



## Human Rights-Based Correctional Rehabilitation in Juvenile Development: An Empirical Study of the Implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022 in Banda Aceh

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### Abstract

This study examines the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections in the development of juvenile inmates at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh, which still reveals a gap between legal norms and empirical practices. The objective of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of a human rights-based correctional approach in enhancing the personality and independence of juvenile inmates. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with an empirical approach, utilizing primary data obtained through in-depth interviews and observations, as well as secondary data derived from relevant literature and official documents. The findings indicate that the fulfillment of fundamental rights, such as education, healthcare, spiritual guidance, and vocational training, significantly contributes to positive transformations in mindset, attitudes, and behavior. Furthermore, cross-sectoral collaboration strengthens the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. However, implementation remains constrained by limited resources and external social factors. This study concludes that a human rights-based approach is effective in supporting



juvenile rehabilitation, yet requires institutional strengthening, capacity building, and sustained inter-agency collaboration.

*[Penelitian ini mengkaji implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan dalam pembinaan narapidana anak di LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh, yang masih menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan antara norma hukum dan praktik empiris. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis efektivitas pendekatan pemasyarakatan berbasis hak asasi manusia dalam meningkatkan kepribadian dan kemandirian narapidana anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan empiris, memanfaatkan data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi, serta data sekunder yang diambil dari literatur dan dokumen resmi yang relevan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pemenuhan hak-hak dasar, seperti pendidikan, layanan kesehatan, bimbingan rohani, dan pelatihan kejuruan, berkontribusi signifikan terhadap transformasi positif dalam pola pikir, sikap, dan perilaku. Selain itu, kolaborasi lintas sektor memperkuat efektivitas program rehabilitasi. Namun, implementasi masih terkendala oleh keterbatasan sumber daya dan faktor sosial eksternal. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pendekatan berbasis hak asasi manusia efektif dalam mendukung rehabilitasi remaja, namun memerlukan penguatan kelembagaan, pengembangan kapasitas, dan kolaborasi antarlembaga yang berkelanjutan.]*

**Keywords:** Implementation of Law No. 22 of 2022, Juvenile Inmates, Personality Development, Independence.

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## INTRODUCTION

The reality of challenges within the juvenile correctional system in Indonesia reveals significant obstacles in achieving a truly human rights-oriented rehabilitative framework, particularly within *Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA)* (Asandi, 2017). Although the state has shifted its paradigm from a punitive incarceration system toward a rehabilitative approach through Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, its implementation in practice continues to face various structural and cultural constraints. The role of professional civil servants is crucial in ensuring the quality of public services, especially within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, which is responsible for the correctional system. In line with national policy directions, correctional services are expected to be adaptive to contemporary developments, including addressing the specific needs of juvenile inmates. Nevertheless, in practice, there remain uncondusive social environments, limited rehabilitative programs, and persistent risks of recidivism, indicating that rehabilitative objectives have not been fully achieved. Therefore, this reality underscores a gap between the ideal legal framework and its actual implementation.

These challenges become increasingly complex when examined in relation to the characteristics of children as legal subjects who require special considerations in the rehabilitation process. Children in conflict with the law require not only formal legal approaches but also integrated psychological, social, and educational interventions (Sudewo,

2021). Within the context of *LPKA*, suboptimal rehabilitation may result in unsuccessful social reintegration, thereby increasing the likelihood of reoffending. This condition indicates that the correctional system has not yet fully realized its rehabilitative function. Furthermore, limitations in human resources, infrastructure, and the lack of innovation in rehabilitation programs serve as additional barriers. Thus, despite the existence of progressive regulatory frameworks, their operational implementation still requires serious attention and continuous evaluation.

In comparison with practices in several other countries, it is evident that human rights-based approaches in juvenile correctional systems have been more advanced. In countries such as Norway and the Netherlands, juvenile rehabilitation emphasizes restorative and rehabilitative approaches that view children as individuals to be restored rather than punished (Eryansyah, 2021). Rehabilitation programs in these countries are individually tailored, taking into account the psychological, educational, and skill development needs of each child. Moreover, the correctional environment is designed to resemble normal social life in order to minimize psychological pressure. As a result, recidivism rates in these countries are relatively low compared to those that still adopt repressive approaches. This comparison demonstrates that the effectiveness of correctional systems is strongly influenced by a state's commitment to consistently implementing human rights principles (Mohamad & Salleh, 2009).

