterring them through violence. Over time, the philosophy of the prison system shifted to a correctional system, pioneered by Dr. Sahardjo in a speech at Pohon Beringin Pengayoman on July 5, 1963. On that occasion, he affirmed rehabilitation as a system of treatment for prisoners aimed at achieving social reintegration as an effort to rehabilitate prisoners so that they can return to being good members of society (Shafira et al., 2022). This means that prisoners in the current



correctional system are much more advanced in terms of rehabilitation compared to the past, both in terms of the treatment of prisoners and the development of guidance for prisoners, which now places much more emphasis on welfare than retributive punishment. The success of correctional institutions in rehabilitating inmates into good members of society is also marked by the large number of former inmates who are now free and able to breathe the air of freedom with their families, no longer hindered by the cold walls of correctional institutions.

The process of rehabilitating prisoners in correctional institutions is not only intended as a form of punishment but also as an effort to reintegrate prisoners into society through predetermined rehabilitation programs, including the enforcement of order and discipline among prisoners (Sadam, 2025). The existence of rules and regulations as binding and enforceable provisions for inmates is created with the aim of creating a safe, orderly, and conducive environment for the implementation of guidance activities for prisoners, as stipulated in the provisions of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 6 of 2013 concerning Prison and Detention Center Rules and Regulations.

To achieve the objectives of the correctional system, it is also necessary to have good management within correctional institutions through Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024 concerning the management of security and order within correctional institutions that are free from potential threats and actual disturbances in the implementation of correctional functions with the assistance of correctional institution staff. One of the efforts to deal with disturbances to security and order is the formulation of binding provisions or regulations for all prisoners in correctional institutions without exception, which are then incorporated into the rules and regulations of correctional institutions (Oktoriny, F., & Jemmy, M. 2024). These regulations are not only binding provisions but also restrictions on the actions and behaviors of inmates within correctional institutions. Violations of these provisions will result in disciplinary sanctions as a form of punishment for the violations committed.

As a place for rehabilitating prisoners (criminals) from different backgrounds, efforts within the correctional system often face challenges, such as the prevalence of disciplinary violations committed by prisoners despite clear rules regarding prison order that should not be violated by prisoners. (Aminudin 2021). These violations vary from minor offenses, such as not attending roll call, to serious offenses, such as fighting, possession of prohibited items, and attempts to escape by prisoners, which will result in severe consequences involving specific laws or regulations in handling disciplinary violations.

Minor to serious violations impact prisoners' rehabilitation process, thereby preventing the full achievement of the objectives of correctional services. The factors causing disciplinary violations by prisoners can originate from various internal and external sources. Internal factors in this case usually include the condition of the prisoners themselves, such as a lack of awareness (Simamora, E. H., Nasir, M 2025). External factors can originate from the correctional institution environment. In the development of correctional science, it is important to gain a deep understanding of the factors that cause disciplinary violations to formulate preventive and effective rehabilitation strategies that will later be used to formulate policies for the better implementation of correctional functions.

Many studies have been conducted on disciplinary violations, but many of these studies focused on and referred to specific types of violations and did not discuss the overall factors causing disciplinary violations. The author is interested in examining and analyzing the factors that cause inmates in correctional institutions to commit disciplinary violations but rather focuses on research examining the enforcement of laws against prisoners who commit abuse within correctional institutions (Gultom & Daeli. 2024). The results of this research are expected to contribute to improving the effectiveness of guidance and discipline enforcement programs, both theoretically and practically, for academics and related parties, to achieve the objectives of a good correctional system in Indonesia.



2. Literature Review

2.1 Overview of the Correctional System

The correctional system is a framework that sets out the direction, limits, and methods for implementing correctional functions in an integrated manner (Waluyo, B. 2023). This system was only ratified in Indonesia in 1964 by Sahardjo, who believed that the purpose of imprisonment, in addition to causing suffering for prisoners, was to guide them to repent and return to being good members of society. This correctional system aims to rehabilitate prisoners in accordance with their nature in relation to God, themselves, their fellow human beings and their environment (Bachtiar, 2024). This rehabilitation can be carried out through various guidance programs available at each correctional institution, which is where the correctional system is implemented.

