

The Effectiveness of the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Inmates at the Class 1 Semarang State Detention Center

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Abstract. *This research is rooted in a fundamental paradigm shift within the Indonesian penal system, moving from retribution toward rehabilitation and social reintegration, as mandated by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. This study focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) in guaranteeing the fulfillment of the rights of Correctional Inmates (WBP) at the Class I State Prison (Rutan) in Semarang. This evaluation is crucial to map the discrepancy between ideal legal norms (Das Sollen) and actual implementation practices (Das Sein), particularly regarding obstacles in granting integrative rights due to the stringent requirements under Government Regulation (PP) Number 99 of 2012 for perpetrators of serious crimes. This study aims to analyze in depth the effectiveness of SPPT implementation regarding the fulfillment of inmates' rights at the Class I State Prison in Semarang, as well as to identify multifactorial constraints that significantly affect the operational effectiveness of the system. This research utilizes an empirical juridical approach with descriptive-analytical specifications. The results regarding the effectiveness of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) implementation at the Class I State Prison in Semarang indicate significant positive achievements within the framework of fulfilling essential basic rights for Correctional Inmates (WBP), supported by a favorable officer-to-inmate ratio and the availability of adequate care facilities, thereby demonstrating compliance with the mandate of Law Number 22 of 2022. However, the overall effectiveness of the system is hindered by substantial structural constraints, particularly in the case of progressive integrative rights such as Remission and Parole. It is recommended to pursue aggressive technology integration to accelerate cross-sectoral data coordination and simultaneously improve the professional qualifications of internal HR. This step aims to ensure that rehabilitation documentation becomes a solid and objective foundation for releasing decision-making, thereby prioritizing the restoration of human dignity over mere procedural rigidity.*

Keywords: *Correctional; Criminal; Effectiveness; Integrated; Justice.*

1. Introduction

The Indonesian state has fundamentally confirm himself as a state of law (*rechtsstaat*) as well as a welfare state, as stated in Opening The 1945 Constitution, which mandates protection all nation and spill Indonesian blood. Strengthening the status of the rule of law This confirmed more carry on in constitution in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.¹ Constitutional mandate This demand existence guarantee protection comprehensive law for all over citizens, including in context settlement dispute criminal penalties implemented by institutions judiciary. Function court, based on Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power is help seeker justice in order to realize simple, fast and low- cost justice light. In line with principles of the welfare state, implementation sanctions criminal has experience shift paradigm from retribution solely become focus on coaching and rehabilitation through System Correctional, which aims direct prisoners going to reintegration productive, different social with system imprisonment earlier which emphasized violence physique.²

Strengthening framework protection right basic human rights (HAM) for inhabitant fostered strengthened in a way explicit in constitution through Chapter XA of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which was ratified through Change Second on August 18, 2000. Articles crucial as Article 28A guarantees right life, while Article 28D paragraph (1) guarantees right on recognition, guarantee, protection, and certainty just law as well as the same treatment in front law. In addition, Article 28G paragraph (2) guarantees right free from torture or degrading treatment dignity, and Article 28I paragraph (1) confirms right basic certain things that are not can reduced in condition anything, including right For No torture and rights recognized as personal in front of law. Although Indonesia has adopt instrument base such as the UDHR 1948 and make regulation such as Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Court, its implementation often not in accordance standards, especially for those who undergo criminal offenses in correctional institutions. Rights prisoners, which include right get remission, freedom religion, leave conditional, communication, and release conditional, regulated in Article 14 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional, with compliance that depends on the Regulations Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 and the changes, including Regulation Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012.

¹ Rosyid Al Atok, 2016, The Legal State of Indonesia, Technical Implementation Unit of the Pancasila Study Center, State University of Malang, p. 15.

² Bahrudin Agung Permana Putra, Understand Triyoso, The Role of the Prosecutor's Office in Carrying Out Supervision to Prisoners Who Receive Release Conditional (Study at the Malang District Attorney's Office), Malang, journal Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University page 1

Protection to freedom personal individual is the core of international human rights law norms, especially those regulated in universal instruments such as *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR). Principle mainly is prohibition hard to arbitrary arrest and detention as mandated by Article 9 (1) ICCPR. The UN Human Rights Committee affirmed that prohibition This valid all form robbery freedom, and most importantly, every base detention must set in a way firmly by law. More further, law international in a way explicit forbid detention only Because inability somebody fulfil obligation contractual, a prohibition which are also reflected in various regional conventions such as *European Convention on Human Rights* (ECHR) and *American Convention on Human Rights* (ACHR). In addition to legality arrest, standard international also regulates in a way details about condition treatment against the person being detained, who must always done in a way humane and respectful dignity they.³

