

# Efforts to Fulfill the Right of Rehabilitation For Female Defendant (Study at Lapas Iia Women's Prison in Palembang)

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## ABSTRACT

The development of imprisonment into penitentiary is set out in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. The penal system makes the punishment or punishment system better for prisoners if previously the punishment was given to make criminals suffer and retaliation for crimes committed, but the correctional pattern existing in the penitentiary system put forward improvements to the perpetrators of crimes who served their sentences in the penitentiary. The problem of overcapacity becomes an interesting feature when talking about correctional facilities how the correctional patterns provide guidance to citizens of Binan in addressing existing problems in correctional institutions themselves, so researchers want to examine in depth related to the forms and efforts to fulfill the rehabilitation rights for women fostered in Lapas Klas Iia Palembang as a form of coaching is done in prison. This research is a normative study supported by field data in the form of empirical data by first looking at the legislation relating to correctional, inmates' formation and types of rehabilitation rights then looking at the application of the existing rules in the effort to fulfill rehabilitation rights and their applications in the field especially in Palembang Iia Class Correctional Institution, then the data is processed into primary and secondary data in the completion of this study. The need for good coordination efforts for prison staff in addressing the problem of over capacity, class Iia women's prisons in Palembang has a capacity of 151 people while the number of prisoners who are in *Lapas Perempuan* (Women Penitentiary) is 391 people and 44 prisoners, so that it can be seen how the efforts of prison officers to make all prison prisoners get appropriate training and rehabilitation rights, then good performance from officers and family support so that coaching is carried out and can be done by all fostered residents.

**Keywords:** *rehabilitation, fostered citizens, women*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The correctional system in Indonesia is always changing from year to year. Before the existence of a correctional system, prisoners were put in prison as a means of revenge from society and the Country. However, the correctional system is no longer applied; currently, the penitentiary is a means of guidance for prisoner. Penitentiary is a place or place to carry out guidance for prisoners and correctional students based on the provisions of Article 1 of Law no. 12 of 1995 About Correctional. Penitentiary, hereinafter referred to as LAPAS, has several objectives, one of which is to form Fostered Citizen to become fully human, aware of their mistakes, improve themselves and they do not repeat criminal acts so that they are acceptable again by

the society and can play an active role in development and can live naturally as good and responsible citizens [1] [2]. The correctional system in Indonesia is intended for anyone, both children and adults, as well as men and women. The issue of *Over Capacity* in state detention centers (detention centers) and correctional facilities (prisons) is still an interesting thing to be discussed and all products of legislation almost inevitably lead to punishment, namely imprisonment. Thus, detention center and prison are always filled with detainees and prisoners continuously and very rarely there are house arrest and city detainees. In connection with the reason, the role of all parties is needed in overcoming the problem in terms of reducing the density of prisoners and prisoners as well as in-depth thinking to overcome this problem. It requires the contribution of many parties not only from the government but the role of the society is also needed as a place of

access when prisoners leave after undergoing their sentence, whether society accepts or rejects someone who has been in the prison returning to society [3]. In the settlement of criminal cases, for example, women who are in conflict with the law, are not accompanied by a companion and/or legal advisor are found in practice. There are still many women as defendants who are not accompanied by legal advisors, and / or judges do not appoint/give opportunities to be assisted by legal advisors. Women as defendants are often accompanied by alternating legal advisors so that they do not get maximum legal assistance [4]

