

GUIDANCE OF PRISONERS IN PENITENTIARY

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Info Artikel	Abstract
<p>Received: 26/09/2020 Revised: 03/07/2020 Accepted: 24/08/2020</p> <p>Keywords: Prisoners, Corrections.</p>	<p><i>The prison system that emphasizes the elements of revenge and detention accompanied by a "prison house" institution is gradually seen as a system and means that are not in line with the concept of rehabilitation and social reintegration, so that prisoners are aware of their mistakes, In the correctional system, prisoners, children Penitentiary students have the right to get spiritual and physical guidance, and their rights are guaranteed to carry out worship, deal with outsiders, both families and other parties, and obtain information both print and electronic media obtain proper education and so on. Formulation of the problem How guidance prisoners. Objective To find out the guiding of prisoners in a penitentiary. The method used in this research is a sociological juridical approach, which is a research approach that looks at and examines the laws and regulations related to the problem and connects the reality that occurs in the field. That the implementation of inmate training is carried out based on a penal system which is a guidance to the prisoners' personalities carried out by a coaching program with forms of guidance in the form of religious education, general education, skills courses, recreation, sports, arts and work training.</i></p>
<p>Kata Kunci: Narapidana, Pembinaan.</p> <p>P-ISSN: 1412-310x E-ISSN: 2656-3797</p>	<p>Abstrak</p> <p>Sistem lapas yang mengedepankan unsur balas dendam dan penahanan yang disertai dengan institusi "rumah lapas" lambat laun dipandang sebagai sistem dan sarana yang tidak sejalan dengan konsep rehabilitasi dan reintegrasi sosial, sehingga narapidana sadar akan kesalahannya, Dalam sistem masyarakat, narapidana, anak-anak santri berhak mendapatkan bimbingan rohani dan jasmani, dan haknya dijamin untuk melaksanakan ibadah, berurusan dengan pihak luar, baik keluarga maupun pihak lain, serta memperoleh informasi baik yang diperoleh media cetak maupun elektronik secara layak. pendidikan dan sebagainya. Rumusan Masalah Bagaimana Pembinaan Narapidana di Lapas. Tujuan Untuk mengetahui pembinaan narapidana di Lapas di. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan yuridis sosiologis, yaitu pendekatan penelitian yang melihat dan menelaah peraturan perundang-undangan yang terkait dengan masalah dan menghubungkan dengan kenyataan yang terjadi di lapangan. Bahwa penyelenggaraan pembinaan narapidana dilaksanakan berdasarkan sistem masyarakat yang merupakan pembinaan kepribadian narapidana dilaksanakan dengan program pembinaan dengan bentuk pembinaan berupa pendidikan agama, pendidikan umum, kursus keterampilan, rekreasi, olah raga, seni dan pelatihan kerja.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state based on Pancasila new thoughts about the criminal function are no longer just deterrence, but also an effort to rehabilitate and reintegrate social prisoners who have given birth to a

guiding system that has been around for more than thirty years called the penal system¹. Religious development has a dual function, in addition to fulfilling obligations as religious people, as well as therapy to form personalities that are in accordance with the norms of religious life and Dwidja community 2006: 152).

No longer desires to no longer commit a crime and return to being a citizen who is responsible for themselves, their families and their environment². Therefore its implementation cannot be separated from the development of a general conception of punishment³.

A conviction process carried out by the court of several key instruments used as a strong Guideline for convicting a convicted person involved in a case that has been convicted by a court of which is a prison sentence⁴.

Prisoners are not an object, but a subject that is no different from other humans, who at any time can make mistakes or mistakes that can be subject to criminal. Correctional institutions as the spearhead of the implementation of cover is a place to achieve these goals through education, rehabilitation and reintegration. In line with the role of the penitentiary, it is appropriate for correctional officers who carry out the task of fostering and securing inmates, prison in this law is determined as a functional official of law enforcement⁵.

