

Effective Implementation of Assimilation and Integration Programs for Correctional Inmates (WBP) in Reducing Prison Overcapacity

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Abstract

Overcapacity in correctional institutions (lapas) and state detention centers (rutan) in Indonesia constitutes a structural problem that has not been fully resolved. This condition has serious implications for the quality of correctional rehabilitation for inmates (WBP), the fulfillment of prisoners' human rights, and security stability within correctional facilities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of assimilation and integration programs for WBP based on their mechanisms, stages, and applicable statutory provisions, as well as to evaluate their effectiveness in reducing overcapacity in correctional facilities and detention centers. The research employed a normative juridical method using a statute approach and a conceptual approach, supplemented by field research at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution. Data were collected through library research, observation, and interviews with correctional officers and WBP. The findings indicate that the assimilation and integration programs regulated under Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022 have been implemented through a staged mechanism encompassing inmate data registration, deliberation by the Correctional Observer Team (TPP), and supervision by the Community Correctional Center (Bapas). The programs have proven capable of significantly reducing prison occupancy rates and facilitating the social reintegration of WBP. However, their implementation continues to face challenges, including limited supervisory human resources, social stigma, and weak inter-agency coordination. This study concludes that the assimilation and integration programs constitute a strategic and constitutional solution for addressing prison overcapacity, provided they are implemented selectively, measurably, and sustainably.

Keywords: *Assimilation, Integration, Correctional Inmates, Prison Overcapacity, Correctional System.*

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Introduction

Correctional institutions (lapas) serve a central role in Indonesia's criminal justice system. Philosophically, these institutions are not merely places for serving sentences but are rehabilitation facilities aimed at restoring the dignity of prisoners and preparing them to return to society as productive citizens. This concept aligns with the correctional philosophy articulated by Sahardjo, who affirmed that imprisonment must be oriented toward rehabilitation rather than mere retribution [1]. In practice, however, Indonesia's correctional system faces considerable structural challenges, particularly the problem of overcapacity, which has continued to escalate over time.

Data from the Directorate General of Corrections (Ditjenpas) reveals an alarming situation. As of 2023, the total population of correctional facilities and detention centers across Indonesia has exceeded 270,000 individuals, while the available capacity stands at only approximately 132,000, meaning that the occupancy rate surpasses capacity by more than twofold [2]. This overcapacity condition is the result of several interrelated factors: high crime rates, sentencing policies that remain heavily oriented toward imprisonment, the scarcity of non-custodial alternatives, and the slow development of new correctional infrastructure. Another significant contributing factor is the high number of narcotics defendants sentenced to imprisonment, as Indonesia's "war on drugs" policy has frequently placed both users and dealers in similar punitive categories [3].

The consequences of overcapacity are multidimensional. From a humanitarian standpoint, severely overcrowded correctional conditions restrict the fulfillment of prisoners' basic rights as guaranteed under Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections. Tarigan and Aspan [4] note that overcapacity directly impedes the fulfillment of prisoners' rights, including the right to adequate healthcare. From a security perspective, extreme crowding frequently triggers social tensions within correctional facilities, potentially escalating into riots, violent altercations, and disease outbreaks. This condition also exerts significant pressure on the operational budget of correctional institutions, thereby preventing optimal implementation of rehabilitation programs.

Among the most strategically significant instruments for addressing this problem is the assimilation and integration program for correctional inmates (WBP). This program provides inmates who have met certain eligibility criteria with the opportunity to undergo a gradual rehabilitation process outside correctional facilities through a structured mechanism [5]. Assimilation refers to the stage of rehabilitation in which WBP are gradually integrated into community life, while integration encompasses conditional release (PB), conditional leave (CB), and pre-release leave (CMB), which allow WBP to serve the remainder of their sentences outside correctional facilities under the supervision of the Community Correctional Center (Bapas).

During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the government expanded the scope of the home assimilation program through Ministerial Regulation Number 10 of 2020, enabling thousands of WBP to undergo rehabilitation at home in order to prevent virus transmission clusters within overcrowded correctional facilities. This policy indirectly demonstrated that assimilation programs can serve as an effective instrument for controlling prison overcrowding [6]. Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections subsequently introduced a more progressive paradigm by positioning social reintegration as the primary objective of the correctional system, supported by Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022, which technically regulates the requirements and procedures for granting assimilation and integration. Nevertheless, a wide gap remains between *das sollen* and *das sein* regulations are in place, yet their implementation on the ground continues to face various obstacles that require critical examination [7].

