



Responsibility of the Prison Guard for the Safety of Female Prisoners of Class Iia Prison Labuhan Ruku

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the responsibility of prison guards in ensuring the safety of female inmates and identify problems and obstacles faced in the implementation of security at Class IIA Labuhan Roku Prison. The security of prisoners is an integral part of the implementation of the correctional system because the deprivation of liberty based on court decisions does not eliminate the right of prisoners to protection, safety, and humane treatment. This study uses normative legal research methods with a statute *approach*, a conceptual *approach*, and a *case approach*. Primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using Legal Responsibility Theory and Legal Protection Theory. The results of the study show that the responsibility of prison guards is not only repressive in handling security disturbances, but also preventive through guarding, supervision, examination, early detection, conflict prevention, and protection of female prisoners who are in vulnerable conditions. The implementation of these responsibilities still faces a number of obstacles, including limited human resources, security facilities and infrastructure, housing capacity, potential conflicts between inmates, limited early detection mechanisms, and special needs of female inmates. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the security system through increasing the professionalism of officers, fulfilling facilities and infrastructure, strengthening supervision and complaint mechanisms, and implementing a security system that remains oriented towards the protection of human rights.

INTRODUCTION

Correctional Institutions are an integral part of the criminal justice system that not only functions as a place for criminal execution in the form of deprivation of independence, but also as an institution that has the responsibility to carry out the coaching, service, care, security, and fulfillment of prisoners' rights. The paradigm shift from the prison system to the correctional system places prisoners as subjects who retain human rights even though their freedoms are restricted based on court rulings. In this context, the security of inmates is an important part of the implementation of correctional facilities because security is not only related to institutional order, but also related to the protection of the safety and dignity of each inmate (Edie Saputra, 2024a).

The strengthening of this paradigm is even more evident after the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections which replaced Law Number 12 of 1995. The Correctional Law places the implementation of correctional facilities within a broader framework, including services, coaching, community guidance, care, security, and observation. Thus, security cannot be understood solely as an act to prevent escape or maintain order, but is also part of the state's efforts to provide protection to inmates during their criminal service (Lalungkang et al., 2024).

In the context of female prisoners, security issues have their own complexities. Female inmates have different needs and characteristics than male inmates, both related to biological, psychological, health, social relations, and potential vulnerability to violence. Research on the fulfillment of the rights of women prisoners shows that the protection of female prisoners requires the support of adequate human resources, facilities, services, and security systems. The limited number of officers and infrastructure facilities can affect the optimization of services as well as the safety of female prisoners (M.Sirajul Munir, 2024).

The safety of female inmates is also not only related to threats from outside the penitentiary, but also includes the possibility of security disturbances originating from the internal prison environment. Violence between inmates, interpersonal conflicts, smuggling of prohibited substances, escape attempts, and disturbances of order are a number of potentials that can threaten the safety of inmates and officers. Recent research on the Class IIA Women's Prison in Jakarta shows that the enforcement of security and order disturbances is an important part in maintaining the stability of prisons, while other research on the Class IIA Women's Prison in Martapura City shows that security disturbances can be influenced by overcrowding, limited security facilities, officer competence, and external threats (Ni Made Githa Parwati, I Made Minggu Widyantara, 2026).

In such a situation, prison guards or correctional officers who carry out security functions have a strategic position. Officers are not only tasked with physical guarding, but are also required to supervise, inspect, escort, early detection of potential security disturbances, and take action in accordance with procedures in the event of security and order disturbances. Assessing the risk level of inmates is also an important instrument because it can be used to identify

potential security breaches, determine the placement of inmates, and design coaching measures that are appropriate to the risk level of each individual.

The officer's responsibility in maintaining the safety of female inmates thus has two dimensions that must run simultaneously. First, officers are responsible for maintaining the security and order of the prison so that correctional activities can take place in an orderly manner. Second, officers have the responsibility to ensure that female inmates are protected from threats to their safety and security while in prison. Both dimensions must be placed within the framework of respect for human rights, so that security measures should not be carried out excessively, discriminatory, or contrary to the principle of humane treatment.