Difference fundamental other is restrictions authority detention for PPNS, which is now generally only can done on order Investigator Police, except For Investigator at the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, Commission Eradication Action Corruption Crimes, and the Indonesian National Armed Forces Navy in accordance with provision The New Criminal Procedure Code also tightens base detention, where the determination suspect requires at least 2 (two) tools valid evidence (Article 90 paragraph 1), and detention (Article 100 paragraph 5) requires a minimum of 2 (two) tools valid evidence If Suspect or Defendant ignore call, give information No factual, hindering the inspection process, attempting run self, or make an effort destroy / remove goods evidence. In addition, the provisions about suspension (postponement) detention Because sick) now arranged in a way explicit in Article 111 paragraph (2) of the New Criminal Procedure Code, which states that the period of care at home Sick No counted as a period of detention. By overall, the new Criminal Procedure Code This is response legislative to demands fulfillment of constitutional and convention human rights international, with focus on improvement accountability apparatus enforcer law through more procedures strict in effort forced, and strengthening rights subject law through mechanism recovery like Restitution and Restorative Justice.

System correctional facilities is a coaching process prisoners based on to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. System correctional facilities something order about direction and boundaries as well method coaching inhabitant fostered correctional facilities based on Pancasila which is implemented in a way integrated between the coach, the coachee and the community. Before system correctional facilities appear, especially previously in Indonesia it was implemented system imprisonment. Concept prison originates from Europe brought Dutch people to Indonesia. The concept prison grow and originate from liberal views, so it is very

³ Oliver Dörr, 'Detention, Arbitrary', *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law [MPEPIL]* (June 2021) <https://opil.ouplaw.com/display/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e776> accessed on February 24, 2026.

influential to all component from system imprisonment.⁴ System imprisonment is system treatment to convicts (prisoners), where system This is objective from criminal prison for those who have proven do action criminal and then by the court sentenced punishment (criminal). And the system imprisonment This more emphasize to violence physique to prisoners who have been do crime.

Speak about term correctional facilities No Can separated from expert law named Sahardjo, because term the stated by him at the time he gives a speech when accept Honorary Doctorate from the University of Indonesia on June 5, 1963. In his speech he among other things, it says: the goal criminal prison is correctional institution. At the time That regulations that are made base coaching prisoners and children educate is Gesticten Regulations (Regulation) Imprisonment) STB 1917 number 708 and then replaced with Constitution number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional.⁵

According to Dwidja Priyatno stated System the correctional system adopted by Indonesia, is regulated in Constitution number 12 of 1995 concerning community development, things This is implementation from criminal prison, which is change of ideas juridical philosophical from system imprisonment become to system correctional system applicable socialization mature this, in a way conceptual and historical very much different with what happened in system imprisonment. System correctional facilities more emphasize to coaching prisoners so that in the future after go out from institution correctional facilities they can become more human good and able accepted return in the public.⁶

In a way Historical, System correctional facilities previously arranged in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional. As for the definition system correctional facilities according to UURI No. 12 of 1995 concerning Community Development the as following:" System correctional facilities is something order about direction and boundaries as well method coaching inhabitant fostered correctional facilities based on Pancasila is implemented in a way integrated between mentor, mentored public For increase quality inhabitant fostered community service to be aware error, fix self, and not repeat action criminal, so that can accepted returned by the environment society, can active play a role in development, and can life in a way reasonable as good and responsible citizens answer. In order to realize role institution society is needed action firm and become example so that can the realization of the Republic of Indonesia as a state of law For That The existence of the Republic of Indonesia as a state of law must be proven with existence institutions state power.⁷

⁴ Harsono, New Coaching System Prisoner, cet. 1st (Jakarta: Djangkat, 1995), p. 5-8

⁵ C. Djisman Samosir, a little bit about penology & corrections, Nuansa Aulia, Bandung 2012, p. 128

⁶ Dwidja Priyatno, System Implementation Criminal Prison In Indonesia, Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2006, Op.cit., p. 3

⁷ Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay, page 136.