The policy of government, through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017, provided a number of commitments to add special prisons for women. This commitment was made to provide protection for women who are in detention because in 2017 there were only three prisons that specifically accommodate women. [5]. This is considered very good due to women have different needs from men so that their own place is needed that is more supportive of women's lives during they are in detention. Moreover, it has been planned that there is an increase in the budget for the development of prisons which will be included within budget in 2019. The regulation regarding the right of women in detention have been adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations in 2010, namely *the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non Women Offenders* or known as *The Bangkok Rules*. *The Bangkok Rules* provide a number of joint rules that should be enforced for both women who are normal and women with special needs (pregnant women, women with drug problems and women with disabilities) in detention. *The Bangkok Rules* also regulate the fulfillment of the rights of prisoners [6] All these regulations should be the concern of the Government due to the constitution guarantees human rights for all citizens. This can be seen from the existence of a particular chapter in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which regulates human rights. One of them is the right to continue descendant as regulated in Article 28B, that "everyone has the right to form a family and continue descendant through a legal marriage". Constitutionally, it should be the responsibility of the state to implement policies in laws and regulations that protect and support the fulfillment of these rights. In addition, there is the right to get a decent life in the form of food and drink that supports the life of every citizen, including in prisons [7]. The government as state administrator has not given priority to the problems of women in prisons specifically as seen from the budget proposed for the development of prisons and detention centers, although it has been increased, it is not sufficient so that sometimes it is difficult to implement the protection of women's rights in prisons. The fact that happened in the field, it was found that a number of prisons even had to wait for the arrival of fellow observers of the rights of prisoners to gain assistance in the form of a number of proper food needs for the fostered citizens, and sometimes even collect donations from employees in these prisons to simply add food. This means that the state has not really

become a comfortable shelter for the fostered citizens, especially women. Apart from the budget that has not been maximized, there are economic problems which also result in the number of female prisoner is increasing. Due to they are forced to undertake criminal acts in order to continue their life while the state is not ready to provide a decent living and decent work for citizens [8]. Sociologically, in several women's prisons, it was found that the most cases committed by these prisoners were narcotic cases. In the Class IIA Tanjunggusta Women's Prison, for example, 364 of the 454 fostered citizens were convicted in narcotics cases. Likewise, in the Class IIA Women's Prison, Bandung, from the approximately 400 prisoners, 70 percent or three-fourths of the occupants of their room blocks are convicted of narcotic cases. From the two prisons, the majority of prisoners who serving sentences due to the narcotics is narcotic dealers in small scale and large scale who are carried out either because of awareness or due to compulsion of unsupportive economic conditions [9] [10]

The excess total of prisoners is also experienced in the class II of prison in Palembang. This can be seen from the table below

Table 1 Total of Detainees and Prisoners in Class Iia Palembang in 2019

Month	Total of Adult Detainees	Total of child Detainees	Total of Adult Prisoners	Total of Child Prisoners
July	58	0	476	3
August	51	0	462	4
September	81	0	475	5
October	38	0	462	4
November	44	0	448	4
December	44	0	461	4

Source: Ditjenpas go.id

Based on the table above, it can be indicated that there has been a fluctuation in the total of detainees and prisoners in the Class II a Palembang prison which had a capacity of 151 people, while the detainees and prisoners were 509 people over there. On the other hand, guaranteeing the rights of prisoners and detainees is a form of protection of human rights in terms of the right to freedom and the rights of convicts in the form of arrest and detention arbitrary is a serious violation of human dignity, which until nowadays many victims have experienced it. These rights are contained in Article 3 and 9 UDHR 1948 and Article 9 and 11 ICCPR 1966. There are various instruments of international human rights related to the protection of the human rights of people who are deprived of their freedom. In various instruments of human rights associated with detention, a distinction is made between those convicted of violating the law and those awaiting justice. The previous group is called as sentenced prisoners (*prisoner*), while the latest group is called detainees (*detainee*), however this distinction is not applicable

equally to all instruments. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners {SMR}[9], although applicable to both categories, it merely uses the term *prisoners* and then it divides them into (*convicted*) detainees and the (*unconvicted*.) The SMR was accepted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held in Geneva in 1955 and approved by the Economic and Social Council with Resolution 663 C (XXIX) on 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) on 13 May 1977. In relation to this rule, there are ninety-five points of rules governing the treatment of the prisoners, such as food, clothing, personal hygiene, exercise and sports, health services, information to and complaints by prisoners, in relation with the outside world, books, religion, storage of wealth assets of prisoners, notification of death, illness, transfer and so on, personal institutions, special privileges, employment, education and recreation, social relations and aftercare, prisoners who are crazy and mentally abnormal, prisoners who are detained or are awaiting justice, prisoners civilian to people who are arrested or detained without accusation [10]. The treatment of each fostered citizen or prisoner is determined by the existing rules relating to the classification of correctional facilities with a guidance pattern adjusted to the field condition but it is still guided by the applicable rules associated to correctional facilities.[11]

