



Juridical study of prisoners who committed security and order violations in the pinrang class IIB state detention center

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the causes of violations committed by prisoners in detention centers and what the legal consequences are for prisoners who commit violations in detention centers. This research uses a normative-empirical research type. The results of this research show that the causes of security and order violations in detention are mostly due to overcapacity in the Pinrang class IIB state detention center and also because of feelings of resentment that have not been resolved previously outside detention and when they are reunited, these feelings of resentment re-emerge which causes emotions towards the prisoner as well as a lack of awareness for the prisoner, and as for the legal consequences for prisoners who commit Security and Order Violations in the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, these prisoners receive different sanctions according to the Security and Order Violations they commit, which in categories in three levels, namely medium, light, and heavy. For light sentences, prisoners are given a warning not to commit the same offense and the prisoner makes an oral or written statement not to repeat the act, then the medium sentence has received sanctions where the prisoner put in a red cell or solitary confinement for 6 (six) days and temporarily deprived of his rights, such as not having visits from his family and finally, this punishment is a serious punishment which includes serious offenses where the prisoner will be put in solitary confinement for 6 (six) days.) multiplied by 2 (two) and their rights are removed, such as not having visits from their family and their remission period may be revoked.

Keywords: Legal review, prisoners, security and order violations

Introduction

Nowadays, crime is a common phenomenon and there are many kinds of crimes that occur, which always grow and develop in society and must be resolved immediately. (Karim *et al.*, 2021)^[7] Remembering that solving a crime is not an easy thing, and to overcome it you have to suppress its growth, therefore we cannot eliminate or solve the crime itself, so to suppress its growth, through law enforcement which begins with creating laws followed by implementing them. As Jimly Asshiddiqie argues about law that: (Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2021)^[5]

The unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law (*rechtsstaat*) and not a state based on power (*machtsstaat*), so the position of law must be placed above everything else. Every action must be in accordance with legal regulations without exception.

The embodiment of the implementation process is carried out by efforts to impose punishment or punishment in order to minimize crimes for those who are proven to have committed a criminal act. Hari Saherodji believes about crime that: (Hari Saherodji, n.d.)

The crime that has occurred recently in Indonesia has really increased, the increase can be seen in terms of the number and types of crimes that occur. Where this crime is very detrimental to society, which can take the form of economic and psychological losses.

Criminal acts are actions that are prohibited by a rule, namely in the form of sanctions given based on the characteristics of criminal law to strengthen compliance with these norms. Meanwhile, the criminal threat is aimed at the person who caused the act. Regarding the imposition of sentences or punishment for those proven to have committed criminal acts. Criminal acts are closely related to

criminal responsibility, Soerjono Soekanto is of the opinion that:

"Humans as creatures who always live together need a set of references, so that conflicts of interest occur due to differences of opinion about order." (Soekanto, 2004)^[11]

The criminal code states, "there is no punishment if there is no mistake". And the error in question is a mistake made intentionally. This error is closely related to unlawful acts. The implementation of criminal law regulations must be guaranteed, so that they can be obeyed by the public. Criminal law, which contains the value of legal norms and criminal sanctions, is applied to anyone who commits a criminal act that is committed by mistake which can harm and endanger other people.

Criminal law legislation applies to all criminal acts that occur within the territory of one's own country or by foreigners (territorial principle). And criminal law legislation applies to all criminal acts committed by citizens anywhere, also outside the territory of the state (personal principle) also called the active national principle. (Laia, 2023)^[8]

Criminal law cannot be implemented if there is no law that speaks, such as the process of criminal cases and determining how decisions are made by imposing penalties or criminal sanctions on someone who has been proven to have committed a criminal act and is guilty. (CDM *et al.*, 2020) One of the commonly used criminal sentences is prison, which is considered an effective way to create a deterrent effect for those who commit criminal acts. But in all cases it must be imposed because the person concerned has committed a crime, each person should receive retribution for the actions they have committed.

