



Services and Fulfillment of The Rights of Correctional Inmates (A Case Study at Class IIB Prison Mojokerto)

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Abstract

Background: Prison overcrowding is a major challenge that can undermine the fulfillment of correctional inmates' rights and the rehabilitative function of correctional institutions. In Indonesia, overcrowding remains a persistent problem, particularly in regional correctional facilities with limited infrastructure and human resources.

Objective: This study examines the implementation of correctional inmates' rights at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison, identifies obstacles to rights fulfillment, and analyzes their implications for rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Methods: This study employed an empirical socio-legal method with a qualitative descriptive case study approach. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews with 12 purposively selected informants, and documentation. Data were analyzed using the Miles-Huberman interactive model through data condensation, categorization, theme extraction, and conclusion verification.

Results: The fulfillment of basic rights, including worship, food, clean water, health services, family communication, and coaching programs, has been normatively implemented. However, severe overcrowding significantly limits the effectiveness and quality of these services. In April 2025, the prison housed 1,029 inmates against an ideal capacity of 344, representing 299% occupancy. The condition particularly affects vulnerable groups, including children, women, and elderly inmates, due to limitations in facilities, health services, personnel, and rehabilitation programs.

Conclusion: The findings demonstrate a gap between normative rights guarantees and their practical fulfillment, primarily caused by structural resource constraints. Correctional reform should prioritize reducing overcrowding, improving infrastructure, strengthening professional personnel, and developing human rights-based rehabilitation programs to support effective social reintegration.

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INTRODUCTION

Prison overcrowding is a pressing global crisis. According to the World Prison Brief (2024), more than 11 million people are incarcerated worldwide, with over 110 countries operating prisons above their official capacity. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Assembly, 2015) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) explicitly affirm that inmates retain fundamental human rights regardless of their legal status, including the rights to health, dignity, education, and rehabilitation (Kikuta, 2023). The persistence of overcrowding undermines these rights and challenges the rehabilitative mission of

correctional systems globally (Coyle & Fair, 2018; Fair & Walmsley, 2024).

Indonesia, as a state of law based on the principles of the rule of law and committed to human values, has a constitutional responsibility to protect, respect, and guarantee the human rights of every citizen, including individuals serving sentences in correctional institutions. Correctional institutions function not only as facilities for implementing sentences but also as institutions responsible for rehabilitation and social reintegration. As a vulnerable group within the criminal justice system, correctional inmates require protection of their basic rights throughout the correctional process (Putra, 2021). These rights are expressly guaranteed under Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, including humane treatment, health services, adequate nutrition, education, guidance, and legal protection (Fauzi & Sukmareni, 2025; Salam & Purwanto, 2022).

The issue of rights fulfillment becomes particularly important at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison, where the number of inmates has substantially exceeded the available capacity. In 2024, the facility accommodated 973 inmates against an ideal capacity of 314 people. The latest data from April 2025 recorded 1,029 inmates against an ideal capacity of 344 people, representing an occupancy level of approximately 299%. This condition places considerable pressure on housing facilities, human resources, health services, security, and coaching and rehabilitation programs. The separation of prisoners according to legal status and vulnerable characteristics, including children, women, and elderly inmates, also cannot be implemented fully optimally because of limited facilities.

At the national level, the Directorate General of Corrections (Ditjenpas) reported that in early 2025 correctional institutions across Indonesia accommodated approximately 270,000 individuals against an ideal capacity of approximately 140,000, representing an average national overcrowding rate of approximately 192%. Compared with other Class IIB facilities, such as Lapas Tanjung Pati (Surbakti Danil, E., Fauzi, W., & Mulyati, N., 2025) and Lapas Ende (Wani et al., 2024), the overcrowding rate at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison is substantially higher. This condition is significant because overcrowding can directly affect the fulfillment of basic rights, including the rights to worship, health services, education, recreation, humane treatment, and family communication. It can also reduce the effectiveness of rehabilitation and increase security and health risks within correctional institutions.

