

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MENTALLY ILL PRISONERS IN PRISONS BASED ON LAW NUMBER 12 OF 1995 CONCERNING CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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Abstract

The Penitentiary is part of the judicial sub-system that functions as a place for people who commit criminal acts and other violations of the law to get guidance so that they can realize their mistakes and account for what they have done, one of which is in the Bandar Lampung class I penitentiary, various differences in the period of punishment make prisoners experience life pressures during the criminal period resulting in stress and disturbances mental health causes death by suicide, this research was conducted with the aim of being able to provide guidance to prisoners who experience mental health disorders in accordance with Law Number 12 of 1995, using empirical legal qualitative research methods, using a type of descriptive research analysis, the results of the study show that the coaching of mentally ill prisoners has not been optimal and has not been regulated in the law, the treatment of mentally ill inmates still receives the same rights and obligations in carrying out the sentence in the penitentiary.

Keywords: *Inmate, Coaching, Mental Disorders*

I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is a State of Law as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution Article 1 (3) which contains the understanding that all orders in the life of the nation, society, and state are based on applicable law, and all citizens simultaneously have their position in law and government and are obliged to uphold the Law and Government with nothing except, in accordance with Article 27 (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which contains the understanding that All persons are equal before the Law and are entitled to the same legal protections with no difference. And Everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty as well as fair treatment and equal treatment before the law in accordance with the 1945 Constitution Article 28d (1).

Penitentiaries formerly called Prisons are places for people who commit criminal acts and other violations of the law so that they can realize their mistakes and take responsibility for what they have done. The punishment they received was in retribution to their actions, even though their human values and human rights were poorly observed.

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The Prison Reglement of 1917, for example, inmates are not considered to be human beings who need to be fostered or guided, but rather must be given appropriate punishments in retaliation for the crimes and wrongs they have committed.³When the prison reglement took effect, Indonesia was still a Dutch colonial country, where the entire legal system of imprisonment was applied according to the laws in force in Europe, especially in the Netherlands.

The system of imprisonment in Indonesia began to change after Indonesia became independent in 1945, prisoners were not only needed as objects but also subjects that were no different from other human beings, who at any time could make mistakes and could be subject to criminal charges, so what must be considered are the factors that can cause prisoners to do things that are contrary to law, decency, religion and other social institutions.

Lamintang explained that in order to achieve the real purpose of punishment, the Penitentiary as part of the process to achieve the purpose of punishment must have three main objectives, namely improving the personality of the criminal himself, making people deterrent in committing crimes, and making certain criminals incapable of committing other crimes,⁴ namely criminals who in other ways are irreparable. Prisons as a judicial system in Indonesia go through a post-adjudication process (after a judicial hearing) as a series of law enforcement system processes starting from investigation, arrest, detention, trial and the passing of judges' decisions. As part of the criminal justice sub-system, the Penitentiary has a law enforcement function, namely as a place for the implementation of punishment for people who in criminal trials are proven to have committed violations of the law, and that person must serve a prison sentence as decided by the court.

Convictions for inmates vary depending on the degree of guilt and crime committed, there are only a few months, for life, even the death penalty. A person outside the prison can usually carry out activities freely and has complete freedom and can meet with whomever he wants, but in prison a prisoner will be reduced in independence including channeling biological needs.

According to Eucaristia, the Penitentiary is a *stressful* or stressful place that can affect a person's physique and psyche (psychology) plus excessive anxiety so that depression appears which results in someone committing suicide. This figure is quite significant in prisons, namely people who experience depression. Due to stress, childbirth with depression and depression will usually occur an extraordinary psychiatric shock that can result in a person becoming insane (crazy). But as far as tracing data and information from various sources, there have been several cases of

³ Bachtiar Agus Salim. 2009. *Pidana Penjara Dalam Stelsel Pidana di Indonesia*. USU Press. p. 85.

⁴ P.A.F. Lamintang dan Theo Lamintang, 2012, *Hukum Penintensier Indonesia*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika, p.11.

severely mentally ill or insane in correctional institutions. Meanwhile, there are quite a lot of mild mental disorders and this is a necessity in the Penitentiary.