The correctional system was born out of dissatisfaction with the previous prison system, where the treatment of prisoners was considered inhumane and far removed from the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. During the prison system era, inmates were treated arbitrarily with a system of torture aimed at deterring them and preventing them from repeating their crimes (Thamrin, H., & Harahap 2025). These arbitrary actions triggered a paradigm shift from the prison system to a correctional system with more humane objectives and a greater emphasis on the values contained in Pancasila, namely a change in the concept of punishment from revenge to resocialization and reintegration.

This change in concept contains a grand vision that places hope in a system that is more focused on guidance, with the expectation that the reintegration of prisoners into society will become easier. Thus, the protection of prisoners' rights, including the improvement of their character and independence, can be achieved as intended. This correctional system is also based on several principles, such as the principle of guidance, the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of humanity, the principle of mutual cooperation, the principle of independence, the principle of proportionality, the principle of loss of freedom as the only punishment, and the principle of professionalism (Sushanty & Triwidodo 2025). The implementation of the correctional system, as stipulated in Article 2 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning correctional institutions, is as follows:

1. Providing guarantees for the protection of prisoners' rights.
2. Improving the quality of prisoners' personalities and independence so that they realize their mistakes and can be accepted by society.
3. It also provides protection to prisoners from the potential for recidivism.

2.2 Definition, role, and function of correctional institutions

Correctional institutions play a key role in the physical and spiritual rehabilitation of prisoners. Rehabilitation carried out in correctional institutions is divided into two types: personality development and skills training. Through personality development, prisoners are guided to better understand the values and religious values that will shape the inmates themselves (Daud, R 2022). Meanwhile, skill development provides inmates with training to hone their skills so that they are equipped to continue their lives after leaving correctional institutions, such as the skills to start a business. Inmates who have undergone skills development will be able to use their skills to create job opportunities.

The development of correctional institutions in Indonesia can be classified into several categories:

- a. By age, consisting of correctional institutions for children, youth, and adults
- b. By gender, consisting of correctional institutions specifically for women and correctional institutions specifically for men
- c. By capacity, they consist of Class I and Class II correctional institutions.

Correctional institutions are also classified based on the type of inmate, such as narcotics correctional institutions that house inmates convicted of drug-related crimes. Correctional institutions play an important role in implementing correctional measures to create an integrated criminal justice system through rehabilitation, re-education, and resocialization within the correctional system. Correctional institutions are Technical Implementation Units under the Directorate General of the Ministry of Law



and Human Rights, which has now been renamed the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections. The grouping of prisoners based on certain criteria, such as age, gender, and crime committed, is an effort by the correctional system to maintain security and prevent conflicts that may arise due to the presence of vulnerable groups, such as young and female prisoners, among more aggressive prisoners who have committed serious crimes (Sianturi et al., 2024). Separating prisoners based on the level of crime can also help correctional institution management improve supervision and help correctional institutions differentiate prisons based on security levels by adjusting the classification of prisoners in correctional institutions based on the level of their crimes.

2.3 Definition of prisoner

A prisoner is a person serving a prison sentence. According to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary), a prisoner is a person who has been sentenced (serving a sentence for committing a criminal offense). According to Law Number 22 of 2022, “A prisoner is a convicted person who is serving a prison sentence for a certain period of time or for life, or a person sentenced to death who is awaiting execution, who is undergoing rehabilitation in a correctional institution.” Several experts, such as Harsono, state that a prisoner is someone who has been found guilty by law and must serve a sentence, while Dirjosworo states that a prisoner is an ordinary human being like any other who, simply because they violated an existing legal norm, has been separated by a judge to serve a sentence (Rinaldy, K 2021). Therefore, it can be concluded that a prisoner is someone who has lost their freedom.