The fulfillment of correctional inmates' rights therefore depends not only on the existence of a legal framework but also on the availability of adequate infrastructure, competent personnel, and rehabilitation programs that correspond to inmates' needs and capacities (Pambudi & Wibowo, 2021; Rachmad, 2026). In conditions of severe overcrowding, limited facilities and human resources can create a gap between normative guarantees and their practical implementation. Vulnerable groups, particularly children, women, and elderly inmates, may face greater difficulties in accessing services and rehabilitation programs suited to their specific needs (Prakoso & Subroto, 2022; Pramesti & Hariyanto, 2023; Subroto & Setiawan, 2024). Consequently, the problem of overcrowding should be examined not merely as a capacity issue but as a structural challenge to the implementation of correctional rights and the achievement of rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Previous studies have generally examined the effects of overcrowding at larger Class I and Class IIA facilities (Bimantoro, 2021; Masruroh, 2024; Wani et al., 2024), or have focused on specific vulnerable populations such as women (Putra, 2021) and elderly inmates (Prakoso & Subroto, 2022; Subroto & Setiawan, 2024). However, there remains a significant research gap in understanding how overcapacity at smaller regional Class IIB facilities, which accommodate prisoners and detainees across multiple vulnerable categories, systematically affects rights fulfillment in practice. The novelty of this study lies in its empirical multi-level socio-legal analysis (macro-meso-micro) applied to a specific regional correctional facility, thereby bridging the gap between normative legal frameworks and institutional implementation and providing evidence for more targeted correctional reform.

Based on this context, this study aims to examine the implementation of correctional inmates' rights and coaching activities at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison from a legal and social perspective, identify the obstacles affecting their fulfillment, and analyze their implications for rehabilitation and social reintegration. The study is expected to provide empirical evidence

regarding the gap between normative rights guarantees and their implementation in an overcrowded regional correctional facility and to contribute to the development of a more humane, equitable, and human rights-oriented correctional system.

METHOD

This study employed an empirical socio-legal method with a qualitative descriptive case study approach, examining law as a social practice in society rather than as a purely normative concept (Marzuki, 2017; Rifa'i et al., 2023). The research design was socio-legal in nature, situating legal norms within their social context to assess the gap between the formal legal framework and its practical implementation. The analysis was conducted at three levels: macro (societal and legal structures), meso (legal institutions and inter-institutional interactions), and micro (individual behavior toward the law), enabling a comprehensive understanding of legal compliance and the fulfillment of legal rights.

Primary data were obtained through field research using purposive sampling, with 12 key informants selected based on their direct knowledge and experience relevant to the research questions. The informants comprised five correctional officers, including the Head of the Coaching Division and the Head of Security; three medical/health staff members; three correctional inmates representing different categories (adult male, female, and elderly); and one religious guidance officer. The characteristics of the informants varied in terms of legal status, age, gender, and length of sentence to ensure adequate representation of the research context. Secondary data consisted of primary legal materials, including laws and regulations, government regulations, and ministerial regulations, as well as secondary legal materials, including academic books, peer-reviewed journals, and relevant previous research. Data were collected through structured observation, in-depth semi-structured interviews, and documentation review to ensure methodological triangulation and to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the research object.

Data analysis followed the Miles-Huberman interactive model and comprised four stages: (1) data condensation, involving the systematic selection and simplification of raw field data; (2) data categorization, involving the grouping of empirical findings into thematic categories aligned with the research sub-questions; (3) theme extraction, involving the identification of patterns and meanings across categories to generate theoretical propositions; and (4) conclusion drawing and verification, involving cross-referencing the findings with legal norms, theoretical frameworks, and secondary data to ensure validity and reliability. Data credibility was enhanced through source triangulation, by comparing information from correctional officers, inmates, and documentary sources; method triangulation, by cross-checking findings from interviews, observations, and documentation; and member checking with selected informants. The empirical findings and secondary data were analyzed descriptively and explanatorily to develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal issues under study. This approach provided a rigorous and comprehensive account of legal practices and their implications for existing policies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens at the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Mojokerto ***Environmental Rights of Correctional Institutions***

