

THE USE OF INMATE PLACEMENT SCREENING INSTRUMENTS (ISPN) AT CLASS IIA BEKASI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



^{1*}Muhammad Nuridzati Savira, ²Mulyani Rahayu

^{1,2}Program Studi Manajemen Pemasyarakatan, Politeknik Ilmu Pemasyarakatan – Indonesia

e-mail:

^{1*}mdzati@gmail.com (corresponding author)

²mrahayu.widayat@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the implementation of the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN) at Bekasi Class IIA Correctional Institution. Using qualitative methods, data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis. The findings highlight that ISPN is a vital tool for assessing inmate risk and determining proper placement based on criteria such as sentence length, remaining sentence, and type of offense. Despite its significant role, challenges such as overcrowding and limited resources hinder its full implementation. Effective communication between officers and inmates positively influences the screening process. However, time constraints often limit the depth of interaction, potentially impacting data accuracy. The study underscores the importance of resource availability, professional officer attitudes, and a well-structured organizational framework in ensuring successful ISPN implementation. Overcrowding and a lack of sufficient staff are major barriers, emphasizing the need for additional training and improved facilities. ISPN positively impacts inmate rehabilitation and security within the institution by minimizing conflicts and enhancing cooperation among inmates. However, consistent evaluation and strategic improvements are essential to optimize its implementation. Addressing existing challenges will enable ISPN to function more effectively as a tool for inmate rehabilitation and reintegration.

Keywords: Inmate Screening; Rehabilitation; Correctional Institution



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INTRODUCTION

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections regulates the correctional system in Indonesia, focusing on fulfilling inmates' rights and enhancing the quality of rehabilitation to prepare them for reintegration into society as responsible and productive individuals. This law marks a paradigm shift from a retributive correctional system to one oriented toward rehabilitation and social reintegration of inmates.

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections serves as the legal foundation for Indonesia's correctional system. It provides a framework for developing policies, procedures, and instruments such as the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN) to facilitate the placement and rehabilitation of inmates. Specifically, Article 34, paragraphs 1 and 4, state that the implementation of rehabilitation for inmates includes reception, placement, rehabilitation execution, release, and parole. Inmate placement is categorized by age, gender, or other factors in accordance with risk and needs assessments conducted by Correctional Assessors.

Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections serves as a comprehensive regulation governing the correctional system in Indonesia. It emphasizes the fulfillment of inmates' rights and the enhancement of rehabilitation programs aimed at preparing inmates for reintegration into society as responsible and productive individuals. This law signifies a paradigm shift from a correctional system previously focused on retributive measures to one that prioritizes rehabilitation and social reintegration. By adopting this approach, the law reflects Indonesia's commitment to modern correctional practices aligned with international standards.

As the legal basis for the correctional system in Indonesia, Law No. 22 of 2022 provides a framework for formulating policies, procedures, and instruments designed to improve the management and rehabilitation of inmates. One of the key instruments mentioned in the law is the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN), which plays a crucial role in the placement and rehabilitation process. ISPN ensures that inmates are assessed and categorized based on their risk levels and rehabilitation needs, enabling a more personalized and effective approach to their correctional programs.

Article 34 of the law elaborates on the stages of inmate rehabilitation, which include reception, placement, rehabilitation implementation, release, and parole. Paragraphs 1 and 4 of this article highlight that inmate placement must be conducted based on specific criteria, such as age, gender, and other relevant factors, as determined through risk and needs assessments conducted by Correctional Assessors. These assessments are essential for ensuring that inmates are placed in appropriate facilities that align with their risk levels and rehabilitation requirements.

The law also underscores the importance of creating a correctional environment that supports the holistic development of inmates. This involves not only addressing their legal and disciplinary needs but also providing opportunities for education, vocational training, and psychological support. Such measures are designed to equip inmates with the skills and mindset needed to reenter society successfully and reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

By mandating a systematic and humane approach to corrections, Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections represents a significant step forward in reforming Indonesia's correctional system. It ensures that the rights of inmates are upheld while fostering an environment that supports their transformation into law-abiding and productive members of society.

