

Implementation of National Instrument and Bangkok Rules During the Pandemic Period Through Hydroponics Skills Training by Bandung Women's Penitentiary

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ABSTRACT

Coaching is the main breath in the state's treatment of inmates. Under the provisions of the national instrument and the Bangkok Rules, female inmates undergo self-reliance coaching related to comprehensive gender job skills training. Inmates at the Bandung Women's Penitentiary were given self-reliance coaching activities in the form of hydroponic skills training despite facing challenges with the pandemic in the city of Bandung. The problem discussed in this paper is how the implementation of national instruments and Bangkok Rules during the pandemic through hydroponic skills training by the Bandung Women's Penitentiary. The research method used is empirical legal research which data source is primary data and secondary data. The data is collected by interview techniques and literature studies, then analyzed qualitatively juridically. The results of the discussion showed that The Bandung Women's Penitentiary has implemented national instruments, especially Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 and Bangkok Rules in particular rule 42, during the pandemic through hydroponic skills training in collaboration with Casa Farm Hydroponics, involving forty inmates, carried out as many as two activities in 2020, as well as taking place in brand gang areas and penitentiary's hall.

Keywords: *Instrument, Bangkok Rules, Hydroponic, Pandemic, Women Penitentiary.*

1. INTRODUCTION

A penitentiary is a place for convicts to carry out prison sentences after being found guilty by a court and the verdict has a fixed legal force. After the convict is executed by the public prosecutor and sent to a correctional institution, the convict is changed to an inmate status and will undergo coaching [1].

Coaching is the main breath in the state's treatment of inmates, where coaching aims to build law-abiding behavior and provide a wide and measurable opportunity for inmates to interact with the community so that inmates can adapt to people's lives.

The purpose of coaching in the correctional institution is the realization of the paradigm of 'Social Reintegration' where inmates not only carry out punishment as a punishment and retaliation against him but as a way to provide guidance and upbringing that can provide benefits when they return to society [2].

Inmates who undergo coaching are not only men but also women. The number of female inmates in correctional institutions up to December 2020 amounted to 10,535 people or about 5.25% of the total inmates throughout Indonesia [3].

Following the provisions of the national instrument, namely Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning The Construction and Mentoring of Community Correctional Assistance or referred to as the 'Government Regulation on Coaching', female inmates undergo personality coaching and self-reliance coaching whose purpose is to improve the quality of laughter to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical and spiritual health of inmates. In particular, self-reliance development is related to the implementation of work skills, work and production exercises, and can be held through cooperation with relevant government agencies, community agencies, or individuals [4]. Self-reliance coaching is an effort to provide skills for female inmates to be able to live independently after completing the prison sentence.

In addition to national instruments, there is an international instrument, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders otherwise known as the 'Bangkok Rules' which mandates the provision of activities related to fostering self-reliance to female inmates in the form of a comprehensive program of activities and taking into account gender-appropriate needs [5].

One of the Women's Penitentiary that provide self-reliance coaching in the form of hydroponic skills training is the Bandung Class IIA Women's Correctional Institution (Bandung Women's Penitentiary) located at Jalan Pacuan Kuda No. 20, Sukamiskin, Arcamanik, Bandung City, West Java 40293. The data on the number of inmates in the Bandung Women's Penitentiary until December 2020 as many as 400 people [6].

Inmates at the Bandung Women's Penitentiary were given self-reliance coaching activities in the form of hydroponic skills training despite facing challenges with the Covid-19 pandemic that also hit the Bandung city area so that the Bandung Women's Penitentiary must follow health protocols [7].

The problem discussed in this paper is how the implementation of national instruments and Bangkok Rules during the pandemic through hydroponic skills training by the Bandung Women's Penitentiary. Analysis of empirical problems, that the Covid-19 pandemic does not stop the productivity of the performance of The Bandung Women's Penitentiary in fostering self-reliance to female inmates in the form of hydroponic skills training. While theoretically, that the national instrument 'Government Regulation on Coaching' and Bangkok Rules are reference basis for fostering self-reliance for female inmates as an effort to provide skills to live independently after the completion of the prison sentence.

Before further discussion, three previous research papers discuss topics related to fostering self-reliance for inmates by correctional institutions.

First, the paper titled 'Coaching Female Inmates Perpetrators of Corruption In Correctional Institutions Class IIA Bandung' in 2020 which focuses on knowing the implementation of coaching and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the development of female inmates perpetrators of corruption crimes in the Correctional Institution Class IIA Bandung [8].

Second, the paper titled 'Coaching Skills To Improve The Skills of Correctional Inmates Class 1 Malang During the Covid-19 Pandemic' in 2020 which focuses on community service activities to provide knowledge and skills for the target citizens of Grade 1 Malang so that when they breathe free air later have a supply of skills that can be developed at home [9].

Third, the paper titled 'Model of Coaching Inmates in Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Tangerang' in 2019 focuses on presenting the model of coaching conducted by The Women's Correctional Institution Class IIA Tangerang and what are the obstacles in the process of inmate coaching [10].

The results of the research in this paper are different from the three previous research results because it focuses on the discussion of the implementation of national instruments and Bangkok Rules during the pandemic through hydroponic skills training by the Bandung Women's Penitentiary.