If the benefits of criminal imposition do not need to be considered as stated by adherents of the absolute theory or revenge theory, then the main target of this theory is revenge. By maintaining the existing theory of retribution, the principle is that it adheres to punishment for punishment. Dwijaja Priyatno also has an opinion. (Priyatno, 2006)^[9] that "according to this absolute theory, crime must be followed by punishment, no matter what, without bargaining."

This will ignore human values, meaning that the theory of retribution does not think about how to develop the perpetrators of crimes. In this or absolute theory of retribution, it is divided into subjective retaliation and objective retribution. Subjective retaliation is retaliation for the perpetrator's mistakes, while objective retaliation is retaliation for what the perpetrator has created in the outside world regarding the issue of retaliation. Sodikin argues about law enforcement, namely: (Sodikin, 2018)^[10]

The existence of law enforcement means that laws or laws are not just documents, therefore the success of the law depends on the application and application of the law if the application of the law is not successful, but perfect law does not carry or give meaning that is in accordance with the purpose of the law. (Ardiyanto, 2010)^[11]

Imprisonment is not an effort to take revenge but is an effort to provide guidance for those who commit criminal crimes committed in Detention Centers (RUTAN) by using the correctional system as a preventive measure for repeat crimes. The aim of implementing the correctional system is to form and develop prisoners, improve their way of thinking so that they become complete human beings so that they do not repeat their mistakes or actions and become active, law-abiding and responsible citizens.

Based on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), it is stated in Article 1 number 32, which states that a convict is someone who is convicted based on a court decision which has obtained permanent legal force and whereas according to Law Number 22 of 2022 Article 1 a convict is someone who is currently serving a prison sentence for a certain period of time and for life or a death row prisoner who is awaiting execution of the verdict, who is undergoing guidance in a correctional institution. M. Ali Zainuddin believes about the law that: (Suardana & Putra, 2021)^[12]

"Law enforcement is not the task of applying the law to certain events but rather human activity with all its characteristic activities which aims to fulfill the expectations desired by the law."

Even though in essence the administration of the correctional system is implemented to improve the way of thinking of prisoners, we still often find and hear about violations such as acts of abuse committed in detention centers or correctional institutions. (Syahril & Ambarwati, 2023)^[13] Assault is an act that is against the law and is prohibited by law and the Criminal Code, accompanied by criminal threats, but there are still many who commit this act. Even the abuse carried out by someone who has the status of a convict who is undergoing criminal sanctions in a detention center, in which someone should be trained and given a deterrent effect so that they do not repeat criminal acts.

(Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, n.d.) In the Criminal Code (KUHP), it is regulated that if an unlawful act is committed, such as abuse, it is regulated in Articles 351 to 355 of the Criminal Code. The provisions of this

article regulate several types of abuse, such as simple abuse, minor abuse and serious abuse, premeditated abuse, premeditated serious abuse, and abuse of people of certain qualities as well as abuse in the form of participating in attacks in fights. (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, n.d.) In a detention center, a prisoner has rights and obligations that must be accepted and must be carried out, and there are several prohibitions that must not be violated in a detention center, but there are still prisoners who commit violations in detention which can lead to sanctions for violations.

Violations that often occur at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center are violations in the form of fights between inmates or detainees which started with misunderstandings between them which then provoked emotions resulting in fights between them, other types of crimes such as theft have also occurred and several other violations which This does not include criminal acts, so based on Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning correctional services, convicts who commit violations will be given sanctions.

Based on the description above regarding violations such as abuse committed by prisoners and those related to legal sanctions, the author is interested in studying this by conducting research for writing a thesis entitled "Legal Review of Prisoners Who Commit Violations of Security and Order in Class IIB State Detention Centers Pinrang."

Research Methods

The type of research used by the author is Normative-Empirical research in order to find out whether the laws that are regulated are in accordance with the laws applied in people's lives or this type of research can also be called legal research and social research and also legal research. *books*, is also *law in action*. (Juliardi *et al.*, 2023)^[6] The nature of normative-empirical legal research is to combine theoretical-rational and sensory-observation. (Irwansyah, 2020)^[4]

Results and Discussion

A. Factors that cause security and order violations in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center

Prisoners have obligations and rights, as the obligations of prisoners are explained in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 06 of 2013 concerning the Rules of Corrections and State Detention Centers. Article 3 confirms that.

