

Counselling Children In Tangerang Penitentiary

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ABSTRACT

This activity aims to provide counseling in order to carry out one Tridharma college that is dedication to the community. This activity is carried and held in prison tangerang child. Of counseling that has been done, it appears that the results of this activity can provide added value in terms of morale to the children who are detained in prisons tengerang child.

Keywords: Child Prisons, Counselling, PKM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Son is one of the assets of the national development of a nation. By protecting children, it means that we also have to protect the future of this nation. The family is the first place of the children get learning. Made possible the differences of the learning process of children from one family to another family. In this process, generally children acquire basic knowledge of religion and norms or ordinances to behave in society. This process is also affecting the character and nature of the child.

In addition to family, community residence also influences the character and nature of the child. If the child has a good community environment, then the child will have a good effect, and vice versa. From the community (friends sepermainan) this child will learn new things that are not taught in the home by their parents. In the process of socializing with these people sometimes there are bad influences that go into a child's life. Moreover, because children are innocent and easily replicate what exists or occurs in the vicinity. If being imitated is a good thing, then there would be no problem for children, but if that imitated a bad thing, then there will be problems for children. When this mimicry leads to a bad direction, there will be a criminal offense child. Criminal activity that occurs among children, mostly due to environmental influences. By committing a crime, then the child will get as a result of his actions, namely punishment.

When children are dealing with the law and must obtain criminal sanctions, then he will be called a brat. It should be remembered that criminal punishment is not merely as revenge, but the most important is the provision of guidance and pengayoman. Pengayoman well as to the community as well as the convict himself to realize and be reintegrated into society.

The existence of this bad boy is indirectly will get rejection from society. This is due to the persistence of stigma in society. When a child commit a crime, then it directly or not he would be ostracized by the community. But the country was still thinking about the future of this bad boy. Buoyed by the Law No. 12 Year 1992 on Penal and Nomor.23 Act of 2002 regarding Child Protection. With the second of this Act, means the country is still thinking about the future for the brat. In addition, the right to education stipulated in the Law on National Education System. With the release of the Act, it can be seen enormous government's attention to the existence of a brat.

Although it is said to be a brat, they still belong to the younger generation bangsa. Harapan nation lies in the younger generation. The younger generation should get something that could be a handle for their future. Education is a right for all orang. Hal purely relates to the article 27 paragraph (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 which says that every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity.

When the naughty child was placed in Children's Penitentiary. Then he will lose his freedom. The children's freedom starts of freedom together with his family and the freedom to play with fellow sepermainannya. Directly child will lose the place he used to play, learn and socialize. But with their entry into the correctional institution, does not mean he lost his rights, like the right to education and the right to vote. Education for children is very important. With education, children will learn about something new. Whereas the right to choose which suffrage for those over 17 years old or married to elect representatives of the people or the President.

In the United Nations rules for the protection of adolescents deprived of their liberty explained that adolescents deprived of their liberty are entitled to:

- a. Education;
- b. Vocational training and job training;
- c. Religion;
- d. Health care;
- e. Notice about health; and
- f. Dealing with the wider community

Therefore, the Faculty of Economics, University of Budi Luhur as one of the educational institutions in addition to trying to participate actively in the nation Indonesia also introduced the values kebudiluhuran the inmates with children in child Tangerang prison.

This concern is the social responsibility of Faculty of Economics, University of Budi Luhur to keep giving the right to education for children in conflict with the law. In the activities to be implemented in prisons Son of man, this Tangerang implementation team from the Faculty of Economics in accordance with their field of science will teach values Budi Luhur Insights. The theme of this activity have been selected for their awareness that values kebudiluhuran insight requires recognition process since the age of the children.

1.1 Purpose of Activity

PKM academic purpose of this is as follows:

1. Establish a children's character
2. Introduce the values of budi luhur early insight

The practical purpose of the program is as follows:

1. Helping Men Tangerang Prison in providing basic education for children through role-playing activities.
2. Implement Community Service (PKM), which is part of the three responsibilities Lecturer in Higher Education.

