



Muh Rizki Priatna
Sumarna
Law Study Program,
Faculty of Law,
Universitas Swadaya
Gunung

rizkipriatna90@gmail.com

Dianto
Law Study Program,
Faculty of Law,
Universitas Swadaya
Gunung

dianto2409@gmail.com



Agus Dimyati
Law Study Program,
Faculty of Law,
Universitas Swadaya
Gunung

agus.dimyati@ugj.ac.id

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF OVERCAPACITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COACHING AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF INMATES IN CLASS I CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CIREBON

Muh Rizki Priatna Sumarna¹, Dianto², Agus Dimyati³

^{1,2,3} Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati

Corresponding Author. Email rizkipriatna90@gmail.com

Abstract

Background. Overcapacity is an major problem in implementing the correctional system because it can hinder the achievement of correctional goals.

Aims. This study aims to analyze the impact of overcapacity on the implementation of coaching and the fulfillment of inmates' rights at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution.

Methods. This study uses an empirical juridical method with a legislative and sociological approach; data are obtained through interviews, observations, and literature studies, and then analyzed qualitatively.



© 2025 The Author(s). This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source.

Result. Overcapacity has an impact on the effectiveness of the implementation and monitoring of the inmate development program; this condition also puts pressure on the fulfillment of the rights of inmates. Efforts to optimize the granting of integration rights and parole for inmates who meet the requirements, transfer or mutation of inmates to other prisons, improvement and implementation of coaching programs, and optimize the use of available facilities and resources.

Conclusion. The results show that overcapacity hinders the implementation of coaching and the fulfillment of inmates' rights due to limited facilities and an increasing burden on officers. Handling overcapacity requires more comprehensive and sustainable policies, including optimizing social reintegration and implementing non-imprisonment alternatives to punishment.

Keywords: Overcapacity, Impact, Effort. Class I Correctional, Cirebon

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections mandates a shift in the criminal paradigm from sentencing to social reintegration. Under this regulation, Correctional Institutions (Lapas) are tasked with providing guidance (personality and independence) and ensuring the fulfillment of Assisted Citizens' basic rights, such as health services, sanitation, decent food, and the right to integration.¹

However, this ideal is hit by the systemic problem of overcapacity (*overcrowding*), which is also experienced by Cirebon Class I Prisons. The imbalance between occupancy capacity and the number of inmates limits the ratio of supervisors, budgets, and supporting facilities.

This condition has a direct impact on two main aspects:

1. Implementation of Coaching: Independence coaching and personality coaching training does not run optimally due to limited infrastructure facilities (such as classrooms/workshops) and participant quotas.
2. Fulfillment of Basic Rights of Assisted Residents: A decrease in the quality of health services, limited allocation of basic needs, and the potential for conflicts and security disturbances due to the density of residential rooms.

¹ Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Jakarta: State Secretariat, 2022.

² Archives of Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, Residential Data of Assisted Residents as of August 22, 2026.

This empirical study at Cirebon Class I Prison is important for analyzing the extent to which overcapacity affects the implementation of coaching and inmates' rights, as well as providing strategic input for policymakers in formulating operational-level mitigation solutions.

Legal Phenomena Discovered During PPL.

During the implementation of Field Experience Practice (PPL) at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, a legal phenomenon was found in the form of **overcapacity or the number of inmates exceeding or not proportional to the capacity**. The available capacity at the Cirebon Class I Prison is 555 inmates, while as of August 22, 2026, at 14.00 WIB, there are 1,097 inmates. This condition not only has an impact on the housing aspect, but also affects the implementation of coaching, services, security, health, and the fulfillment of the rights of inmates. Overcapacity is an important problem in implementing the correctional system because it can hinder the achievement of correctional goals, namely providing guidance and preparing inmates to return to play a positive role in society. This phenomenon shows that implementing correctional services effectively, humanely, and in accordance with applicable legal provisions is challenging.

Intentionality between Theory and Practice.

Based on research results at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, there is a gap between theory and practice in implementing coaching and fulfilling inmates' rights due to overcapacity conditions. Theoretically, the correctional system prioritizes coaching, fulfilling rights, and humane treatment of inmates in accordance with their respective capacities and needs. However, in practice, overcrowding causes coaching and the fulfillment of rights to operate suboptimally.