Conceptually, corrections are understood as an integral component of the criminal justice system, functioning not only as a mechanism of law enforcement but also as an instrument for rehabilitation and social reintegration of inmates, including children. The literature emphasizes that a human rights-based rehabilitative approach requires the fulfillment of fundamental rights of juvenile inmates, such as access to education, healthcare, protection, and optimal personal development. Law Number 22 of 2022 establishes key principles, including humanity, non-discrimination, and independence, as the foundation for correctional practices. However, theoretical studies indicate that although the normative framework is comprehensive, its implementation at the operational level often fails to address the complexity of issues faced by juvenile inmates. Therefore, a gap persists between theory and practice, necessitating further empirical investigation.

In academic literature, personality development and independence are regarded as two fundamental pillars in the rehabilitation process of juvenile inmates (Oktariani et al., 2026). Personality is understood as the entirety of psychological characteristics that shape individual behavior, while independence refers to an individual's capacity to make decisions and take responsibility for their actions (Rahayu, 2025). Effective rehabilitation programs must integrate these two aspects in a balanced manner through a holistic approach. However, numerous studies indicate that the implementation of rehabilitation programs often remains procedural in nature and has yet to address the substantive aspects of behavioral change. This suggests that although theoretical frameworks are well established, practical implementation still requires strengthening in terms of methods, approaches, and program evaluation.

Based on these issues and the gap between normative frameworks and practical implementation, this study aims to empirically analyze the implementation of Law Number

22 of 2022 within the juvenile correctional system, particularly at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*. The primary focus of this research is to examine how the implementation of human rights-based rehabilitation contributes to enhancing the personality and independence of juvenile inmates. In addition, this study seeks to identify the types of rehabilitation programs that have been implemented and to assess their effectiveness in shaping character, legal awareness, and life skills among juvenile inmates. This research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the current conditions of rehabilitation practices while also serving as a basis for evaluating existing policies. Accordingly, the study holds significant relevance for the development of a more humane correctional system.

Beyond its primary objectives, this research is also intended to contribute both theoretically and practically to the development of correctional policies in Indonesia. From a theoretical perspective, it is expected to enrich scholarly discourse on the implementation of human rights-based legal frameworks within the juvenile correctional system. From a practical standpoint, the findings are anticipated to serve as a reference for policymakers, legal practitioners, and correctional officers in formulating more effective rehabilitation strategies. Thus, this study not only focuses on analyzing existing conditions but also offers constructive recommendations for future system improvements. This is particularly important given the dynamic nature of social developments, which necessitates continuous innovation within the correctional system.

The significance of this study is grounded in the argument that the success of the juvenile correctional system is largely determined by the extent to which human rights principles are meaningfully implemented in the rehabilitation process. If rehabilitation efforts remain merely procedural without addressing the psychological, social, and skill-based needs of juvenile inmates, the objectives of rehabilitation cannot be optimally achieved. In this context, personality development and independence emerge as two fundamental aspects that must be developed in a balanced manner to produce individuals who are not only legally aware but also capable of living independently upon reintegration into society. Therefore, this study advances the hypothesis that the effective and human rights-based implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 can significantly enhance the personality and independence of juvenile inmates. Grounded in empirical evidence and clearly defined research objectives, this study is essential for strengthening the juvenile correctional system in Indonesia.

## **METHOD**

The object of this study focuses on the phenomenon of implementing Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections within the context of the rehabilitation of juvenile inmates at *Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas II Banda Aceh*. The phenomenon under examination includes how human rights-based rehabilitation is applied to enhance the personality and independence of juvenile inmates, as well as the various challenges encountered in practice. The primary issues identified include the suboptimal implementation of rehabilitation programs, limited facilities and infrastructure, and social environmental factors that may influence the success of the rehabilitation process. In addition, there are challenges in ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of juvenile inmates as

stipulated in statutory regulations. This phenomenon is important to examine as it reflects a gap between established legal norms and the realities of implementation. Accordingly, this study seeks to provide an empirical overview of the actual conditions of the juvenile rehabilitation system at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*.