From an academic standpoint, scholarly inquiry into assimilation and integration programs in Indonesia has largely focused on normative aspects alone or has been confined to macro-level policy reviews. Studies that specifically analyze the effectiveness of program implementation within particular correctional institutions and connect these findings to the

issue of overcapacity remain relatively scarce. According to Siregar et al. [8], a comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's criminal law system requires research that integrates normative and empirical analyses in a balanced manner. This research gap motivates the present study. Based on the foregoing discussion, this study formulates two primary research questions:

1. How is the assimilation and integration program for correctional inmates (WBP) implemented within Indonesia's correctional system in terms of mechanisms, stages, and applicable statutory provisions?
2. How effective are the assimilation and integration programs in reducing overcapacity in correctional institutions (lapas) and state detention centers (rutan)?

Literature Review

The Theory of the Correctional System and Social Reintegration

As elaborated in the background of this study, the overcapacity condition in Indonesian correctional institutions which surpasses twice the ideal capacity cannot be separated from the correctional system's failure to balance punitive and rehabilitative functions. Social reintegration theory emerges as a relevant conceptual framework for addressing the first research question, namely how the assimilation and integration programs for WBP should be implemented within Indonesia's correctional system. The correctional system, as a normative and institutional order, cannot be detached from the concept of social reintegration, which constitutes the foundational spirit of the entire prisoner rehabilitation process. Sahardjo established the conceptual foundation that imprisonment must afford prisoners the opportunity for repentance and reintegration as productive members of society [1]. This idea was formally adopted in Law Number 12 of 1995 on Corrections and further reinforced in Law Number 22 of 2022. Within this framework, assimilation and integration programs occupy an extremely strategic position as instruments of gradual transition toward dignified freedom.

Within the context of social reintegration theory, the success of prisoner rehabilitation is not measured solely by the length of time an individual spends inside a correctional facility, but rather by the extent to which the prisoner is able to rebuild positive relationships with family, community, and broader society. Atmasasmita [9] affirms that an effective criminal justice system must incorporate mechanisms that enable prisoners to transition gradually to life outside in order to avoid social shocks that might promote recidivism. Pintabar et al. [10] further emphasize that the implementation of services for WBP must comprehensively address the fulfillment of rights, so that the rehabilitation process becomes genuinely meaningful and overcrowded conditions do not generate a counterproductive cycle antithetical to the goals of reintegration itself.

The Theory of Legal Effectiveness

The second research question of this study concerning the effectiveness of the assimilation and integration programs in reducing prison overcapacity directly demands an analytical framework capable of explaining the gap between regulation and implementation. The research background has identified that, despite the existence of regulations, a wide gap persists between *das sollen* and *das sein*. The legal effectiveness theory of Soerjono Soekanto serves as the appropriate analytical instrument for dissecting this problem. The examination of the effectiveness of assimilation and integration programs cannot be separated from the theoretical framework of legal effectiveness. Soerjono Soekanto identifies five factors that determine legal effectiveness: the quality of the legal substance itself, the quality and capacity of law enforcement officers, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the legal culture of society, and the level of individual legal awareness [11]. In terms of legal substance, regulations concerning assimilation and integration are already in place and sufficiently comprehensive. However, the quality of regulation alone does not automatically guarantee implementation effectiveness if not supported by the remaining factors [12].

From the perspective of law enforcement, program effectiveness is highly dependent on the capacity and commitment of correctional officers and community supervisors (PK) from the Community Correctional Center (Bapas). A shortage of PK personnel represents a serious obstacle frequently reported in numerous studies of Indonesia's correctional system. When the ratio of PK to WBP participating in programs is severely disproportionate, the quality of supervision becomes suboptimal [4]. The dimension of legal culture also plays an important role, as social stigma against ex-prisoners remains a tangible barrier. Siregar [13] emphasizes that a human rights-based approach in the Indonesian legal system must encompass guarantees of non-discriminatory treatment toward ex-prisoners in the context of social reintegration.