Draft correctional facilities perfected by decision conference the leadership 's office imprisonment on April 27, 1964 which decided that implementation criminal prison in Indonesia is carried out with system correctional, a statement on the side as direction purpose, crime prison can also be method guide and build. System correctional facilities improvement from system departing prison from thinking the need more treatment Good to prisoners. Although basically implementation system correctional facilities implemented reach goals, but element revenge to acts committed by prisoners. The mandate of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in conference service conveying important meaning to renewal prison criminal law in Indonesia. Namely changing the name of the prison become correctional system. Based on consideration This mandate president the be arranged something statement about day born Indonesian correctional institution on Monday, April 27, 1964 and the charter Indonesian ⁸correctional system.

System community besides aim return inhabitant fostered correctional facilities as good citizens also aim protect public to possibility repeated return action criminal acts by citizens fostered correctional facilities, as well as is implementation and parts that are not inseparable from the values contained in Pancasila. Principles For guidance and coaching That is:

- 1) Come and give supplies live so that they can operate his role as inhabitant good and useful society;
- 2) Drop criminal No Again based on background behind revenge. What it means No may There is torture to prisoners and children educate, good in the form of action, treatment, speech, manner maintenance and placement. The only one the suffering experienced prisoners and children educate only restricted its independence freely move in the public free;
- 3) Give guidance (not torture) so that they repent;
- 4) The country does not entitled make they more bad or more wicked than before sentenced criminal. The intention is to prevent mix and match prisoners with child students who do action criminal heavy with the light;
- 5) During the loss (limitation) of independence movement of prisoners and children educated No may exiled from society. Need There is contact with public in form visit entertainment to Correctional Institutions and more opportunities Lots For gather together friends and family;
- 6) The work assigned to prisoners and children educate No may nature just filler

⁸ Doris Rahmat, Santoso Budi NU, and Widya Daniswara," The Function of Correctional Institutions in Guidance Prisoners in Correctional Institutions," *Widya Pranata Hukum* 3, no. 2 (September 2021), p. 143.

time;

7) Coaching and guidance provided to prisoners and children educate is based on Pancasila;

8) Prisoners and children educate like a sick person need treated so that they aware that violation the law that ever he did is damage himself, his family, and his environment, then fostered, guided the right path;

9) Prisoners and children educate only sentenced criminal in the form of limit its independence in term time certain;

10) For guidance and mentoring of prisoners and children educate so provided necessary means.

Semarang's Class I Detention Center has deep historical roots, built on the foundations of a Dutch colonial prison, characterized by its brick-built block structure. The institution was formally inaugurated as part of the modern correctional system on March 13, 1993, by the then Minister of Justice, Mr. Ismail Saleh, SH. Over time and with the demands of meeting modern standards, significant physical transformations have occurred, with most of the old buildings being demolished and replaced with more functional and modern blocks. As a mark of respect for the prison's historical and cultural heritage, only one old building has been retained and renovated to function as a church and a monastery, complementing the existing mosque. Recent developments, including a major renovation in 2024 that includes the construction of a new mosque and planned restoration of heritage buildings, demonstrate the institution's ongoing commitment to improving facilities and security.⁹

Regulatory Framework for the Development of Inmates, the regulatory framework governing the implementation of the correctional system at Semarang Class I Detention Center is based on the main regulations and implementing regulations that establish security standards and the rights of Inmates (WBP). The main legal basis is Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which replaces Law No. 12 of 1995. This law strengthens the concept of social reintegration and restorative justice, and comprehensively regulates six functions that must be carried out, including Services, Development, and Security. The implementation of Inmate Development is based on the results of Community Research (Litmas) and includes two main pillars: Personality Development (mental, spiritual, legal awareness improvement) and Independence Development

⁹ Cun Cahya," Semarang Class 1 Detention Center will One Building Defense Dutch Colonial Heritage for Church and Vihara," *Suara Merdeka*, September 24, 2024, <https://www.suaramerdeka.com/semarang-raya/p-0413083167/rutan-kelas-1-semarang-akan-pertahanan-satu-bangunan-peninggalan-kolonial-belanda-untuk-gereja-dan-vihara> (accessed on January 12, 2026).