The issue of the responsibility of prison guards becomes even more important when it is associated with the factual condition of the Class IIA Labuhan Roku Prison. Research on overcrowding at the Class IIA Labuhan Roku Prison shows that excess capacity can have an impact on optimizing the implementation of coaching and the implementation of security tasks. Overcrowding conditions have the potential to increase the burden on officers, narrow the space for supervision, and increase the possibility of security and order disturbances. These conditions show that the safety of inmates is not only determined by the existence of rules, but also by the ability of officers and the capacity of institutions to implement security systems effectively.

This problem becomes more complex if the safety of female inmates is placed in a correctional environment that generally has limited resources. Research on the protection of female prisoners shows that the limited number of officers, facilities, and support facilities can be an obstacle in providing optimal protection and services. In fact, research on the Jakarta Class IIA Women's Prison shows that security and order disturbances can be affected by limited human resources and security facilities.

The responsibility of a prisoner cannot be measured solely by success in preventing escape or riots. This responsibility must be seen from the extent to which officers carry out their security obligations in accordance with laws and regulations, standard operating procedures, principles of professionalism, and principles of human rights protection. Thus, if there is a disturbance to the safety of female inmates, it is necessary to analyze whether the disturbance is solely an unavoidable risk or there is negligence, insufficient supervision, or failure of the officer to carry out security obligations.

This perspective is important because prisoners remain legal subjects who are entitled to protection while serving their sentences. Research on legal protection of inmates for violence between inmates shows that security protection in prisons is part of the state's obligation to create a safe and humane correctional environment. The study also shows that horizontal violence between inmates can be a serious problem that requires effective prevention and handling mechanisms.

The existence of prison guards must be understood as one of the main elements in the prisoner security protection system. Officers are at the forefront of detecting potential disturbances, conducting surveillance, responding to

emergencies, and ensuring that the prison environment remains safe. However, the implementation of these responsibilities cannot be separated from institutional support in the form of an adequate number of officers, security facilities and infrastructure, risk assessment systems, standard operating procedures, and coordination between officers.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Legal Liability Theory

The theory of legal responsibility was used to analyze the form and limits of the responsibility of prison guards or correctional officers in ensuring the safety of female inmates in Class IIA Labuhan Roku Prison. In the implementation of correctional services, officers not only carry out administrative and security functions, but also carry out state obligations in maintaining safety and fulfilling the rights of inmates (Hanin Kusuma Ardy, 2022).

Legal liability relates to the obligation of a person or an institution to bear the legal consequences of actions or omissions committed in the exercise of its authority and obligations. In the context of corrections, officers who are given the task of carrying out security have the obligation to carry out these duties in accordance with laws and regulations, standard operating procedures, professionalism, and the principle of respect for human rights (Rumsiah Arisandi, Firdhan Januar, 2022).

This theory is used to see whether the prisoner has carried out his or her obligations in carrying out guarding, supervising, inspecting, escorting, early detection, and handling security disturbances. If there is a disturbance to the safety of female inmates, the theory of legal responsibility can be used to analyze whether there are errors, omissions, or failures in carrying out security obligations.

In this study, responsibility is not solely understood as accountability when a violation has occurred, but also as a preventive obligation to prevent disturbances to the safety of inmates. As such, prison guards have an obligation to take actions reasonably necessary to identify and prevent potential threats to female inmates.

Legal Protection Theory

Legal protection theory was used to analyze the rights of female inmates to obtain security and protection while serving their sentences at the Class IIA Labuhan Roku Prison.

Deprivation of liberty based on a court decision basically only restricts a person's freedom as specified in a criminal verdict. Such restrictions do not mean eliminating all the rights inherent in prisoners as human beings. Therefore, the state still has an obligation to provide protection for prisoners, including protection of safety, security, health, dignity, and other rights.

In the context of this study, legal protection for female prisoners can be seen in two forms, namely preventive and repressive legal protection.

Preventive legal protection is carried out through various preventive measures, such as guard and supervision systems, security checks, separation or placement based on needs and risks, supervision of interactions between inmates, and the provision of adequate security facilities. The goal is to prevent violence, threats, conflicts, or security disturbances against female inmates.