This study employs a qualitative research design with a descriptive approach (Sujarweni, 2014), aiming to provide an in-depth and comprehensive depiction of the phenomenon under investigation without manipulating variables. This approach is selected for its capacity to offer a broader understanding of the dynamics involved in the implementation of human rights-based correctional policies. The data utilized in this study consist of both primary and secondary sources. Primary data are obtained through direct interviews with informants who are closely associated with the implementation of juvenile rehabilitation at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*, particularly concerning issues related to the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022. Meanwhile, secondary data are derived from relevant literature sources, including statutory regulations, books, academic journals, and official documents related to corrections, juvenile inmates, personality development, and independence. The integration of these data sources is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research object.

The participants in this study serve as the primary sources of information and are selected purposively based on their relevance to the research topic. The informants include several parties directly involved in the rehabilitation process of juvenile inmates at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*. The first informant is the Head of *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*, who holds a strategic role in institutional management and policymaking. The second informant comprises correctional officers or community guidance counselors who interact directly with juvenile inmates in the implementation of rehabilitation programs. The third informant consists of the juvenile inmates themselves, who are the central subjects of this study and provide firsthand perspectives on their experiences during the rehabilitation process. Additional informants may include educators, vocational training instructors, and other relevant stakeholders who contribute to the rehabilitation process. The selection of these informants is intended to obtain diverse and comprehensive data.

The research process is conducted through several systematic stages utilizing various data collection techniques. The primary techniques employed include in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviews are conducted directly with informants to obtain detailed information regarding the implementation of rehabilitation programs, the challenges encountered, and the efforts made to enhance the personality and independence of juvenile inmates. Observations are carried out by directly examining rehabilitation activities within the environment of *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* to gain a realistic understanding of field conditions. Additionally, documentation techniques are used to collect data in the form of archives, activity reports, and official documents relevant to the study. The combination of these three techniques enables the researcher to obtain more accurate and in-depth data. Thus, the data collection process is conducted systematically to support the validity of the research findings.

The data analysis technique in this study adopts the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman. The analysis process is carried out through several stages,

namely data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification. Data reduction is performed by filtering and simplifying the collected data to align with the research focus. Subsequently, the reduced data are presented in the form of descriptive narratives to facilitate understanding of the research findings. The next stage involves drawing conclusions based on patterns and relationships identified within the data. To ensure data validity, this study employs source triangulation techniques by comparing, correlating, and confirming information from various sources. Data are collected through in-depth interviews and participant observation, resulting in more objective and reliable information. Accordingly, the data analysis process is conducted systematically to produce valid and reliable findings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 in the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Inmates

The findings indicate that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* has been carried out through various rehabilitation programs oriented toward fulfilling the rights of juvenile inmates. Based on interviews with the Head of the Education and Community Guidance Subsection, the implementation of Article 12 serves as the primary foundation for designing rehabilitation programs, particularly in the areas of education, healthcare, and the development of the children’s potential.

Field observations reveal the existence of personality development activities, such as religious instruction and psychological counseling, as well as independence development through vocational training programs, including agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts. In addition, activity documentation demonstrates collaboration with external institutions, such as the Education Office and *Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DP3A)*, in supporting the fulfillment of juvenile inmates’ educational rights. Thus, the implementation of the regulation has been realized in the form of systematic and structured programs.

An explanation of these findings suggests that the implementation of rehabilitation programs is not merely administrative in nature but also directed toward the comprehensive development of the individual capacities of juvenile inmates. Interview results reveal that the fulfillment of children’s rights is regarded as an integral part of a sustainable rehabilitation strategy. Observations further indicate that juvenile inmates participate enthusiastically in learning activities, particularly in home schooling–based education programs supported by adaptive curricula and the involvement of external educators.

**Table 1.** Forms of Implementation and Dynamics of Rehabilitation Programs

Aspect	Program Implementation	Field Findings	Implications
Regulation	Article 12 as the basis for rehabilitation	Programs are systematically designed	Legal certainty
Education	Home schooling & adaptive curriculum	High participation	Continuity of education

Aspect	Program Implementation	Field Findings	Implications
Personality	Counseling & religious development	Positive behavioral changes	Emotional stability
Independence	Vocational skills training	Active engagement	Work readiness
Collaboration	Cooperation with the Education Office & <i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DP3A)</i>	More diverse programs	Increased effectiveness
Constraints	Limited human resources & facilities	Programs not yet optimal	Need for strengthening

Based on Table 1, it is evident that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 encompasses various integrated aspects of rehabilitation, ranging from the regulatory foundation to program execution in practice. The educational aspect demonstrates a high level of participation, indicating the effectiveness of an adaptive curriculum approach in ensuring the continuity of learning for juvenile inmates.