(job skills training).¹⁰

Security and Operational Regulations: Security and order management are specifically regulated in Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Security and Order in Correctional Work Units. This regulation serves as the latest operational basis for detention centers and prisons in carrying out their security functions (Article 1), which is divided into three systematic stages:

- 1) Prevention, Efforts to reduce potential threats through inspections, communication monitoring, and enforcement of regulations.
- 2) Enforcement, Efforts to stop security disturbances through the use of proportional force, imposition of sanctions, and restrictive measures.
- 3) Recovery, Efforts to improve conditions after security disturbances through reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

This Ministerial Regulation also regulates in detail the obligations and prohibitions for Inmates, including a strict prohibition on possessing communication or electronic devices (Article 25), as well as establishing tiered disciplinary sanctions (light, medium, and heavy) for violators of the rules (Article 45). Analysis of Normative Gap and Implementation Practices, A comprehensive regulatory framework, including Law 22/2022, PP 99/2012, and Ministerial Regulation 8/2024, has established standards for guidance and governance that represent ideal obligations (*Das Sollen*). However, this normative study is driven by the frequently observed gap between ideal legal norms and actual implementation practices in the field, or *Das Sein*. As a complex institution, Semarang Class I Detention Center is required to continuously strengthen its institutional capacity, including improving the quality of Human Resources (HR), modernizing facilities and infrastructure, and efficiency of internal governance, in order to be able to respond to the challenges of dynamic correctional systems. Therefore, an in-depth analysis focuses on the effectiveness of prisoner development at Semarang Class I Detention Center based on the applicable legal framework, aiming to map the suitability between established standards and actual implementation.

The operational context of the Detention Center must now also be in line with the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (New Criminal Procedure Code), which replaces Law Number 8 of 1981. This New Criminal Procedure Code aims to strengthen the supremacy of law and guarantee human rights for Suspects, Defendants, and Convicts through an integrated criminal justice system. In the context of detention, the New Criminal Procedure Code emphasizes that Detention in State Detention Centers is carried

¹⁰ Harry Sulisty and Wishnu Dewanto, "Legal Policy in Efforts to Overcome" Overcrowding of Prisoners in Correctional Institutions," *IBLAM Law Review*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (2025), p. 26.

out under the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of corrections (Article 108 paragraph (3)). Detention procedures in Detention Centers must be based on a warrant or a Judge's decision, and the New Criminal Procedure Code stipulates a strict maximum detention time limit at every stage of the legal process, from Investigation to examination in court. In addition, the New Criminal Procedure Code strengthens the Detainee's right to obtain Legal Aid from the start and the right to file a Pretrial to test the legality or otherwise of the Coercive Measures imposed on him.¹¹

2. Research Methods

The approach method used in study This is method approach juridical empirical approach This chosen Because in search for the necessary data, researchers No only stick to the aspects juridical (legal norms) only, but also adheres to the results research and observed facts in the field direct.¹² Research This use approach juridical action taken with research aspects law in the form of regulations, laws and regulations law other related matters with thesis this, namely about effectiveness coaching prisoners and the system socialization. Empirical means something circumstances that depend on evidence or consequences observed by the senses. Empirical data means the data generated from test or observation. Approach empirical used Because supporting data is needed to be obtained from related institutions / agencies with Constitution Number 22 of 2022 concerning Socialization and regulations implementation. Specifications research used in study This is research of a nature descriptive analytically. In Descriptive, Research that describes object study in a way details based on practice from the norms in the field, namely implementation of coaching programs prisoners. Implementation study descriptive analytical here done with Meaning For give description in a way detailed, systematic, and comprehensive about effectiveness of coaching programs inmates at the Class I Semarang Detention Center. And analytically, the research This aim linking legal norms, regulations legislation with theories law (such as the Theory of Legal Effectiveness and Progressive Law) and related practices with main problem. This is involving survey field, namely with observe direct about its validity associated laws with main problem effectiveness coaching.¹³

¹¹ Karina Azzahra Salsabila and Benny Sumardiana," Analysis to the Effectiveness of the Investigation Time Limit in the Criminal Procedure Code Protection of Human Rights of Suspects," *Journal Legal Analysis* 8, no. 1 (2025), p. 12.

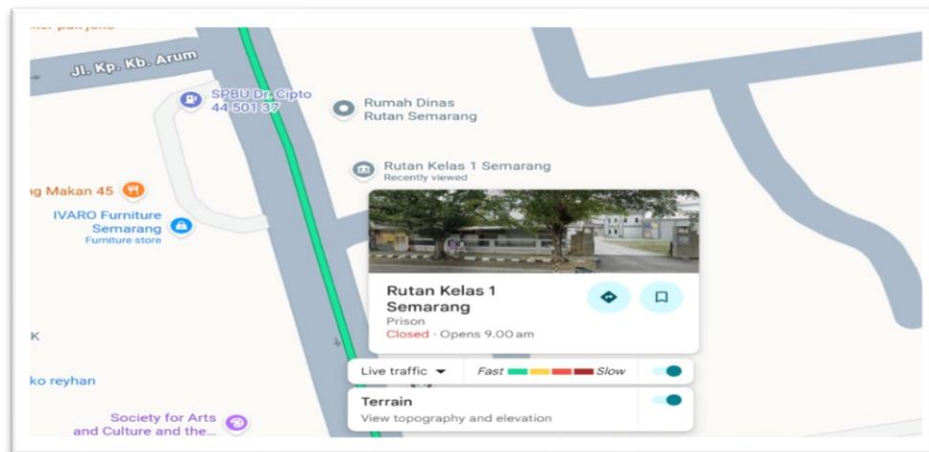
¹² Ibid, p. 34.