Every Prisoner and Detainee is obliged to: (Peraturan Kementrian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia No 06 Tahun 2013 Tentang Tata Tertib Masyarakat Dan Rumah Tahana Negara, n.d.)

- a. Obediently carry out worship according to the religion and/or beliefs he adheres to and maintain religious harmony.
- b. Follow all programmed activities
- c. Be obedient, obedient and respectful to officers.
- d. Wear the specified uniform
- e. Maintain neatness and dress according to politeness norms
- f. Maintain personal cleanliness and the residential environment and take part in activities carried out in the context of cleanliness of the residential environment and

- g. Following the room roll call is carried out by correctional officers.

The above are prisoners' obligations that must be obeyed, if prisoners do not carry out these obligations they will receive sanctions. Prisoners' rights are regulated in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Correctional Services Article 9 which contains: (Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasarakatan, n.d.)

- 1 Carry out worship according to your respective religion or beliefs.
- 2 Get care, both physical and spiritual.
- 3 Get teaching education, and recreational activities as well as opportunities to develop potential.
- 4 Get proper health services and food according to nutritional needs.
- 5 Get information services.
- 6 Get legal counseling and legal assistance.
- 7 Submit complaints and/or grievances.
- 8 Obtain reading material and follow mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited.
- 9 Receive humane treatment and be protected from acts of torture, exploitation, neglect, violence and all mental acts that are physically harmful.
- 10 Get social services and.
- 11 Accept or reject visits from family, advocates, companions and the community.

In the explanation of prisoners' rights above, every detention center should give prisoners their rights according to the rules that have been set, but when prisoners commit violations Security and order, of course, these rights can be temporarily postponed or lost. but when a prisoner commits a violation there are certainly factors that cause the violation to occur Security and order, as in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center, of course there are factors that cause violations to occur Security and Order.

In the results of the author's interview with Mr. Rahman Tampa, on Tuesday 13 June 2023, who is the Head of the Security Unit at the Pinrang Detention Center, he explained that there were several factors that caused the violations to occur, the first was due to Over Capacity in the Prisoner's room, which room should only be occupied by 7 (seven) to 9 (nine) but filled with a capacity of 17 (seventeen) and even up to 27 (twenty seven) people, the second cause of breaking cutlery in the room is one of the factors causing security and order violations, then the new detainee, who was previously a banpol (police assistance) or a police informant, where there were already several victims in detention and the victim still felt irritated and who still held a grudge against him, then had outside problems before entering the detention house and happened to meet him. back in the same block this was one of the factors that sparked the riots.

The author obtained data on the total number of residents at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center as of March 29 2023, recorded at 385 people, of which the majority of residents at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center were 245 for drug cases, 140 for general criminal cases, and corruption cases. none, there are also 3 child prisoners, 15 female prisoners and 12 female prisoners. Referring to the number above, of course this has resulted in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center experiencing over capacity, the actual capacity is only enough for 220 people,

but as of March 29 2023 the over capacity has reached 207.3% therefore the cause of the riots is mostly due to the capacity is very excessive, the result of this Over Capacity also causes a lack of health security for prisoners because in one room the capacity can be doubled or even tripled which creates an unstable air supply which causes health problems and is also a contributing factor. can come from infectious diseases, the health of these prisoners is not guaranteed.

In the efforts of the staff at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center to anticipate overcapacity at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, steps were taken to transfer prisoners to various places, such as being transferred to the Class IIA Parepare Correctional Institution, the Sungguminasa Narcotics Correctional Institution and the Class I Correctional Institution Makassar, which is with the approval of the Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, South Sulawesi.