Meanwhile, repressive legal protection is provided when security disturbances have occurred. It can take the form of security measures, examination of events, provision of protection to victims, handling of perpetrators, providing access to complaints, and accountability mechanisms for officers or other parties if violations of the law are found (Asprilla, 2021).

Legal protection theory is also important because female inmates can be in vulnerable positions. These vulnerabilities can be related to physical conditions, psychological needs, health needs, or the possibility of being victims of violence from fellow inmates or other parties. Therefore, the prison security system must not only be oriented to institutional security, but also to the individual safety of inmates.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a normative legal research method that aims to analyze legal provisions regarding the responsibility of prison guards in ensuring the safety of female inmates in the Class IIA Labuhan Roku Correctional Institution. Normative legal research is used because the research focuses on the study of norms, principles, principles, and provisions of laws and regulations that govern correctional services, prisoner security, the duties and responsibilities of correctional officers, and the protection of the rights of female prisoners (Ibrahim, 2021).

The approaches used consist of a statute *approach*, a *conceptual approach*, and a *case approach*. The legislative approach is used to review various legal provisions related to correctional and prisoner security, especially Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, implementing regulations regarding the implementation of corrections, security, and other provisions related to the protection of the rights of inmates. This approach is used to determine the legal basis, scope of obligations, and limits of responsibility of officers in carrying out security functions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Responsibility of Prison Guards for the Safety of Female Inmates in Class Iia Labuhan Ruku Prison

The responsibility of the prison guards for the safety of female inmates in the Class IIA Labuhan Ruku Prison is basically part of the state's responsibility in the implementation of the correctional system. Prisoners who are serving sentences based on court decisions do experience restrictions on their freedom, but these restrictions do not eliminate their position as legal subjects who still have the right to security, safety, humane treatment, and protection from various forms of violence. Therefore, when an inmate is in prison, the state through correctional officers has an obligation to ensure that the environment where the inmate is

serving his sentence is in a safe and controlled condition (Andhika Rahmad S, Amalia Diamantina, 2016).

Within the framework of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, security is one of the important functions in the implementation of correctional facilities. Security is not only intended to prevent escapes or maintain prison order, but also related to the protection of the safety of the inmates. Prison guards thus have the responsibility to carry out guard, supervision, examination, escort, early detection, and handling measures in the event of a disturbance of security and order. These responsibilities must be carried out based on legal provisions, standard operating procedures, professionalism, and the principle of respect for human rights (Edie Saputra, 2024).

In the context of female prisoners, these responsibilities have more specific characteristics because women serving sentences can face various forms of vulnerability, both physically, psychologically and socially. The safety of female inmates is not enough to be interpreted as a condition of the absence of riots or escapes, but also includes protection against the possibility of violence, intimidation, harassment, conflicts between inmates, and other actions that may endanger their safety and dignity. Therefore, prison guards are required to have the ability to recognize potential disturbances early on and take preventive measures before the disturbance develops into a more serious event (Ahmad Dedek, Hasdiana Juwita Bintang, 2026).

The responsibility of the prisoner guard is first realized through preventive measures. Prison guards must supervise the activities of inmates, guard the residential block environment, supervise interactions between inmates, conduct inspections of people and goods entering the prison environment, and pay attention to changes in inmate behavior that have the potential to cause security disturbances. Such preventive measures are very important because security disruptions do not always appear suddenly. Conflicts between inmates, psychological pressure, personal problems, disputes, and the entry of prohibited goods can be the initial factors that if not detected immediately can develop into security disturbances.

In addition to preventive measures, prison guards also have the responsibility to carry out continuous supervision. Supervision is needed to ensure that the activities of inmates take place in accordance with applicable rules and do not pose a threat to other inmates. However, supervision of female prisoners must still be carried out proportionately with regard to women's privacy, dignity, and special needs. Security should not be used as an excuse to give excessive treatment or degrade inmates. Thus, supervision must be able to achieve a balance between the need to maintain security and the obligation to respect the rights of prisoners.

In the event of a security breach, the responsibility of the detainee guard turns into a repressive responsibility in the sense of taking the necessary actions to stop the disturbance and restore the security conditions. When conflict, violence, threats, or other emergencies occur, officers must immediately take action in accordance with applicable procedures. Such actions should be directed to protect the inmate who is victimized, control the situation, separate the parties involved when necessary, and prevent the spread of the disturbance. Every security

measure must still pay attention to the principles of necessity and proportionality so that the actions of the officers do not cause violations of the rights of prisoners.