Criminal behavior arises from a combination of various factors that can be broadly categorized into individual, social, economic, and environmental influences. A detailed explanation of these factors is as follows:

1. Individual Factors

Individual factors relate to the personal characteristics of the offender, such as a tendency toward aggressive behavior, lack of empathy, or psychological disorders. These factors often include early traumatic experiences, inadequate education, and insufficient social skills, all of which contribute to an individual's propensity to commit crimes. For example, childhood trauma or exposure to violence at a young age can lead to maladaptive coping mechanisms, increasing the likelihood of criminal behavior. Additionally, psychological issues such as personality disorders or substance abuse can significantly impair judgment and self-control, further escalating criminal tendencies.

2. Social Factors

Social factors involve the influence of family, peers, and the broader community. Dysfunctional family dynamics, lack of parental supervision, or association with social environments that normalize criminal behavior increase the risk of engaging in unlawful activities. Peer pressure also plays a critical role, especially among adolescents, where the desire for acceptance may drive individuals to participate in illegal acts. Communities with weak social cohesion or inadequate support systems often fail to deter crime effectively, creating an enabling environment for such behaviors.

3. Economic Factors

Economic hardship, including poverty, unemployment, and economic inequality, is strongly correlated with higher crime rates. Financial instability often drives individuals to commit crimes out of necessity, such as theft to meet basic needs, or as an act of rebellion against perceived social injustices. The lack of access to stable employment or fair economic opportunities exacerbates feelings of frustration and helplessness, pushing individuals toward unlawful means to achieve financial stability.

4. Environmental Factors

The environment in which individuals reside plays a pivotal role in shaping behavior. High-crime areas, inadequate public facilities, and limited access to positive activities for youth can create conditions conducive to criminal behavior. Poor urban planning and the absence of recreational spaces often leave young people with few productive outlets, increasing the likelihood of delinquent activities. Moreover, neighborhoods characterized by violence and instability perpetuate cycles of crime, making it challenging to break free from such environments.

Understanding these factors is crucial for developing targeted interventions aimed at reducing criminal behavior. By addressing these underlying causes, policymakers and communities can work together to create safer and more supportive environments. Analyzing various levels of risk among inmates involves assessing potential threats or issues that may arise during their incarceration. These risk levels can vary based on several factors, including the type of crime committed, inmate behavior, health conditions, and other related aspects.

Inmates involved in severe crimes such as murder, terrorism, or organized crime are typically categorized as high-security risks. These individuals require strict

supervision and placement in maximum-security facilities to prevent escapes or violent incidents within the prison. Such facilities are equipped with advanced security measures designed to manage inmates who pose significant threats to safety and order.

Inmates with a history of aggressive behavior or mental health issues are also considered high-risk. These individuals may exhibit tendencies that increase the likelihood of conflicts with other inmates or prison staff. Psychological or psychiatric interventions are often necessary to manage their behavior effectively and reduce the risk of violent incidents.

Additionally, inmates with a history of substance abuse, such as alcohol or drugs, are at high risk for dependency and relapse. To address this, rehabilitation programs and continuous support systems are critical in helping these individuals overcome addiction and avoid reengaging in substance abuse. These programs focus on both behavioral and psychological recovery, aiming to prepare inmates for successful reintegration into society.

A study conducted by Muhammad (2020) at Class I Pekanbaru Sialang Bungkok Detention Center highlights the implementation of the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN). Using a sample of 21 inmates, the research successfully ranked inmates based on criteria such as offense type, sentence duration, behavior, social factors, and remaining sentence. This structured approach supports a more systematic and effective prison management system, ensuring that inmates are managed according to their specific risk levels and rehabilitation needs.

To evaluate the use of the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN) at the Class IIA Correctional Institution in Bekasi, this study aims to identify the successes and challenges in the implementation of ISPN within the correctional facility. Additionally, it seeks to provide recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the inmate placement system.