¹³ Ibid, p. 35.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Effectiveness Implementation System Justice Criminal Integrated (SPPT) Against Fulfillment of the Rights of Inmates at Semarang Class I Detention Center

1) Locus Overview Study



Picture of Class I Semarang State Detention Center (Rutan)

General description regarding the Class I Semarang State Detention Center (Rutan) will served in narrative format per section, outlining runway law, function institutional, structure placement prisoners, as well as history and development physique institutions said. The detention center is vital components in system justice criminal integrated in Indonesia, which focuses on services comprehensive for individuals who are still status suspect or defendant during the legal process they taking place, with objective end support reintegration humane social.

basis, the State Detention Center (Rutan) is operational based on framework strict laws, especially regulated by the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional, which is specific emphasize function Service to Prisoners who are currently undergo the process of investigation, prosecution, and examination in court. Institutions This be under shade Directorate General Corrections (Ditjenpas), an Echelon I Unit under the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections, which is structural oversees prisons, detention centers, and correctional centers (Bapas). Although function Coaching more formally intended to Prisoners in prisons and detention centers operational carry not quite enough answer wide care, guide and support development self detained individuals during the pre-trial period. Context operational This reinforced by regulations implementer like Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2013, which specifically explicit defines Rutan as place detention during the trial process ongoing. In brief, task Rutan operations

include service comprehensive to detention, maintenance security and order, management administration, as well as supervision administrative affairs.

2) Task The main points of Class I Semarang Detention Center in SPPT

Task The main points of the Semarang Class I Detention Center are carry out care, development and security to suspect or defendant during the investigation, prosecution and examination process in court. The detention center also functions do coaching beginning and preparation integration for inhabitant fostered.

In a way specific, task main explained through functions following:

- a. Services, Including registration, management goods deposits, and fulfillment right base prisoners in accordance applicable laws and regulations.
- b. Care, Giving service health, cleanliness, and adequate food.
- c. Coaching, Organizing coaching personality (spiritual / social) and development independence (skills Work like weaving or agriculture) for inmates Correctional Institution (WBP).
- d. Security and Order, Preventing occurrence disturbance security (such as escape or conflict) for the sake of safety prisoners and officers.
- e. Management Administration, Carrying out administrative matters, affairs personnel and management finance.

3) Legal Basis for Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates

Constitution Number 22 of 2022 concerning Community Development formed on base consideration that treatment to Prisoners, Defendants, and Convicts must based on the principle protection law and respect right basic human (Considering letter a). Correctional positioned as an integral part of system justice criminal integrated approach aimed at reintegration social (Considering letter b). This law replaces Law No. 12 of 1995 because considered No Again in accordance with development law and needs implementation system modern correctional system (Considering letter c). In normative, this law define Community Development as subsystem that organizes enforcement law related treatment to Prisoners, Children and Inmates.

That Article 2 of the System Community Development held objective:

- a. give guarantee protection to right Prisoners and Children;
- b. increase quality personality and independence of inmates so that they realize error, fix self, and not repeat action criminal, so that can accepted returned by the environment society, can life in a way reasonable as good, obedient citizen law, responsible answer, and can actives play a role in development; and

c. give protection to public from repetition action criminal.

Implementation system This based on Article 3 of the System Community Development implemented based on principle:

- a. protection;
- b. non-discrimination;
- c. humanity;
- d. mutual cooperation;
- e. independence;
- f. proportionality;
- g. lost independence as the only one suffering; and
- h. professionalism.

This law also expands function Community Development covers Service, Coaching, Guidance Community, Care, Security, and Surveillance. System correctional institutions in Indonesia in general historical formed with runway laws rooted in the period colonial, which then updated through Constitution Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services. Although Law No. 12 of 1995 has bring progress significant with introduce draft development and socialization, its implementation in the field often face constraint structural and philosophical obstacles that hinder fulfillment rights inhabitant fostered optimally. Correctional institutions (prisons) are often seen as as place shelter for people who have lost his freedom, rather than as institutions active rehabilitation prepare individual For reintegration social.