The Mojokerto Class IIB Correctional Institution as a correctional technical implementation unit has the responsibility to fulfill the basic rights of the inmates, despite facing challenges in the form of an increase in the number of inmates due to the high crime rate and overcapacity conditions. Prisoners still have rights guaranteed by laws and regulations, such as the right to receive family visits and legal counsel as well as the right to obtain remission by meeting certain requirements, including good behavior, having served a sentence of more than six months, and actively participating in coaching programs. For inmates with certain criminal acts, such as terrorism, narcotics, and corruption, there are additional requirements according to applicable regulations.

Based on the results of observations, the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison implements strict security procedures and rules for all visitors to create a safe and orderly environment. Every

visitor is required to go through the inspection process in the porter's room, leave certain items, and use a special identity while inside the prison area. After fulfilling the procedure, visitors can interact with the assisted residents in the designated area. The implementation of this mechanism shows the institution's efforts to maintain security while ensuring the right of inmates to stay in contact with outside parties.

In addition to providing facilities for inmates, the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison has also equipped public service facilities that support accessibility and comfort for visitors. These facilities include parking areas, disability-friendly lanes and toilets, wheelchairs, air-conditioned waiting rooms, lactation rooms, children's play areas, integrated information and complaint services, luggage storage lockers, and various other supporting facilities. The availability of these facilities reflects the institution's commitment to providing inclusive public services and supporting the implementation of the correctional system based on human values and respect for human rights.

Right of Occupancy

The increase in the number of inmates that is not balanced with the housing capacity causes overcapacity in the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Mojokerto. This condition has an impact on the disruption of security, safety, and the fulfillment of the basic rights of the inmates. To maintain security and order, prisons implement security systems that include static, dynamic, and procedural security. Static security is realized through the use of fences, safety walls, CCTV, and sterile areas, while dynamic security is built through professional relationships between officers and assisted residents. Meanwhile, procedural security is implemented through the placement of inmates, routine supervision, movement control, and communication access management.

The occupancy capacity of the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison is designed based on the standards of correctional buildings and the provisions of laws and regulations. The placement of inmates is carried out based on legal status and certain characteristics, such as the separation between prisoners and inmates, as well as groups of children, women, and the elderly. The separation aims to ensure safety and protection for vulnerable groups. However, limited facilities and the high number of residents cause the implementation of residential separation to not be fully optimal.

Data from April 2025 shows that the Mojokerto Class IIB Prison accommodates 1,029 inmates, far exceeding the ideal capacity of 344 people. This overcapacity condition puts great pressure on facilities, human resources, health services, and coaching and rehabilitation programs. Nevertheless, religious activities are still carried out through congregational prayers, religious studies, and worship in residential blocks. Restrictions on night activities are implemented to maintain security, as well as provide opportunities for inmates to rest and carry out worship in accordance with applicable regulations.

These conditions are consistent with Sykes' (1958) theory of the "pains of imprisonment," wherein physical deprivation resulting from overcrowding constitutes a structural violation of inmates' fundamental rights. An occupancy rate of 299% (1,029 inmates against an ideal capacity of 344) places this facility in the category of severe overcrowding, which according to Coyle and Fair (2018) is defined as exceeding 200% occupancy (Easton, 2026). Such conditions do not merely inconvenience inmates; they systematically undermine the right to humane treatment as guaranteed by Article 7 of Law Number 22 of 2022 and the Nelson Mandela Rules (Rule 5) which mandate that prison conditions shall not aggravate the suffering already inherent in deprivation of liberty.