Human Rights Theory in the Correctional System

The background of this study explicitly demonstrates that overcapacity conditions in correctional institutions directly impact the limited fulfillment of prisoners' fundamental rights. This renders the human rights (HAM) perspective not merely a normative addendum, but a core element in analyzing the first research question concerning the implementation of assimilation and integration programs. These programs are, in essence, a mechanism for fulfilling the state's obligations toward WBP rights that are threatened by overcrowding. The discussion of assimilation and integration programs cannot be separated from a human rights perspective. This principle is affirmed in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) of 2015 [14]. Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections comprehensively regulates WBP rights, encompassing the right to receive spiritual and physical care, the right to education, adequate healthcare, as well as the right to remission, assimilation, leave, conditional release, pre-release leave, and conditional leave [15]. The fulfillment of these rights constitutes a state obligation that cannot be disregarded, particularly amid overcapacity conditions that structurally threaten the state's capacity to fulfill such obligations.

Hamzah [16] argues that sound penitentiary law must be capable of balancing the interests of punishment, societal protection, and offender rehabilitation. In this context, assimilation and integration programs represent a manifestation of this principle of proportionality providing eligible WBP with the opportunity to serve the final stage of their sentence in a more humane and productive manner. Respect for human rights in the correctional context also demands guarantees that programs are not implemented in a discriminatory manner. Alfiansyah et al. [17] note that field practices sometimes reveal a gap between norms and reality, wherein access to assimilation and integration programs is not always equitably distributed across all correctional institutions.

The Theory of Sentencing and Non-Custodial Alternatives

The background of this study identifies one of the triggering factors of prison overcapacity as a sentencing policy that remains heavily oriented toward imprisonment, including the high number of narcotics defendants sentenced to custodial penalties. This situation constitutes the structural context within which the second research question concerning the effectiveness of assimilation and integration programs in reducing overcapacity must be understood. Assimilation and integration programs operate at the downstream end, while the upstream issue of sentencing paradigms also determines the magnitude of impact achievable. One root cause of prison overcapacity lies in the sentencing paradigm that remains overwhelmingly dominated by custodial penalties. Classical sentencing theory divides the purposes of punishment into three groups: absolute (retributive) theories, relative (utilitarian) theories, and mixed theories, each offering a different perspective on the role of imprisonment in the criminal law system [18]. Muladi [19] affirms that effective reform of the criminal justice system must simultaneously address both sides of the equation: reducing the inflow into correctional facilities through sentencing alternatives, while concurrently reducing the outflow through graduated rehabilitation. Law Number 1 of 2023 on the new Criminal Code, which

takes effect in 2026, introduces a more progressive paradigm by introducing supervisory penalties, community service sentences, and expanded fines as alternatives to imprisonment.

Contemporary developments in criminal law have increasingly emphasized the importance of restorative justice as an alternative or complement to imprisonment. Hutagalung and Zarzani [20] note that implementing a restorative approach within Indonesia's criminal justice system can yield positive effects in alleviating pressure on correctional facilities. Assimilation and integration programs, within this framework, may be viewed as instruments positioned at the restorative end of the spectrum preparing WBP to resume harmonious relations with society. Zarzani et al. [21] also emphasize that criminal law reform oriented toward substantive justice values must take into account the impact of sentencing policies on the overall capacity of the correctional system.

The Theory of Prisoner Rehabilitation and the Concept of Recidivism

The second research question concerning the effectiveness of the assimilation and integration programs cannot be fully answered solely by measuring reductions in prison population figures. True effectiveness, as relevant to the research background's emphasis on the multidimensional impact of overcapacity on rehabilitation quality, must also be measured by the long-term success of prisoner rehabilitation. This is where the theory of prisoner rehabilitation and the concept of recidivism become relevant as primary benchmarks. The discussion of the effectiveness of assimilation and integration programs cannot overlook the theoretical perspective of prisoner rehabilitation and recidivism. Recidivism the tendency of individuals to reoffend after serving a sentence constitutes one of the primary measures of correctional system success [22]. Criminological research indicates that the primary factors correlated with lower recidivism rates include: the quality of rehabilitation during incarceration, the availability of family and social support following release, the ability to secure lawful employment, and the prisoner's level of self-confidence. Assimilation and integration programs directly target these factors, particularly through vocational skills training, restoration of family relationships, and gradual exposure to community life [23].