The use of ISPN has a direct impact on the process of inmate placement in correctional institutions. By evaluating its implementation, valuable information can be obtained regarding the efficiency and accuracy of the placement process. This information can assist in improving the criminal justice system and in preventing crime within society. For these reasons, the researcher is motivated to explore this topic further, leading to the selection of this study's title.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The following literature review discusses research findings relevant to the implementation of risk and needs assessments for inmates in the context of corrections. A study by Rani and Slamet (2018) examined the implementation of Risk and Needs Assessment (ARK) at Class IIA Wirogunan Correctional Institution in Yogyakarta, based on Indonesia's Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 12 of 2013. The findings revealed that ARK enables correctional facilities to comprehensively evaluate inmates' risks, needs, and placement through direct interviews between assessors and inmates. This process ensures appropriate rehabilitation tailored to the individual needs of inmates. However, challenges such as a lack of certified assessors and limited training budgets hinder the optimal execution of assessments. The study highlights the critical role of ARK in fulfilling inmates' rights through need-based rehabilitation programs.

Muhammad (2021) introduced the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN), which utilizes the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method to determine inmate placement based on security risks. The system evaluates various criteria, such as offense type and behavior, to categorize inmates into appropriate security risk levels. The

study found that AHP effectively provides recommendations for inmate placement, whether calculated manually or via an application. Consequently, ISPN serves as a tool that facilitates systematic decision-making for inmate placement, improving the overall management of correctional facilities.

Another study by Pranajaya and Iksan (2020) evaluated the implementation of risk and needs assessments at Class IIB Klaten Correctional Institution. Their findings indicated that the assessments covered only a small portion of inmates and were often conducted by correctional supervisors through simple interviews. The primary obstacle was the shortage of certified assessors due to insufficient staffing. Despite these challenges, the assessments remain essential for identifying the rehabilitation needs and criminal risks of inmates, although their implementation does not yet fully align with existing regulations.

These three studies collectively underscore the importance of both ARK and ISPN in ensuring appropriate rehabilitation and placement of inmates based on their needs and risks. The studies share a common focus on evaluation goals and the use of both primary and secondary data collection methods, although their approaches and areas of emphasis differ. Rani and Slamet, along with Pranajaya and Iksan, emphasize the evaluation of risks and rehabilitation needs, whereas Muhammad concentrates on developing decision-support systems for inmate placement based on security risks. These varied yet complementary approaches demonstrate the diverse methodologies for managing inmates within the correctional system.

This comparative analysis of the studies provides valuable insights into the implementation of risk and needs assessments and highlights areas for improvement to optimize correctional practices.

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach to deeply understand the phenomenon of implementing the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN). This approach aligns with the characteristics of qualitative research, which involves exploring the meaning derived from the experiences of individuals or groups regarding specific phenomena (Creswell & Creswell, 2022). The study focuses on data collection through in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis to describe the behavior, perceptions, motivations, and experiences of the research subjects.

The research design used is a case study, enabling the researcher to conduct an in-depth analysis of a specific case, such as a program or process, within a context constrained by time and place (Creswell & Creswell, 2022). The study was conducted at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Institution, with research subjects including inmates, the Head of Guidance for Inmates and Correctional Students (Kasi Binadik), and security officers. Informants were selected purposively to obtain relevant data.

Data were collected from primary sources, such as interviews with inmates, the Kasi Binadik, and security officers, and secondary sources, such as literature, policies, and related guidelines. Data collection techniques included non-participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis (Sugiyono, 2022). Data analysis was performed using manual coding techniques to identify themes, patterns, and relationships within the qualitative data. The analysis process involved organizing the data, thoroughly reading it, coding, and interpreting it to derive significant findings.

This method aims to provide a holistic understanding of ISPN implementation and offer deep insights into its execution at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Institution.