Right of Facility

The fulfillment of the rights of inmates in the Class IIB Correctional Institution in Mojokerto refers to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and its implementing regulations. One of the main rights guaranteed is the right to worship and religious guidance. Even though the prison experienced a fairly high overcapacity, inmates were still able to carry out worship according to their religion, including congregational prayers at the At-Taubah Mosque. In addition, religious coaching activities such as lectures, routine studies, and spiritual guidance

are still carried out as part of the spiritual development of the inmates.

However, the condition of overcapacity remains a challenge in the implementation of religious rights. Worship halls must accommodate several worshippers that far exceed normal capacity, while access to places of worship is sometimes limited by security considerations and institutional policies. Nevertheless, the prison continues to strive to maintain access to worship facilities and religious activities so that the spiritual rights of inmates are still fulfilled.

The limitation of worship space is significant from a human rights perspective, given that freedom of religion is a non-derogable right under both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 18) and Indonesian constitutional law (Article 29, 1945 Constitution). These findings align with those of Pratama et al. (2024), who documented similar constraints on religious rights in Nusakambangan, confirming that overcapacity creates a structural, not merely incidental, barrier to rights fulfillment.

In addition to religious rights, prisons also strive to fulfill the right to proper food and clean water. Based on the information of the inmates, the food provided is considered quite good in terms of quantity, quality, and nutritional variation, while the need for clean water for drinking, bathing, and sanitation can be met through an orderly distribution system and the availability of daily water and hot water tanks. These efforts show the commitment of the Mojokerto Class IIB Prison in meeting the basic needs of the inmates and maintaining humane treatment standards in accordance with human rights principles, even though it is in a condition of high inmates.

Right of Development

The right of prisoners to receive guidance, education, and skills training is an important part of the correctional system aimed at supporting rehabilitation and social reintegration. In accordance with Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, prisoners have the right to participate in self-development activities to improve knowledge, skills, and positive attitudes as provisions after release. At the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison, this right is realized through personality development programs such as education, studies, lectures, and scouting, as well as independence training that includes culinary, hairdressing, laundry, agriculture, hydroponics, leather crafts, and fisheries.

For child inmates, coaching is carried out in stages according to the penal period and the level of security set. After undergoing an introduction to the environment (*mapenaling*), they follow four stages of coaching, ranging from maximum supervision to the opportunity to participate in assimilation and integration programs such as education, work outside prisons, parole, or leave before release. This system is designed to help the process of adaptation, character building, and preparation for returning to society in a responsible manner.

Excellent skills programs such as culinary, hairdressing, and laundry provide practical work experience that can be leveraged after release, while reducing stress and boredom during a sentence. In addition, all inmates also participate in mental and spiritual coaching through religious activities that are tailored to their respective beliefs. Although its implementation still faces obstacles due to overcapacity, limited space, facilities, and instructors, the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison still strives to fulfill the rights of inmates to receive guidance that supports independence, behavior change, and social rehabilitation.

Implementation of the Fulfillment of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens according to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services

To improve the welfare of children and facilitate their normal development, the state has established a legal framework through Law No. 3/1997. This regulation aims to provide legal certainty for children regarding their rights to live, grow, and develop optimally. Juvenile detainees, who exhibit behavioral problems that result in their involvement in legal proceedings, are still classified as individuals in need of protection and protection. As a result, the Child Protection Act is closely linked to the protection of juvenile detention rights. The regulation of the rights of inmates is discussed in Chapter VI, which relates to the Children's Correctional Institution. Article 60 Paragraph (2) of the regulation outlines the protection of the rights of children in prison, which affirms that children have the right to education and training in accordance with their talents and abilities, in addition to other rights as stipulated in the

applicable laws and regulations. In the context of increasing overcapacity in correctional institutions, this problem goes beyond mere technical matters, and presents itself as a complex and interrelated challenge. The weaknesses of the correctional system, if studied through the lens of criminological theory, have a direct impact on human rights violations. This relationship creates a negative cycle that hinders the main goals of correctional institutions, particularly rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Criminology Failures and Its Impact on Prisoners' Rights

