

The Application of Sanctions to Correctional Inmates for Disciplinary Violations

Abid Nur Fariz Pamungkas*, Endang Sutrisno, Harmono

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia

Email: abidnurfarizp@gmail.com*, Endang.sutrisno@ugj.ac.id, Harmono@ugj.ac.id

Keywords:

Disciplinary Sanctions;
Correctional Inmates;
Disciplinary Violations;
Correctional Institution;
Ministerial Regulation of Law
and Human Rights Number 8 of
2024.

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the implementation of sanctions against Correctional Inmates (WBP) who commit disciplinary violations at the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Majalengka, 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 research method employed is normative juridical, using a statutory approach and analysis of primary and secondary legal materials, supported by empirical field data. The findings indicate that common disciplinary violations include the possession of communication devices (mobile phones), the possession of sharp weapons, acts of violence among inmates, and debt practices that potentially disrupt security and order within the correctional institution. Sanctions for these violations are imposed in the form of light, moderate, and severe disciplinary measures, including placement in isolation cells, transfer to other correctional institutions, and recording in Register F, which results in the loss of certain rights such as remission and integration programs. The imposition of sanctions is carried out through an examination mechanism by the investigation team and the Correctional Observer Team, while upholding the principles of proportionality, justice, and equality before the law. The challenges encountered include overcrowding, limited human resources, and inadequate supporting facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, enhanced supervision, additional personnel, and the optimization of facilities are required to support the effectiveness of disciplinary sanctions and to ensure security and order within correctional institutions.

INTRODUCTION

Van Bemmelen argues that the purpose, capacity, and institution of punishment are governed by criminal law. Although the term "criminal law" is often associated with the regulations governing crime and punishment, Van Bemmelen presents an alternative viewpoint that sees crime as a tool for self-fulfillment rather than as a punishment. The effective and efficient execution of punishment by judges depends on the operational strength and organization of criminal justice institutions.

Those who have broken the law and whose actions are punished with sanctions as a result of a binding court decision are referred to as convicts (Hoskins, 2019). A criminal is punished when they are forced to endure suffering as a result of their crimes (Brooks, 2021; Licsandru et al., 2025; Sloane, 2017; Van Ginneken & Hayes, 2017).

When all else fails, the most severe form of punishment is criminal sanctions. The purpose of punishment, in the form of criminal sanctions, is not only retribution but also correction (Padlilah et al., 2023). The reason is that, regardless of the frequency and type of crime, as well as the motivation, the issues surrounding crime and punishment inevitably touch

on human rights and fundamental dignity (Link et al., 2024; Ohlin, 2018; Snacken, 2015; Tonry, 2018).

History records that the Correctional Institution began to be formed in 1963. This term is used as a substitute for the word "prison," which was previously known as a place of punishment for Assisted Citizens. The discussion of the concept of correctional care cannot be separated from the figure of the legal expert Sahardjo (Negara, 2022; Prabowo & Sulaiman, 2025). During his speech at the inauguration of the Doctor Honoris Causa degree, he emphasized that the purpose of prison sentences is to realize corrections (Purna et al., 2025).

There is a formal structure in place for correctional institutions that serve as a forum for state-led development programs, allowing inmates to grow spiritually and preparing them for ordinary life outside the prison walls. Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law Number 12 of 1995 states that correctional institutions, also called LAPAS, aim to encourage the personal and professional growth of both inmates and correctional students. Through therapy and services, education, guidance, and respect for human dignity, correctional institutions encourage penitentiary growth; the only cost is the loss of the prisoners' freedom, but it is worthwhile to ensure that their rights can be traced back to certain people and their families.