Need will further legal reform firm and comprehensive become imperative when framework old law is assessed No Again capable accommodate demands of the times and developments knowledge modern correctional facilities. Modern correctional facilities place inmates Correctional Institution (WBP) as subject the law that has rights that must be fulfilled, not just object state control. Fulfillment right This essential prevent recidivism, because individuals who receive quality coaching, guaranteed health, and relevant skills own distant opportunity more big become productive citizens post-release.

Framework new law This in a way specific arrange about WBP rights in general more details compared to regulations previously. The right to get service equitable health with public general, rights follow formal education and skills vocational, as well as right communicate with the outside world, now own base more laws strong and not can interpreted in a way narrow by the implementer at the level technical. More Furthermore, this reform also touches on aspect management correctional facilities, including emphasis on the system evaluation more risk (risk assessment).

structured determine appropriate placement and coaching program for every WBP. Approach individualization coaching This is characteristics typical modern correctional system, which rejects" one" approach size all" in manage population heterogeneous prisons.¹⁴

Therefore that, research This focused on mapping runway law provided by Law no. 22 of 2022 and regulations derivatives, studying How framework This designed ensure that fulfillment WBP's rights to become priority main in system Indonesian correctional system. Comprehensive understanding about runway law this is very important for practitioners law, maker policy, academics, and society concerned civil servants in advance system justice more criminal humane and effective in reach objective correctional. Transformation This No just formality law, but rather A declaration repeat the state's commitment to values fundamental humanity.

4) Analysis Legal Provision of Rights of WBP in Law No. 22 of 2022

Based on runway laws that are explicit and firm set in framework the constitutionality of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Socialization, fulfillment to a series fundamental rights which are inherent attached to oneself every Prisoners positioned as essential and equal elements very No inseparable from overall framework system justice criminal integrated at the moment This applicable and implemented in the jurisdiction of Indonesia. The plenary objective that is intended achieved by the system this modern correctional system is realize enforcement the law that has substance deep and just through implementation of governance institutionally which tight, without compromise, uphold tall universal principles regarding respect to dignity and rights basic man.

3.2. Influencing Constraints Effectiveness System Justice Criminal Integrated Service (SPPT) for Inmates at the Class 1 Semarang State Detention Center

System Justice Criminal Integrated (SPPT) which has implemented in a way specific and focused in scope the operational of the Class I Semarang State Detention Center (Rutan) has succeed reveal A a very complex reality; that effectiveness actual operations from system the in give impact positive for welfare essence and process of reintegration social services for inmates Correctional Institutions (WBP) become very dependent and conditioned by the existence of a series constraint multifactorial which is inherent rooted strong on tension dynamics that occur between idealism the philosophy contained and mandated in framework new law with condition field operations which are often depicted as stiff, static, and not own adequate flexibility.

¹⁴Acik Veriati, *Basics of Risk and Needs Assessment: Training Module for First Community Guidance Functional Officials* (Depok: Center for Functional and Human Rights Training Development, BPSPDM Law and Human Rights, 2019), p. 2.

Although in a way Semarang Detention Center has institutional show level commitment proper institutionalization get appreciation tall in effort systematic fulfillment all over rights WBP basis according to with mandate explicitly stated in a way clear in provision Constitution Number 22 of 2022 concerning Socialization, realization practical from rights integrative in nature progressive and advancing often experience significant and structured inhibition by the presence of obstacle structural that has been long -rooted, regulations implementers who tend to nature repressive and rigid in its implementation, as well as issue crucial related close with problem synchronization cultural and procedural inter-institutional which becomes an integral part of ecosystem enforcement law in a way overall. For can dissect in a way complete and unravel network complex obstacles This in a way more systematic, structured, and holistic in comprehensive view, discussion the analysis presented This will in a way methodological use and apply three lens theoretical main as runway strong epistemology: first, the Theory of the Purpose of Law which was fundamentally put forward and formulated by philosophers law prominent, Gustav Radbruch; second, the Theory of Legal Effectiveness which was developed in a way detailed by experts Indonesian law, Soerjono Soekanto; and thirdly, Progressive Legal Theory which was initiated and pioneered by the thinker visionary law, Satjipto Rahardjo