The approach allows the researcher to explore the phenomenon while considering the social context and accompanying complex dynamics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to analyze the implementation of the Inmate Placement Screening Instrument (ISPN) at Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility. The research data was obtained through in-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis. The findings of the study indicate that the use of the ISPN has become a crucial part of the inmate placement process, although several challenges exist in its implementation.

The Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility faces a major challenge of overcrowding, where the number of inmates exceeds the available capacity. This condition affects the implementation of rehabilitation programs, including the ISPN screening. Interviews revealed that the ISPN is used to assess the risk of inmates and determine their placement based on criteria such as the length of their sentence, remaining sentence, and type of crime committed. The goal of this process is to create safer placements and support inmate rehabilitation.

ISPN is the Inmate Placement Screening Instrument used by Correctional Officers to assess the risk level of inmates when placing them in facilities such as Super Maximum Security, Maximum Security, Medium Security, and Minimum Security Correctional Facilities. The purpose of the ISPN is to place inmates from Detention Centers (Rutan) and Correctional Facilities (Lapas) into the appropriate security level based on their assessed risks. This instrument is utilized by Correctional Officers (PK) to conduct a risk assessment to support the preparation of a Social Research (Litmas) report for placement decisions. Adapting a five-dimensional instrument, the ISPN consists of four main variables: risk dimension, sentence length, remaining sentence, and type of crime committed. In addition, there is a demographic section to collect basic and additional information that can be considered during the Social Rehabilitation Observation Team (TPP) hearings.

Most of the respondents, both inmates and officers, expressed that the implementation of the ISPN is proceeding well. Inmates felt that the officers' attitudes during the screening process were generally friendly, polite, and professional. However, limitations in human resources and time often became obstacles, leading to situations where the screening process was not always as thorough as it could be.

Effective communication between officers and inmates during the screening process is essential. Officers should make an effort to listen attentively and provide inmates with an opportunity to explain their situation. This helps in building trust and enhancing the quality of information collected. The time constraints faced by officers can impact the depth of the screening process. This highlights the need for better scheduling to ensure that inmates do not feel rushed and can provide more complete and accurate information. Despite efforts to complete screenings quickly, the quality of questions and the depth of the interviews may be affected, resulting in important information being overlooked, which could impact accurate placement decisions. Policies should consider balancing time efficiency with data collection quality. With long queues, managing the number of inmates undergoing screening at the same time is important. Adding more officers or extending screening times could help reduce pressure on staff and ensure each inmate receives the necessary attention.

Professionalism exhibited by officers during the screening process contributed to a positive experience for the inmates. Clear explanations and adequate time for answering questions showed that the officers valued the inmates as individuals. This is

crucial in building trust and strengthening the relationship between officers and inmates. The calmness experienced by inmates during the screening process suggests that a positive emotional environment can reduce tension. This indicates that soft skills training and interpersonal communication for officers are crucial in creating a supportive atmosphere. Providing clear explanations of each step in the screening process helps inmates feel more involved and understand their situation. Efficient communication can reduce anxiety and give inmates a sense of control, which is vital in potentially stressful settings. Appropriate placement based on screening results not only impacts security but also the overall experience of inmates in correctional facilities. With proper placement, inmates are more likely to successfully undergo rehabilitation and reduce the risk of negative behavior during their sentence.

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of the ISPN as a tool for ensuring appropriate placement of inmates based on their individual risks and rehabilitation needs. However, the study also emphasizes the need for improvements in resource management, such as increasing staff and providing more time for the screening process, to ensure the ISPN's effectiveness. A balanced approach that considers both efficiency and thoroughness is crucial for achieving the objectives of inmate placement and rehabilitation. Furthermore, the professionalism and communication skills of officers play a vital role in fostering a positive environment that supports trust and cooperation between officers and inmates. Ultimately, the success of the ISPN relies not only on the accuracy of the assessments but also on the interpersonal dynamics that influence the entire process. By addressing these challenges, correctional facilities can improve the placement process, enhance rehabilitation efforts, and ensure a safer and more productive environment for both inmates and staff.