The responsibility of the prison guard is also related to the obligation to provide special protection to female prisoners who are in vulnerable conditions. Not all inmates have the same level of risk. Inmates who are in conflict with other inmates, have psychological problems, receive threats, or are in certain conditions require more intensive supervision and protection. Therefore, the security system needs to consider the individual characteristics of the inmates so that the security measures are not only general, but can be adjusted to the level of risk and protection needs of each inmate.

In the perspective of Legal Responsibility Theory, the responsibility of a prisoner must be related to the legal obligations inherent in his position and duties. Officers who are given the authority to maintain and secure prisons are at the same time burdened with the obligation to carry out these authorities correctly. Therefore, if there is a disturbance to the safety of female inmates, not every incident can automatically be considered as an officer's fault. The assessment of responsibility must see whether the officer has carried out his obligations in accordance with the procedures, whether he has carried out proper supervision, whether he has detected potential disturbances, and whether he has taken the necessary actions when he knows that there is a threat to the inmate.

Problems and Obstacles Faced in Providing Security for Female Inmates in Class IIA Labuhan Ruku Prison

The implementation of security for female inmates at the Class IIA Labuhan Ruku Prison in practice is inseparable from various problems and obstacles. The responsibility of prison guards to create a safe environment is not only determined by the ability of officers to carry out guard and supervision, but is also influenced by institutional conditions, the availability of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, the characteristics of inmates, and the conditions of the prison environment. Therefore, the safety of female inmates needs to be understood as a system that requires the support of various elements in order to run optimally (Kurniawan, 2023).

One of the obstacles that can affect the implementation of security is the limitation of human resources or the number of security officers. The comparison between the number of officers and the number of inmates greatly determines the effectiveness of supervision. When the number of officers is not proportional to the number of inmates to be supervised, the intensity of supervision can be limited. Officers must divide their attention to various locations and activities at the same time so that there is a possibility of areas or activities that cannot be supervised optimally. This condition is becoming increasingly important in the security of female inmates because officers must pay attention to security as well as the special needs of female inmates (Yulius Adrian Rohi, Jimmy Pello, 2024).

In addition to the number of officers, the workload and psychological condition of officers can also be factors that affect the quality of security. The duties of a prisoner guard require preparedness, concentration, and the ability to make decisions quickly when faced with potentially security-disrupting situations. A high workload can affect the level of vigilance of officers. Therefore, increasing

security requires not only an increase in the number of personnel, but also a proportionate division of duties, increasing competence, conflict management training, and supporting the working conditions of officers.

The next obstacle is related to security facilities and infrastructure. The prison security system requires facilities that support guard and supervision activities, such as surveillance cameras, communication devices, inspection systems, lighting, security fences, access control facilities, and other supporting facilities. If the facility is limited or does not function optimally, the officer's ability to conduct thorough supervision may be reduced. Limited facilities can also cause officers to rely more on manual supervision which requires a greater number of personnel and longer time.

The condition of residential capacity is also a problem that affects security. When the number of inmates exceeds the ideal capacity, the movement space of inmates becomes more limited and interaction between inmates becomes more intensive. These conditions can increase the likelihood of interpersonal conflicts, psychological distress, and disturbances of order. For female inmates, overcrowded housing conditions can also affect privacy, comfort, health, and a sense of security. Therefore, the issue of housing capacity cannot be separated from the prison security strategy.

Another obstacle is related to the potential for conflict between inmates. Inmates come from different social, economic, educational, and character backgrounds. These differences under certain conditions can lead to disputes. Conflicts can arise due to personal problems, sharing of facilities, social relationships, group differences, or other issues. If conflict is not detected early, the conflict can develop into physical or psychological violence. In these conditions, the ability of prison guards to carry out early detection is very important.

In addition to open conflict, there is also the potential for psychological violence and intimidation that is not always easy to detect. Threats, pressure, exclusion, insults, and intimidation can take place without being seen directly by officers. This condition is a challenge because security systems that rely only on physical supervision are not always able to detect non-physical violence. Therefore, communication between officers and inmates as well as a safe complaint mechanism are important to find out the problems that occur among the inmates.