The treatment of prisoners based on the prison system is different from the penal system based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which is the final part of the guidance system. Basically prisoners as human beings and human resources must be treated humanely in an integrated coaching system, for that the role of prison officers as educators is very important in order to achieve the expected coaching goals as they should.

PROBLEMS

Based on the background described above, the problem can be formulated as follows:

How is the formation of prisoners in Class II A Penitentiary in Padang?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objectives to be achieved are:

To find out the formation of prisoners in a penitentiary in class II A penitentiary in Padang.

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

The method used in this research is a sociological juridical approach, which is a research approach that looks at and examines the laws and regulations related to the problem and connects the reality that occurs in the field.

DISCUSSION

Guidance of Prisoners in Class

The definition of prisoners is generally explained by the Big Indonesian Dictionary, namely: A prisoner is a person who is convicted based on a court decision that obtains a permanent legal ruling⁶. It can be said that a person can be said to be a convict if he has obtained a permanent legal decision.

In carrying out criminal sanctions the placement of prisoners is very important to be considered to achieve correctional goals. This is because if inmates are united with other inmates whose cases are different, there will be negative effects. The classification of prisoners in the Class IIA Penitentiary in Padang by age is as follows:

¹ Dwidja Priyatno, 2006, *Sistem Pelaksanaan Pidana Penjara di Indonesia*, Bandung: Refika Aditama. p.180

² Ibid, p.83

³ Adi Sujatno, 2008. *Pencerahan di Balik Penjara*, Jakarta: Teraju, p.1

⁴ Ibid, p.180

⁵ Ibid, p.5

⁶ W.J.S. Purwadarminta. 1984. *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka

1. The group of children, those who are under 18 years.
2. Youth groups are those aged 18-21 years.
3. Adults are those who are above 21 years old.

Prisoners in Penitentiary matters relating to the interests of prisoners must be considered, because it is one of the things that brings or makes a prisoner aware of the actions he does. One of the most important things is the effort to implement human rights protection among inmates carried out by looking at the age level. For adult prisoners are given the right to education and teaching, the right to acquire skills and the right to be able to enter the community with the skills they have, while inmate prisoners are given the right to education and teaching, the right to counseling that is considered important for the period front of them.

In an effort to protect and implement human rights for prisoners, Padang Class IIA Penitentiary officers try to establish a system within the Padang Class IIA Penitentiary environment that supports the implementation of these human rights. The steps taken are classifying inmates at the Class IIA Penitentiary in Padang. This classification is intended so that the implementation of the granting of rights will be easier, both classification of the sexes, criminal acts committed. The following classification table

Prisoners at the Klas IIA Penitentiary in Padang: Crimes cannot be seen from the cause alone, but we must look at the factors that have a role in the occurrence of a crime, such as hereditary office, psychiatric factors and educational factors. And also the people who commit the crime are caused by encouragement from within and encouragement from outside.

So it can be said why people commit crimes is because of the actions and reactions of the basic qualities possessed by each person who gets an internal and external impulse that continues to occur throughout life until that person commits a crime. The point is we see the human nature of those actions and reactions, namely to prevent, detain and stop deviations from the norms of people's lives.

1. Learning Skills

For prisoners who are considered talented and capable and may benefit their future after returning to the community, skills courses can be given. These skills courses can take the form of welding, furniture, painting, handicrafts / engraving, electricity and agriculture. In providing these skills the Penitentiary brings in Instructors from relevant agencies or cooperates with third parties. The implementation can be done inside the Penitentiary or outside the Penitentiary by escorting the Penitentiary officers.

2. Recreation

Recreation is given to prisoners to foster a sense of trust in themselves, can be grateful for the grace of God Almighty as the creator. Recreation can take the form of visits to other Penitentiaries in West Sumatra, for example in the context of holding sports and MTQ matches between prisoners in West Sumatra which are held once every two years and where they are always exchanged.