As per the results of an interview with the Head of Unit and Security at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, the factors causing criminal violations were small things such as missing cutlery, which was used by other inmates, which sparked debate, resulting in Violations of Security and Order such as beatings, which were then because a prisoner, before entering the Pinrang Class IIB Detention Center, became an informant for police officers, where there were already several victims in the detention center, so that when the victims of the informant found out, the police informant had also being a prisoner in a detention center, this provokes the emotions of prisoners who have had a grudge for a long time, this is what causes violations of security and order, things that are done by the security department for prisoners who used to be police informants before putting them in cells are usually secured in the security unit and The victims were brought together to reconcile with the aim of making the prisoners feel safe and that there would be no fights afterwards. However, even though there has been peace, there are still frequent fights in which the victims still feel a fine for the prisoner. Who was then placed in one cell by the inmate's opponent before entering detention, triggered by the fact that they still had mutual grudges and when they were met in one cell, this caused a fight. It is because of the prisoner's lack of patience that he is able to receive sanctions for his actions, such as the factors that cause immoral violations against fellow prisoners, this occurs because the prisoner is unaware of what he is doing which could be detrimental to himself. especially for prisoners who are married, have a wife or husband and even have children. His actions can be disappointing for his family who have faithfully waited and visited him. Another contributing factor is the lack of discipline within prisoners, such as when praying in congregation where a schedule has been determined, but there are certainly prisoners who commit violations such as being late, disturbing the peace and even talking, which is not good or inappropriate.

B. Legal Consequences for Prisoners Who Violate Security and Order in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center

In Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, the legal consequences for prisoners who commit violations are also discussed and it is explained what sanctions will be imposed by prisoners who commit violations in P 67 of Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which contains (Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pemasarakatan, n.d.):

1. The imposition of sanctions for detainees and convicts as intended in article 66 paragraph (2) letter c is in the form of:
 - a. Placement in solitary confinement for a maximum of 12 (twelve) days and/or
 - b. Postponement or limitation of rights as intended in article letter k and article 10 paragraph (1).
2. Sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) letter a are not given to female detainees and convicts for reproductive functions.

In Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, there are not too many detailed explanations regarding the consequences or sanctions that prisoners suffer when committing violations, they are only explained briefly.

The Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center is guided by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 06 of 2013 concerning the rules and regulations of Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers. In the regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 06 of 2013 concerning the rules and regulations of prisons and detention centers, Article 8 explains the types of disciplinary punishments and violations for prisoners who commit security and order violations during their detention period. Although Law No. 22 of 2022 and Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 06 of 2013 are similar in content, Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 06 of 2013 explains in more detail the legal consequences that prisoners must suffer. who commits the violation. In Article 10 No. 6 of 2013 concerning the Management of Prisons and Detention Centers, it discusses what violations are light, medium and serious, namely:

- 1 Imposing light level disciplinary penalties for prisoners who commit violations:
 - a. Not maintaining personal and environmental cleanliness.
 - b. Leaving a residential block without permission from the block officer.
 - c. Not wearing the specified uniform.
 - d. Not following the call at the appointed time.
 - e. Wearing earrings, necklaces, rings and belts.
 - f. Committing actions or uttering words that are inappropriate and violate the norms of decency and decency and,
 - g. Carrying out actions that are based on the consideration of the correctional observer team's hearing are actions that can be subject to light level disciplinary penalties.
- 2 Prisoners who are sentenced to Medium Level Discipline if they commit an offense:
 - a. Entering a sterile area without the officer's permission,
 - b. Getting tattoos or equipment, piercing, or the like.
 - c. Carrying out activities that could endanger the safety of yourself or others.
 - d. Committing inappropriate actions or uttering inappropriate words that violate religious norms.
 - e. Carrying out buying and selling or accounts receivable activities.
 - f. Committing the acts referred to in the category that receive light level disciplinary punishment repeatedly more than 1 (one) time and,
 - g. Carrying out actions based on the considerations of the court of the enforcement observer team is referred to as

actions that can be subject to Medium Level Disciplinary Punishments.