The condition of overcapacity also has an impact on the limited facilities and infrastructure, the increasing workload of officers, and the lack of optimal supervision and service provision to the inmates. Although the prison has made various efforts, such as fulfilling integration rights, parole, inmate transfers, and implementing various coaching programs, the increasing number of inmates remains an obstacle to achieving correctional conditions as theoretically expected.

Thus, the gap between theory and practice lies in the difference between the ideal conditions of the correctional system that emphasize the optimal development and fulfillment of

rights and the factual conditions in prisons that still face limitations in capacity, budget, facilities, and human resources due to overcapacity. This shows that handling overcapacity not only requires efforts from prisons, but also more comprehensive policies in reducing the number of inmates and preventing an increase in the population of inmates.

State of the art review

Research on Overcapacity in Correctional Institutions: Much research has focused on various aspects, ranging from the causes of overcapacity and its impact on coaching to the fulfillment of inmates' rights and coping strategies. Saputra and Isnawati explained that *Overcrowding* occurs because the number of prison inmates is not proportional to the occupancy capacity, and the right policies are needed to overcome these problems. (Nenda et al., 2022)³

Furthermore, Hamja assessed that overcrowding is not only caused by limited prison capacity, but also by penal policies that are still oriented toward imprisonment. Therefore, policy reform and the implementation of non-imprisonment criminal alternatives as a long-term solution are needed (Hamja, 2024).⁴

Research on Cipinang Prison shows that overcapacity has an impact on decreased effectiveness of coaching programs, increased potential for conflict, and disruption of the fulfillment of basic rights of inmates. Efforts made include additional facilities and infrastructure, social integration programs, and parole (Alfadino, 2025)⁵

Novelty of Articles

The novelty of this research lies in an empirical analysis of the impact of overcapacity on the implementation of coaching and the fulfillment of inmates' rights as a whole in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution. In contrast to previous research that tended to focus on certain aspects, such as health services, coaching, or overcapacity reduction strategies, this study examines the relationship between overcapacity and coaching, the fulfillment of inmates' rights, officers'

³ S. Nenda, E. Saputra, and M. Isnawati, "Overcrowding of Correctional Institutions (Prisons) in the Penal System in Indonesia," 2022, pp. 52–70.

⁴ Hamja, "Criminal Policy Reform in Addressing the Factors Causing Overcrowding of Correctional Institutions (Lapas) in Indonesia," *Journal of Legal Issues*, Vol. 53, 2024, pp. 261–270.

⁵ F. Alfadino, "Analysis of Over Capacity Impact Mitigation in the Implementation of Assisted Citizen Development in Cipinang Prison," 2025, pp. 98–104.

workload, limited facilities and infrastructure, and budget constraints. This study also reveals the gap between the ideal conditions of the correctional system and the actual conditions in the field and analyzes prisons' efforts to overcome these problems. *Muhamad Rizqi Sholehudin 2021.*

METHODS

Type of research;

This research uses a type of empirical juridical research, which is research that examines legal provisions regarding the development and fulfillment of the rights of inmates and their application in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution.

Research approach;

This research uses a legislative approach and a sociological approach. The legislative approach examines regulations regarding correctional facilities and inmates' rights, while the sociological approach examines the conditions and impacts of overcapacity in implementing coaching at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution.

Data source;

The data sources in this study consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews and observations at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, while secondary data were obtained from laws and regulations, books, scientific journals, and literature related to the correctional system.

Data collection techniques;

Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and literature studies. Observations are carried out to determine the conditions of coaching implementation and the fulfillment of inmates' rights; interviews are conducted with relevant parties at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution; and literature studies are carried out by reviewing relevant laws, regulations, and literature.

Data analysis techniques

This study uses qualitative analysis, which involves processing and interpreting data obtained from interviews, observations, and literature studies in a systematic manner. The data is then analyzed to determine the impact of overcapacity on the implementation of coaching and the fulfillment of the rights of assisted residents, as well as the efforts made to overcome these problems.

DISCUSSION

Agency Overview Explains the brief profile of the agency where the PPL is located.

Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) in the field of Corrections under the Head of the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Corrections of West Java and the Director General of Corrections of the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections of the Republic of Indonesia. Addressed at Jalan Kesambi Raya No. 38, Cirebon, tel. (0231) 204522, fax. (0231) 202322, WhatsApp 0853-1438-5858, email: lp1cirebon@gmail.com, instagram: @lapascirebon, x: @lapascirebon, tiktok: @lapascirebon, Facebook: Cirebon prison, Youtube: Cirebon prison.

Results of PPL Implementation: Describe the activities carried out during PPL.

Week 1 (July 22 – July 28, 2026)

Through the series of activities carried out, various competencies were developed, including increased discipline and responsibility through morning apple activities with prison officers, as well as the ability to communicate and adapt through introductory activities with officers. In addition, an understanding of the duties and functions of prisons and KPLP was obtained, basic knowledge about the types and functions of handcuffs in supporting security, and the ability to document activities through taking photos and videos of futsal matches between inmates. Employee layout-making activities also improved skills in administration, data management, and preparing personnel documents neatly and systematically. Employee layout-making activities also improved skills in the field of administration, data management, and the preparation of personnel documents neatly and systematically

Week 2 (July 29 – August 4, 2026)

Through a series of activities, I gained various competencies, including increased discipline and responsibility through morning apple activities with prison officers. In addition, I developed administrative skills by assigning serial numbers on personnel maps, entering factory data into Microsoft Excel, and managing inmate data to ensure the completeness of parole requirements. Health examination documentation activities also improved my ability to document activities properly. Through interviews with inmates who applied for parole and participated in the assessment process with officers, I gained experience communicating, collecting information, and

understanding the process of assessing and coaching inmates. Leisure walk activities also improve the ability to interact and build good relationships within the Correctional Institution.

Week 3 (August 5 – August 11, 2026)

Through a series of activities, I gained various competencies, including increased discipline and responsibility through morning apple activities with prison officers. In addition, an understanding of the process of fostering inmates was gained through class activities before release and consultation with psychologists. Activities in the registration room provided knowledge of the process of accepting inmates, as well as an understanding of inmates' rights and obligations. Through the activities of delivering inmates to isolation rooms, observing the food processing process in the kitchen, and searching food packages and visitors at P2U, an understanding of security, order, and supervision procedures in the prison environment was obtained. Entering inmates' data into the Kamtib information board also improved administrative skills, accuracy, and systematic information management.

Week 4 (August 12 – August 22, 2026)

Through a series of activities, I gained various competencies, including increased discipline and responsibility through morning apple activities with prison officers. In addition, administrative and document management skills were obtained through activities of uniting raid implementation files and urine tests for the January-June period and uploading them to the system. Assisting with searching inmates' packages increased my understanding of security and order procedures in the prison environment. Through competitions, celebrations, and serving as MCs on Independence Day, they improved their ability to communicate, cooperate, speak in public, and build confidence. Documenting inmates' work, creating Giatja content, and editing product catalogs improved their skills in documentation, creativity, design, and publication. Meanwhile, interviews of officers and inmates for journal needs improved their ability to communicate, collect data, and prepare information for scientific research purposes.

Legal Issues: Identify legal issues or problems found during the implementation of PPL.

What is the impact of overcapacity on the implementation of coaching and fulfilling the rights of inmates in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution?

What is the capacity of the Cirebon Class I Prison and what is the current number of inmates?

Data of Class I Cirebon Prison Inmates as of August 22, 2026

No.	Types of Inmates	Number (People)
1.	B.I (Criminal > 1 Year)	991
2.	B.IIIs (Undergoing Subsidies)	19
3.	B.IIa (Criminal 3Months $\geq$ 12Months)	-
4.	A.IV (Peng. Height)	-
5.	SH (Life Sentence)	76
6.	MT (Death Penalty)	11
7.	Narcotics Classification	513
8.	General Criminal Classification	584
9.	Foreign Citizen (WNA)	11
10.	PRISON CONTENTS (Capacity 555 People)	1.097

Housing Data for Assisted Residents of the Cirebon Class I Prison Block as of August 22, 2026

BLOK

BLOK	Kapasitas	Isi
ANGGREK	90	168
BOUGENVILLE	90	168
CEMPAKA	45	153
DAHLIA	72	69
ESTER	35	120
FLAMBOYAN	50	205
GLADIA	94	108
HERBAS	25	29
RS	34	46
SEL ANGGREK	10	1
SEL BOUGENVILLE	10	30
Total	555	1097

Keterangan

- Melebihi kapasitas
- Penuh (isi = kapasitas)
- Masih ada ruang kosong
- Kosong / Belum Terisi

What are the main factors that cause overcapacity?