Discussion

The results of this research support the policy implementation theory of George C. Edwards III, which highlights the importance of communication, resources, attitudes, and bureaucratic structure in the success of policy implementation (Edwards, 2010). According to Edwards III, effective policy implementation is based on four key factors: communication, resources, attitudes, and bureaucratic structure. He emphasizes that successful policy implementation requires adequate resources, a well-structured organization, effective communication, and supportive attitudes or dispositions. Edwards III's model underscores the importance of the interrelated internal factors within an organization, which directly contribute to the policy implementation process. This section will analyze the implementation of the Inmate Placement Screening Instrument (ISPN) at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility, based on these four factors.

Effective Communication

The communication process between officers and inmates during the ISPN screening has shown positive results. Inmates feel valued through clear explanations from the officers. However, time pressure often limits the depth of interaction, which can result in the potential for important information to be overlooked. In the context of communicating the results of the screening, effective communication is also crucial. Officers need to provide clear feedback to inmates regarding the results of the screening and placement recommendations. Some inmates have expressed that they felt they did not receive enough information about their screening results. Therefore, it is important to create transparent communication channels so that inmates can better understand the process and the decisions being made.

Effective communication is essential in fostering a sense of trust and cooperation between inmates and officers, which is vital in the rehabilitation process. Clear and timely feedback allows inmates to better understand their situation and the rationale behind their placement decisions. This is especially important in a correctional environment where decisions can have a significant impact on an inmate's future. Moreover, communication should not be one-way; inmates must be given the opportunity to ask questions and seek clarification to ensure they fully comprehend the process.

In addition to improving communication with inmates, communication training for officers is also crucial. By providing training on effective communication techniques, the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility can enhance the skills of its officers in interacting with inmates. This training would not only improve the quality of the data collected during screenings but also help in building trust between the inmates and officers, which is key to fostering a rehabilitative environment. Officers who are skilled in communication can create an atmosphere of understanding and support, which ultimately aids in the successful implementation of the ISPN.

Effective communication is a critical component of ISPN implementation at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility. Interview results indicate that inmates appreciate the professional attitude of the officers during the interviews. However, at times, communication appears to be limited. According to Hargie (2011), good communication between officers and inmates is crucial for enhancing the quality of the information obtained, which can influence the assessments made and rehabilitation outcomes.

Furthermore, the importance of good communication extends not only to the interactions between officers and inmates but also among the officers themselves. Research by Lestari (2020) has shown that good coordination among units can enhance the effectiveness of policy implementation. Therefore, it is essential for the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility to ensure that all officers are aligned in their goals and the approach they take to maximize the effectiveness of the screening process. This coordination helps ensure that the ISPN screening is implemented smoothly and efficiently, ultimately benefiting the rehabilitation of inmates.

Availability of Resources

The limited number of staff at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility poses a significant challenge in the implementation of the ISPN (Inmate Screening Placement Instrument). In addition to staffing constraints, facilities such as interview rooms also need improvement to make inmates feel more comfortable during the screening process. A study by Zainal et al. (2021) found that a lack of human resources and adequate facilities significantly impacts the quality of rehabilitation services in correctional institutions. This limitation often hinders the overall efficiency and effectiveness of rehabilitative programs that are essential for inmate reintegration into society. Furthermore, the availability of funding is also a critical factor. Without sufficient budgets, training for staff and procurement of necessary equipment can be delayed or even skipped entirely. Adequate funding is necessary to ensure that the facility can provide the necessary resources, such as additional training programs and rehabilitation activities, to support the inmates' development (Januarsyah, 2022).

In the case of the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility, the shortage of staff significantly impacts the quality of the ISPN implementation. With a high number of inmates compared to available staff, the capacity to conduct in-depth screenings is limited. This resource constraint results in less time for each inmate during the screening process, which could lead to incomplete or inaccurate assessments. To mitigate this issue,

the correctional facility must seek to optimize its human resources and invest in additional staff members or shift adjustments. This would ensure a more manageable workload and allow for more thorough screenings that are crucial to determining the appropriate inmate placement.