- 3 Prisoners who are sentenced to serious disciplinary penalties if they commit violations:
 - a. Not following the established coaching program.
 - b. Threatening, resisting, or assaulting officers.
 - c. Making or storing firearms, sharp weapons, or the like.
 - d. Damaging prison and detention facilities.
 - e. Threatening to provoke, or other acts that cause disturbances to security and order.
 - f. Owning, carrying or using communication devices or electronic devices.
 - g. Making, carrying, storing, distributing or consuming drinks containing alcohol.
 - h. Making, carrying, storing and distributing or consuming narcotics and illegal drugs and other addictive substances.
 - i. Make an escape attempt or help another prisoner to escape.
 - j. Committing acts of violence to fellow residents and officers.
 - k. Carrying out installation or instructing other people to install electrical installations in residential rooms.
 - l. Equipping for personal purposes outside the applicable provisions with cooling devices, fans, stoves, televisions, door slots, and/or other electronic devices in residential rooms.
 - m. Committing immoral acts or sexual deviations.
 - n. Committing theft, extortion, gambling or fraud.
 - o. Spreading heretical teachings.
 - p. Committing acts that are included in the category that receive moderate level disciplinary punishment repeatedly more than 1 (one) time or acts that can cause security and order disturbances based on the assessment of the TTP court and,
 - q. Taking action based on the considerations of the TTP court includes actions that can be subject to severe disciplinary penalties.

According to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 06 of 2013 in article 12 concerning the Imposition of Discipline for Prisoners which contains.(Peraturan Kementrian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia No 06 Tahun 2013 Tentang Tata Tertib Pemasyarakatan Dan Rumah Tahana Negara, n.d.)

"Convicts suspected of violating disciplinary regulations must undergo an initial examination by the head of security before being sentenced. The initial examination as intended in paragraph (1) is submitted to the Head of Prison or Head of Detention Center as a basis for carrying out subsequent examinations. "There are procedures for examining prisoners who violate to determine the sanctions they will receive and also to find out whether the violations committed are still considered moderate or have been categorized as serious violations."

In P 13, the article discusses the procedures for examining prisoners, namely:(Peraturan Kementrian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia No 06 Tahun 2013 Tentang Tata Tertib Pemasyarakatan Dan Rumah Tahana Negara, n.d.)

- 1 The Head of Prison or Head of Detention Center forms an inspection team to check the results of the initial examination.
- 2 The inspection team has the task of examining prisoners who are suspected of violating disciplinary regulations.

- 3 The results of the examination are included in the examination report and must be signed by the prisoner and the examination team.
- 4 Before signing, the examinee is given the opportunity to read the results of the inspection.

The next procedure in P 14 which contains the details in which the examination team submits the minutes of the examination to the Head of Prison or Head of Detention Center is:

"Furthermore, the Head of the Prison or Head of the Detention Center is obliged to submit the minutes of the examination as intended in paragraph (1) to the correctional observer team within a maximum period of 2 x 24 (twice twenty four) hours from the time the minutes are received, then the TTP will carry out the hearing, to discuss the imposition of discipline on prisoners suspected of committing violations within a maximum period of 2 x 24 (two times twenty four) hours from the date the investigation report is received."

At the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center, anyone who commits a violation will certainly receive sanctions according to the violation they committed. Based on the results of the interview with Mr Rahman Tampa, on Tuesday 13 June 2023 as Head of the Security Unit at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, there were several types of violations and sanctions for violations, namely:

- 1 Misdemeanors, misdemeanors such as Disturbing the peace In the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center they are usually taken to KPR to ask for information on the reasons why they did this and are given sanctions such as making an oral or written statement not to repeat the offense, also for violations such as fighting they will be brought to KPR to be punished. reconciled and asked to make a written statement of peace. If, after making peace and making a statement, you still repeat the same action then it is a moderate violation.
- 2 Medium Violation, a moderate violation if a prisoner have committed a violation several times, have made a statement not to commit a violation but still repeat it, then there will be legal consequences such as being put in a red cell or what is usually called a cell in a cell for 6 days, suspending or canceling certain rights for a certain period of time based on the results of the TPP hearing, postponing or eliminating certain rights as intended in paragraph (2) letter b may take the form of delaying the time for the visit. If, after receiving the sanctions described above, the violation continues, it will be categorized as a serious violation.
- 3 Serious Offense, a Convict who has committed several violation or after receiving sanctions several times but still committing the violation then it is considered a serious violation where the legal consequences are being sent to solitary confinement or a red cell or also called a cell in a cell for 6 (six) days, as explained in the legal consequences of violations moderate, and can be extended for 2 (two) times 6 (six) days and does not receive the right to remission, family visitation leave, conditional leave, assimilation, leave before release,