Weakening economic conditions can be one of the indirect factors related to the increase in the number of crimes. Difficulties in getting jobs, low income, and the pressure of living needs

can encourage some people to commit criminal acts, especially criminal acts related to meeting economic needs. When the number of people entering prisons continues to increase, while the number of free inmates is not comparable, the capacity of prisons is increasingly burdened.

Environmental association: associations can also influence a person to engage in criminal acts. Negative association can encourage a person to follow unlawful behavior, such as narcotics abuse, violence, or other criminal acts. If the number of people entering prisons due to these crimes is higher than the number of inmates who are released, this condition can worsen overcapacity.

Being away from family, the distance between the prison and the inmate's family residence can hinder the implementation of coaching. Inmates from distant areas may face limitations in obtaining family visits and support. In fact, the relationship with the family is important in the process of coaching and social reintegration. In prisons experiencing overcapacity, limited space and facilities can also make it harder to meet the needs of this interaction.

The ratio between free and incoming prisoners is not comparable; one of the main causes of overcapacity is the imbalance between the number of inmates who enter and the number who are released. If, over a period of time, the number of inmates entering is much higher than the number leaving, the number of prison inmates will continue to increase. This condition causes the occupancy capacity to be unable to keep up with the number of inmates so that there is excessive overcrowding.

What is the impact of overcapacity on the implementation of the assisted citizen development program?

Overcapacity has an impact on the effectiveness of the implementation and monitoring of the assisted living development program. The number of assisted residents is not proportional to the capacity and number of officers, making interaction and supervision between officers and assisted residents less optimal. It is more difficult for officers to closely monitor each assisted resident's development in terms of personality, discipline, and involvement in coaching activities.

Nevertheless, the prison continues to monitor and assign additional assignments to officers through the Working Group (Pokja) and the Correctional Guardian (Walipas), who have the responsibility to monitor and assist the inmates. The Correctional Guardian monitors inmates' development and condition, while the Working Group assists in implementing and supervising

coaching programs in their respective fields. However, overcapacity can increase officers' workload, so the monitoring process cannot always be carried out optimally.

The impact of overcapacity on coaching is mainly seen from the lack of effective monitoring between officers and inmates. The large number of inmates limits officers' ability to conduct intensive monitoring. To overcome this, monitoring is still carried out through the Working Group and Correctional Guardians who are tasked with monitoring the development and implementation of inmates' coaching. However, the high number of inmates remains a challenge in maintaining the effectiveness of coaching.

The core of the impact:

1. Officers' monitoring of inmates is less than optimal.
2. The interaction between officers and inmates has become more limited.
3. The workload of the officers increased.
4. Monitoring the development of each inmate takes more time.
5. Working Group and Walipas are important instruments in monitoring.
6. The coaching program is still running, but its effectiveness can be affected by overcapacity conditions.

What is the impact of overcapacity on the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates, especially health, food, shelter, and other services?

Overcapacity puts pressure on fulfilling inmates' basic rights, especially the rights to health, food, decent housing, and other services. The increase in the number of inmates increases the need for facilities, infrastructure, food, health services, and daily needs. On the other hand, the budget from the center has not increased proportionately, and there is even a budget efficiency policy. This forces the prison to manage its budget more effectively so inmates' rights can still be fulfilled.

One of the main concerns is providing food for the inmates. The food budget cannot simply be reduced because it is directly related to meeting inmates' basic needs and nutrition. Therefore, the increase in the number of residents due to overcapacity can add to the burden of budget management, especially because the need for food and facilities increases as the number of inmates increases.

In the face of these limitations, the prison makes various efforts to reduce the budget burden, including the food security development program. These activities can be in the form of land use for farming or other productive activities involving inmates. The results of these activities can support certain needs in the prison environment, making them a strategy for dealing with budget limitations due to overcapacity.

Does overcapacity impact the security, order, and workload of officers?