In criminal law, the principle of legality is known, namely *nullum delictum nulla poena sine praevia lege poenali* (there is no criminal offense against delik that has not been regulated in the legislation). This is in accordance with Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which reads: "An act cannot be punished, except based on the strength of the provisions of the existing criminal law⁵, in fact, prisoners in Bandar Lampung Class I Prison not only serve a sentence in confinement, but should also get provisions for moral formation, attitude in a better direction and religious deepening that can lead them to become human beings who can behave in captivity both later after the completion of the sentence period and can blend back into normal with ordinary people in their environment. Punishment with good coaching collaboration allows it to foster an attitude and a sense of rebirth for the prisoner so that they can humanize people as they should. Coaching is not optimal with the presence of prisoners who have mental disorders, loss of consciousness makes prisoners reluctant to participate in coaching activities, in the field itself there are 3 Correctional Assisted Residents who are mentally ill.

The behavior carried out inside is the frequent non-wearing of clothes/ clothes, frequent verbal speech that offends other correctional residents and frequent self-speech. In addition, the Bandar Lampung Class 1 Prison does not have psychologists so that the Bandar Lampung Class 1 Prison cannot confirm that the WBP has a Mental Disorder, and the Mental Hospital cannot accept Correctional Assisted Residents with these conditions without a health recommendation letter. It was against this background that they felt interested in researching the problem with the title "Analysis of the Development of Prisoners With Mental Disorders in Correctional Institutions based on Law Regulation Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services".

II. DISCUSSION

Development of Inmates Who Experience Psychiatric Disorders in Class I Correctional Institution Bandar Lampung

Based on research at the Bandar Lampung Class I Correctional Institution, according to Maizar as the Head of The Bandar Lampung Class I Prison that based on Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services Article 1 paragraph (3), the Penitentiary (LP) is a place to carry out the training of prisoners and correctional students. These awareness efforts can be carried out through the development of prisoners who are oriented towards meeting physical / material needs. In addition, there is also the fulfillment of needs that are non-physical / material (spiritual) . Fulfillment of non-physical needs carried out both by the LP officers themselves and

⁵ Moeljatno. 1995. *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta. p. 15

those carried out in collaboration with the Mental Development of Prisoners in Prisons and those who care about the development of prisoners. Through mental coaching, it is hoped that after serving the sentence, the prisoner has a good mentality so that an awareness arises to do good. The awareness to do good is expected that after serving the sentence, prisoners can blend in society both in the family environment, work environment, and community environment easily.

Mental coaching has an influence not only on the criminal but also has an influence on society in general. Directly affected by mental coaching is the person who is subject to the crime. This direct influence will only be felt seriously if it has been implemented effectively, so that through the implementation of mental coaching smoothly and steadily, an influence will be obtained, which can be a support for the achievement of recovery of life relationship unity.

In the correctional system, the coaching of inmates is carried out through an education. For with education they will become "full adults". Although in practice the suffering still remains, the suffering is only temporary as long as the prisoner is separated from the free society. This, presumably shows that in the execution of punishment, the factor of suffering cannot be eliminated entirely, that although the criminality solely as retaliation must be left behind, but the nature of retribution cannot be eliminated entirely, only that this nature is only a phase, or a small aspect.

In addition to education, the implementation of coaching is also carried out through a mentorship process. This mentorship process is intended to:

- a) Exert a positive influence on inmates;
- b) In an effort to restore their relationship with society and eventually be freely accepted back again by society; and
- c) So that the person concerned does not feel awkward anymore and realizes a complete unity with society.

Based on research in Prison I Bandar Lampung, according to Wahyudi as the Head of the Prison Security Unit that, in Bandar Lampung Class Prison There are 3 prisoners who have experienced psychiatric disorders, but in the health resume or medical records at the prison polyclinic are only related to their medical examinations, there are no medical records related to their psychiatry, this is due to the absence of a psychiatrist in Bandar Lampung Class I Prison, In their coaching activities, these prisoners who experience mental disorders continue to participate in coaching activities including Morning Exercises, Taklim Activities, congregational prayers, and are given special supervision from other prisoners who are appointed as Health Cadres in the residential block as a form of countermeasures and monitoring efforts, prisoners. Things that are often done when the vicious disorder recurs include:

- a) Inmate An. Ngatimin bin Sarno
Experiencing a psychiatric disorder while inside the prison, often talking to himself in the middle of the Ceremonial Square, often raging if he is not satisfied

with his desires by slamming food or items that are around him, being placed in a residential room with other inmates because it is not too dangerous.