The correctional system is an integral part of the criminal justice system, which aims not only to provide retribution for criminal acts but to prepare inmates to be able to return to society as responsible individuals. This concept marks a paradigm shift from a repressive prison system to a rehabilitative and reintegrative approach (Ganapathy, 2018; Siregar & Mansar, 2026). In Indonesia, this paradigm change is normatively affirmed in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. This law places correctional facilities as an instrument of human rights protection as well as social development (Lappi-Seppälä & Koskeniemi, 2018; Van Zyl Smit & Appleton, 2019). However, in practice, the implementation of these goals still faces various structural and cultural obstacles. One of the crucial issues is the application of sanctions against disciplinary violations by correctional inmates (Panjaitan & Simorangkir, 1995).

However, in practice, the implementation of the correctional system does not always run in accordance with the normative goals that have been set. One of the problems that is still a crucial issue is the condition of overcapacity in correctional institutions. The high number of inmates, which is not proportional to the capacity of facilities and infrastructure, results in a decrease in the quality of coaching and weak supervision of the behavior of inmates. This condition ultimately has implications for the increased potential for disciplinary violations in correctional institutions (Aldi et al., 2025). In addition, internal and external factors, such as limited officer resources and gaps in the security system, also affect the occurrence of various forms of violations, including the entry of prohibited goods into the prison (Hariwibowo et al., 2024).

As subjects of the law, Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) are in a status of restricted freedom of movement but still have the right to fair and humane treatment, as stipulated in national penitentiary regulations and the international human rights principles adopted by Indonesia. This legal status provides the principle that when there is a violation of discipline, the sanctions imposed must be based on normative rules that are recognized and implemented proportionately. According to Sutrisno, every policy and instance of law enforcement must be oriented toward the value of justice and respect for human rights so that it does not cause discriminatory treatment. Therefore, the application of disciplinary sanctions in the

correctional environment must reflect a balance between the enforcement of internal rules and respect for the dignity and rights of the inmates (Sutrisno, 2020).

In the context of the preparation of proposals regarding regulatory changes, it should be emphasized that PERMENKUMHAM Number 6 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Conduct of Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centers has been replaced by PERMENKUMHAM Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units (Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013). This change is not just an administrative change but a strategic step to strengthen the security and order system in the correctional environment. If previously the 2013 regulation emphasized more the internal rules of inmates and prisoners, the latest regulation in 2024 expands the scope by emphasizing the implementation of security as a whole, including the establishment of a special task force that supports the implementation of correctional functions.

The main content of PERMENKUMHAM Number 8 of 2024 emphasizes that security and order are conditions free from potential threats or real disturbances, which must be maintained by the Head of the Correctional Work Unit together with correctional officers. This regulation also emphasizes the importance of coordination, supervision, and readiness to face the social dynamics that can affect stability in correctional institutions. Thus, the proposal can emphasize that this regulatory change aims to create a more conducive correctional environment, support the development of inmates, and ensure the protection of human rights in the midst of modern security challenges (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2024).

The examination of Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) who are suspected of disciplinary violations is carried out through official minutes as a form of legal procedure. This examination aims to uphold order while ensuring that any alleged violations are truly proven concretely. After going through an objective and transparent examination process, if convincing evidence is found that the WBP concerned did commit a number of disciplinary violations, then, in such conditions, the imposition of disciplinary punishment should not be excessive or multi-layered, but only one type of punishment that is appropriate to the level of the proven violation. It is important to maintain the principle of proportionality, so that the punishment imposed is truly commensurate with the mistake committed. The principle of justice is the main foundation in this process, because disciplinary punishment must not be discriminatory or biased.

In addition, the application of disciplinary punishment must always adhere to the principle of Equality Before the Law, namely that every WBP has an equal position before the law regardless of background, social status, or personal condition. Thus, the process of enforcing discipline in the correctional environment serves not only as a means of coaching but also as a tangible manifestation of the protection of human rights and legal certainty. This principle ensures that every punishment imposed is not just a form of retribution but part of a correctional system that educates, is fair, and upholds the value of equality (Julita Melissa Walukow, 2013).