Overcapacity has a considerable impact on security and order in the correctional institution because the more inmates that must be supervised, the more difficult it is for officers to conduct thorough monitoring. Supervising a smaller number of inmates is certainly easier than supervising more than 1,000 inmates. The more inmates, the greater the likelihood that officers will have difficulty in conducting optimal supervision and control.

To address these conditions, officers build closer, better communication with inmates. This approach aims to create a more conducive relationship between officers and inmates, making inmates easier to direct and control. With a good relationship, it is hoped that the potential for security and order disturbances can be minimized even though the prison conditions are overcapacity.

In addition to having an impact on security and order, overcapacity also causes the workload of officers to increase. Officers not only have to supervise a larger number of inmates, but also face an increase in administrative work. One form is the accumulation of files related to the parole process, especially when the number of inmates who meet the requirements to obtain these rights is quite large. This can make administrative work take more time and effort.

What are the efforts of the Correctional Institution in overcoming the problem of overcapacity to increase the effectiveness of the correctional system?

Granting of Integration Rights and Parole

This effort is carried out by fulfilling inmates' integration rights, including parole for inmates who have met the requirements under laws and regulations. Granting these rights can reduce the number of inmates in prisons while supporting the goal of correctional facilities: preparing inmates to return to society.⁶

⁶ Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Jakarta: State Secretariat, 2022.
Muh Rizki Priatna Sumarna | 909
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62885/abdisci.v3i7.1299>

Mutation or Transfer of Inmates Inter-Prison

Furthermore, efforts are made to transfer or transfer inmates to other prisons. The transfer is carried out by considering the conditions and needs of coaching as well as security aspects. Under certain conditions, inmates with problems or who require a certain level of security can be transferred to prisons with appropriate security classifications, including Nusakambangan prisons. The transfer can help reduce overcrowding in the prison of origin while supporting security management and coaching.

Evacuation of Assisted Residents Who Require Special Handling

Under certain conditions, prisons can transfer inmates considered to have problems or to need special security and coaching to other prisons. Transferring to Nusakambangan, for example, can be part of a management strategy for inmates who need a higher level of security. In addition to reducing overcrowding, this step also aims to maintain security and order in prisons.

Amnesty Grant

Granting amnesty can also help reduce the number of inmates if it is given under applicable policies and legal provisions. By reducing the number of inmates through this mechanism, the pressure on prison housing capacity and facilities can also be reduced.

What efforts have not been effective in improving the implementation of coaching and fulfilling the rights of inmates?

One effort that is not yet fully effective is granting parole. Although parole is a form of reintegration rights for inmates and aims to prepare them to return to society, in its implementation there are still challenges in the form of a high likelihood of recidivism in some people who have returned to society. This shows that granting parole needs to be followed by better coaching and supervision after inmates return to the community.

In addition, some argue that resolving violations of the law does not always have to involve imprisonment. One alternative is social work crimes. Social work crimes can provide accountability for violations of the law while benefiting the community without increasing the number of prison residents. Thus, applying social work crimes has the potential to reduce pressure

on prison capacity and provide a form of punishment that still includes elements of accountability and coaching.⁷

Although social work has not been fully implemented or has not been optimal, the mechanism is considered a potential alternative to punishment. Social work can also have a deterrent effect through social responsibility and shame, without causing the negative impacts of imprisonment, such as increasing prison density and the growing burden of coaching.

What are the obstacles faced by prisons in overcoming the problem of overcapacity?

Overcapacity is caused by internal and external factors. Internally, the main obstacle is budget limitations and occupancy capacity that is not proportional to the number of inmates. This condition causes available facilities to be used by more inmates than their ideal capacity.

Meanwhile, from the external side, the community's economic and social conditions also affect the high number of criminal acts. Based on the results of the interviews, there are inmates who commit criminal acts due to economic pressure and living needs, such as stealing, robbing, or being involved in narcotics trafficking. In addition to economic factors, revenge is also a motive for committing a criminal act. This condition can ultimately increase the number of prison inmates and aggravate the existing overcapacity problem.

Opinions Of The Inmates Regarding Overcapacity

According to (AL): Based on interview results with inmates, overcapacity in Block F significantly affects inmates' comfort and daily activities. Block F, which should have a capacity of about 5 people in one residence, is currently inhabited by 23 people. This overcrowding limits movement and bed space, so inmates have to sleep in very close, cramped conditions. The crowded room also creates a feeling of congestion and discomfort for residents.