In terms of personality and independence, field findings reveal positive behavioral changes and active participation of juvenile inmates in training activities. This suggests that the rehabilitation programs are not merely normative in nature but also generate tangible impacts on individual development.

However, the table also highlights the presence of structural constraints, particularly the limitations in human resources and facilities, which affect the optimization of program implementation. In this context, collaboration with external institutions emerges as a key factor in enhancing implementation effectiveness.

The relationship between description and explanation indicates a gap between legal norms and their practical implementation. Although the regulatory framework has been implemented progressively, challenges remain in technical and operational aspects. Observations show that the limited number of educators and inadequate facilities result in some programs not being fully implemented.

On the other hand, the findings also point to a paradigm shift toward a more humane approach in rehabilitation. Based on interview results, officers no longer perceive juvenile inmates as objects of punishment but rather as subjects of rehabilitation. This is reflected in more communicative interactions and increased participation of juvenile inmates in various programs.

Further analysis indicates that this humanistic approach contributes to the creation of a more conducive institutional environment. Juvenile inmates feel more valued, which enhances their engagement and reduces the potential for internal conflict. Nevertheless, challenges persist in terms of consistency in implementation and the influence of external factors, such as the social backgrounds of the juvenile inmates.

Moreover, cross-sectoral collaboration plays a crucial role in supporting the implementation of the regulation. The involvement of institutions such as the Education Office and *Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DP3A)* has proven to

improve both the quality and diversity of rehabilitation programs, while also addressing internal resource limitations.

Overall, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* demonstrates progressive, humanistic, and collaborative characteristics. However, to achieve optimal effectiveness, further strengthening is required in technical aspects, consistency of implementation, and sustained support from multiple stakeholders.

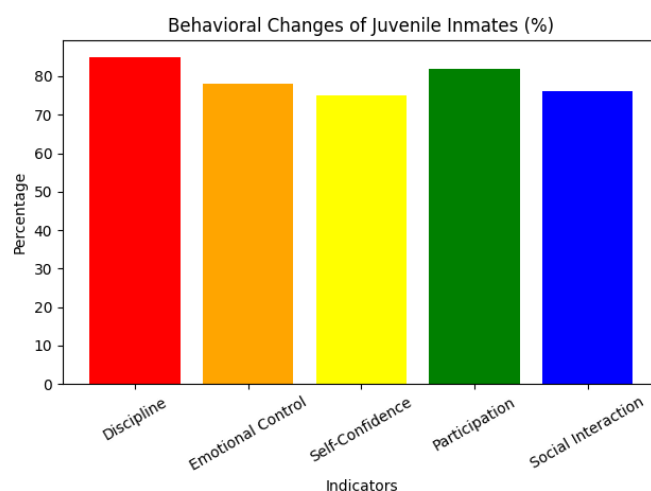
### Personality Development of Juvenile Inmates

The findings indicate that personality development for juvenile inmates at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* is implemented through a comprehensive approach encompassing mental, moral, and spiritual dimensions. Based on interview results, juvenile inmates receive psychological assistance and regular religious guidance as part of the character-building process.

Observations reveal that religious activities, counseling sessions, and moral value education have been integrated into the daily lives of juvenile inmates. In addition, activity documentation shows the existence of legal awareness programs and facilitated family visits, both of which contribute to maintaining emotional stability. Thus, personality development is carried out through a humanistic approach oriented toward the needs of juvenile inmates.

Data analysis further indicates that the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of juvenile inmates is closely associated with improvements in personality development. Interview findings suggest that a humane approach combined with psychological support enhances the self-confidence of juvenile inmates. Observations also demonstrate positive behavioral changes, including increased discipline, improved emotional regulation, and more active participation in religious and social activities.

**Graph 1.** Changes in the behavior of foster children based on observation



Graph 1 illustrates a significant improvement across various indicators of juvenile inmates' personality development. The most notable increases are observed in discipline (85%) and participation in activities (82%), indicating the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs in fostering positive behavioral structures. Meanwhile, aspects such as emotional regulation and social interaction have also shown considerable improvement, suggesting that

the applied psychological and social approaches have enhanced the adaptive capacities of juvenile inmates.