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

- a. *The correctional system* is an order regarding the direction and boundaries and methods of guiding the Correctional Fostered Citizens based on Pancasila which is carried out in an integrated manner between the supervisor, those who are fostered, and the society to improve the quality of the Correctional Fostered Citizens in order to realize the mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the society, can actively participate in development, and can live naturally as good and responsible citizens
- b. *Prisoners* are those who are convicted and are serving lost punishment of independence in LAPAS while Fostered Citizens are Prisoners, Correctional Students, and Correctional Clients, *prisoners* are convicts who are currently serving a lost punishment of independence in Correctional Facility.
- c. *Punishment* can be interpreted as the stage of determining sanctions and also the stage of giving sanctions in criminal law. The word of punishment is also interpreted as punishment (penalty). Punishment as an act against a criminal can be justified normally, not primarily because it has positive consequences for the convicted person, the victim and also other people in society.

## 3. METHODS

This study was an Empirical Juridical Research (*Field Research*). The aim of this research was to explain in detail about the implementation of The Efforts to Fulfill The Right of Rehabilitation for Women Guided Residents in Palembang Class IIa Prison. Furthermore, the primary data analysis obtained was carried out using the *statute approach* which was used by using legislation and regulations especially the legal products related to women's issues that are positioned on the law and regulations related to guidance in correctional facility, It also uses the Legislative Approach because what will be further investigated are various legal rules that become the focus and also the central theme of the study. The sociological-juridical / social law culture is also needed in analyzing the fulfillment of rehabilitation rights for women guided residents. Proportionally, it was used to study a legal processes, in term of the legal is viewed from the reality, because social facts can be explained with legal assistance and legal principles that can be explained with the help of social facts with the study area of Effort to fulfill the right rehabilitation for fostered citizens are focused on the Prison of IIa Class in Palembang

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1. The Regulation on the Right of Prisoners in Penitentiary

In general, the transition from prison to penitentiary was initiated by the Minister of Justice, namely Dr. Sahardjo, who used to be a *deterrence oriented* prison system whose idea was to change to treatment oriented [12] it leads to the birth of a penitentiary system that replaces the prison system which is used to torture, giving sorrow to the perpetrator of crime. The penitentiary system is more intended for the process of *resocialization* the effort to re-humanize the perpetrators of crimes so that they become people who need to be guided and educated so that they can return to being good and useful citizens in society. The Penitentiary System emphasizes that the development of prisoners must still pay attention to their rights as human beings, the idea of correctional facilities as a system for guiding prisoners who are currently serving a prison sentence has received special attention (*positive*) as a system that is accommodative and responsive toward the developments and social changes that occur, for example, the issue of human rights. So that in the Penitentiary System declares that the development of prisoners must still pay attention to their rights as human beings. The Regulations are associated to the prisoners and the development in prisons, namely