In terms of cleanliness, inmates said it is still maintained to some extent because it depends on each resident's awareness and responsibility. However, the density of the residence makes using public facilities, especially bathrooms, uncomfortable. The inmates have to queue for

⁷ Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, Jakarta: State Secretariat, 2023.

a long time and have difficulty walking to the bathroom due to limited space. Meanwhile, food needs are still met in accordance with nutritional feasibility and the inmates' needs.

In the religious aspect, the implementation of worship in the mosque can still be done quite well, while the implementation of worship in the room becomes less comfortable due to limited space. For reading activities and obtaining reading materials, library facilities are also felt to be limited.

Based on these conditions, it can be concluded that overcapacity directly affects the comfort of housing, mobility, the use of sanitation facilities, worship activities, and the activities of the inmates. Although some basic needs, such as food and hygiene, can still be met, the housing conditions that far exceed the ideal capacity indicate that the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates has not been fully optimal in terms of comfort and affordability. Therefore, the suggestions from the inmates are that the number of inmates can be reduced and adjusted to the available housing capacity, so that living conditions in the prison become more feasible, safe, and comfortable.

Legal Analysis Analyzes problems based on laws and regulations, legal principles, doctrines, court decisions (if relevant), expert opinions, scientific literature.

Laws and Regulations:

Based on an analysis of laws and regulations and the results of field research, overcapacity in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution has the potential to hinder the implementation of coaching and fulfilling the rights of inmates. Normatively, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections places coaching, services, and social reintegration as an important part of the correctional system. However, empirically, the number of inmates who exceed capacity causes limited facilities and infrastructure, an increase in the workload of officers, and an increase in the need for budgets and services. Therefore, overcapacity needs to be resolved comprehensively through optimizing coaching and integration rights, moving inmates as needed, improving facilities and infrastructure, and policies that are able to control the growth of the number of prison inmates.

Legal Basis:

The legal principles used in analyzing the problem of overcapacity in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution refer to the principles of the Correctional System as stipulated in Law

Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, namely the principles of protection, non-discrimination, humanity, mutual cooperation, independence, proportionality, loss of independence as the only suffering, and professionalism. In this study, the principles of humanity, protection, proportionality, and loss of independence as the only suffering are the most relevant principles. Overcapacity conditions can cause limited facilities and infrastructure, an increase in the workload of officers, and a lack of optimal implementation of coaching and fulfilling the rights of inmates. Therefore, these conditions need to be addressed so that the limited capacity of the prison does not result in a reduction in the fulfillment of the rights of inmates and remains in line with the goals of the Correctional System.⁸

Doctrine:

The legal principles and doctrines used in analyzing the problem of overcapacity in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution are based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. The Correctional System is implemented based on the principles of protection, non-discrimination, humanity, mutual cooperation, independence, proportionality, loss of independence as the only suffering, and professionalism. In the context of this research, the principles of humanity, protection, proportionality, and loss of independence as the only suffering are important bases in assessing the impact of overcapacity on the development and fulfillment of the rights of inmates. In addition, the doctrine of social reintegration is the basis that the implementation of crimes does not solely aim to provide retribution or deterrence, but also to improve themselves and prepare inmates to return to society. Therefore, the condition of overcapacity that causes limited facilities, increased workload of officers, and less optimal implementation of coaching shows that there are challenges in realizing the principles and objectives of the Correctional System as determined in laws and regulations.

Court rulings;

The court decision relevant to this study is Constitutional Court Decision Number 110/PUU-X/2012. In its consideration, the Constitutional Court mentioned the condition of *overcapacity in correctional institutions*, which can have implications for the neglect of basic

⁸ Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens, Jakarta: State Secretariat, 1999.