and conditional release in the current year and is recorded in register F and, for reasons In the interests of security, a prisoner can be placed in isolation and recorded in register H. And also for prisoners who have committed security and order violations such as drug smuggling, which is already considered a recidivist, the process will be checked briefly by the security section at the Pinrang class IIB detention center and The detention center reports to the police the incident that has occurred. The police will come to confirm and examine the prisoner. When he is proven guilty, the prisoner will be taken over by the police for a retrial, but the prisoner will continue to carry out the sentence that was given previously and receive Separate sanctions at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center include being put in solitary confinement and losing rights such as remission and parole. Remission can be lost for 6 months, 9 months and a maximum of 1 year.

In the results of an interview by Mrs. Hesti on Tuesday, July 4 2023, who is a prisoner service staff at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, which discussed two types of remission, namely general remission and special remission. Prisoners can get general remission on August 17 and for Prisoners can get special remission on Eid al-Fitr. But to get remission, of course there are provisions that must be fulfilled so that a prisoner can get remission. To get remission, the prisoner has served at least 6 months of his sentence in prison. Those who cannot get remission, must be diligent in participating in coaching at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center, must have good behavior, have no violations committed, and are not on probation or are not recidivists who still have debts. The prisoner will only get remission if his prison term is within 6 months. If there is a prisoner whose prison term is 6 months after Eid or on August 18, then the prisoner cannot get remission.

However, the remission period at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center can be temporarily removed at any time or removed for 9 months or permanently revoked if an inmate or detainee has received an F registration. At the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center for inmates who have already obtained a registration Ordinary F who has committed violations such as running away, being caught using drugs in a room or block, and serious general crimes or security and order violations that have been committed repeatedly. Usually, at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, prisoners who have received registration F are transferred if the prisoner has disturbed the security and comfort of other inmates, so to avoid and ensure that security and comfort are maintained at the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, prisoners who have received F registration will be placed in prison. move to maintain the safety and comfort of other inmates away from problematic inmates.

The following is data on violations taken from the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center, starting from light, medium and serious violations from 2021-2023:

Table 1: Data on minor violations that occurred in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center from 2021-2023

No	Date	Types of Minor Violations
1	05/18/2021	Taking other people's money
2	06/30/2021	Provoking other inmates to riot during religious activities in the mosque
3	07/11/2021	Receiving gifts from money resulting from fraud committed by An's inmates. Wahyu Bin

Jamaluddin		
4	07/24/2021	Fraudulently using a cell phone at a detention center
5	11/06/2021	Committing inappropriate acts (throwing underwear in a public bathroom
6	12/31/2021	Smuggling money amounting to Rp. 50,000 in a basket of rice
7	02/09/2022	Defaming several employees
8	07/01/2022	Smuggling money in detergent bottles (rinso)
9	01/10/2022	Violation of taking goods/food belonging to An. Khairil Anwar Bin Ahmad without his knowledge
10	01/10/2022	Committing a violation accidentally results in a fight between An. Agus Bin Muin and An. Khairil Anwar Bin Ahmad
11	02/09/2022	Doesn't appreciate and respect An's older roommates. Masni Bin P. Bidin
12	02/19/2022	Saying dirty words to An. Erwin Bin Sukma
13	09/13/2022	Smoking in the women's residential block
14	10/13/2022	Gambling (football) among inmates
15	01/18/2023	Saying provocative words (words that are inappropriate to say) during the congregational Isha prayer in the room
16	02/27/2023	Entering Sterile without permission from the officer
17	02/09/2023	take cigarettes at the cooperative worth Rp. 20,000 in the name of Sudirman Bin Ismail
18	02/25/2023	Violation of security and order violations in the form of the discovery of a glass pipette (pyrex) in a trouser pocket which was left by Wbp's family
19	03/31/2023	Carrying out activities that could disrupt the security and order of the detention center in the form of disturbing the WBP's other wives, An. Fadli Bin Numbang
20	01/04/2023	Carrying out activities that can cause disturbances to the security and order of the detention center in the form of joking/laughing during congregational tarwih prayers at the mosque
21	02/04/2023	Carrying out other activities that could disturb the security and order of the detention center is not fasting