The loss of freedom experienced by prisoners detained in correctional institutions does not mean that they have lost their rights as human beings. Rather, they are simply guilty individuals whose lives are now confined to correctional institutions, with the intention that their lives as human beings are lived solely within correctional institutions, without direct contact with normal human life outside of correctional institutions.

The stigma surrounding correctional institutions as places for criminals leads ordinary people to believe that life inside these institutions is closed off and dehumanized. The label of “guilty” attached to prisoners leads society to view their lives in correctional institutions as frightening. In reality, however, the lives of prisoners in correctional institutions are mostly the same as those of ordinary people, except that prisoners in correctional institutions are restricted in their rights to behave as they wish because they must undergo a process of rehabilitation through personality development and skills training as a form of activity for prisoners to be able to change into better people (Ellis, R. 2021). In addition, prisoners' movement is restricted because they can only interact with their families or officers at certain hours or times that have been agreed upon and regulated in prison rules.

The loss of independence does not mean that prisoners serving sentences in correctional institutions lose their independence as human beings or citizens. Prisoners in correctional institutions will still obtain their rights; only their rights as citizens will be limited and not as free as when they are outside correctional institutions. Article 7 of Law Number 22 of 2022 states that prisoners have the right to (Law Number 22 of 2022)

1. Practice their religion or beliefs.
2. Receive physical and spiritual care
3. Receive education, teaching, and opportunities to develop their potential.
4. Receive health services and adequate food in accordance with their nutritional needs.
5. Information services;
6. Legal counseling and aid
7. Submit complaints;
8. Reading materials and mass media broadcasts
9. Humane treatment and protection from torture and harmful acts
10. Social services;
11. Accept or refuse the visit.

2.4 Definition of Disciplinary Violations



Violations are defined as actions or deeds that break rules. They commonly occur in human life because someone has acted in a manner that is not in accordance with the existing rules or previously established prohibitions. In the context of criminal law, violations are a form of criminal offense that carry penalties and threats. Anyone who is proven to have committed a criminal offense and is tried in court will serve a prison sentence as punishment for the crime committed. Violations are not limited to human life; they also occur in the implementation of prison sentences. This is reinforced by the large number of prisoners committing violations. Violations committed in correctional institutions are violations of the rules and discipline of prisoners while undergoing rehabilitation in correctional institutions (Arfa & Erwin 2024). In the implementation of the rehabilitation function for prisoners, violations that occur result in disciplinary actions or administrative sanctions within the correctional institution.

Violations that occur are often not only ordinary disciplinary violations but also violations that have implications under criminal law, as stipulated in other laws. For example, disciplinary violations by prisoners who use and distribute narcotics within correctional institutions. Regulations concerning narcotics are stipulated in Law No. 35 of 2009, specifically in articles 112, 114, and 127. In addition, it may also involve laws or provisions related to abuse, such as Article 351 of the Criminal Code, if the disciplinary violation leads to a criminal act that causes abuse (Hida, et.al.2023). Various violations involving regulations outside prison rules will result in legal consequences and more complex resolutions involving criminal procedural law provisions, whereby prisoners will not only be given disciplinary sanctions but will also be prosecuted by the police, prosecutors, and courts to determine the sanctions imposed through a series of legal processes involving prisoners, correctional institution officers, and other parties involved in law enforcement in cases of serious disciplinary violations.

Classification of disciplinary violations against rules and regulations within correctional institutions based on the 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 purpose is to enforce the law related to disciplinary violations as an effort to reduce or minimize security disturbances in correctional institutions, stating that disciplinary violations are classified into three categories of disciplinary sanctions, namely:

1. Minor Disciplinary Violations

Violations that fall into this category include the following:

- a. Failure to maintain a clean, safe, orderly, and peaceful environment
- b. Failure to wear the prescribed uniform.
- c. Failure to attend roll call at the prescribed time.
- d. Wearing earrings, necklaces, rings, and belts
- e. Committing acts or uttering words that are inappropriate and violate norms of decency or morality; and/or
- f. Committing acts that, based on the correctional observation team's consideration, are included in acts that can be subject to minor disciplinary punishment.