- b) Inmate An. Roni Andri Putra Bin Rispen Efendi
Experiencing a psychiatric disorder while in prison, often being alone and talking to himself, often hitting other inmates when their mental disorders recur, being placed in solitary confinement or not being blended with other inmates.
- c) Inmate An. Ian Haki Bin macan kunci
Experiencing psychiatric disorders while in prison, never bathing, and frequent open defecation, always wearing the same clothes and not wanting to be washed, being placed in solitary confinement or not being blended with other inmates.

Based on Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 states that the correctional system is organized in order to form correctional assisted citizens to become full human beings, realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community environment, can actively play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens.

Through Law Number 12 of 1995, it has three main contents, namely:

- 1) The treatment of correctional assistance based on the prison system is not in accordance with the correctional system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which is the final part of the criminal system;
- 2) The Correctional System is a series of law enforcement that aims to make correctional assisted citizens aware of their mistakes, improve themselves, and do not repeat criminal acts again so that they can be accepted back in the community, are active in development and so on; and
- 3) The legal basis used in the context of the correctional process in the prison system is not in accordance with the correctional system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

This law is the legal basis for the implementation of the correctional system in Indonesia. The Penitentiary as the spearhead of the implementation of the principle of policing is a place to achieve the goals of the correctional system, through education, rehabilitation and reintegration, in addition to that the correctional system also aims to restore Correctional Assisted Citizens as good citizens, protect the community against the possibility of repeating criminal acts by Correctional Assisted Citizens, and is an application and an inseparable part of the values that contained in Pancasila.

Prisoners have rights that must be protected under Law No.12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, which is a right that must be given to all prisoners, except in certain cases, for example prisoners who violate the rules or discipline of the Penitentiary, then the prisoner may be subject to punishment in the form of silent cover for a while, delaying or negating certain rights for a certain period of

time, such as: not granted or revocation of remission, not proposed or revocation of parole, not proposed or revocation of conditional leave and others in accordance with applicable laws.

According to the above sources, the prisoner is placed in a room or residential block according to the classification of the crime, age, gender and other considerations. For inmates who are mentally ill, the placement of their residential rooms is based on the level of security and behavior of the inmate. Based on research at the Bandar Lampung Class I Correctional Institution, according to Andi Herry Irawan as the Head of the Prisoner Development Division, the main task of the Correctional Institution is focused on the implementation of guidance for prisoners in addition to carrying out security. The training of inmates is carried out in an integrated manner with the aim that correctional assisted residents after completion of their sentences can return as good citizens of the community and participate in development. Therefore, officers as state servants and community servants are obliged to obey and practice correctional guidance duties so that they are effective, effective, and appropriate, officers must have professional abilities and uphold moral integrity. For this reason, the direction of coaching services, and the guidance that needs to be carried out by officers is to improve the behavior of prisoners so that the purpose of coaching can be achieved. The Penitentiary aims to deter lawbreakers and seeks to guide and foster lawbreakers to return to being useful citizens. In addition, the purpose of correctional services is to form prisoners to become full human beings, realize mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community environment, can actively play a role in development and can live reasonably as good and responsible citizens.

In Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, Coaching includes 2 (two) programs, namely: Personality development program Personality coaching is directed at mental and disposition coaching so that prisoners become full human beings, devout, and responsible to themselves, their families, and the community.

Self-reliance coaching program Self-reliance coaching is directed at fostering talents and skills so that inmates can return to the role of free and responsible members of society. Personality development and independence include the following:

- 1) Devotion to God Almighty;
- 2) National and state consciousness;
- 3) Intellectual;
- 4) Attitudes and behaviors;
- 5) Legal health;
- 6) Healthy reintegration with society;
- 7) Employability skills, and

8) Work and production exercises.