- 1) Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law
- 2) Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Penitentiary Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Criminal Justice System for Children
- 3) Government Regulation Number 27 Year 1983 concerning Implementation of Criminal Procedure Law
- 4) Government Regulation No. 31/1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Fostered Citizens
- 5) Government Regulation No. 32/1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Fostered Citizens.
- 6) Government Regulation Number 57 of 1999 concerning Cooperation in the Implementation of Guidance and Guidance for Correctional Fostered Citizens.
- 7) Government Regulation Number 58 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing the Authority of Duties and Responsibilities to Care for detainees
- 8) Government Regulation Number 137 of 2000 concerning Place and Procedure for Hostage Hostage, Rehabilitation of Tax Bearers' Good Name and Providing Compensation in the Context of Collecting Tax with a Warrant
- 9) Government Regulation Number 28 of 2006 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Fostered Citizens
- 10) Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Fostered Citizens
- 11) Presidential Decree Number 174 Year 1999 concerning Remission
- 12) Presidential Decree No. 2/1964 on the implementation of the death penalty imposed by the court in the general court and military
- 13) Ministerial Regulation Year 1983 concerning Procedures for Placement, Care of Detainees and The Regulation of Detention
- 14) Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.HH-05.OT.01.01 Year.2010 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights
- 15) Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.HH-05.OT.01.01 Year.2011 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Justice Decree No M.01 RR.07.03 Year 1985 regarding the organization and working procedures of correctional facilities
- 16) Regulation of the Minister for Empowerment of State Apparatus and Reform Number 36 of 2012 concerning Technical Guidelines for Preparation of Determination and Application of Service Standards
- 17) Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 21 of 2013 regarding the terms and procedures for granting remissions, assimilation, leave to visit family, parole, leave prior to release and conditional leave
- 18) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) Number 02-PK.04-10 of 1990 concerning Patterns of Development of Prisoners or Detainees
- 19) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 1991 regarding Family Visit Leave for Prisoners
- 20) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 1991 concerning Instructions for the Transfer of Child Prisoners and Detainees
- 21) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 1991 concerning the Pattern of Organizing Study Groups of Package A and Study Groups of Business for Prisoner
- 22) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 1999 concerning Assimilation, Parole and Parole Before Being Free
- 23) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 1999 concerning Correctional Advisory Centers and Correctional Observers Team
- 24) Kepmen Year 1999 concerning Implementation of Presidential Decree No. 174 Year 1999 concerning Remission
- 25) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 2000 concerning Additional Remissions for Prisoners and Children of Crime
- 26) Kepmen of 2000 concerning Procedures for Filing Remissions Filing Remissions for Prisoners Who Serve Life long Prison Crimes to become Temporary Prisoners
- 27) Kepmen (Minister's Decree) of 2001 concerning Delayed Special Remissions and Special Conditional Remissions and Additional Remissions
- 28) Kepmen Year 2003 concerning Building Patterns for Correctional Technical Implementation Units
- 29) Kepmenkeh (Minister's Decree) of 1983 concerning Determination of Certain Prisons as Detention Centers
- 30) Kepmenkeh (Minister's Decree) of 1997 concerning Changes to the Kepmenkeh Orta Center for Community Guidance and Child Alleviation
- 31) SKB Year 1984 concerning Cooperation in the Implementation of Work Training Programs for Prisoners and Rehabilitation
- 32) SKB Year 1985 concerning Cooperation in the Implementation of the Training Program for Industrial Workers and Marketing of the Production of Prisoners
- 33) SKB Year 1987 concerning Community Health Effort Development at RUTAN and LAPAS
- 34) Decree of the Directorate General of Corrections, 1992 Guidelines for the Implementation of Assimilation, Parole, Leave Towards Release
- 35) DITJEN Penalty Circular Letter 1992 concerning Additional Conditions for Assimilation of Leave Prior to Release and Parole
- 36) DITJEN Penalty Circular Letter 1994 concerning the Substantive Requirements for Assimilation of Parole and Leave Before Being Free
- 37) DITJEN Penalty Circular Letter 1997 concerning the Day or Date of Commencement of Criminal Execution in Relation to Calculating the Reduction of Criminal Period (Remission)

- 38) Circular of DITJEN Pemasyarakatan (Directorate General of Correctional Facilities) 1999 Increasing Granting of Parole
- 39) Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Corrections 2004 concerning Free Circulation of Money
- 40) Circular of DITJEN Pemasyarakatan (Directorate General of Correctional Facilities) 2001 concerning Explanation of Delayed Special Remissions and Special Conditional Remissions as well as Additional Remissions.

The classification of correctional facilities based on the gender has been regulated in Article 12 of Law No. 12 of 1995 both from the perspective of safety and guidance as well as maintaining negative effect that can affect other prisoners. Based on the classification of age, it is intended that the placement of prisoners concerned should be grouped into groups whose ages are not much different, for instance prisons for children, youth prisons, and adult prisons. Meanwhile, the classification based on gender, it implies that the prisoners concerned are separated between male and female prisons. [13] The classification based on the length of the sentence imposed consists of: (1) short term prisoners, namely prisoners who are sentenced to a maximum of one year; (2) prisoners with a medium term sentence are prisoners who are sentenced to a minimum of one year and a maximum of five years; and (3) prisoners with long term crimes, namely prisoners who are sentenced to more than five years.