The relationship between description and explanation highlights the strategic role of personality development in addressing rehabilitation challenges, particularly in reducing the risk of recidivism. The research data indicate that positive behavioral change serves as a key indicator of successful rehabilitation outcomes.

However, observations also reveal challenges stemming from external factors, such as societal stigma and the diverse social backgrounds of juvenile inmates. This suggests that the success of personality development programs is not solely dependent on institutional interventions but also on environmental support following the reintegration of juvenile inmates into society.

The findings further indicate that the rehabilitation approach has integrated psychological and spiritual dimensions simultaneously. Counseling programs are not only focused on resolving emotional issues but also on fostering adaptive mindsets. Structured religious activities function as a medium for self-reflection, while the involvement of professional personnel enhances the quality of psychological support.

Further analysis demonstrates that this integrated approach has a positive impact on the psychological well-being of juvenile inmates, including reduced stress levels and increased self-awareness. Additionally, juvenile inmates exhibit more cooperative social interactions and greater engagement in rehabilitation programs.

Overall, personality development at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* has made a significant contribution to behavioral change among juvenile inmates. Nevertheless, to achieve sustainable outcomes, external support is required to reduce social stigma and strengthen the reintegration process of juvenile inmates into society.

### **Implementation and Impact of Juvenile Rehabilitation from the Perspective of Modern Corrections**

The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* has moved toward a correctional approach that positions juvenile inmates as subjects of rehabilitation who must be restored. The shift in orientation from a repressive to a rehabilitative approach is reflected in programs that emphasize the fulfillment of children's fundamental rights (Lestiawati & Syah, 2025; Raharjo & Fathonah, 2025). Education, spiritual development, and vocational training are not merely implemented as administrative obligations (Harahap et al., 2026), but as instruments for reconstructing the identity of juvenile inmates (Fazila et al., 2025). Nevertheless, field conditions indicate that implementation has not been fully uniform, particularly in terms of program quality. Thus, while the policy direction is appropriate, further strengthening is required to achieve optimal outcomes.

The implementation of this policy demonstrates that the success of rehabilitation largely depends on the institution's ability to integrate humanistic values into daily practices. Systematically designed programs will not yield maximum impact without the support of high-quality interactions between officers and juvenile inmates (Oktariani et al., 2026). In this context, more communicative and participatory approaches are essential in creating a

conducive rehabilitation environment. However, limitations in the number of professional personnel and supporting facilities remain obstacles to maintaining program consistency. This indicates that the success of rehabilitation is determined not only by policy but also by the availability and readiness of institutional resources.

A comparison with previous studies reveals progress in the juvenile rehabilitation system in Indonesia. Earlier research often highlighted the dominance of security-oriented approaches that limited the effectiveness of rehabilitation, whereas this study identifies innovations such as home schooling-based education programs and cross-sectoral collaboration. These developments reflect a serious effort to improve the correctional system. Accordingly, the findings demonstrate that the correctional system is not static but continues to evolve in response to changing needs and societal demands.

In a global context, the approach implemented at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* aligns with correctional systems in developed countries such as Norway. In such contexts, corrections emphasize rehabilitation by placing the individual at the center of the process. However, differences remain in the level of facility support and the quality of human resources, which are still more advanced in those countries. This suggests that although Indonesia's policy direction aligns with international standards, its implementation requires further strengthening to achieve comparable outcomes.

The fulfillment of juvenile inmates' rights within the rehabilitation process plays a crucial role in shaping their personality and independence (Hakimuddin et al., 2025). When fundamental rights are adequately met, juvenile inmates tend to exhibit more positive behavioral changes, such as increased self-confidence and improved emotional regulation (Ridhandi & Soge, 2025). This demonstrates that a human rights-based approach influences not only legal aspects but also psychological and social dimensions (Kusumah et al., 2025). Therefore, the fulfillment of rights constitutes a fundamental foundation for effective rehabilitation.

When linked to previous research, these findings reveal a shift in the conceptualization of juvenile rehabilitation. Earlier studies tended to separate personality development from independence, whereas this study shows that both aspects operate simultaneously and reinforce one another. This integrated approach enables more comprehensive personal transformation among juvenile inmates. Thus, a holistic rehabilitation model is more effective in preparing individuals for reintegration into society.

