

ABSTRAK

IMPLEMENTASI PERLINDUNGAN HAK KESEHATAN BAGI ANAK BINAAN DI LEMBAGA PEMBINAAN KHUSUS ANAK KELAS II BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Anak binaan adalah sebutan bagi anak yang sedang menjalani pembinaan di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) sebagai akibat dari pelanggaran hukum yang dilakukannya. Dalam konteks hukum pidana di Indonesia, anak binaan termasuk dalam kategori anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum (ABH) sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak (UU SPPA). Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini ialah bagaimanakah implementasi perlindungan hak kesehatan bagi anak binaan di lembaga pembinaan khusus anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung dan apasajakah faktor penghambat dalam pelaksanaan perlindungan hak kesehatan bagi anak binaan di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris yaitu meliputi data primer dan data sekunder, dimana masing-masing data diperoleh dari penelitian kepustakaan dan penelitian lapangan. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa implementasi perlindungan hak kesehatan bagi anak binaan di LPKA Kelas II Bandar Lampung telah berjalan sesuai ketentuan hukum, khususnya Pasal 7 dan Pasal 12 UU Pemasyarakatan, Pasal 82 UU SPPA, serta UU Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan Anak. LPKA telah menyediakan layanan kesehatan dasar, pemeriksaan rutin, dan penanganan medis bagi anak yang sakit, serta bekerja sama dengan puskesmas dan rumah sakit rujukan untuk layanan lanjutan. Upaya menjaga kesehatan mental dan spiritual juga dilakukan melalui kegiatan konseling, pembinaan rohani, dan bimbingan kepribadian. Selain itu, hak atas gizi seimbang dipenuhi melalui penyediaan makanan sesuai standar, meskipun kualitasnya masih perlu ditingkatkan. Secara umum, pelaksanaan perlindungan

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hak kesehatan anak binaan sudah baik, namun belum optimal akibat keterbatasan tenaga medis, fasilitas, dan anggaran dan pelaksanaan perlindungan hak kesehatan anak binaan di LPKA masih terhambat oleh beberapa faktor, faktor utama yaitu keterbatasan sarana dan fasilitas kesehatan, termasuk fasilitas medis yang kurang memadai. Minimnya tenaga medis dan psikolog tetap, sehingga pelayanan sangat bergantung pada tenaga luar seperti puskesmas. Keterbatasan anggaran, yang berdampak pada kualitas gizi, ketersediaan obat-obatan, dan perawatan kesehatan. Kurangnya pelatihan petugas LPKA dalam menangani aspek kesehatan anak. Stigma masyarakat, yang turut menghambat proses reintegrasi sosial dan psikologis anak binaan.

Saran penelitian ini adalah LPKA Kelas II Bandar Lampung perlu menambah tenaga medis dan psikolog tetap, meningkatkan fasilitas klinik internal, dan mengawasi menu makanan anak binaan untuk memastikan layanan kesehatan fisik dan mental yang optimal, dan LPKA perlu memperkuat kerja sama dengan instansi kesehatan dan meningkatkan alokasi anggaran untuk meningkatkan kualitas layanan kesehatan anak binaan. Pelatihan bagi petugas LPKA juga penting untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan pelayanan yang ramah anak.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan Hak Kesehatan, Anak Binaan, LPKA Kelas II Bandar Lampung.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH RIGHTS PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN IN SPECIAL GUIDANCE INSTITUTIONS CLASS II BANDAR LAMPUNG

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A child in care refers to a child who is undergoing rehabilitation at a Special Child Guidance Institution (LPKA) due to a legal violation they have committed. In the context of Indonesian criminal law, children in care are categorized as children in conflict with the law (CICL), as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System (SPPA Law). This study focuses on two key issues: the implementation of health rights protection for children in care at the Class II Bandar Lampung Special Child Guidance Institution and the factors that hinder this implementation.

This study employs a normative legal and empirical legal approach, utilizing both primary and secondary data obtained from literature reviews and field research. The data analysis is conducted qualitatively.

Based on the results of research and discussions, it is evident that the implementation of health rights protection for children in the care of the Bandar Lampung Class II LPKA has been carried out in accordance with legal provisions, particularly Articles 7 and 12 of the Correctional Law, Article 82 of the SPPA Law, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The LPKA has provided basic health services, routine check-ups, and medical treatment for sick children, as well as collaborating with community health centers and referral hospitals for further services. Efforts to maintain mental and spiritual health are also carried out through counseling, spiritual guidance, and personality development. Additionally, the right to balanced nutrition is fulfilled through the provision of food in accordance with standards, although the quality still needs improvement. In general, the implementation of health rights protection for children in care is good but not yet optimal due to limitations in medical personnel, facilities, and budget and the implementation of health rights protection

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for children in care at LPKA is still hindered by several factors, primarily limited health facilities and infrastructure, including inadequate medical facilities. There is a shortage of permanent medical and psychological personnel, making services highly dependent on external personnel, such as those from community health centers. Budget constraints impact the quality of nutrition, availability of medicines, and healthcare. Furthermore, there is a lack of training for LPKA staff in handling children's health issues. Social stigma also hinders the social and psychological reintegration of children in care.

The recommendations of this study are that the Class II Bandar Lampung LPKA should increase the number of permanent medical and psychological staff, enhance internal clinic facilities, and closely monitor the nutritional quality of meals for children in care to ensure optimal physical and mental health services. Furthermore, the LPKA should strengthen its collaboration with health agencies and allocate a larger budget to improve the quality of health services for children in care. Additionally, providing training for LPKA staff is crucial to enhance their understanding and capacity to deliver child-friendly services.

Keywords: Health Rights Protection, Children in Care, Class II Special Child Guidance Institution Bandar Lampung.