An examination of a prisoner in a correctional institution for alleged disciplinary violations can reveal that the inmate has in fact committed multiple offenses. There is only one form of disciplinary action that can be taken against the relevant inmate in this situation. In order to be fair to inmates in correctional institutions, the new disciplinary punishment must be heavier than the previous sentence and proportionate to the seriousness of the offense. As far

as disciplinary punishment is concerned, there are three levels: (a) mild, (b) moderate, and (c) severe (Santoso, 2020).

Based on this description, the application of disciplinary sanctions against Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) is an important aspect in realizing security, order, and the success of the coaching process in correctional institutions. However, the change in regulations from the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 6 of 2013 to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2024 raises the need to review how the legal provisions regarding the application of disciplinary sanctions are implemented and how efforts are made to overcome the various obstacles that arise in their implementation. Therefore, this study is focused on the problem: What are the legal provisions related to the application of sanctions against inmates who violate the rules of order based on PERMENKUMHAM Number 8 of 2024 at the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Majalengka? The benefits of this research are expected to contribute to the development of correctional law, particularly regarding the enforcement of discipline in correctional institutions, as well as to provide practical input for correctional officers in implementing sanctions proportionally and fairly. Furthermore, this research is expected to be a reference for policymakers in formulating more effective regulations to create security and order in correctional institutions, while still respecting the human rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

METHOD

The research methodology used in this study is a qualitative approach to normative juridical law. To answer research questions in normative juridical law, scholars examine law, jurisprudence, and other related legal documents. This method has the purpose of studying the applicable legal norms and finding legal principles that can be used to answer legal issues in the study. Through this method, it is hoped that a comprehensive understanding of the application and provisions in 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 can be obtained, especially related to disciplinary sanctions against correctional inmates.

The collection of legal materials was carried out through literature studies on laws and regulations and related literature, as well as field studies through semi-structured interviews with Class IIB Majalengka Prison officers to gather information about the procedures for applying sanctions, types of violations, and obstacles faced. The data is analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner with a deductive method, which is to draw specific conclusions from general law norms to be applied to concrete cases. The analysis is carried out through three stages: data reduction (selection and simplification), data presentation (descriptive narrative), and conclusion drawing and verification. The results of the analysis are presented systematically to answer the formulation of problems regarding legal provisions and the implementation of disciplinary sanctions against WBP in Class IIB Majalengka Prison.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

What are the legal provisions related to the application of sanctions against inmates who violate the rules of order based on PERMENKUMHAM No.8 of 2024 at the Class II B Majalengka Correctional Institution.

Located on Jl. Raya K.H. Abdul Halim No. 254, Majalengka Wetan Village, Majalengka District, Majalengka Regency, Majalengka Class IIB Correctional Institution is a correctional institution that operates at the district level. The Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution was built in 1964 and can accommodate 84 inmates. However, the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution will experience an excess capacity of 228% by 2025. This proves that women are just as likely as men to commit crimes. In addition, currently the number of inmates exceeds the capacity of the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution, with 276 people detained there. (Interview, December 12, 2025)

In addition, inmates have the right to be supervised as part of their public duties in accordance with the Correctional Law No. 22 of 2022. Inmates must receive guidance in the areas of character development and self-reliance training. The development of independence refers to the development of the abilities and skills of the inmates, while the development of personality is concerned with their character and psychological growth.

As an official reaction to inmates, the penitentiary system has shifted from the idea of imprisonment to the idea of mentorship. In this system, the achievement of correctional goals is facilitated by three interrelated elements: residents, correctional officers, and inmates. The success or failure of any attempt to produce inmates depends on the proper functioning of each component of the correctional process.

The path of national growth has been, and will continue to be, helping incarcerated people become fully functioning members of society. By taking this path, inmates are able to strengthen their faith (mental resilience) and become more integrated into prison life and society at large after their sentence ends.