Nurhayati et al. [24], in their study of conflict resolution advocacy models, demonstrate that approaches facilitating dialogue and the restoration of relationships among various parties are more effective in preventing conflict escalation and generating sustainable solutions. This principle may be adopted in the context of assimilation and integration programs, where facilitating dialogue and the restoration of relationships between WBP and society constitutes an essential component. Rafianti et al. [25] emphasize the importance of responsible and dignified supervision over various aspects of WBP life in the context of reintegration. Integration programs encompassing conditional release, conditional leave, and pre-release leave must be accompanied by effective supervisory systems to ensure that rehabilitation objectives are achieved and public trust in these programs is maintained.

Research Methodology

This study employs a normative juridical approach (normative legal research) as its primary method, also known in legal scholarship as doctrinal legal research. This approach was selected because the core focus of the study is to analyze the legal norms governing the assimilation and integration programs for WBP and to evaluate the alignment between regulatory substance and the legal objectives to be achieved. Siregar and Lubis [26] affirm that normative legal research is grounded in the analysis of existing legal materials to identify principles, rules, and concepts relevant to the issues under examination.

To reinforce this normative analysis, the study also adopts an empirical approach through field research at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution in North Sumatra. The site was selected purposively, given that this institution has been actively implementing assimilation and integration programs and presents characteristics representative of overcapacity conditions. More specifically, the study employs three types of approaches: first,

a statute approach examining all relevant regulations from Law Number 22 of 2022, Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999, Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022, to Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code; second, a conceptual approach to analyze the concepts of social reintegration, sentencing, human rights, and legal effectiveness; and third, a case approach through analysis of actual conditions in the field.

Legal source materials in this study are divided into three categories. Primary legal materials encompass all relevant statutory regulations, official documents from the Directorate General of Corrections, and officially published statistical data on correctional facility occupancy. Secondary legal materials include legal textbooks, indexed academic journals, conference proceedings, scholarly articles, and prior research findings. Tertiary legal materials consist of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and glossaries used to clarify technical concepts. Fatmawati et al. [27] emphasize that studies integrating customary, normative, and restorative perspectives require comprehensive and diverse legal source materials a principle adopted in the present research.

Legal material collection was conducted through two primary techniques. The documentation technique was employed to gather written legal materials from library sources, online legal databases, and official documents from relevant institutions. The in-depth interview technique was utilized to collect primary data from the field, with informants comprising the Head of the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution, correctional officers responsible for the assimilation and integration programs, community supervisors from the local Bapas, WBP currently undergoing or who had completed the assimilation program, and family members of WBP.

Legal material analysis was conducted using a qualitative analytical method with deductive-inductive logic. The deductive method was applied to translate general legal norms in statutory regulations to specific conditions identified in the field, while the inductive method was used to draw general conclusions from empirical findings. The analytical process encompassed the identification and inventory of relevant norms, the evaluation of normative alignment with higher legal principles, the analysis of gaps between norms and implementation, and the formulation of improvement recommendations grounded in robust legal argumentation. Research validity was maintained through triangulation techniques comparing and confirming findings from various sources and methods to ensure that conclusions are strongly grounded from both normative and empirical perspectives [28].

Results

Implementation of the Assimilation and Integration Program for WBP in Indonesia's Correctional System

Assimilation and integration programs constitute an integral part of Indonesia's correctional system architecture, oriented toward the social reintegration of prisoners. The normative framework governing their implementation is organized hierarchically, ranging from Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections as the primary foundation to various subordinate implementing regulations. A thorough understanding of program implementation requires a careful examination of the substance of these regulations and how their norms are translated into field practice [1].

Assimilation, as defined in Article 1 paragraph 10 of Law Number 22 of 2022, constitutes a rehabilitation process in which WBP are integrated into community life. Based on interviews with officers at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution, the most commonly implemented forms of assimilation include: social work activities in the surrounding community environment; skills training conducted in collaboration with third parties such as vocational training institutions; religious activities involving the local community; and agricultural and plantation programs whose outputs benefit the broader community. All of these activities are implemented while maintaining supervision by correctional officers, ensuring that WBP remain under institutional oversight throughout the assimilation process [5].