2. Moderate Disciplinary Violations

Violations that fall into this category include the following:

- a. Entering a sterile area without permission from Correctional Officers;
- b. Getting tattoos and/or tattoo equipment, piercings, or similar activities;
- c. Engaging in activities that may endanger one's own safety or that of others;
- d. Engaging in inappropriate behavior or uttering inappropriate words that violate religious norms.
- e. Engaging in buying, selling, or debt collection activities
- f. Receiving visits outside visiting hours
- g. Repeatedly committing acts that fall under the category of minor disciplinary offenses more than once; and/or
- h. Committing acts that, based on the Correctional Services observation team's consideration, fall under acts that may be subject to moderate disciplinary action.

3. Serious Disciplinary Violations

Violations included in this category are serious violations, such as:



- a. Failure to participate in the established service and guidance programs.
- b. Threatening, resisting, or attacking Correctional Officers;
- c. Manufacturing or storing firearms, sharp weapons, or similar items
- d. Damaging detention centers or prison facilities
- e. Threatening, provoking, or engaging in other acts that cause security disturbances
- f. Possessing, carrying, or using communication or electronic devices
- g. Making, carrying, storing, distributing, or consuming alcoholic beverages
- h. Making, carrying, storing, distributing, or consuming narcotics and illegal drugs, as well as other addictive substances
- i. Attempting to escape or assisting other detainees or prisoners in escaping
- j. Committing acts of violence against fellow detainees, prisoners, or correctional officers
- k. Committing theft, extortion, gambling, or fraud
- l. Spreading radical beliefs or ideologies
- m. Committing acts that fall under the category of moderate disciplinary punishment more than once or acts that may cause security and order disturbances based on the assessment of the correctional observer team; and/or
- n. Committing acts that, based on the consideration of the correctional observer team, fall under acts that may be subject to severe disciplinary punishment.

3. Methodology

This study uses an empirical legal approach with a research method that focuses on combining a normative approach with a literature study related to the issues to be examined from a legal perspective through legislation and various literature with an empirical approach that systematically analyzes the law by examining its application in practice (Sugiyono 2024). This research was conducted using qualitative analysis by reviewing existing regulations and conducting interviews with correctional institution officials. In addition, based on the data obtained from legal reviews and interviews with informants, the author will sort the analysis results based on the research findings and implementation or conditions in the field that influence the disciplinary violations. Thus, the author can draw a conclusion regarding the issue being studied, namely identifying the factors that cause prisoners in correctional institutions to commit disciplinary violations as an effort to enforce the law by examining criminological elements and the social factors of the prisoners themselves.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Overview of the Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution

The Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution is one of the Technical Implementation Units for correctional institutions within the working area of the Lampung Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This correctional institution is located in Way HUI village, Jati Agung sub-district, South Lampung, and has been operational since June 1, 2005 (Silalahi & Pangestuti 2025). This correctional institution was established based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Number: .04.PR.07.03 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Narcotics Correctional Institutions in Pematang Siantar, Lubuk Linggau, Bandar Lampung, Jakarta, Bandung, Nusakambangan, Madiun, Pemekasan, Martapura, Bali, Malang, and Jayapura (in the document of the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung).

The Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution was established on 22,500 m² of land with the assistance of Lampung Provincial Government. It consists of indoor and outdoor areas that are used as the main building, facilities, and infrastructure. The duties and functions of the narcotics correctional institution are to carry out the correctional rehabilitation of prisoners (Correctional Residents) convicted of narcotics, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances. According to the official website of the Palangkaraya Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution, to carry out these main duties, this institution has the following functions:

1. Carrying out the rehabilitation of prisoners/correctional residents, specifically for narcotics



2. Providing guidance, therapy, and rehabilitation for inmates/Correctional Residents convicted of narcotics offenses;
3. Providing spiritual and social guidance
4. Maintaining security and order within correctional institutions;
5. Handling administrative and household affairs.