In order for offenders to learn from their mistakes and develop as individuals during their sentences, correctional institutions must provide a safe and harm-free environment. To do this, correctional officers undergo extensive training in various disciplines, such as law enforcement, social work, psychology, rehabilitation, and others, in order to effectively deal with the problems faced by law offenders during their sentences. Inmates at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution may face a variety of challenges during their sentences, including but not limited to: mental health issues, substance abuse, criminal behavior, sexual abuse and rape, domestic violence, gang activity, and more.

Therefore, disciplinary punishment is needed at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution to create a safe and orderly environment. This is because the purpose of punishment is twofold: first, to make the prisoner feel safe and protected; and second, to ensure that each inmate complies with all rules and conditions.

Article 82 of Ministerial Regulation No. 8 of 2024 concerning Procedures in Correctional Institutions states that all prisoners and inmates are obliged to comply with the following:

Maintain peace between religions and celebrate religious events according to each other's beliefs and/or beliefs.

1. Attend every planned event.
2. Show respect, obedience, and obedience to law enforcement.
3. Do not leave the house without wearing a designated uniform.
4. Always dress modestly and maintain personal hygiene.
5. Take part in initiatives aimed at maintaining the cleanliness of the ecosystem and practicing good personal and environmental hygiene.

6. Participate in the officer's attendance in the detention room.

The above regulations and provisions regarding the responsibilities of inmates in the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution do not guarantee that inmates will comply with the requirements outlined in Article 82 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 8 of 2024, which relates to the regulations and provisions of correctional institutions. Instead, the regulation is not enforced or is violated. Inmates in the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution are thus subject to certain regulations that they must comply with.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 8 of 2024, which discusses Regulations and Provisions for Correctional Institutions and State Detention Centers, Article 97 establishes procedures for punishing inmates who violate the rules of conduct. Among them are: serving a sentence of six (6) days in isolation, with the possibility of an extension of an additional six (6) days; and failing to receive any of the following benefits in that year: reduced sentence, family visit leave, conditional leave, assimilation, pre-release leave, and parole, as recorded in Register F.

The Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution stands on an area of 4,960 m² with a total building area of 1,978 m². Currently, the institution accommodates a total of 276 correctional inmates who are serving their sentences in groups. The composition of the residents is dominated by the male group, at 263 people, and the rest are 13 women. Various criminal backgrounds form the basis for the inmates in this correctional environment. Prominent cases include child protection crimes, narcotics abuse, and corruption cases. Especially for female inmates, the majority are entangled in corruption cases and fraud cases (Interview, December 12, 2025).

The handling of hundreds of residents requires very strict and measurable supervision management every day. Limited facilities demand space optimization so that the coaching process continues to run according to standard operating procedures. Discipline is the main key in maintaining a conducive environment in the midst of the density of the existing number of residents. All of these operations are covered by strict regulations to ensure the rights and obligations of every inmate.

Statistical data shows that the distribution of drug cases reaches 23 people out of the total population. In addition, there are 5 people who are entangled in corruption cases and 4 people in the category of psychotropic cases. Trafficking cases were also recorded, involving 2 inmates who were serving their sentences. Meanwhile, the general criminal category is the largest group, with a total of 219 correctional facility residents.¹⁵ This diversity of criminal acts creates its own challenges for officers in conducting security risk mapping. The supervisory team must be observant in order to detect potential conflicts that may arise among the inmates. Tensions between residents are often triggered by differences in case backgrounds and habits from outside. Therefore, the classification of room placement is carried out by taking into account the type of crime and the track record of behavior. Periodic monitoring is an important instrument to ensure that there is no grouping that endangers the internal stability of the institution. All of this resident data is managed digitally to facilitate the periodic reporting and evaluation process.