From a criminological perspective, optimal correctional facilities should be able to function overcapacity in Class IIB Prison Mojokerto has a direct impact on the effectiveness of the function of correctional facilities as a means of rehabilitation. Overcrowding hinders the provision of basic services such as health, sanitation, nutrition, coaching, and inmate supervision. These conditions create a less humane environment, increase the physical and psychological stress of inmates, and reduce the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs that are supposed to prepare them for their return to society. As a result, the risk of recidivism or repetition of criminal acts becomes higher.

In the aspect of religious guidance, overcapacity causes religious guidance activities to not be able to reach all inmates optimally. The limited capacity of the mosque, the number of religious guides, and the high number of residents make coaching more focused on certain groups, such as takmir and students. In addition, the diversity of the educational and social backgrounds of the inmates affects their level of understanding of the coaching material. Worship facilities for non-majority religions are also still limited, so the fulfillment of the right to worship is not fully equal for all prisoners.

On the other hand, the protection of prisoners' rights from violence and criminalization still faces various challenges. Resolving conflicts between inmates through a family approach is considered quite effective in maintaining social order, but has the potential to raise issues of legal certainty and justice if not clearly regulated. Therefore, stricter and more comprehensive regulations are needed to ensure legal protection, legal certainty, and the fulfillment of prisoners' rights fairly and effectively amid ongoing overcapacities.

Concern for the Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections guarantees that prisoners continue to have the right to be treated humanely, receive protection from violence, and receive education and coaching that supports the rehabilitation process. The penitentiary system not only aims to punish, but also to foster inmates so that they can return to becoming responsible members of society. Therefore, all forms of inhumane treatment, physical violence, and human rights violations against prisoners must be prevented because they are contrary to the principles of human rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws and regulations.

Vulnerable groups such as child prisoners require special protection. Children who are in conflict with the law still have the right to education, training, coaching, and protection while undergoing criminal proceedings. Various regulations, including the Child Criminal Justice System Act and the Child Protection Law, affirm that children still have the right to grow and develop optimally even though they are serving a sentence. However, overcapacity and limited facilities often hinder the implementation of coaching programs that suit their needs.

In addition to children, elderly inmates are also a vulnerable group because they face various physical, mental, and social health problems. To fulfill their rights, the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison provides residential separation for the elderly to create a safer and more comfortable environment. The elderly have the right to health services, humane treatment, rehabilitation programs that are appropriate to their conditions, and the opportunity to obtain remission and parole if they meet the specified requirements. This effort is important to ensure the protection and welfare of elderly inmates during their sentences.

Health Facility Needs

For newly entered correctional inmates (WBP), the prison conducts health screening to detect infectious diseases or high-risk diseases early. The results of the screening are used to find

out the health condition of the WBP and become the basis for providing counseling if a history of disease is found that has the potential to endanger other residents. In addition, inmates can voluntarily take blood tests through Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services, which include pre-test, test, and post-test counseling while ensuring confidentiality and consent from the person concerned.

The fulfillment of prisoners' health rights is an obligation regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections and its derivative regulations. Inmates have the right to access health services, nutrition, clean water, sanitation, humane treatment, education, communication with their families, and legal aid. Mojokerto IIB Prison seeks to meet these basic needs to maintain the physical and mental health of the inmates and support their rehabilitation and social reintegration process.

However, the implementation of health services still faces obstacles due to overcapacity of residents which causes the ratio of health workers and inmates to be unbalanced. This condition limits access to health services, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly who have more complex medical needs. Although there have been efforts to provide health services and special treatment for elderly prisoners, including opportunities for remission and parole based on age and health conditions, their implementation still requires increased facilities, resources, and supervision so that their rights can be optimally fulfilled.

