

Changes in Bureaucracy in Communications with the Rating of Community Law No. 22 of 2022

Novriadi

{novriadipkp@gmail.com}

Faculty of Law, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia

Abstract. Correctional coaching activities for inmates are grounded in systems, institutions, and coaching methodologies, constituting the ultimate phase of the criminal justice system's punitive measures. The research employs a Juridical Empirical approach, scrutinizing relevant legal provisions and real-world occurrences within correctional facilities. Correctional rehabilitation involves enhancing inmates' development through the systems, institutions, and guidance methods, serving as the concluding element in the criminal justice system's punishment framework. In light of the research objectives, it is deduced that the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2022 necessitates the establishment of independent correctional institutions to ensure the effective and efficient pursuit of correctional objectives on. Consequently, in compliance with Law No. 22 of 2022, corrections must promptly transition to autonomy.

Keywords: Bureaucracy, Communication, Correctional, Rehabilitation.

1 Introduction

Correctional is coaching activities for correctional inmates based on systems, institutions and coaching methods which are the final part of the punishment system in the criminal justice system the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia where the organizational structure consists of the Directorate General of Corrections, Corrections Division, and several technical Implementation Units (UPT).[1] Corrections were previously under the Department of Justice which has now changed its name to the Department of Law and Human Rights, Directorate General of Corrections from 1964 until now.[2] It has been more than 58 years since the Correctional Institution has existed but has not been able to stand alone as an independent institution like the Prosecutor's Office and Courts which were previously under the Ministry.

Many problems arose during that period, such as too-long bureaucratic chains in terms of proposing facilitative and technical budgets, There are many overlapping operational and technical guidelines that conflict both in terms of implementation time and in terms of SOPs, The requested proposal is different from what is required. Examples of procurement required for IT equipment that come are drug testing equipment and tear gas,

The organizational structure is too fat, making it difficult to coordinate, and overlapping in terms of carrying out tasks because it has to accommodate many orders from echelon I units and other government bodies. For example, at the same time there are 3 or 4 activity agendas that must be carried out by one officer while the performance targets employees do not include this, for example officers who are carrying out service pickets are ordered to attend activity invitations or carry out zoom meeting activities and cannot be represented. With the enactment of the Corrections Law Number 22 of 2022, it is hoped that Corrections can stand independently from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to optimize the duties and functions of development and public services that are free from political interference.

2 Method

The research method used is Juridical Empris, namely by examining the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in correctional institutions.[3] This research was conducted on the actual conditions occurring in correctional institutions by finding the facts and data needed.[4] So the Empirical Judicial Approach referred to in this research is to analyze the problem of whether corrections cannot exist as a body under the President and how modern prisons can develop dynamically in line with the ideals of reform by combining them with legal materials, both primary and secondary.

3 Result and Discussions

Correctional correction is an activity to develop correctional inmates based on the systems, institutions and methods of guidance which are the final part of the punishment system in the criminal justice system.[5] Previously under the Ministry of Justice, which has now changed its name to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Directorate General of Corrections from 1964 until now. It has been more than 58 years since the Correctional Service was formed but has not been able to stand alone as an independent body like the Prosecutor's Office and the courts which were previously under the Department.[6] With the enactment of Corrections Law Number 22 of 2022, it is hoped that Corrections can stand independently from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to optimize the duties and functions of public development and services that are free from political interference.[7] The research method used is Normative Juridical. The focus of the problem raised is whether correctional institutions cannot stand as an agency under the President. The results of the research show that Corrections under the Ministry have many problems that are difficult to resolve due to overlapping interests in the implementation of institutional professionalism in carrying out correctional duties and functions in law enforcement in Indonesia.

4 Conclusion

Based on the objectives of this research, it can be concluded that with the passing of Law No. 22 of 2022, independent correctional institutions need to be established so that the goals of correctional institutions can run effectively and efficiently in accordance with the vision and mission of correctional institutions. With the issuance of law number 22 of 2022, corrections must immediately stand on their own. To immediately change the organization into an agency

References

- [1] A. Yanto, N. Azzahra, A. Gladisya, M. M. Zakirin, and M. S. Anwar, 'Revitalisasi Kewenangan Pengelolaan Pertambangan Oleh Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Mengoptimalkan Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah Di Bangka Belitung', *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 8321–8330, 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i2.1386>.
- [2] A. Yanto, F. Salbilla, R. C. Sitakar, and Yokotani, 'Implikasi Resentralisasi Kewenangan Pertambangan Timah Terhadap Potensi Pendapatan Daerah Di Bangka Belitung', *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 344–357, 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.55637/juinhum.4.2.7756.344-357>.
- [3] M. W. Firdaus, A. Yanto, F. Hikmah, and S. Nugroho, 'Urgensi Resolusi Konflik Klaim Nine Dash Line Tingkok Di Perairan Natuna Utara', *JIC*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 277, Jun. 2023, doi: 10.26623/jic.v8i2.6972.
- [4] A. Yanto and F. Hikmah, 'Akomodasi Hukum Yang Hidup Dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana Nasional Menurut Perspektif Asas Legalitas', *Recht Studiosum Law Review*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 81–91, 2023, [Online]. Available: <https://talenta.usu.ac.id/rslr>
- [5] A. Yanto, *Hukum dan Ketertiban: Fragmen Pemikiran Tentang Paradigma Hukum dan Perkembangannya*. Yogyakarta: Megalitera, 2022.
- [6] A. Yanto, *Hukum dan Manusia: Riwayat Peralihan Homo Sapiens Hingga Homo Legalis*. Yogyakarta: Segap Pustaka, 2022.
- [7] M. Anwar, 'Holistic Paradigm Contradiction of the Ultimate Principle of Remedium Against the Principle of Legality in Environmental Criminal Law Enforcement', *aelr*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 43–52, Sep. 2020, doi: 10.25041/aelr.v1i1.2083.