

ABSTRAK

PERAN LEMBAGA PEMBINAAN KHUSUS ANAK DALAM PEMBINAAN TERHADAP ANAK BINAAN PELAKU PENGANIAYAAN YANG MENYEBABKAN KEMATIAN

(Studi Pada Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung)

Oleh

AMANDA AGNELISA

Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak memiliki peran strategis dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak, khususnya sebagai lembaga pelaksanaan putusan pengadilan yang menjamin pemenuhan hak Anak Binaan serta pelaksanaan pembinaan yang berorientasi pada perlindungan dan kepentingan terbaik bagi anak. Anak yang Berhadapan dengan Hukum, termasuk pelaku tindak pidana penganiayaan yang menyebabkan kematian memerlukan pola pembinaan yang tidak hanya menitikberatkan pada aspek pembalasan, tetapi memperhatikan juga aspek rehabilitasi, psikologi, edukasi, reintegrasi sosial, dan pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana. Adapun dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk menjawab peran lembaga pembinaan khusus anak dalam pembinaan terhadap anak binaan pelaku penganiayaan yang menyebabkan kematian, dan menganalisis faktor penghambat lembaga pembinaan khusus anak dalam pembinaan terhadap anak binaan pelaku penganiayaan yang menyebabkan kematian.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data diperoleh dari sumber data primer dan sumber data sekunder. Adapun narasumber penelitian ini adalah Wali Pemasarakatan dan staf seksi pengawasan dan penegakkan disiplin Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung serta akademisi bagian Hukum Pidana, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Lampung.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan dapat disimpulkan bahwa Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak memiliki peran penting dalam pembinaan Anak Binaan dengan mengedepankan asas kepentingan terbaik bagi anak. Peran normatif didasarkan sesuai Pasal 50 Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemasarakatan, menyatakan bahwa pembinaan terbagi kedalam pembinaan pendidikan, pembinaan kepribadian, dan pembinaan keterampilan. Secara faktual, Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung menjalankan

pembinaan pendidikan melalui pendidikan formal, non-formal, dan/atau informal, pembinaan kepribadian melalui pembinaan keagamaan dan kerohanian, jasmani, kesadaran kebangsaan dan bernegara, serta pembinaan kesadaran hukum, dan pembinaan keterampilan dilaksanakan melalui kegiatan kesenian, berternak, serta berkebun. Bagi Anak Binaan yang melakukan pelanggaran, terdapat pemberian sanksi sesuai dengan tingkatan berikut: tingkat 1 (ringan), tingkat 2 (sedang), dan tingkat 3 (berat). Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak kerap menghadapi berbagai kendala, seperti terhambatnya kualitas dan kuantitas sumber daya manusia dalam pembinaan sesuai kebutuhan dan psikologis anak, keterbatasan sarana dan fasilitas pendukung pembinaan dan pengawasan, terdapatnya dominasi sosial di lingkungan Anak Binaan, minimnya peran keluarga dalam memberikan motivasi kepada anak selama berlangsungnya masa pembinaan dan terdapatnya stigma negatif masyarakat terhadap Anak Binaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak dalam pembinaan Anak Binaan pelaku penganiayaan yang menyebabkan kematian, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menghambat pelaksanaan tugas tersebut.

Penulis memberikan saran agar Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Bandar Lampung agar dapat meningkatkan kualitas dan efektivitas pembinaan yang komprehensif, berorientasi pada kebutuhan dan psikologis anak, penyusunan program pembinaan didasarkan pada asesmen psikologis dan sosial mendalam guna pembinaan yang spesifik sesuai kebutuhan anak, peningkatan kualitas dan kuantitas sumber daya manusia melalui pelatihan khusus di bidang pembinaan, psikologis dan pendidikan anak guna mendukung pelaksanaan pembinaan yang optimal terhadap Anak Binaan pelaku tindak pidana berat, serta memperkuat sinergi dengan keluarga, lembaga terkait, pemerintah daerah, lembaga sosial dan juga masyarakat guna terlaksananya pembinaan yang berlandaskan aspek rehabilitasi, psikologi, edukasi, reintegrasi sosial, dan pencegahan pengulangan tindak pidana.

Kata kunci: Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak, Pembinaan Anak Binaan, Penganiayaan, Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak.

ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF JUVENILES CORRECTIONAL CENTER IN JUVENILE DEVELOPMENT OF PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE RESULTING IN DEATH

(Study at the Bandar Lampung Class II Juvenile Correctional Center)

By

AMANDA AGNELISA

The Juvenile Correctional Center plays a strategic role in the juvenile criminal justice system, particularly as an institution that implements court decisions that guarantee the fulfillment of the rights of children under guidance and the implementation of guidance oriented towards protection and the best interests of the child. Children in conflict with the law, including perpetrators of criminal acts of abuse resulting in death, require a rehabilitation model that not only focuses on retribution but also considers rehabilitation, psychology, education, social reintegration, and prevention of recidivism. This study was conducted to examine the role of special correctional institutions for children in the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders who have committed assault resulting in death, and to analyze the factors that hinder special correctional institutions for children in the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders who have committed assault resulting in death.

The research methods used in this study were normative legal and empirical legal approaches. Data were obtained from primary and secondary sources. The sources for this study were the Head of Corrections and staff from the supervision and discipline enforcement section of the Bandar Lampung Class II Juvenile Correctional Center, as well as academics from the Criminal Law Department, Faculty of Law, University of Lampung.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded the Juvenile Correctional Center plays an important role in guiding children in care by prioritizing the principle of the best interests of the child. The normative role is based on Article 50 of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which states that guidance is divided into educational guidance, personality guidance, and skills guidance. In practice, the Bandar Lampung Class II Juvenile Correctional Center carries out educational guidance through formal, non-formal, and/or informal education; personality guidance through religious and

Amanda Agnelisa

spiritual guidance, physical training, national and civic awareness, and legal awareness; and skills guidance through arts, animal husbandry, and gardening activities. For children in care who commit violations, sanctions are imposed according to the following levels: level 1 (minor), level 2 (moderate), and level 3 (severe). Special Child Guidance Institutions often face various obstacles, such as the lack of quality and quantity of human resources in guidance according to the needs and psychology of children, limited facilities and infrastructure to support guidance and supervision, the dominance of social norms in the environment of children in guidance, the lack of family involvement in motivating children during the guidance period, and the negative stigma of society towards children in guidance. This study aims to analyze the role of the Juvenile Correctional Center in guiding children who have committed abuse resulting in death, as well as to identify factors that hinder the implementation of this task.

The author recommends that the Bandar Lampung Class II Juvenile Correctional Center improve the quality and effectiveness of comprehensive guidance that is oriented towards the needs and psychology of children. Guidance programs should be developed based on in-depth psychological and social assessments in order to provide specific guidance according to the needs of each child. Improving the quality and quantity of human resources through specialized training in the fields of guidance, psychology, and child education to support the optimal implementation of guidance for children who are perpetrators of serious crimes, as well as strengthening synergies with families and related institutions, local governments, social institutions, and the community to implement guidance based on rehabilitation, psychology, education, social reintegration, and prevention of recidivism.

Keywords: Juvenile Correctional Center, Juvenile Development, Abuse, Juvenile Justice System.