#### ***4.2. Implementation of Rehabilitation Rights Fulfillment for Women Inmates at Correctional Facility Class IIa Palembang***

A new system of coaching inmates, the treatment of inmates is applied as a subject as well as an object. Subject is defined as human beings, equally as creature of God, both as specific human beings, capable of thinking and being able to make decisions. As an object, because there are basically differences in coaching, differences in coaching and not as human beings. When compared to the form of rehabilitation carried out in Scotland Case of Brown versus Parole Board for Scotland conducted in research by Sarah Amstrong which mentions the importance of the human rights framework in correctional facility governance, among other areas, and outlines how criticism of rights develops in imprisonment.[14] That offers more information about the policy as well as the political context in which the sentence was imposed, thereby placing an analysis of rights in the governance of detention, arguments about "facts" and its conclusions presenting its decision based on it. So, Sarah suggested that not only are prison rehabilitation opportunities limited, punitive and conditional, but calls for the right to challenge the practice of appealing to the court as a perpetrator of prison violence. Legal decisions against the

number of individuals are limited to rejection of inmates' experiences of reality (unfair and painful detention) and validation of state accounts (from the reality where correctional facilities are well managed and inmates. So, it takes inmates to be treated fairly) and how this is associated with violence that adds the pain of being in correctional facility. So, the opinion of research conducted by Sarah Amstrong on Rehabilitation is as follows "it notes the importance of human rights frameworks in prison governance, among other areas, and outlines how critiques of rights are evolving. This leads to a discussion of how governmentality and structural violence approaches are useful for centering and problematizing rights. From here, the article offers further information about *Brown v The Parole Board for Scotland et al.* [15], and the policy and political context in which the sentence arose, thereby situating the analysis of rights in the governance of detention. I focus, in particular, on the Court's discussion of "facts" and its conclusion that presents its decision based on these. This leads me to suggest that not only are opportunities of prison rehabilitation limited, punitive and conditional, but the invocation of rights to challenge rehabilitative practices draws in the courts as a perpetrator of prison violence. Legal rulings against the confined individual amount to a denial of a prisoner's experience of reality (of unjust and painful detention) and a validation of the state's account (of a reality in which prisons are well-run and prisoners treated fairly). I will consider below how this is, indeed, violence, connected to but also additional to other pains of imprisonment. In Indonesia the implementation of prison sentence is reflected in the reform of criminal law as stated by Bambang Poernomo. *First*, criminal remains criminal and future-oriented through efforts towards correctional, so, not only is the criminal deprivation of liberty but it also contains new efforts formulated ten points of correctional principles; *Second*, the implementation of prison sentence with the correctional system as a purpose should pay attention to the aspects of unlawful acts and their human aspects while also showing on the basis of the theory of funding, adhere to the principle of balancing on deeds and at the same time treating inmates as human beings even if they have broken the law. *Third*, the development of prison criminal executions with the correctional system with all its weaknesses, is not to find a way out by removing prison sentences and the treatment of new ways of inmates, accompanied by techniques and methods in order to reform criminals that are universal. *Fourth*, the correctional system as a process involves interrelation, interaction and integrity relationships between officer, law enforcement that organizes the correctional process, and the components of society and the culture around it with

all its potential to participate in assisting in the development in accordance with the ten principles of correctional. *Fifth*, correctional facility as a method of conducting planned ordinances to conduct certain coaching/guidance for the benefit of the community and individual inmates concerned through remission efforts, assimilation, integration, prerelease treatment leave, parole, after care and education programs, training, skills that are realization indicator of the criminal execution at correctional facility with the correctional system. *Sixth*, criminal development efforts, in the form of remission and leave, should be developed more effectively, because not just the provision of criminal leniency with generosity, but as an early indicator of renewal should be utilized in such a way that inmates realize the meaning of correctional through the correctional system. *Seventh*, the point of the criminal renewal of prisons implemented with the correctional system has not been supported by the law enforcement. With no exception at Women Correctional Facility Class Iia Palembang, Correctional Facility located on Jalan Merdeka Palembang which has a capacity of 151 people with 432 inmates and 2 babies who are children of Women Inmates:

Table 2 Number of Inmates at Correctional Facility Class Iia Palembang As August 2020

Inmates		Inmates	
B I	370 persons	A I	-
B IIA	8 persons	AII	5 persons
B IIB	- person	A III	36 persons
B IIIS	8 persons	A IV	2 persons
		A V	3 persons
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>386 persons</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46 persons</b>

According to Ibu Sri, Women Inmates at Correctional Facility Class II A Palembang City live by the rules set by the Correctional Facility, with different characters and with different backgrounds at Correctional Facility making them live separately from their families and communities. Being in the Correctional Facility makes inmates labeled negative from the society. This form of rehabilitation related to the fulfillment of the right for inmates is the provision of assimilation carried out with the exemption through the Assimilation Program related to the prevention of covid-19 transmission at Correctional Facility Palembang based on Permenkumham RI (RI Minister of Law and Human Rights' Regulation) No.10 year 2020. This Assimilation program is a step in the prevention and spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Ministry of Law and Human Rights Working Area, especially correctional facility.