Related to prisoners who have mental disorders, it does not force the prisoner to participate in coaching activities that have been carried out at the Bandar Lampung Class I Prison, but in fact one of the prisoners on behalf of Ngatimin bin Sarno participated in personality coaching activities in this case taqlim activities, recitation and other worship activities properly and did not interfere with other prisoners' activities, for other prisoners who have mental disorders cannot be blended with other prisoners due to the safety factors and risk factors currently faced in accordance with the policies provided.

Reviewing the speakers above that the guidance of prisoners who have mental disorders is still provided in accordance with Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, it is not forced to be given in accordance with the bandar Lampung Class I Prison policy, but remains within the applicable corridor and the implementation of guidance is carried out in an inherent supervision and as prisoners are still given their rights with limited conditions and are able to meet administrative requirements and Substantive. In the implementation of the process of granting their rights to prisoners who have mentally ill who have carried out their crimes in the prison, the next task is to coordinate the families of prisoners who have mental disorders to be handed over and supervised by the family, but if the family cannot be contacted, the prison will coordinate with the foundation under the social service to be placed there.

Based on research in Prison I Bandar Lampung according to dr. Rahmi as a general practitioner of Bandar Lampung Class I Prison that the detention of prisoners in the Penitentiary does not eliminate prisoners' rights such as the right to physical care, the right to proper food and the right to health services in accordance with Article 14 paragraph (1) letter b of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections which states that, "prisoners are entitled to treatment both spiritual and physical care". And letter d of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections which states that, "prisoners are entitled to proper health services and food".

Not only that, the right to health of prisoners is also regulated in Article 5 of PP No. 32 of 1999 concerning The Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens, which Every stated prisoners and protégés that, "correctional officers have the right to spiritual and physical care". In this case the right to health is restricted and emphasized on physical health rather than spiritual health, because physical health the impact is directly felt by the sufferer (prisoner) and the implementation of the fulfillment of his health is explained by law, while spiritual health is not explained in detail in the Act. In physical care it is clearly regulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) letters a, b, and c PP No. 32 of 1999 concerning the Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens which states that, "Every prisoner and correctional protégé has the right to receive physical care in the form of: Providing opportunities

to do sports and recreation; Provision of clothing supplies; and Provision of bedding and bathing supplies.

The essence of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections and Government Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning The Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens is actually the same, namely fulfilling the health rights of prisoners such as getting proper food, physical and spiritual care, the right to submit complaints in prisons.

Based on the results of the interview above, the theory used is system theory by Lawrence M. Friedman, Lawrence M Friedman Theory is a legal theory used to analyze a legal problem regarding the effectiveness or success of a law enforcement. Lawrence M. Friedman stated that whether law enforcement is effective and successful or not depends on three elements of the legal system, namely:

Legal Structure (structure of law); Substance of the law; Legal culture; On the Theory of Legal Structure Systems (Structure of Law) About the structure of law Friedman explains:

“to begin with, the legal system has the structure of a legal system consist of elements of this kind: the number and size of courts; their jurisdiction ... Structure also means how the legislature is organized ... what procedures the police department follow, and so on. Structure, in way, is a kind of cross section of the legal system... a kind of still photograph, with freezes the action “

The legal structure is not only institutions (institutions) but also concerns institutions in which it concerns: organizations, structures (procedures) and human resources of the apparatus. An institution is an agency (institution) that runs a subsystem of the system (which is authorized to apply the law). An organization is a unity (arrangement and so on) consisting of parts (people and so on) in an association and so on for a specific purpose, structure is a way of taking care of (running). The human resources of the apparatus are the people involved in running the system.

In this case, prisoners are entitled to health services, and proper food, As for the health rights that must be given to prisoners, including the provision of medical devices, medicines, and complete medical personnel service providers, but in the treatment of prisoners who have mental disorders, there are no rules and procedures for handling and treating prisoners who have mental disorders.