Because of the different focuses, it is expected that this paper can provide practical benefits in the form of dissemination of information about hydroponic skills training by the Bandung Women's Penitentiary as the implementation of national instruments namely 'Government Regulations on Coaching' and Bangkok Rules despite the pandemic. While the theoretical benefits of academics in the form of the effectiveness of national instruments and Bangkok Rules that mandate the program of fostering self-reliance for inmates.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is empirical legal research, especially researching the effectiveness of the law following its reality, whose data source is primary data obtained from sources and secondary data obtained from regulatory documents and media coverage. The data was collected by interview techniques and literature studies, then conducted the qualitative juridical analysis [11].

3. NATIONAL INSTRUMENT

The national instrument that becomes the basis of coaching both personality coaching and self-reliance coaching to inmates including female inmates is the Government Regulation on Coaching. By organizing the construction, it is expected that there will be an improvement in the quality of laughter to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, professional, physical, and spiritual health of inmates. Personality development is directed to foster mental and character so that female inmate can be accountable to themselves, their families, and society [4].

Self-reliance coaching is directed to foster talents and skills so that female inmate can again act as free and responsible members of society. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 3 of the Government Regulation have governed the implementation of self-reliance coaching to female inmates which includes work skills activities, work training, and production. Also, the provisions of Article 5 and Article 8 paragraph (1) have governed the implementation of personality development through cooperation with government agencies,

community agencies, or individuals, as well as the provision of necessary facilities and infrastructure [4].

4. BANGKOK RULES

The Bangkok Rules are an international instrument that contains minimum standards for the treatment of female prisoners or inmates issued by the United Nations. This instrument intends to practice the principle of non-discrimination and efforts to meet the special needs of female prisoners or inmates to achieve gender equality [5].

In connection with the implementation of self-reliance development for female inmates, the provisions of Rule 42 of the Bangkok Rules have governed the ownership of access from female inmates to a balanced and comprehensive program of activities and take into account gender-appropriate needs [5].

An explanation of the provisions of Rule 42 is contained in the Bangkok Rules Comments document published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which states that the program offered to female inmates is to help strengthen confidence, self-assurance, and independent life skills. Such programs may include programs to develop administrative, bookkeeping, computer, painting and decorating skills, cooking or catering, horticulture, hairdressing, and gardening [12].

5. HYDROPONIC SKILLS TRAINING

The implementation of national instruments, namely the Government Regulation on Coaching, especially the provisions of Article 3, 5, and 8 paragraph (1) and Bangkok Rules, especially the provisions of Rule 42 has been carried out by the Bandung Women’s Penitentiary through hydroponic skills training, although there is still a Covid-19 pandemic in the city of Bandung. As of the end of 2020, there were 5,645 confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 in Bandung, and large-scale social restriction policies were implemented in Bandung [13].

Inmates at the Bandung Women’s Penitentiary were given self-reliance coaching activities in the form of hydroponic skills training despite facing challenges with the Covid-19 pandemic that also hit the Bandung city area so that the Bandung Women’s Penitentiary must follow health protocols [7].

Hydroponic skills training is officially stated in the document "Cooperation Agreement Between Bandung Women’s Penitentiary and Casa Farm Hydroponics On The Implementation of Self-Reliance Training And Work Skills In Bandung Women’s Penitentiary" which was signed on January 24, 2020. The purpose of this Cooperation is 1) Fostering, educating and developing the lives of inmates through a work-building program for inmates; 2) To deceive the work activities of Bandung

female inmates simultaneously and continuously so that it can be successful for the community; and 3) Improving knowledge and skills for inmates [14].

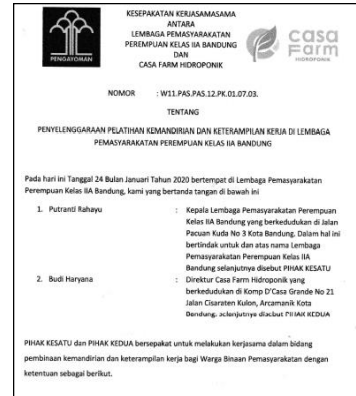


Figure 1. Hydroponic Skills Training Cooperation Agreement

Hydroponic skills training involves forty female inmates, with the number of training activities as many as two waves in February 2020 and April 2020, with the number of participants as many as twenty people each. The location of the training is in the brand gang area and the Bandung Women’s Penitentiary hall. [15].



Figure 2. Brand gang Hydroponic Skills Training Area



Figure 3. Inmates Attend Hydroponic Skills Training [16]

The implementation of hydroponic skills training showed excellent results for female inmates at the Bandung Women’s Penitentiary, so many female inmates were interested in participating in hydroponic skills

training and stated that they wanted to make hydroponics when free from prison later [15].

Description of empirical activities above, proving that the provisions of the law in the national instrument, namely the Government Regulation on Coaching, and the Bangkok Rules have been effectively implemented in reality. Its realization is the implementation of hydroponic skills training during the pandemic by the Bandung Women's Penitentiary.

6. CONCLUSION

Considering all of the above, it can be concluded that:

1) The national instrument that becomes the basis of self-reliance coaching to female inmates is Government Regulation No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Construction and Mentoring of Community Correctional Assistance. Self-reliance coaching is directed to foster talents and skills of female inmate.

2) The international instrument that contains minimum standards for the treatment of female inmates is the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders otherwise known as the 'Bangkok Rules'. The program offered to female inmates is to help strengthen confidence, self-assurance, and independent life skills.

3) The implementation of national instrument and Bangkok Rules during the Covid-19 pandemic by Bandung Women's Penitentiary is to conduct hydroponic skills training in collaboration with Casa Farm Hydroponics. The training involved forty female inmates, carried out twice in 2020, and took place in the brand gang area and the penitentiary's hall.

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