The next obstacle is the limitation of early detection mechanisms and information delivery. Information about potential security disturbances is often first known by fellow inmates or officers who interact directly with inmates. If the information is not conveyed immediately or not acted upon, the potential disruption can develop into a more serious event. Therefore, a clear reporting mechanism is needed so that any information regarding threats, conflicts, or acts of violence can be dealt with immediately.

In providing security to female inmates, the need for privacy and special treatment for women can also be a challenge. Security must remain strictly enforced, but at the same time it must respect the privacy needs of female inmates. Certain inspections, supervision, and security measures must be carried out according to procedures and while still paying attention to the dignity of women.

If this balance is not maintained, security measures can potentially cause new problems in the form of rights violations or inhumane treatment.

Another obstacle is the limited competence of officers in dealing with the characteristics and special problems of female inmates. Officers not only need technical security skills, but also communication skills, conflict management, psychological approaches, and understanding of women's needs. This ability is needed so that officers can distinguish between situations that require immediate security measures and situations that can be resolved through communication and coaching approaches.

From the perspective of Legal Responsibility Theory, these various obstacles do not necessarily remove the responsibility of prison guards in maintaining the safety of prisoners. Obstacles can be a factor that explains why the implementation of security has not been optimal, but the legal obligation to carry out security remains inherent in officers and correctional institutions. Therefore, obstacles must be placed as a factor that needs to be overcome through institutional policies, not as an excuse to ignore the obligation to provide protection to prisoners.

Meanwhile, based on Legal Protection Theory, the existence of these various obstacles shows the importance of strengthening preventive protection for female prisoners. Protection is not only provided after violence or security breaches, but must start by creating a system that is able to prevent disturbances from occurring. Adding personnel, improving security facilities, strengthening supervision, improving officer competence, and providing a complaint mechanism are part of efforts to realize preventive protection.

Thus, the problem of the safety of female inmates in the Class IIA Labuhan Ruku Prison is basically not only related to the actions of individual inmates and officers, but is a problem related to the capacity and effectiveness of the security system as a whole. Limited human resources, infrastructure, housing capacity, potential conflicts, psychological violence, women's special needs, and early detection mechanisms are a number of factors that need attention. Solving these obstacles requires a comprehensive approach by combining strengthening security, improving the professionalism of officers, fulfilling facilities and infrastructure, and protecting the rights of women prisoners.

In the end, the success of securing female inmates cannot only be measured by the ability of prisons to prevent escapes or riots. A more substantive measure is the extent to which prisons are able to create a safe, orderly, humane, and violence-free environment, while allowing inmates to undergo the coaching process while still obtaining legal protection. With this approach, the function of prison guards is not only as a security implementer, but also as part of the state's mechanism in ensuring the safety and rights of female prisoners during their sentences.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research on the Responsibility of Prison Guards for the Safety of Female Prisoners in Class IIA Prison Labuhan Ruku, it can be concluded that prison guards have an important responsibility in ensuring the security and safety of female prisoners during their sentences. This responsibility is not only repressive in the event of security disturbances, but also preventive through guarding, supervision, examination, early detection, conflict prevention, and providing protection to inmates who are in vulnerable conditions. The implementation of these responsibilities must be guided by laws and regulations, standard operating procedures, principles of professionalism, proportionality, and respect for human rights. Thus, the safety of female inmates is part of the state's responsibility in the implementation of the correctional system.

The implementation of these responsibilities still faces various problems and obstacles, including limited human resources, officer workload, limited security facilities and infrastructure, housing capacity conditions, potential conflicts between inmates, physical and psychological violence, limited early detection, and special needs of female inmates. These factors can affect the effectiveness of supervision and security protection in prisons. Therefore, these constraints cannot be seen as a reason to reduce the responsibility of officers, but must be the basis for strengthening the security system through increasing the number and competence of officers, the provision of adequate security facilities, the strengthening of complaint and early detection mechanisms, and the implementation of a security approach that takes into account the characteristics and special needs of female prisoners.

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