The integration program encompasses three primary mechanisms that provide WBP with the opportunity to serve the remainder of their sentences outside correctional facilities. First, conditional release (PB), granted to prisoners who have served at least 2/3 (two-thirds) of their sentence with that 2/3 constituting a minimum of nine months and who have demonstrated good conduct for a minimum of the preceding nine months. Second, pre-release leave (CMB), granted to prisoners with sentences of one year or less who meet the eligibility requirements. Third, conditional leave (CB), granted to prisoners with sentences of under one year who have served at least 1/2 (one-half) of their sentence [9]. Program implementation requires the cumulative fulfillment of two categories of prerequisites: substantive requirements, consisting of a good conduct record and active participation in rehabilitation; and administrative requirements, consisting of complete documentation such as certified copies of court decisions, rehabilitation progress reports, community research reports, and guarantee letters from family or guardians [16].

The procedural flow for program nomination at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution proceeds through structured stages. The process begins with the data registration of WBP approaching the eligibility time threshold, followed by officers proactively summoning the relevant WBP to provide information on the requirements and procedures. Once the documentation is complete, a deliberation session of the Correctional Observer Team (TPP) comprising representatives from both the correctional institution and Bapas is convened to evaluate each WBP's eligibility. The outcome of the TPP deliberation is subsequently submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for the issuance of a decision. Once the decision is issued, WBP begin the program under the guidance and supervision of Bapas PK [29]. Fikri et al. [30] note that smooth administrative processes constitute an important factor influencing the accessibility of reintegration programs for WBP, such that the streamlining of procedures must remain a continuous priority.

The role of the Community Correctional Center (Bapas) in the overall program implementation process cannot be underestimated. Bapas is responsible for preparing community research reports (litmas), which serve as key documents in the process of evaluating WBP eligibility. Throughout the program, WBP remain under the supervision and guidance of Bapas PK personnel, who conduct periodic visits and reports. However, the limited number of PK officers which in many cases is disproportionate to the number of WBP participating in programs poses a challenge that impedes the quality of supervision. This situation creates a risk that WBP participating in programs may not receive adequate guidance [4]. Overall, the implementation of assimilation and integration programs presents a sufficiently representative portrait of correctional conditions in Indonesia: adequate regulations and a structured mechanism, yet implementation that continues to face various structural and capacity-related obstacles. Siregar et al. [8] affirm that a comprehensive understanding of Indonesia's criminal law system requires a holistic and non-reductionist approach.

Effectiveness of the Assimilation and Integration Programs in Reducing Overcapacity in Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers

The problem of overcapacity in Indonesia's correctional facilities and detention centers has long constituted a chronic issue without a truly comprehensive solution. Various policies have been attempted, ranging from the construction of new correctional facilities to the redistribution of prisoners between institutions. However, none of these efforts have succeeded in keeping pace with the rate of growth in the correctional and detention center population. It is in this context that assimilation and integration programs emerge as one of the most potent instruments, as they work directly to reduce the number of correctional institution occupants through mechanisms that are normatively already in place and need only to be optimized in their implementation [11].

Findings at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution empirically illustrate how the program contributes to overcrowding reduction. Through the routine implementation of

assimilation and integration programs, the number of WBP undergoing rehabilitation outside correctional facilities has continued to increase from year to year, thereby providing “breathing room” for institutional capacity. Within a single year of program implementation, an average of 15–20% of the total WBP population at the institution can be transferred to assimilation or integration programs, significantly reducing pressure on housing capacity [12]. The reduction in occupants through this program generates a cascading chain of positive effects across various operational aspects of the correctional institution: the quality of rehabilitation improves as officers can provide more individualized attention; sanitation and hygiene conditions improve; and the risk of violent incidents and conflicts among occupants decreases when housing conditions are less crowded [13].