The supervision and discipline enforcement system at Majalengka Prison is supported by a personnel force of 83 employees. All of these staff work synergistically to ensure that all internal regulations are complied with by the inmates. In the discipline enforcement structure,

there is a special inspection team that has the formal authority to conduct investigations. The team has a clear organizational structure, consisting of a chairman, a secretary, and several members. They are tasked with collecting facts and information if there is an alleged violation of the rules in the Correctional Institution. The enforcement of this discipline is based on Article 46 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Each member of personnel is equipped with managerial expertise and a deep legal understanding of the institution's code of conduct. Collaboration between the security division and the inspection team is the backbone of creating order in the work environment. Employee professionalism is greatly tested when facing the behavioral dynamics of the inmates, which often change at any time. Without the dedication of these 83 employees, it would be impossible for the rehabilitation and security processes to run side by side in harmony (Interview, December 12, 2025).

The enforcement process begins when there are indications of disciplinary violations committed by correctional inmates. In the examination procedure, there are usually 4 inmates who are examined intensively in relation to an incident. The results of the initial examination conducted by the inspection team are then compiled in the official examination minutes. The documents from the examination are then submitted to the Correctional Observer Team (PPP Team) for review. The PPP team has a crucial role in providing recommendations on the most appropriate type of sanction to be given. The considerations taken into account include sociological and psychological factors and the impact of the offender's behavior on other residents. This mechanism is in line with the principle of human rights protection as stipulated in the latest penitentiary law. Every decision taken must go through the mechanism of an honorary council session or an internal coordination meeting of the team. Transparency in this process is maintained so that there is no abuse of authority by officers in the field. The synergy between the inspection team and the PPP team ensures that justice is still upheld behind bars.

Disciplinary violations at Majalengka Prison include serious cases such as violence and the possession of sharp weapons (*sajam*). The act of physical violence and bringing a sharp weapon into the room violates Article 4 of Law No. 12 of 1951 related to sharp weapons. In addition, inmates are strictly prohibited from having communication devices or cellphones in accordance with PERMENKUMHAM No. 8 of 2024. Violations regarding debts and receivables between inmates are also a special concern for the LAPAS security team. Officers routinely conduct surprise searches to minimize the presence of prohibited items in residential areas. The issue of the possession of sharp weapons and cellphones is considered a threat to stability that can trigger mass riots. Any discovery of prohibited goods will be immediately confiscated and reported through the official discovery minutes. Assisted residents who are proven to have committed a violation will be immediately processed through a strict disciplinary examination. The enforcement of this rule is absolute in order to ensure the safety of life for all residents and officers. Awareness of the rules continues to be instilled through personality development programs and routine legal socialization.

The structure of sanctioning discipline violators is divided into three main categories, namely light, medium, and severe sanctions. For minor violations, the inmates will be sanctioned in the form of isolation confinement for 6 days. Medium-level sanctions are implemented by transferring the inmates concerned to other correctional institutions. Meanwhile, severe sanctions will result in the recording of the identity of the violator in Register F. This is based on Article 10 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning the obligation of

inmates to comply with the rules. The inclusion of the names of the Assisted Citizens in Register F results in the loss of the right to remission and integration. They will not be granted Parole or Leave Prior to Release due to such bad behavior records. Isolation sanctions, or "silent cells," are the last effort to dampen the aggressive behavior of the inmates. The application of these sanctions is carried out indiscriminately to maintain legal authority in prisons. Any imposition of sanctions must be reported hierarchically to the local Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The evaluation of the implementation of these sanctions shows the commitment of Majalengka Prison to creating a safe environment. With a land area of 4,960 m², the supervision of 276 inmates does require a comprehensive strategy. The existence of 83 employees is a vital asset in carrying out the function of social control according to the mandate of the law. The sanction classification system, from light to severe, has proven effective in reducing the crime rate in the prison. Assisted residents become more vigilant and think twice before taking actions that violate internal rules. Cooperation between the inspection team and the PPP Team is the main key to transparency in sentencing.

Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in the Implementation of Sanctions for Inmates for Disciplinary Violations in Class II B Correctional Institution Majalengka

Based on the findings of the interview research at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution on Friday, December 12, 2025, that efforts to overcome the obstacles to the implementation of sanctions for inmates for disciplinary violations at the Class II B Majalengka Correctional Institution are:

Especially, the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution needs more security officers. Since not all inmates at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution are required to attend classes during the period of detention, it is important to contact them in advance to discuss disciplinary action for violations that occurred during their time there. In an effort to ensure that inmates at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution do not commit disciplinary violations again, the application of severe punishment is enforced to prevent inmates from committing similar offenses in the future.

The quality of Class IIB Correctional Institution Majalengka is greatly affected by the lack of facilities and infrastructure, which in turn contributes to the occurrence of violence within the prison environment. As a result, the infrastructure and facilities of the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution may need to be improved if the prison wants to attract and retain better human resources. Installing surveillance cameras in every prison cell and offering criminology classes on violence in prisons may be one approach. The productivity of officers at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution is enhanced by a well-maintained infrastructure, which in turn improves the prison's human resource management. Class IIB officers at the Majalengka Correctional Institution need better training if the prison is to have staff members who are clean, honest, moral, and trustworthy and who respect and adhere to the principles of justice and truth. It is appropriate for Class IIB officers of the Majalengka Correctional Institution to take part in training, education, and counseling programs that are oriented towards human resources. When staff at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution are able to guide inmates effectively, they should be rewarded in a meaningful way.

The competent authorities will be notified of any disciplinary violations committed by inmates at the Class IIB Majalengka Correctional Institution that cause serious harm. The

purpose of isolating violent inmates from other inmates is to prevent future offenses; However, inmates in solitary confinement often harbor a lingering grudge against the institution because of the loss of autonomy they experience as a result of the isolation.

There is a shortage of counselors and low staffing levels at the Majalengka Class IIB Correctional Institution, which makes it difficult to provide adequate staff at the detention facility. The prison's inadequate medical infrastructure is another problem.

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that the implementation of disciplinary sanctions for Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) in Class II B Majalengka Prison has experienced a paradigm shift from a repressive prison system to a more rehabilitative and reintegrative correctional system, in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 22 of 2022 and Permenkumham Number 8 of 2024. Discipline enforcement is carried out through a formal legal mechanism that upholds the principles of proportionality and equality before the law, with the involvement of the Examination Team and the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) to ensure objectivity in imposing sanctions. Severe sanctions in the form of recording in Register F have the consequences of losing conditional rights such as remission and integration. However, implementation in the field still faces structural obstacles, especially overcapacity of residences which reach 228% of the ideal capacity, limited number of security personnel, and lack of supporting infrastructure such as medical facilities and digital surveillance systems. This condition creates a gap between the legal norms that are regulated and the reality of implementation, so that continuous improvement efforts are needed to ensure the effectiveness of coaching as well as the protection of WBP human rights. Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that the Ministry of Law and Human Rights immediately increase housing capacity and optimize infrastructure facilities including technology-based supervision systems to overcome overcapacity and improve security, as well as increase the number and quality of human resources of correctional officers through continuous training and adequate incentives, while strengthening the role of the Correctional Observer Team in ensuring every drop sanctions have paid attention to aspects of justice, proportionality, and human rights protection of the WBP.

REFERENCES

- Aldi, A., Herdyanto, J. K., Purwanto, I., Harmono, H., & Harliyanto, R. (2025). The implementation of restorative justice in overcoming prison overcapacity is reviewed from the criminal procedure law (Cirebon Class I prison study). *Journal of Legal and Cultural Analytics*, 4(2), 981–992. <https://doi.org/10.55927/jlca.v4i2.14559>
- Brooks, T. (2021). *Punishment: A critical introduction*. Routledge.
- Ganapathy, N. (2018). Rehabilitation, reintegration and recidivism: A theoretical and methodological reflection. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 28(3), 154–167.
- Hariwibowo, T. R., Kristianto, A., Hartono, H., Harmono, H., & Nurhaqi, A. (2024). Cirebon Class I penitentiary success strategy in preventing drug smuggling into prison. *Asian Journal of Social and Humanities*, 2(9), 1982–1990. <https://doi.org/10.59888/ajosh.v2i9.331>
- Hoskins, Z. (2019). *Beyond punishment? A normative account of the collateral legal*