1) Foundation Analysis Theory Regarding the Constraints of SPPT Implementation

Fundamental and essential goals from system law, according to framework philosophy put forward by Gustav Radbruch, composed on three mark the basis that is inherent own potential For each other clash, even contradictory, when faced with implementation in the realm of practice: namely mark Legal Justice (which is material), value Legal Benefits (utility -oriented) social), and values Legal Certainty (which focuses on formalities) procedural). Radbruch in a way firm and clear set A hierarchy priorities that must be implemented very wisely and fully consideration when happen collision or conflict between mark mentioned, where the value Legal Justice must positioned as priority the same highest very No can bargained for or compromised, followed by value The Benefits of Law as priority second, while mark Legal certainty is most likely value For sacrificed or set aside for the sake of achieving justice that has more substance and meaning substantive. In context specifically observed in Semarang Detention Center, conflict crucial values This manifested in a way real and measurable between demands will Very rigid and often procedural legal certainty nature formalistic only — the many inherited by regulation more implementers old like Regulation Government Regulation (PP) No. 99 of 2012 (which is specific and strict limit implementation rights progressive) against fundamental demands of substantive legal justice which are Spirit main and core of the existence of Law No. 22/2022 (which is explicit mandate right rehabilitation full as well as recovery dignity for each WBP). If the ideal implementation is based on framework philosophical Radbruch implemented in a way tight and without compromise, then should institutions correctional facilities

in a way firm prioritize enforcement justice substantive above certainty rigid and inhibiting procedures the.

Measuring the Level of Effectiveness with Using Soerjono Soekanto's Theory, the Theory of Legal Effectiveness developed by Soerjono Soekanto functioning as knife analysis the most practical and applicable main measure to what extent is the coaching program implemented in the field successful Effectiveness measured from to what extent is the implementation laws that occur at the level operational has succeed reach ideal goals that have been set in a way explicit by the former law, namely achievement reintegration successful social and, more importantly, important again, the achievement decline significant to level recidivism in society. For can measure in a way accurate and objective level effectiveness of the ongoing development program at Semarang Class I Detention Center, analysis This will classified and dissected in a way systematic based on five factors key the main thing that has been identified in a way carefully by Soekanto: namely Legal Factors (applicable regulations), Law Enforcement Factors (legal apparatus) implementer), Facility Factor or Available Legal Facilities, Community Factors (aspects) social), and cultural factors (applicable social norms).

2) Major Obstacles in Implementation of SPPT at Class I Detention Center in Semarang

Obstacles specific at the moment This faced by the operations of Semarang Detention Center can categorized in a way systematic and structured based on framework factor Soekanto who has established, and analysis This strengthened as well as validated by profile data detailed and up - to-date institutions.

a. Constraints on Legal Factors: Conflict Regulation and Impact of Resident Demographics

Legal factors in a way essential test level conformity and harmonization between substance the philosophy contained in Law No. 22/2022 with regulation its implementation is at the level technical operational. The most significant and most inhibiting constraints is the existence of PP No. 99 of 2012 which tends to tighten and complicate conditions for trapped prisoners category crime heavy For get right progressive, which is direct and clear contradictory with philosophy justice substantive provisions carried out by more laws new. Demographic data Semarang Detention Center residents at the moment This show existence very significant concentration in the category case the crimes that are most vulnerable and most affected by the restrictions imposed by PP No. 99/2012:

No.	Crime Case Category	Number of WBP
1.	Drugs	27 people
2.	Others (General Category)	28 people
3.	Theft	8 people
4.	UUPA (Law Eradication Action Criminal Corruption)	6 people
5.	Corruption (Corruption Act) Criminal Corruption)	3 people

6.	Murder	1 person
7.	Illegal Logging	1 person
8.	Embezzlement	2 persons
Total		76 WBP

Remaining population prisoners distributed in several category crime specific others. Theft occupy position third with 8 prisoners, who are group the biggest after narcotics and categories general. This shows that crime property conventional Still become contributor substantial to level detention center. Meanwhile that, more cases specific, such as Embezzlement (2 people), Murder (1 person), and Illegal Logging (1 person), each only donate very small portions. The fact that only There is One case related violence heavy (Murder) in sample This indicates that Semarang Class I Detention Center is dominated by prisoner case violation economy, narcotics, and theft, compared with detained prisoners Because crime violence extreme. In overall, analysis table This underline that the Class I Semarang State Detention Center is functioning as container main for prisoner case narcotics and categories general, followed by detention significant related case corruption and theft. Profile This reflect focus priority enforcement laws in the area to crime economics and narcotics during the data period collected.