Muh Rizki Priatna Sumarna

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62885/abdisci.v3i7.1299>

rights, including the right to health and decent housing conditions. Although the decision concerns children in conflict with the law, the reasoning is relevant to research on assisted citizens because it shows that overcapacity can undermine the fulfillment of human rights and protections. This relates to conditions at the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, where overcapacity can put pressure on facilities, services, and the implementation of assisted living facilities. Therefore, this decision can be used as supporting material to assess whether correctional practices align with the principles of protection and fulfillment of inmates' rights.¹

Expert opinion;

1. According to **Angkasa**, *the condition of overcapacity* in correctional institutions can have various negative implications, such as a decrease in the level of security and supervision and the emergence of the phenomenon of imprisonment, which can ultimately hinder the optimization of inmate development. This view is relevant to the condition of the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution because the number of inmates exceeding capacity can increase the burden of supervision and affect the effectiveness of coaching implementation.¹⁰
2. According to **Ahmad Jazuli**, the increase in the population of Correctional Institution residents that causes *overcrowding* has a significant impact on the services and development of inmates. Handling these conditions also faces obstacles, including limited regulations, budgets, human resources, and facilities and infrastructure.¹¹

Scientific literature:

1. Space (2010)

Title: *Overcapacity of Inmates in Correctional Institutions, Causative Factors, Negative Implications, and Solutions in Efforts to Optimize Inmate Development.*

¹ Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Decision No. 110/PUU-X/2012 concerning the Examination of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, March 28, 2013.

¹⁰ Angkasa, "Over Capacity of Prisoners in Correctional Institutions, Causative Factors, Negative Implications, and Solutions in Efforts to Optimize Prisoner Development," *Journal of Legal Dynamics*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2010.

¹¹ Ahmad Jazuli, "Overcrowded in Detention Houses and Correctional Institutions: Impacts and Solutions," *Legal Policy Scientific Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 2020.

Muh Rizki Priatna Sumarna

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62885/abdisci.v3i7.1299>

This literature is highly relevant because it specifically discusses the factors that cause and affect overcapacity and its impact on inmate development. This literature can be used to explain that excess capacity is not only related to housing problems, but can also hinder supervision and optimization of coaching. The research is also cited in research on the impact of overcapacity on inmates' rights.

Relevance: supporting the discussion on the impact of overcapacity on coaching and supervision.

2. Sholehudin & Wibowo (2021)

Title: *The Impact of Overcrowding on Health Services for Inmates in Class I Cirebon Prison.*

This literature is the closest to your research location because it specifically examines Cirebon Class I Prison. The research found that *overcrowding conditions* have a major impact on health services, among other things due to the limited number of health workers, medical equipment, medicines, and the imbalance between the number of medical personnel and assisted residents.

Relevance: Can be used as both previous research and a point of comparison. Your research has a broader scope because it not only discusses health but also the coaching and fulfillment of inmates' rights.

3. Sedana & Darma (2021)

Title: *Effectiveness of the Implementation of Article 14 of the Law on Corrections on Housing Overcapacity in Class IIB Singaraja Correctional Institution.*

This study found that the development of inmates at the Singaraja Class IIB Prison did not run optimally due to overcapacity, especially limited facilities and infrastructure for implementing coaching.

Relevance: strengthening the analysis of the relationship between overcapacity, limited facilities, and coaching effectiveness.

E. Recommendations: Provide solutions or recommendations to the problems discussed

Based on the results of the study, overcapacity management in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution needs to be carried out comprehensively through the optimization of the right to social integration and reintegration, the implementation of alternatives to non-imprisonment punishment, the improvement of facilities and infrastructure, the adjustment of the number and competence of officers, and the strengthening of independence-based coaching

programs. In addition, cross-institutional coordination is needed to control the growth of the number of prison inmates. These efforts are expected to reduce the impact of overcapacity while increasing the effectiveness of coaching implementation and fulfilling inmates' rights in accordance with the goals of the Correctional System.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study on the Impact Analysis of Overcapacity in the Implementation of Coaching and Fulfillment of the Rights of Assisted Residents in the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, it can be concluded that overcapacity has an impact on the implementation of coaching and the fulfillment of the rights of assisted residents. The number of inmates that is not proportional to the housing capacity causes limited facilities and infrastructure, an increase in the workload of officers, and suboptimal supervision and implementation of coaching programs. These conditions also put pressure on fulfilling inmates' rights, especially in housing, health services, food, sanitation, and coaching facilities. Nevertheless, the prison still strives to provide services and fulfill inmates' rights in accordance with applicable regulations.