Moreover, improving the physical facilities, such as interview rooms, could help inmates feel more at ease during the screening process. When inmates are more comfortable, they are more likely to be open and provide accurate information, leading to better assessment outcomes. A conducive environment during the screening process can help officers gain a deeper understanding of the inmate's background, behavior, and needs, ultimately leading to more appropriate placement decisions.

Officers' Attitude or Disposition

The attitude or disposition of the officers at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of ISPN. A positive attitude and empathy from officers can create a conducive environment where inmates feel comfortable and willing to be open during the screening process. Interview results indicate that inmates felt more at ease when officers exhibited a friendly and professional demeanor. This attitude contributes to the collection of better-quality information, which aids in making more accurate assessments for appropriate inmate placement.

As Goleman (2006) argues, empathy and a positive attitude from officers can create an environment that encourages inmates to engage in the screening process openly. When officers demonstrate understanding and professionalism, inmates are more likely to share relevant information that helps determine the most appropriate placement. However, challenges arise when there is inconsistency in the attitudes of different officers. Research by Supriyadi (2018) found that inconsistent attitudes from officers could reduce inmates' trust in the process. This lack of trust may result in inmates withholding information or being less cooperative during the screening.

Therefore, it is essential to ensure that all officers exhibit a supportive and consistent disposition during their interactions with inmates. Providing proper training in communication, empathy, and professional conduct can help improve officers' attitudes and foster a more supportive environment for rehabilitation. According to Pratiwi (2021), enhancing officers' positive attitudes through targeted training programs can contribute to more effective implementation of the ISPN, ensuring a more consistent and reliable approach in dealing with inmates.

In conclusion, the success of the ISPN implementation at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility hinges not only on the availability of resources but also on the attitude of the officers involved. By addressing both resource limitations and fostering a supportive, empathetic attitude among officers, the facility can improve the quality of the screening process and ensure that inmates are placed in environments best suited to their rehabilitation needs.

Organizational Structure

The existing organizational structure supports the implementation of the ISPN (Inmate Screening Placement Instrument), but improvements in coordination between units are necessary. Some inmates expressed that the decision-making process is sometimes slow due to a lack of coordination between different units within the facility. According to a study by Rachman (2019), a well-structured organization can enhance collaboration among staff and optimize rehabilitation processes. Having a team consisting of various experts, including psychologists and medical personnel, allows for a more comprehensive

perspective when assessing inmates. This integrated approach is essential for the accurate evaluation and placement of inmates in suitable environments that promote their rehabilitation. Therefore, strengthening cooperation across units within the organization is critical to improving the effectiveness of the ISPN implementation (Sari, 2020).

In a correctional facility, the smooth collaboration between various departments, such as medical, psychological, and security units, is crucial for creating an environment that supports inmate rehabilitation. These departments must work together seamlessly, with clear communication and defined roles, to ensure that inmates receive the appropriate care and rehabilitation programs. A strong organizational structure that encourages interdepartmental cooperation can help staff work toward common goals, such as reducing recidivism and enhancing inmate well-being. Moreover, regular meetings and updates across these departments can address emerging issues, streamline operations, and improve overall facility management.

Additionally, ensuring that all staff members are well-trained in their specific roles and understand the importance of their work in relation to the ISPN is essential. Without proper coordination, efforts from different units may overlap or, conversely, leave critical gaps in inmate management. Therefore, promoting teamwork and unity among officers, psychologists, medical personnel, and other stakeholders is vital for improving the implementation of rehabilitation programs and the ISPN.

Impact of ISPN on Rehabilitation and Security

The implementation of ISPN has a positive impact on both security and rehabilitation at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility. Proper placement, based on the characteristics and needs of inmates, reduces the potential for conflicts between them. Inmates who are placed in environments tailored to their individual needs tend to exhibit more cooperative behavior while serving their sentences. This finding aligns with Januarsyah's (2022) study, which emphasized that a data-driven approach to inmate placement enhances the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. When inmates are placed in settings that align with their psychological and behavioral profiles, they are more likely to engage in rehabilitative activities and experience a smoother reintegration process.