The need to get enough food

Food is a basic need that greatly affects the health and nutritional status of prisoners. At the Class IIB Prison in Mojokerto, some of the inmates are elderly so their nutritional needs require special attention. Despite challenges such as limited food choices and food quality that is sometimes suboptimal due to supervision and limited facilities, efforts to fulfill the right to food are still carried out to maintain the health and welfare of the inmates.

Based on the results of interviews with kitchen officers and inmates, the food needs of inmates are still met even though the number of inmates exceeds the capacity of the prison. The procurement of foodstuffs is carried out three times a day according to the predetermined menu and adjusted to the number of residents. Food is served regularly in the morning, afternoon, and evening and is considered to have met the established nutritional standards, although there is a repetition of the menu that can reduce the variation in food consumption.

However, food management still faces obstacles, especially in the storage aspect that has not been supported by adequate facilities, so it risks reducing food quality and increasing the potential for contamination. The cleanliness of the tableware is maintained through a rotating work system by the inmates, while the food processing process is carried out by inmates appointed based on their experience in cooking. Thus, the fulfillment of the right to food in Mojokerto IIB Prison in general has been running, although improvements are still needed in food storage and management facilities to improve the quality of nutrition services.

Discussion

The results of the study show that the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in the Class IIB Mojokerto Prison normatively has referred to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, but the effectiveness of its implementation is still influenced by significant overcapacity conditions (Aryaguna, 2024; Masrurroh, 2024; Wani et al., 2024). This condition of excess capacity has an impact on the decline in the quality of coaching, supervision, and fulfillment of basic rights of inmates, including health and rehabilitation (Bimantoro, 2021; Fauzi & Sukmareni, 2025). From a criminological perspective, this situation also has the potential to give rise to the prisonization process that hinders the social reintegration of the inmates (Aryaguna, 2024).

These findings can be analyzed through three intersecting theoretical lenses. From a human rights theory perspective, the principle of non-derogability requires the state to guarantee minimum rights standards regardless of resource constraints. The gap between normative provisions in Law Number 22 of 2022 and their empirical implementation at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison reflects what Dworkin (1977) termed the "gap between rules and rights," wherein formal legal guarantees fail to translate into substantive entitlements due to structural conditions (Easton, 2026). From a correctional theory standpoint, the current conditions fundamentally

contradict the rehabilitative philosophy underpinning Indonesia's correctional reform agenda (Lapas Act 2022). Feeley and Simon's (1992) "new penology" framework is relevant here: when correctional facilities become primarily custodial rather than rehabilitative due to overcrowding, the system shifts from individualized rehabilitation to actuarial risk management, undermining the transformative potential of corrections (Sorgente et al., 2023). From a criminological perspective, the prisonization theory articulated by Clemmer (1940) and later elaborated by Sykes (1958) explains how dense, resource-deprived prison environments intensify exposure to deviant subcultures, increasing recidivism risk (Baffour et al., 2024). The Class IIB Mojokerto data align with findings from comparable studies on Lapas Malang (Masruroh, 2024) and Lapas Bojonegoro (Salam & Purwanto, 2022), suggesting that these structural challenges are systemic rather than institution-specific, pointing to the need for national-level correctional reform.

The condition of overcapacity is in line with the theory of correctional facilities which states that the success of the rehabilitation process is largely determined by the balance between the number of residents, infrastructure, and human resources. When the housing capacity exceeds the ideal limit, the quality of coaching, supervision, health services, and the fulfillment of the basic rights of the inmates tends to decrease.

From a criminological perspective, dense housing conditions have the potential to create imprisonmentization as stated by Clemmer (1940), which is the process of internalizing prison culture that can strengthen deviant behavior and hinder the rehabilitation process (Baffour et al., 2024). The findings of the study show that the limited number of worship spaces, health facilities, and access to coaching programs are direct consequences of this overcapacity.