From interviews with officers at the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung This correctional institution consists of 147 officers, ranging from administrative staff to guards and security officers. There are approximately 940 inmates, consisting of users and dealers (drug lords). This number is not absolute, as it can decrease or increase each year. Considering the number of inmates and security officers, which is inversely proportional to the number of inmates, it is clear that there is overcapacity at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution.

The results of research conducted based on interviews with security and order officers at the Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution found that there are still inmates who violate the rules. Interviews with security and order officers revealed that rule violations still occur frequently, including minor violations such as not participating in rehabilitation programs due to various factors such as a lack of self-awareness among inmates, as well as serious violations such as possession of mobile phones, caused by a lack of supervision, allowing inmates to use mobile phones inside the correctional institution.

4.2 Factors Causing Prisoners to Commit Disciplinary Violations

Based on legal factors, regulations regarding disciplinary violations by prisoners were established to provide guidelines on obligations, prohibitions, and sanctions for prisoners in correctional institutions. These regulations often serve as a reference for prisoners to avoid violating existing provisions or those established by correctional institutions as places for prisoners to be rehabilitated into good citizens. In addition to serving as restrictions on prisoners, these regulations are also used to ensure that orderly life within correctional institutions is maintained properly (Rahmat,D & Daniswara. 2021). Thus, in this case, it is stipulated that every action of an inmate, including acts of inmates who do not comply with existing rules and regulations, is subject to disciplinary punishment. Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 6 of 2013, Article 9 explains the types of disciplinary punishment, which are divided into three categories, namely:

1. Minor Disciplinary Punishment:
 - a. Verbal warning;
 - b. Written warning.
2. Moderate Disciplinary Punishment:
 - a. Placing in isolation for a maximum of 6 days.
 - b. Postponing or revoking certain rights for a specified period based on the TPP hearing results.
3. Severe Disciplinary Punishment
 - a. Place in isolation for 6 days, which may be extended twice for 6 days each.
 - b. Not obtaining the right to remission, visiting family, conditional leave, assimilation, pre-release leave, and conditional release within one year and being recorded in the Fb register. Failure to obtain remission rights, family visits, conditional leave, assimilation, pre-release leave, and conditional release within the current year is recorded in the F register.

In practice, law enforcement agencies often face challenges in implementing rehabilitation programs for inmates at Class II A Narcotics Correctional Facilities in Bandar Lampung. Through rehabilitation within the correctional facility, the hope is that inmates serving their sentences can change their behavior for the better by becoming good inmates who obey the existing rules and regulations of the correctional facility. However, many of them still commit violations within correctional facilities. The types of violations committed by inmates at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution vary from minor to serious violations, based on the author's interview with an officer at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution, namely, the Head of Security, Mr. Amaminur, S.H., M.H. He mentioned that the violations that often occur at the Class II A Drug



Rehabilitation Center in Bandar Lampung include violations such as inmates' reluctance to participate in rehabilitation and dress neatly in accordance with the provisions issued by the correctional institution, minor fights involving inmates that start with what is actually triggered by minor arguments between inmates, as well as other cases of violations that are classified as serious violations that will be recorded in the F register.

Recording violations in Register F is a record of violations that are classified as serious, requiring inmates who commit violations to be given a TPP hearing to determine the punishment will be given for the mistakes made by inmates in the Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution (Napitupulu. Et. Al. 2025). Based on the Serious Violation Data obtained by the author in interviews with security and order officers at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution, it is known from the interviews that in 2025 there have been 24 serious violations recorded in register F, with the types of violations including theft, the use of cell phones within the correctional institution, drug control from within the correctional institution, and the smuggling of drugs into the correctional institution. These violations did not occur spontaneously but were influenced by several factors that caused inmates in the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution to commit them.