In practice, countries such as the Netherlands have developed integrated rehabilitation systems that combine education, psychological therapy, and vocational training within a unified framework (Mufty, 2025). This demonstrates that the success of rehabilitation is strongly influenced by the degree of program integration. Compared to *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh*, such integration is still in the developmental stage. Nevertheless, the existing policy direction reflects a clear movement toward a more comprehensive system, indicating significant potential for further improvement through enhanced program integration.

The impact of rehabilitation is evident not only in behavioral changes observed during the period of institutionalization but also in the preparedness of juvenile inmates to reintegrate into society (Gorda et al., 2025). The skills acquired during rehabilitation serve

as essential capital for life after release (Zaki & Anwar, 2022). However, the success of this transition is highly influenced by external conditions, such as societal acceptance and the availability of employment opportunities. This underscores that rehabilitation cannot be separated from the broader social context.

The challenges encountered in implementing rehabilitation indicate that the correctional system still requires stronger support from multiple stakeholders (Pebriyanti et al., 2025). Limited facilities, a shortage of professional personnel, and persistent social stigma toward juvenile inmates hinder the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts (Agnelisa et al., 2026). Therefore, more coordinated efforts among correctional institutions, government agencies, and society are necessary to address these challenges. Such collaboration is essential to ensure that rehabilitation processes are both effective and sustainable.

Based on the overall findings, strengthening the juvenile correctional system requires improvements in the quality of human resources, the development of innovative rehabilitation programs, and enhanced cross-sectoral collaboration. Furthermore, lessons from other countries highlight the importance of investing in facilities and professional personnel to support successful rehabilitation. Accordingly, reform efforts should not be limited to internal institutional improvements but must also involve broader stakeholder engagement to establish a more effective correctional system in the future.

## CONCLUSION

The most prominent finding of this study reveals that the success of juvenile rehabilitation at *LPKA Kelas II Banda Aceh* is not solely determined by the existence of rehabilitation programs, but rather by the extent to which human rights are fulfilled, which directly influences the transformation of personality and independence among juvenile inmates. The findings highlight a significant insight: when the fundamental rights of juvenile inmates—such as education, healthcare, spiritual development, and vocational training—are optimally fulfilled, substantial changes occur in their mindset and behavior. Juvenile inmates no longer perceive themselves as marginalized individuals, but instead as individuals with the potential to develop and contribute to society. This finding underscores that a human rights-based correctional approach is not merely a normative concept, but a key determinant of effective rehabilitation within the juvenile correctional system.

This study makes a significant contribution both theoretically and practically to the development of legal and human rights scholarship, particularly in the context of juvenile corrections. From a theoretical perspective, the study reinforces the paradigm that the fulfillment of human rights constitutes a fundamental element in the rehabilitation process and highlights the importance of integrating personality development and independence as a holistic approach. From a practical standpoint, the study provides a concrete illustration of the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2022 at the operational level, while also emphasizing the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration in supporting successful rehabilitation. Furthermore, this study offers an empirical reference for policymakers in formulating more effective strategies to enhance the quality of the juvenile correctional system in Indonesia.

This study also presents opportunities for further research, particularly in expanding the scope and depth of analysis. As the research focuses on a single location, it opens the possibility for comparative studies across various *LPKA* institutions in Indonesia to obtain a broader understanding of correctional policy implementation. In addition, future research may adopt a longitudinal approach to examine the sustainability of rehabilitation outcomes after juvenile inmates reintegrate into society. More in-depth studies on external factors, such as the role of family and societal acceptance, also represent important areas for further exploration. Therefore, this study not only provides empirical findings but also establishes a foundation for more comprehensive future research.

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### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT**

The contributions of each author to this study are as follows: AW, was responsible for conceptualization and drafting the initial manuscript; SR and DS conducted data collection and analysis; CM, contributed to methodology and validation; MN, assisted in interpreting the results; FZ carried out the final review and editing of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final version of the article.

### **AI USAGE STATEMENT**

In the preparation of this article, the authors made limited use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools to assist with language refinement and editorial improvements. All content, analyses, and conclusions remain the sole responsibility of the authors.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the research and publication of this article.

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