The table above shows minor violations that occurred at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center.

Table 2: Data on moderate violations that occurred in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center from 2021-2023

No	Date	Medium Violation Type
1	01/04/2021	Doing soccer betting among fellow inmates. P. Nasrullah Bin P. Lesi
2	03/05/2021	Playing Domino Cards (Domino Card Gambling)
3	05/16/2021	Carrying out abuse/beatings against residents assisted by An. Rasman Bin Abd. Rauf
4	05/06/2021	Beating Heri Setiawan Bin Hermanto
5	06/11/2021	carrying out beatings/mistreatment of An's students. Muh. Rafly Ramli Bin Ramli
6	06/27/2021	Doing gambling with fellow inmates
7	09/17/2021	Carrying out torture/beatings against residents assisted by An. Heri Setiawan Bin Hermanto
8	11/03/2021	Carrying out abuse/beatings against residents assisted by An. Fendi Irawan Bin Muhtar
9	11/03/2021	Carrying out abuse/beatings against inmates of An. Jusman Bin Sontong
10	01/08/2022	Doing soccer betting among fellow inmates. Abd. Hadi Bin Abdullah
11	01/10/2022	Committing the Violation of Beating An. Agus Bin Muin
12	04/13/2022	Carrying out acts of abuse/beatings against fellow inmates. Ikhsan Syarif Sowandy Bin Syarifuddin
13	06/25/2022	Gambling among fellow inmates. Andi Imran Maulana Bin Hasan, Randi Mario Bin Amrullah, Faisal Alamsyah Bin Bakri Sentiago and Arman Jaelani Bin Mehshi
14	03/08/2022	Carrying out abuse/beatings against inmates of An. Yaya <i>et al</i>
15	11/02/2022	Perpetrating/abusing fellow inmates of An. Irfan Bin Ilham
16	11/28/2022	Carrying out beatings/mistreatment of the inmates of An. Irfan Bin Ilham
17	12/17/2022	Carrying out abuse/beatings/fighting among inmates in room one
18	01/05/2023	Carrying out fights between fellow inmates. Amran Bin Assae
19	02/14/2023	Using dangerous substances (fox glue)
20	02/14/2023	Moral violations (establishing a WBP dating relationship)
21	07/03/2023	Carrying out abuse/beatings against residents assisted by An. Bakriadi Lajeng Bin Hani
22	09/03/2023	Carrying out abuse/beatings against residents assisted by An. Cahyadi Djafar Bin Muh. Djafar
23	04/04/2023	Perpetrating abuse/beatings fellow inmates of An. Purnomo Als. Momo Bin Aras
24	04/21/2023	Perpetrating abuse/beatings fellow inmates of An. Muh. Basri Bin Abidin
25	02/05/2023	Threatening fellow inmates of An. Rahmat Hidayat Bin Ibrahim Enal
26	05/10/2023	Carrying out buying and selling/accounts receivable activities

The table above represents moderate violations taken from the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center.

Table 3: Data on minor violations that occurred in the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center from 2021-2023.

No	Date	Serious Violation
1	06/28/2021	Suspected of harassment (kissing) fellow inmates
2	04/07/2021	committing acts of violence among fellow inmates of An. Seldi Bin Iwan

The table above shows serious violations taken from the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center.