3. Sports

All prisoners are given the opportunity to exercise. Morning gym activities Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Other sports such as volleyball, table tennis, badminton and chess are organized according to the schedule set by the Penitentiary Officer.

4. Art

To channel prisoners' talents in the arts, the Penitentiary provides art equipment. This art in addition to entertainment for inmates as well as a place to develop the talents possessed by prisoners to be more proficient and channel their talents and hobbies.

Also every August 17 after the flag ceremony and remission reading, the Penitentiary provides entertainment This is done routinely twice a month. Extra mural guidance that is carried out at LAPAS is called assimilation, which is the process of correcting prisoners who have fulfilled certain requirements by blending them into people's lives. Extensive guidance is also carried out by BAPAS called integration, which is the process of guiding prisoners who have met certain requirements to live and be back in the community with BAPAS guidance and supervision.

Guidance by BAPAS is carried out on:

a. Convicted conditional.

Inmate. Criminal children and State children who get parole or leave before release:

- b. Children of the State who, based on court rulings, provide guidance to foster parents or social agencies.
- c. Children of the State based on the decision of the minister or official within the designated Directorate General of Corrections, the guidance is submitted by foster parents or social bodies and
- d. Children who, based on a court order, have their guidance returned to their parents or guardians. (article 6 paragraph (3))

Guidance by the National Development Planning Board (BAPAS) to State children based on a court decision, guidance is given to foster parents or social agencies, because the guidance is still the responsibility of the government. With regard to State children who, based on the decision of the minister or officials within the designated directorate general of prisons, the guidance is given to foster parents or social bodies, guidance is still carried out by BAPAS because the child is still a State child. Guidance by BAPAS to children based on court decision, guidance is returned to parents or guardians as long as there is a request from parents or guardians to BAPAS.

As a note of the guidance and guidance of correctional fostered citizens carried out by correctional officers ("correctional officers" are correctional officers who carry out the task of guiding, securing and guiding prisoners.

Correctional officers are functional law enforcement officers who carry out the duties of guiding, securing and guiding prisoners. Functional officials are appointed and dismissed by the minister (now the minister of law and human rights d / h Minister of Justice) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Penitentiary which is the final part of the criminal justice system in the criminal justice system is an integral part of the integrated criminal justice system. Thus, correctional services both in terms of systems, institutions, ways of formation, and correctional officers, are an inseparable part of a series of law enforcement processes⁷.

Correctional process⁸. Corrections are a therapeutic process when inmates enter a correctional facility that feels out of harmony with the surrounding community. The penitentiary system also assumes that the nature of breaking the law by correctional fostered citizens is a reflection of the existence of a broken relationship of life. Life and livelihood between the person concerned with the surrounding community. This means that the factors causing the occurrence of unlawful acts rests on these 3 aspects.

Correctional officers as servants of the State and public servants are obliged to live and practice the task of correcting the penitentiary with full responsibility. In carrying out correctional facilitation activities that are effective, effective and effective, officers must have professional abilities, and moral integration⁹.

CONCLUSIONS

That the implementation of prisoners 'training is carried out based on a penal system which is a guidance to the prisoners' personalities organized by a coaching program with forms of guidance in the form of religious education, general education, skills courses, recreation, sports, arts and work training. The coaching program must be carried out in a planned and continuous manner so that the prisoner is personally affected because of his interactions within the Penitentiary.

SUGGESTIONS

To achieve a good coaching system, participation does not only come from the officers, but also from the community besides the prisoners themselves, in an effort to provide participation, a correctional officer always acts in accordance with the principles of the correctional facility. A correctional officer can only be considered participating if he is able to show attitudes, actions and policies in reflecting the protection of both the community and the prisoners

⁷ Dwidja Priyatno, *Op.Cit*, p.106

⁸ Adi Sujatno , *Op.Cit*, p.130

⁹Ibid, p.133

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