The author analyzed, based on interviews with correctional facility officers, that the factors causing inmates at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Facility to commit disciplinary violations were influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors contributing to the violations are trivial matters such as minor arguments over waiting in line to use the bathroom, which trigger debates and lead to fights among inmates within the correctional institution. In addition, another factor that triggers disciplinary violations is the inmates themselves, who do not fully comply with the rules of the correctional institution. Psychological factors and inmates' stress levels also influence them to commit violations within correctional institutions. Furthermore, there are external factors that also cause inmates to commit disciplinary violations within correctional institutions, such as economic circumstances that force them to act recklessly outside of existing rules, which also influence their behavior patterns within correctional institutions. Environmental factors, such as unresolved issues between inmates and their relatives and friends, also contribute to disciplinary violations by inmates in correctional institutions. class II A in Bandar Lampung to commit disciplinary violations.

According to the author, the cause of disciplinary violations at the Bandar Lampung Class II A Correctional Institution is also influenced by institutional overcapacity. This situation is supported by the finding that the number of inmates in the Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution is higher than it should be, so that the guidance of inmates has not been achieved optimally. The lack of correctional facility officers in proportion to the number of inmates in the correctional facility is also a factor contributing to the prevalence of violations due to the lack of supervision of inmates by correctional facility officers. This inverse ratio is a major factor. Imagine if a correctional institution housing people with backgrounds in narcotics and other crimes is only guarded by correctional officers whose number does not reach half of the number of inmates; it will give rise to many risks of violations, ranging from minor to moderate to serious violations.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and interviews, the author concludes that the factors causing inmates to commit disciplinary violations in correctional institutions, where the author conducted this research at the Class II A Bandar Lampung Narcotics Correctional Institution, are caused by several factors originating from the inmates themselves, such as a lack of self-awareness, a lack of emotional control, making them more prone to emotional outbursts that lead to fights, and overcrowding in correctional institutions, which contributes to the inmates' stress levels, triggering various violations at the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. In addition, other factors not originating from the inmates also contribute to violations, such as family problems or problems between inmates and their relatives or close friends. Reports received from the surrounding community regarding inmates also influence inmates to commit violations within correctional institutions.



5.2 Limitation

This study has limitations in terms of its scope, which focuses on only one correctional institution, namely, the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung. Therefore, the analysis of factors influencing inmates' disciplinary violations is limited to violations that occurred at the Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution in Bandar Lampung, Indonesia. Furthermore, the analysis conducted in this study is limited to laws and regulations and data from the author's interviews with correctional institution officials. Therefore, the author's perspective in the analysis is limited to that of correctional institution officials without involving other sources, such as inmates in correctional institutions. Consequently, the conclusions drawn by the author do not encompass factors from various correctional institutions in Indonesia.

5.3 Suggestion

Based on the results of this study and its limitations, the author recommends the following: First, based on the results of the study, violations indicate that supervision is still not optimal; therefore, the author suggests that correctional institution officers tighten supervision of prisoners. The limited understanding of correctional institution officers regarding several violations that may be specifically regulated in the provisions of the Law -Laws outside of Correctional Institution regulations, the author suggests that there is a need for training correctional institution officers on the importance of reducing the level of violations within correctional institutions through special training by correctional institutions. In addition, the author recommends further improving the guidance provided to prisoners within correctional institutions.

Acknowledgment

On this occasion, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to this research. The author would like to thank the Bandar Lampung Class II A Narcotics Correctional Institution and correctional institution officers who provided opportunities, knowledge, and access for researchers to conduct this research. The author would also like to express his gratitude to his two academic advisors, who provided guidance, insight, and input during the research process. The author would like to thank his parents for their financial and non-financial support.

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