a. Constraints on Law Enforcement Factors and Availability of Facilities/Infrastructure

This factor demand existence careful assessment to competence professional officer implementer as well as adequacy infrastructure essential support for operational coaching. Semarang Class I Detention Center, which is institutions relative socialization new (new) entering the operational period about 3 years), has show real and measurable efforts in improvement capacity physique building as well as development Existing Human Resources (HR). Institutional vision This in a way explicit has aligned with vision development national towards Golden Indonesia 2045, which includes mission strengthening supremacy law and eradication action criminal specific like corruption as well as drugs. Capacity and Human Resources (HR) Although Semarang Detention Center has capacity officially designed for can accommodate up to 630 WBP, at the time taking data sampling was carried out, institutions the only accommodates a total of 76 WBP. Conditions ratio very low occupancy This in a way theoretical produce ratio officer towards WBP which is very ideal and supportive. However, efforts sustainable For improvement quality and quantity of human resources remain constant become priority main institutions.

Table Human Resources (HR) of Class 1 Semarang Prison

HR Category	Details Amount
civil servant	42
CPNS	20
CPNS Alumni of AKIP	6
PPNPN	4

Regional Office BKO Nurse	1
Total Employees	73

Analysis to structure Human Resources (HR) of the institution This show existence conditions that are quantitative is very supportive in matter ratio officer towards inmates Correctional Institution (WBP). Ratio officer moment This considered very ideal, reaching number 1: 1,041 (73 Officers compared to 76 WBP), the conditions that should be in a way maximum support fulfillment right base individual care and supervision for all over prisoners. However, behind profitable ratio here, there is potential constraint significant hidden related qualification professional. Data shows that only a handful officers, namely only 3 people, who have qualification formal education equivalent to a relevant Bachelor's or Diploma with demands task modern society. For overcome deficit structural term long this institution has planning mitigation strategies with the addition of 20 new Civil Servant Candidates (CPNS) scheduled for 2025, as effort increase capacity skill source Power future humans. Employee data show that majority staff consists of from PNS (42 people) and CPNS (20 people), which highlights focus on filling formation regular, but need will specialization in handling prisoner contemporary still become an area that requires intervention strategic through addition personnel new ones that have background behind appropriate education.

4. Conclusion

Implementation System Justice Criminal Integrated Prison (SPPT) at Class I Semarang Detention Center shows positive and obedient achievements to mandate Constitution Number 22 of 2022 in matter fulfillment rights base essential for inmates Correctional Institutions (WBP), supported by the ratio good staff and facilities adequate care. Although Thus, the effectiveness system in a way comprehensive hampered by obstacles significant structural, in particular in realization rights integrative progressive like Remission and Release Conditional, because condition strictly regulated in Regulation Government Regulation (PP) Number 99 of 2012 which covers prisoner crime heavy. Condition This reflect conflict philosophical between Spirit rehabilitation mandated by law new with certainty rigid procedures, which are exacerbated by failures synchronization cultural among actors external SPPT in give necessary recommendations. For overcome obstacle this and realize justice substantive, required adoption Progressive Legal Framework that prioritizes mark humanity, realized through integration technology speed up coordination cross sectoral and improvement qualification source Power internal human resources for documentation coaching become runway strong in taking decision liberation. Constraints on effectiveness System Justice Criminal Integrated Prison (SPPT) at Class I Semarang Detention Center confirmed that success operational system is highly conditioned by a series of constraint multifactorial at the crossroads between idealism law new and reality rigid procedures. The main obstacle lies in the Legal Factor, namely collision philosophical between Spirit rehabilitative Law No. 22 of 2022 with restrictions

strict right progressive which is still maintained by PP No. 99 of 2012, a conflict analyzed values through perspective Radbruch, which was exacerbated by the dominance prisoner case heavy in demographics housing. Even though the detention center has ratio officer against WBP who are quantitative ideal, there is constraint hidden in the related Law Enforcement Factors qualification HR specialization, while Social and Cultural Factors show challenge recidivism and, most crucially, failure reach Synchronization Cultural inter-agency SPPT, where the delay recommendation from actor external in a way real hinder fulfillment right integrative. Based on Progressive Legal Theory, the effectiveness of true only can achieved if institutions in a way firm prioritize justice substantive above certainty procedural obstacles, with focus main focus on improvement responsiveness and synchronization coordination cross sectoral.

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