In the substance of the law, prison officers should implement applicable rules and norms that have binding force and become guidelines for law enforcement officers. Substance as a reference for implementation to be measurable and directed in achieving goals. Substance provides a legal certainty in acting. However, due to the absence of applicable rules so that prison officers only carry out in accordance with the policies given by the leadership, in this policy, the regulation of the Penitentiary is not comprehensive for prisoners who are mentally ill and inadequate, if you look at the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners,

the need for prisoners should be provided by the government to support Coaching activities in prisons.

It also affects the Legal Culture (legal culture), Human Resources in prisons, in addressing the purpose of correctional services not only to be known but prison officers in carrying out their duties must really live their respective roles in supporting the achievement of guidance for all prisoners.

Based on the description above, the Development of Prisoners Who Have Mental Disorders in the Bandar Lampung Class I Correctional Institution Based on Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, has been carried out based on regulations, namely the Law, but its implementation has not been optimal because prisoners who experience psychiatric disorders, loss of consciousness makes prisoners reluctant to participate in coaching activities, there are no special regulations on treatment of prisoners who experience psychiatric disorders in prisons, both in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services and in Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

Inhibiting Factors for The Development of Inmates With Mental Disorders in Class I Correctional Institution Bandar Lampung

Based on the results of interviews and research at the Bandar Lampung Class I Prison, it is not easy for the prison's task in terms of solving the problems that exist today due to the passage of time, where the crime rate is increasingly varying, from its mode and the various backgrounds of each crime.

If we look at the character of each human being alone, it is different, from educational background, race, ethnicity and culture. Where all of these factors affect the course of coaching, judging from the relationships established between prisoners and officers. When viewed from the character of prisoners based on their origin, education and type of crime, it is an arduous task for officers to carry out coaching.

When viewed from the characteristics of prisoners, it will affect the relationship between one prisoner and another prisoner, it will be difficult for them to communicate with each other. Even if the differences taper off then trigger a dispute between inmates, if that has already happened the prisoner will not get criminal relief or remission, and each of the fighting inmates will be isolated or placed in a special cell.

In addition, inmates will be labeled by officers as inmates who behave badly and cannot be appointed by officers as leaders or tamping. The leader here is intended as an inmate who assists in the duties of the Correctional Institution officer, if he has become a leader, it will be easy to get remission (reduced sentence).

Meanwhile, prisoners who fight besides not getting remission, are placed in special cells and get punishment, but not corporal punishment. But it's not too heavy considering that now correctional services are humanist, not what the prison system used to be. A prisoner who gets a sentence and is placed in a special cell, then it appears that his face is pale, because he is only locked up in a special room where the room is not exposed to sunlight.

Sometimes fights in prisons can also be triggered from prisoners moving from outside the prison and transferred to prisons that turn out to have held their own grudges in prison places that were once inhabited and meet again in prisons. If the prisoner who fights, he will not get remission, be placed in a special cell and get punishments such as cleaning the mosque, cleaning the toilet, and so on. This will be detrimental to the inmates themselves, therefore it is required for inmates to maintain relationships between prisoners with one another, in addition to also with the officers so that the coaching can run smoothly.

In addition, factors from human resources (HR), officers in order to enrich the pattern of coaching, prison officers should be equipped with knowledge related to international legal instruments that are related to the needs of coaching patterns and the nature of the types of criminal acts committed by correctional assisted residents. International human rights law instruments, both hard law and soft law, are very important to be given to prison officers to broaden their horizons and shape the perspective of officers' behavior.

However, if the author looks at the various factors faced by the Penitentiary, these obstacles do not greatly affect the course of coaching, even if you look at the coaching field, the relationship between fellow inmates is going well with inmates with officers, and not special treatment for all inmates is all the same officers consider all fostered residents to be their protégés as well as their fostered residents consider that all officers are their guardian parents. So the coaching that happened in the Field went casually there was no tension that happened every now and then fellow inmates joking as well as inmates with officers.