Women Inmates acquire life skills in the form of sewing skills, makeup, baking and other things related to skills for their future lives after being released from Correctional Facility later. Coaching at Women Correctional Facility Class II A Palembang conducted at Women Correctional Facility Class Iia Palembang.

- a. Spiritual mental development partnering with Ministry of Religious Affairs of Palembang, Yayasan Majelis Ta'lim Wattazkir Ratibul Haddad Wal At-Thas, Majelis Tilawatil Qur'an dan Komunitas Layanan Konseling Agape Gereja Protestan InjilNusantara, Majelis Jemaat Gereja Protestan Indonesia Barat Immanuel.
- b. Intellectual Development and Wawasan Kebangsaan through: Legal Counseling, including WBP following the flag ceremony together every 17th and National Day Ceremony.
- c. Social Community Development to support the Correctional System is to restore the unity of life, life and livelihood of inmates as individuals, and community members then in carrying out the program to society is granted Leave before Release (CMB), Conditional Leave (CB), Conditional Release (PB), etc.
- d. Self-Reliance Training Skills: Sewing, Hair dressing and Flower Arranging.
- e. Sports activity is held every day, morning gymnastics and especially on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Volley, Badminton, Table Tennis etc.

While the process of Implementation of Correctional at Women Correctional Facility Class II A Palembang still refers to the regulations issued by the Government of Indonesia in general and the regulation of institutions or agencies in particular, because of the regulations and laws that are used as guidelines or handles in correctional to inmates at Women Correctional Facility Class II A Palembang.

As for the activities carried out that are intended as a form of correctional pattern for inmates carried out activities every week by carrying out gymnastics, examination at Polyclinic, literacy activities at the Library and *Warung Informasi* implementation of Work Coaching from Monday to Friday from 9.00 am to 12.00 am, knowledge and learning English is also given twice a week, for inmates who have not been able to write both in Illiteracy Eradication, Read and Write Islamic script every week doing community service by all inmates, the purpose of community service is to foster a sense of togetherness and help each other between inmates and the responsibility to clean the rooms and correctional facility environment in general.

The implementation of Correctional at Women Correctional Facility II A Palembang is carried out by conducting the *Initial Stage* ± 1/3 Detention Period which is an admission and orientation that is the period of observation, introduction, and environmental research for at least 1 month. Correctional which includes the activities of explanation and understanding of the rights, obligations and regulations of the prevailing code of conduct, the processes of correctional or treatment implementation, as

well as the introduction with the officers and fellow inmates is useful for the implementation of correctional activities or subsequent treatment. This stage is one of the correctional activities or early stage treatment of the correctional process of inmates, which at this stage is still carried out maximum supervision of inmates. As for correctional activities at this stage are correctional of personality include: Correctional religious awareness, correctional is given in the form of various lectures and religious discussions. For those who are Muslims also held studies. As for inmates who are Christian and Catholic held mass prayer every week then carried out correctional awareness of national and state, given in the form of lectures, briefings and also the implementation of flag ceremony, it is expected that with the event can foster a sense of nationality for inmates, as well as the correctional intellectual ability (intelligence) there is also correctional legal awareness given in the form of providing direct legal counseling to inmates with lectures or sharing sessions by inviting legal experts from various agencies or related agencies.

*The second stage* is the subsequent stage  $\pm 1/3 - 1/2$  detention period. It is an advanced personality correctional program at an early stage where the inmates have been going on for  $1/3$  of the detention period and according to the correctional supervisory team has shown good attitude and behavior to other inmates then given more freedom with less supervision. Correctional activities at this stage are self-reliance coaching, among others: Skills to support self-independence. For example, sewing, cooking, skills to support small business. Another example of making handicraft, skills developed according to their respective talents. At Women Correctional Facility correctional activities have produced many products with the establishment of Bakery a Bakery located in the front area of Women Correctional Facility Palembang, and there is also Beauty Salon which is also located near bakery managed by Women Correctional Facility Palembang, which is interesting during pandemic, Inmates also make mask then sold to residents and business district area.