Analysis of national correctional statistics also demonstrates a positive correlation between the implementation of assimilation and integration programs and the reduction of overcapacity levels. In 2020, when the home assimilation program was massively expanded through COVID-19 policies, the total population of correctional facilities and detention centers throughout Indonesia declined by approximately 30,000 individuals within several months a reduction unprecedented through ordinary mechanisms [6]. This experience provides compelling empirical evidence that assimilation programs possess genuine capacity to reduce prison overcrowding significantly when applied on a larger and more systematic scale. From a budgetary perspective, the program also generates a positive impact in the form of state expenditure efficiency, as each WBP participating in an integration program outside correctional facilities automatically reduces the financial burden the state must bear to meet their daily needs [19].

Nevertheless, the long-term effectiveness of the program confronts several critical dilemmas and challenges. First, there are legitimate public concerns that this program may be misused or that released WBP may potentially reoffend. Therefore, selectivity in determining which WBP are eligible to participate in the program becomes critically important [14]. Second, the long-term effectiveness of the program is highly dependent on the success of WBP's social reintegration upon return to society. High recidivism rates would indicate that the overcrowding reduction achieved is only temporary. To prevent this scenario, the quality of guidance during the program both from Bapas PK and from family and community becomes a non-negotiable factor [24].

Third, program success also depends on external factors beyond the control of the correctional system, particularly upstream sentencing policies. If the inflow into correctional facilities continues to increase due to sentencing policies that remain heavily pro-custodial, efforts to reduce overcrowding through assimilation and integration programs will continue to face a formidable struggle. Assimilation and integration programs must be viewed as a single component of a comprehensive strategy that also encompasses sentencing policy reform and the expansion of restorative justice application [20]. Another important aspect is the readiness and engagement of society in receiving WBP back into the community. Social stigma toward ex-prisoners remains deeply entrenched, which can impede the success of social reintegration. Rahmayanti et al. [31] note that this situation demands more extensive public socialization and education programs. Tarigan and Aspan [4] aptly conclude that the fulfillment of prisoners' rights constitutes an important indicator of the quality of a nation's correctional system, and that the prolonged persistence of overcapacity conditions represents a structural violation of those rights.

Conclusion

The implementation of assimilation and integration programs for correctional inmates (WBP) within Indonesia's correctional system has established an adequate regulatory framework and structured mechanisms, spanning from WBP data registration, deliberation of the Correctional Observer Team (TPP), administrative verification, and issuance of decisions, through to supervision by the Community Correctional Center (Bapas). These programs are

implemented based on substantive and administrative requirements in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022. Their implementation continues to face obstacles in the form of limited supervisory human resources, administrative bureaucracy that has yet to achieve full efficiency, and inter-agency coordination that requires strengthening.

Assimilation and integration programs have proven effective as instruments for controlling overcapacity in correctional institutions and detention centers, as evidenced by findings at the Class III Langkat Youth Correctional Institution where an average of 15–20% of WBP can be transferred to these programs annually as well as national data showing a decline of up to 30,000 correctional institution occupants during the COVID-19 pandemic assimilation expansion in 2020. The impact of this overcrowding reduction is multidimensional, encompassing improvements in rehabilitation quality, improved sanitation and health conditions, reduced security incidents, and state budgetary efficiency. However, its long-term effectiveness is highly dependent on the quality of WBP social reintegration and the success of recidivism suppression, which are influenced by factors including family support, community acceptance, employment prospects, the quality of post-release supervision, and upstream sentencing policy reform that remains heavily oriented toward imprisonment. Assimilation and integration programs thus constitute a strategic and constitutional solution that must be viewed as part of a comprehensive strategy for addressing prison overcapacity, not as a standalone instrument. Constraints in the form of limited Bapas Community Supervisors (PK), social stigma toward ex-prisoners, and weak inter-agency coordination must be addressed to ensure that these programs deliver sustainable impact in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2022. This study affirms that resolving the prison overcapacity problem demands synergy between the optimization of assimilation and integration programs on the output side of correctional institutions and sentencing policy reform on the input side, in order to realize a correctional system that is genuinely oriented toward social reintegration and the fulfillment of inmates' human rights. The recommended improvements including expanding Bapas PK capacity, developing technology-based supervisory systems, strengthening public socialization programs, and promoting the broader application of non-custodial alternatives must continue to serve as a correctional reform agenda that cannot be deferred in order to reduce the burden of correctional institution and detention center overcapacity in a structural and sustainable manner.

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