The quality of the program forms of coaching is not solely determined by human resources (HR) or the facilities and facilities available. Creative programs are needed but do not cost too much in the process and are easy to work with and have an optimal educational impact on Correctional Assisted Persons. The difficulty faced by officers is that being in the inmates themselves sometimes finds it difficult for inmates to receive the guidance provided by the officers. The Penitentiary has tried its best so that prisoners can receive the guidance provided, and the Correctional Institution cooperates with outside parties so that coaching can further improve the quality and quality of coaching.

The existence of a repetition factor of the same crime (recidivist) while the perpetrator of the crime has been a Prisoner / Prisoner in the Penitentiary, then it is a consideration of whether the coaching pattern in the Penitentiary is ineffective

or whether there are other factors that hinder the coaching pattern. It is desirable that there will be active participation or role from the community to receive former prisoners back to the community or the environment where they live, because there is still a thought from some people that these prisoners are garbage from society, so they should be shunned and excluded or exiled. Regardless of the obstacles that occur, coaching is a process of change to change for the better.

In the description above, Coaching for Prisoners who have psychiatric disorders, it can be seen that, prison officers do not force the program of coaching activities given to those with psychiatric disorders, give them a special space to remain as usual and mingle with the inmates, except during the recurrence of their psychiatric disorders, the officers immediately place them into solitary confinement to prevent unwanted things from being carried out. Monitoring. From a medical point of view.

Based on the results of the interview above, it is associated with policy theory by Thomas R. Dye that public policy is "everything that governments do, why they do, and the differences they make (what government did, why they do it, and what differences it makes)". In the understanding that "decision" includes also when the government decides not to "decide" or decides to "not take care of" an issue. The policy has 3 elements in its formation, namely public policy, policy stakeholders, and the policy environment. These three elements have a hand in each other, and influence each other. For example, policy actors can have a hand in policy, but they can also be influenced by government decisions. The policy environment also influences and is influenced by policymakers and public policy itself. Decision-making for a policy is not just looking at those three elements. But it is also influenced by the stages of its manufacture. Whether a policy is successful or not is ultimately determined at the level of its implementation. In simple terms, policy implementation is an action in the process of proving a policy. To analyze the policy implementation process, several approaches are carried out, one of which is top-down. The approach is based on the perspective that decisions or policies that have been set by the policymakers must be implemented by the entire apparatus, administration, or bureaucrats at all levels, especially at the lower levels. The focus of the analysis on this approach is on the issues of achieving the formal objectives of the predetermined policy.

Policies related to the development of prisoners with mental disorders in prisons are implemented based on policy stakeholders. Due to the absence of regulations governing the care and guidance of prisoners who have mental disorders, prison officers have adopted a policy to treat them like other prisoners with consideration of several factors in the field, the policy making is also based on other considerations, namely the policy environment. Policy making looks at the situation in other prisons that have inmates with mental disorders, so that the

treatment of prisoners who have mental disorders is still given guidance like other prisoners with special consideration because of the mental disorders they suffer.

Based on the description above, the inhibiting factors for the development of prisoners who have mental disorders in the Bandar Lampung Class I Correctional Institution are: There are no applicable rules related to the handling of prisoners who have mental disorders. The placement of rooms or residential blocks of prisoners who are mentally ill is only based on policies on safety and risk factors due to the absence of applicable regulations. The lack of coaching programs provided to inmates with mental disorders. Because inmates are mentally ill, reluctant or difficult to accept the coaching activities provided by correctional officers.

The absence of Psychiatrists who are able to provide medical records or records regarding their psychiatric disorders, so that prisoners who have psychiatric disorders cannot be placed in psychiatric hospitals, there is no budget for treatment financing or inviting psychiatrists for further examination.

III. CONCLUSION

The development of prisoners who have mental disorders in the Bandar Lampung Class I Penitentiary (LP) based on Law Number 12 of 1995 has been carried out but has not been maximized. In The Bandar Lampung Class I Correctional Institution, there are 3 Correctional Assisted Residents who are mentally ill, because the loss of consciousness makes prisoners reluctant to participate in coaching activities. And there is no specific regulation on the treatment of prisoners who experience psychiatric disorders in prisons in Indonesia, both in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Prisons and Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning Government Regulation on Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens which has been changed to government Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning Government Regulations on Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

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