*The third stage* is the subsequent stage  $\pm 1/2 - 2/3$  detention period (Assimilation) at this stage correctional process of inmates carried out by blending inmates into people's lives. One of the conditions for participating in this assimilation activity is if inmates have undergone  $1/2$  of the detention period and remission is calculated since the court's ruling gained permanent legal powers. In this assimilation there is in an open correctional facility and in the form of continuing school, self-employed, working outside, running worship, social services, sports, family leave, etc. *The fourth stage* is the final stage after  $\pm 2/3$  detention period – exemption (Integration Period). In the last stage or the fourth stage is the integration stage. If the correctional process has undergone two-thirds of the detention period according to the community supervisory team, the inmate is considered relatively ready to be returned to the society, the goal No longer breaking the law, can participate actively and positively in the development of an independent human being, Live a happy world or hereafter, Build an independent human

being, then the inmate can be proposed parole and given the exemption. At this stage the entire correctional program is conducted outside the Correctional Facility.

The implementation At Women Correctional Facility Class IIa Palembang performs correctional on inmates which purpose is to be a provision for inmates to become better human beings if after serving a detention period and returning to the community, preparing them to be able to independently develop the skills obtained during at Correctional Facility, so when they come out they do not repeat the mistakes of committing crimes again and become better human beings.

### **4.3.Obstacles Faced**

The implementation at Women Correctional Facility Class IIa rise obstacles faced by officers, due to the overpopulation of the capacity of only 151 people with the number of people in the Correctional Facility 432 resulting in the extra supervision carried out by prison officers. According to Selvi *over capacity* in correctional facility sometimes hard to deliver the right to complain, due to the large number of inmates who also complain, and it is not possible to respond to all complaints because of the inadequate number of officers, and sometimes to get clean water becomes difficult because the number of inmates with water available in the prison is not equal. Inmates who have just entered with inmates who are undergoing coaching inside are not balanced. Some new inmates are associated with a rapid increase in crime, especially those related to drugs, theft and child abuse. But these barriers do not make Correctional Facility officers surrender and despair in organizing correctional activities for inmates, because correctional activities remain as much as possible to achieve correctional goals in order to be useful to inmates and they are able to return to society. *Over capacity* tends to have negative implications for some things such as low safety/surveillance level. Consequently 1 (one) Correctional Facility officer should supervise several inmates, and such condition is not ideal. Poor security can trigger a variety of problems including escape of inmates, commotion, and the un-implementation of correctional inmates as they should cause *ineligion* in the form of escape of inmates and fights.

At correctional facility, inmates including women inmates who commit felony crimes face a number of issues that have a profound effect on their psychological, previous lives including loss of contact with their sex partner, loss of the right to determine everything themselves, loss of the right to own goods, loss of right to service and loss of sense of security. Poernomo in Onanda Wetha and Ivan Muhammad Agung mentioned that correctional inmates mean that someone who is an inmate will be transformed into a good person. [16] [17] On the basis of that understanding, the objectives that need to be built is the personal and ethical inmates who are encouraged to awaken themselves and others, as well as developing a sense of responsibility to adjust to a peaceful and prosperous life in society, Poernomo also revealed,

detention period causes inmates to experience many losses such as, loss of employment, loss of personal service, loss of comfort and loss of freedom. These loss that make inmates feel depressed, these depressed feelings then perceive correctional facility and detention period received as stressors that suppressing. In a research, Holmes and Rahe mentioned that life at correctional facility can cause 63% stress, this shows that the detention period plays a role in triggering the emergence of stress conditions, so there will be various problems that will affect inmates both

## 5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of rehabilitation rights in correctional efforts for inmates at Women Correctional Facility Class IIA Palembang will not succeed if not supported by human resources, especially correctional facility officers who are active in the implementation of mental and spiritual coaching of inmates as well as the role of families of inmates also support so that correctional that is carried out well and can be carried out until the detention period of inmates ends and returns to the family and society.

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