However, challenges persist in the ISPN's implementation, such as overcrowding and resource limitations, which must be addressed promptly. Overcrowding remains a significant issue in many correctional facilities, including the Class IIA Bekasi facility, where the number of inmates often exceeds the available space and resources. This situation complicates the implementation of individualized screening and placement processes, as the staff may be overwhelmed and unable to focus on each inmate's specific needs. To mitigate this, increasing the number of staff members, providing continuous training, and improving facilities will be essential in enhancing the quality of ISPN implementation.

Moreover, it is important to regularly evaluate the policies and procedures associated with ISPN to ensure that they continue to meet the evolving needs of inmates and the facility. As societal conditions, legal standards, and rehabilitation practices change, it is essential for correctional facilities to adapt their approaches to inmate management. Regular assessments and updates to the ISPN process can ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness in supporting inmate rehabilitation and reintegration.

Overall, this study highlights that although ISPN has made significant contributions to the management of inmates at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility,

further efforts are needed to optimize its implementation. Addressing the existing barriers, such as overcrowding and resource constraints, will help make ISPN a more effective tool in achieving the broader goals of rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into society. By making the necessary adjustments and improvements, ISPN can play a more central role in promoting long-term positive outcomes for inmates, contributing to safer and more rehabilitative environments in correctional facilities.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results of this study show that the daily life of inmates at the Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility is structured around a routine that includes physical activities, education, and skill development. While the rehabilitation programs in place are beneficial, there is still a need to expand the variety of programs offered to better prepare inmates for life after serving their sentences. These additional programs could address a wider range of needs, such as emotional and social support, to ensure a more comprehensive rehabilitation process. Expanding the range of rehabilitative services could also improve the inmates' reintegration into society by equipping them with necessary life skills, coping strategies, and professional qualifications.

In terms of security, the condition of the blocks within the facility is well-maintained, which helps in preventing potential conflicts among inmates. However, overcrowding remains a significant challenge that must be addressed. Overcrowding increases the likelihood of tension and violence within the prison, which can undermine the positive effects of rehabilitation programs. Reducing the number of inmates per block and increasing the capacity of the facility could help to alleviate this problem, ensuring that the environment remains secure and conducive to rehabilitation.

The use of the Inmate Screening Placement Instrument (ISPN) has proven effective in the assessment and placement process of inmates. This tool helps ensure that inmates are placed in the most appropriate environment based on their individual needs, which is essential for the success of rehabilitation efforts. However, there are still challenges related to the understanding of the ISPN by staff members and the consistency with which it is implemented. To address this, further efforts are required to enhance the training and comprehension of staff regarding the implementation of ISPN. Providing additional training and creating a more standardized approach to using this instrument will improve its effectiveness, ensuring that inmates receive the correct interventions for their rehabilitation.

Suggestion from this study are :

- a. **Enhancing the Variety of Rehabilitation Programs:** The Class IIA Bekasi Correctional Facility should develop a more diverse and engaging range of rehabilitation programs, including arts, sports, and skills training relevant to the job market. This will help inmates prepare for reintegration into society.
- b. **Optimizing Security Management:** To address the challenges of overcrowding, an evaluation of the security management system and inmate placement should be conducted. Further research into the distribution of inmates based on crime categories and risk levels can help create a safer environment.
- c. **Staff Training in ISPN Implementation:** The management of the correctional facility should provide more in-depth training for staff on interview techniques and data analysis in the ISPN process. This will enhance staff's ability to conduct screenings and provide more accurate and fair results.

- d. Creating Open Communication Channels: It is recommended to establish better communication channels between inmates and staff so that inmates feel more comfortable expressing their needs and opinions. This can improve the quality of data obtained during the screening and rehabilitation process.

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