- consequences of conviction*. Oxford University Press.
- Julita Melissa Walukow. (2013). Perwujudan prinsip *equality before the law* bagi narapidana di dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan di Indonesia. *Lex et Societatis*, 1(1), 122–137.
- Lappi-Seppälä, T., & Koskeniemi, L. (2018). National and regional instruments in securing the rule of law and human rights in Nordic prisons. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 70(1), 135–159.
- Licsandru, T. C., Meliou, E., Steccolini, I., & Chang, S. (2025). Citizens' inclusion in public services: A systematic review of the public administration literature and reflection on future research avenues. *Public Administration*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/PADM.13049>
- Link, N. W., Novisky, M. A., & Fahmy, C. (2024). *Handbook on contemporary issues in health, crime, and punishment*. Taylor & Francis.
- Negara, C. K. (2022). Development of the idea of criminal individualization of the development of female inmates. *Legal Brief*, 11(3), 1788–1806.
- Ohlin, J. D. (2018). The right to punishment for international crimes. *Cornell Legal Studies Research Paper*, 18–31.
- Padlilah, P., Ravena, D., Zakaria, C. A. F., & Mulyana, A. (2023). Reevaluation and reorientation of the philosophy of retributive justice to restorative justice in imposing criminal sanctions. *Journal La Sociale*, 4(2), 45–51.
- Panjaitan, P. I., & Simorangkir, P. (1995). *Lembaga pemasyarakatan dalam perspektif sistem peradilan pidana*. Pustaka Sinar Harapan.
- Prabowo, T. T., & Sulaiman, A. (2025). Reconstruction of the correctional system within the framework of criminal justice. *Interdisciplinary Journal and Humanity (INJURITY)*, 4(7), 463–473.
- Purna, P., Nurkhotijah, S., Siagian, A. S., & Damayanti, I. (2025). Analisis yuridis pelaksanaan hukuman disiplin terhadap narapidana yang melanggar tata tertib di lapas perempuan kelas II B Batam. *Zona Keadilan: Program Studi Ilmu Hukum (S1) Universitas Batam*, 15(1), 42–56. <https://doi.org/10.37776/zkih.v15i1.1811>
- Santoso, P. B. W. (2020). Pelaksanaan hukuman disiplin terhadap narapidana yang melanggar tata tertib berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia No. 6 Tahun 2013 tentang tata tertib lembaga pemasyarakatan dan rumah tahanan negara dalam kaitannya dengan pembinaan narapidana. *Jurnal Nestor Magister Hukum*, 3(6), 1–25.
- Siregar, H. J., & Mansar, A. (2026). Recidivism policy in the national criminal code: Sanctions and rehabilitation. *Abdurrauf Law and Sharia*, 3(1), 38–54.
- Sloane, R. D. (2017). The expressive capacity of international punishment: The limits of the national law analogy and the potential of international criminal law. In *Globalization of criminal justice* (pp. 315–370). Routledge.
- Snacken, S. (2015). Punishment, legitimate policies and values: Penal moderation, dignity and human rights. *Punishment & Society*, 17(3), 397–423.
- Sutrisno, E. (2020). Construction policy for persons with disabilities based on the value of Pancasila justice. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(7), 8533–8538.
- Tonry, M. (2018). Punishment and human dignity: Sentencing principles for twenty-first-century America. *Crime and Justice*, 47(1), 119–157.
- Van Ginneken, E. F. J. C., & Hayes, D. (2017). 'Just' punishment? Offenders' views on the meaning and severity of punishment. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 17(1), 62–78.
- Van Zyl Smit, D., & Appleton, C. (2019). *Life imprisonment: A global human rights analysis*. Harvard University Press.