In overcoming these problems, the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution has made various efforts, including optimizing the granting of integration rights and parole for inmates who meet the requirements, transferring or mutating inmates to other prisons, improving and implementing coaching programs, and optimizing the use of available facilities and resources. These efforts aim to reduce overcrowding and keep coaching and the fulfillment of inmates' rights running. However, these efforts still face obstacles, including limited housing capacity, budget, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the high number of inmates. Therefore, managing overcapacity requires more comprehensive and sustainable policies, including optimizing social reintegration and implementing alternatives to imprisonment, so the goals of the Correctional System can be implemented more effectively.

Suggestions

Based on the results of the research on "Analysis of the Impact of Overcapacity in the Implementation of Fostering and Fulfilling the Rights of Assisted Citizens in Class I Cirebon Correctional Institution", the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. For the Cirebon Class I Correctional Institution, it is necessary to increase the optimization of the coaching program and the fulfillment of the rights of the inmates by adjusting the implementation of the program to the number of available residents. In addition, facility, infrastructure, and human resource management need to be improved so that overcapacity does not further hinder the coaching and service process.
2. Optimizing the right to integration and social reintegration needs to continue to be carried out for inmates who have met the requirements in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. This can help reduce the number of prison inmates while supporting inmates in returning to society.
3. For the government, a more comprehensive policy is needed in dealing with overcapacity, not only through increasing residential capacity, but also through improving facilities and infrastructure, adjusting the number of officers, and developing alternatives to non-imprisonment punishment for certain crimes in accordance with the provisions of the law.
4. Increased coordination between agencies needs to be done, especially between Correctional Institutions, Correctional Centers, law enforcement officials, and local governments in the process of coaching, integrating, and reintegrating the social of inmates.
5. For the Faculty, the Faculty is expected to provide more in-depth briefings to students before carrying out research and PPL, especially regarding the correctional system, research methods, and data collection and processing techniques. The Faculty is also expected to increase cooperation with Correctional Institutions so students can gain better field experience and research data when examining overcapacity, coaching, and the fulfillment of inmates' rights.
6. For the next researcher, it is recommended to conduct a broader study by comparing the conditions of overcapacity in several prisons in different regions, so that a more comprehensive picture can be obtained of the impact and effectiveness of overcapacity management policies in Indonesia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Angkasa. "Over Capacity of Inmates in Correctional Institutions, Causal Factors, Negative Implications, and Solutions in Efforts to Optimize Prisoner Development." *Journal of Legal Dynamics*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2010.
- Angkasa. Overcapacity of Inmates in Correctional Institutions, Causal Factors, Negative Implications, and Solutions in Efforts to Optimize Prisoner Development. *Journal of Legal Dynamics*.
- Alfadino, F. (2025). *Analisis Penanggulangan Dampak Over Kapasitas dalam Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Warga Binaan pada Lapas Cipinang Analysis of Overcapacity Impact Mitigation in the Implementation of Inmate Guidance at Cipinang Prison*. 5(3), 98–104.
- Public Relations Archive of Class I Correctional Institution Cirebon
- Hamja. (2024). Criminal Policy Reform in Addressing the Factors Causing Overcrowding of Correctional Institutions (Prisons) in Indonesia. *Journal of Legal Issues*, 53 (November), 261–270.
- Jazuli, Ahmad. "Overcrowded in Detention Centers and Correctional Institutions: Impacts and Solutions." *Scientific Journal of Legal Policy*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 2020.
- Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. Decision No. 110/PUU-X/2012 concerning the Examination of the Law on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. Jakarta: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013.
- Nenda, S., Saputra, E., & Isnawati, M. (2022). *Overcrowding of Correctional Institutions (Prisons) in the Penal System in Indonesia*. 6(1), 52–70.
- Republic of Indonesia. Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections Number 1 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Food in the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit. Jakarta, 2025.
- Republic of Indonesia. Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Development and Guidance of Correctional Assisted Citizens. Jakarta: State Secretariat, 1999.
- Republic of Indonesia. Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Jakarta: State Secretariat, 2022
- Sedana, I Made, and I Made Darma. "The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Article 14 of the Law on Corrections on Residential Overcapacity in Class IIB Singaraja Correctional Institution." *Kertha Semaya: Journal of Legal Science*, 2021.
- Sholehudin, and Wibowo. "The Impact of Overcrowding on Health Services for Inmates in Cirebon Class I Prison." *COMSERVA: Indonesian Journal of Community Services and Development*, 2021.