Nevertheless, the fulfillment of basic rights such as religious rights, food, and clean water is still sought by the prison. Religious rights are facilitated through the provision of places of worship and sustainable religious development activities as part of non-derogable rights (Kusuma, 2013; Pratama et al., 2024). The fulfillment of food and nutrition needs is also relatively fulfilled through the food procurement and distribution system, although there are still challenges in quality, menu variety, and limited storage facilities (Badranata, 2024; Layt & Subroto, 2021). In general, this effort shows the institution's commitment to maintaining the basic rights of inmates even though they are in limited conditions.

In terms of meeting basic needs, the results of the study show that the provision of food and clean water has relatively met the minimum standards of corrections. These findings show the institution's commitment to maintaining the right to health and a decent life as stipulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.

Skills development programs such as catering, hairdressing, laundry, agriculture, and hydroponics show the implementation of rehabilitative approaches in the correctional system. The program not only functions as a means of filling time while serving a sentence, but also as an instrument of social reintegration through improving the work competence of inmates. These findings support Braithwaite's concept of reintegrative shaming which emphasizes the importance of the coaching process to restore offenders as productive members of society.

On the other hand, vulnerable groups such as children, women, and the elderly still face challenges in fulfilling more specific rights due to limited facilities and human resources (Prakoso & Subroto, 2022; Pramesti & Hariyanto, 2023; Subroto & Setiawan, 2024). Health services and rehabilitation programs are also not optimal due to limited medical personnel and the high number of residents, even though health screening and counseling efforts have been implemented (Alfita, 2023). Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen policies in the form of reducing overcapacity, improving infrastructure, and adding human resources so that the goals of rehabilitative and reintegrative corrections can be achieved more effectively (Subroto & Setiawan, 2024; Putra, 2021).

In the aspect of health services, the research found that the health screening and counseling system has been implemented as a form of disease prevention and health protection for the inmates. However, the limited number of medical personnel and the high number of residents cause health services to not run optimally. These findings indicate the need to increase the capacity of health services as part of the fulfillment of the human rights of the inmates.

Overall, this study shows that the fulfillment of the rights of inmates in the Class IIB

Mojokerto Prison has run according to the prison legal framework, but the effectiveness of its implementation is still limited by the problem of overcapacity, limited facilities, and lack of human resources. Therefore, a more comprehensive policy is needed in the form of reducing overcrowding, improving infrastructure, adding professionals, and strengthening human rights-based coaching programs to realize the goals of rehabilitative and reintegrative corrections.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the fulfillment of correctional inmates' rights at Class IIB Mojokerto Prison has been normatively grounded in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, with basic rights (including the right to worship, food and clean water, health services, family communication, and participation in coaching programs) formally attempted. However, the facility's overcapacity condition (299% of ideal capacity as of April 2025) constitutes a systemic barrier that substantially diminishes the quality and equity of rights fulfillment in practice, particularly for vulnerable groups including children, women, and the elderly. The multi-level (macro-meso-micro) socio-legal analysis reveals that the gap between normative legal guarantees and empirical implementation is not primarily a result of regulatory failure, but of structural resource deficits, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient professional personnel that must be addressed through comprehensive policy reform.

This research contributes to the literature by providing the first multi-level empirical analysis of rights fulfillment at a regional Class IIB correctional facility in Indonesia, bridging the gap between legal norm analysis and institutional practice. Policy recommendations include: (1) accelerating alternative sentencing mechanisms to reduce prison populations; (2) increasing budget allocations for facility infrastructure rehabilitation; (3) recruiting and training additional health, legal aid, and coaching professionals; and (4) institutionalizing human rights-based monitoring and evaluation systems within correctional management. Future research is recommended to examine the longitudinal impact of overcapacity reduction interventions on recidivism rates and rehabilitation outcomes, as well as comparative studies across different classes of correctional institutions.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

The authors contributed to the conceptualization, methodology, data curation, investigation, formal analysis, supervision, and writing of the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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