Above is data on light, medium and serious violations, taken from the last three years. From 2021 to 2023, in June 2023, there were no recorded serious or moderate violations at the

Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center, which were committed by prisoners, only minor violations were completed in the KPR room where the prisoners were held.

make peace and promise not to repeat the same action again and that no violations up to Register F have occurred. In 2023, there will be no Register F records recorded at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center for inmates. Therefore, the author entered Register F data for the last

three years. As for writing, taking Register F data at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center in the last three years with various kinds of violations so that the prisoner got Register F and as for Register F data, namely:

Table 4: Data on prisoners in Class IIB State Detention Center Pinrang got register F

Group Registration No	Name	Violation	Event Date	Short Chronology	Sanction Start Date	Sanction End Date
BI. 192/2019	Iwan Saputra Bin Kamaruddin	Immoral	05/05/2022	In connection with violations of KAMTIB interference in the form of helping to cause violations of immoral acts committed by fellow inmates which occurred around January and April 2022	05/05/2022	05/16/2022
BI. 26/2022	Nurul Anwar Bin H. Ahmad	Immoral	05/05/2022	In connection with the violation of KAMTIB disturbance in the form of immoral acts committed by fellow inmates, Masni Binti P. Bidin, which occurred at the polyclinic.	05/05/2022	05/16/2022
BI. 43/2021	Wahyu bin Jamaluddin	Defamation of several unscrupulous employees	06/15/2021	He told other employees that he often massaged several employees and did plus-plus massages, which after being confirmed to the employee concerned, was not true and this spread throughout the detention center, which caused a stir.	08/07/2021	07/19/2021
BI. 120/2017	Ansaruddin Bin Zainuddin	Immoral acts	05/05/2019	Has committed an act that could disturb security and order in the form of inviting or mutually inviting or agreeing with other inmates of the opposite sex in the name of Linda Akai Binti Akai, who is not his wife, to commit immoral acts in the disabled toilet room, Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center.	06/05/2019	05/17/2019
BI. 18/W/2018	Linda Akai Bint Akai	Immoral acts	05/05/2019	Have committed acts that could disturb security and order in the form of inviting or inviting each other or agreeing with other inmates of the opposite sex on behalf of Ansaruddin Bin Zainuddin, who is not her husband, to commit immoral acts in the disabled toilet at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center.	06/05/2019	05/17/2019

Above is the data from Register F, which at the level of offenses committed by Register F inmates is considered the most serious offense committed by inmates. At the IIB Pinrang Detention Center for prisoners who have Register F, according to the regulations, their remission period can be removed, but at the IIB Pinrang State Detention Center, prisoners are given the policy to continue to grant their right to remission on the basis of pity for the prisoner. Despite this, there are still prisoners who lack awareness and continue to do things that are detrimental to themselves. The results of the author's interviews with sources show that in 2023 there will still be no Register F records that occur at the Pinrang Class IIB State Detention Center.

Conclusion

1 The factors that cause violations in the Class IIB Pinrang State Detention Center are due to Over Capacity which occurs where the room is overloaded so that prisoners cannot carry out comfortable activities in the room, also because of the problem of cutlery suddenly disappearing, causing mutual accusations, as well as utensils. food used by roommates. The next reason is the new prisoner, where the prisoner was previously a police informant who had many victims in the detention center so that when the victims of the police informant found out the prisoners had a grudge against the new prisoner, they immediately took it out, resulting in a fight.

2 The legal consequences for prisoners who commit these violations are for prisoners who commit minor violations, they will make a statement verbally or in writing not to repeat their actions. When the prisoner has made a statement but still commits a violation, the prisoner will be put in solitary confinement or a red cell for 6 (six) days and his rights will be revoked for the time being. If the prisoner still commits a violation after being sentenced then The prisoner will receive a serious violation which means he will still be put in solitary confinement or a red cell for 6 (six) times 2 (two) and will have his rights revoked and the prisoner will even be able to get an F register.

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