1.2 OUTPUTS TARGET

Target achieved from the implementation of the CRP program are as follows;

1. Children occupants prisons have knowledge about the basic rights of human beings from birth (HAM).
2. Children occupants of prisons has character and character full of unbelief themselves and tolerance in the face of later life in a heterogeneous society (multicultural).

1.3 Benefits of Activity

The direct benefits derived from PKM activity are as follows:

- a. For implementing activities

PKM activity is beneficial for the implementation team to establish good relations with one of the stakeholders namely Tangerang Prison Son of man.

- b. For students

provide experiences for students to practice the knowledge acquired during the lectures in the community.

- c. For the people

PKM activity is beneficial for children occupants prisons to obtain the right education, so it is ready when it later came out of prison.

1.4 Community Profile Target

Children Correctional Institution Class IIA Men Tangerang, precisely located in the Daan No. 29C, Tangerang, Banten, West Java Phone / Fax: 021-5523446. Penitentiary sailor Kids IIA Men

Tangerang Dutch government built in 1925 on the land of areal 12.150 m², with occupancy capacity of 220 children. Historically since 1934 the management handed over to Pro Juventute to alienate the children of Dutch descent who misbehave. 1945 turned into IV Tangerang Regiment Headquarters, 1957 up to 1961 administered by the department of penal and its name was changed to the State of Education in 1964 and later handed over to the Directorate General of Corrections and renamed the Son of Man Tangerang Penitentiary.

1.5 Vision, Mission and Goals Of Correctional Institutions

Vision

Become a trusted institution in providing protection, mentoring, coaching and correctional education students.

Mission

- a. Realizing the creative treatment system that fosters a sense of security, comfortable and child-friendly.
- b. Carry out maintenance, service, training and coaching to the best interests of the child.
- c. Cultivating devotion, modesty, intelligence and happiness of children.
- d. Provide protection and services in order to fulfill the rights of children.

1.6 Main Tasks and Functions of Correctional Institutions

1.7 The Main Duties

Implement the Correctional System Prisoners or in Students that:

- a. Learners realize his mistake.
- b. Improve themselves back.
- c. Do not violate or repeat the criminal offense again.

Function:

- a. Fostering Learners Correctional
- b. Provide guidance, the structures and managing the job training
- c. Doing social counseling / spiritual protégé
- d. Perform maintenance of security and order
- e. Perform administrative affairs and households.
- f. As a place of detention for the suspect / defendant male child during the investigation, prosecution and examination before the court of jurisdiction Tangerang.

1.8 Scope of the Guidance

Basically, the scope of coaching is divided into two parts, namely:

1. Development of personality, include:

- a. Development of religious awareness
- b. Fostering awareness of national and state
- c. Development of intellectual abilities (intelligence)
- d. Fostering awareness of the law
- e. Fostering social life (social integration)

2. Fostering independence, include:

- a. coaching skills
- b. Coaching talents and interests.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

A. Organization and Operational Procedures

Organization and administration of the Penitentiary is set based on the Ministry of Justice Decree No. M.01.PR.07.03 1985 on the Organization and Work Procedure Penitentiary. Head of the Class IIA Children's Penitentiary Men Tangerang assisted in his duties by Subsection / Head of Section at the position

A Comprising

1. Division of Administration
2. The Guidance Section of Prisoners / Andik (BINADIK)

3. Section Work Activity
4. Section Administarasi Security and Discipline
5. Unity Security Penitentiary

Service process aimed Correctional Learners (Child Custody, Child and Children's State Criminal) implemented in an integrated manner with the objective that they after completed a criminal, coaching and counseling can be a good protégé because basically arahpelayanan, coaching and guidance made by officers are improve the behavior of pupils for the purpose of coaching and guidance in accordance with the conception of the penal system are applied in several stages with integrated security.

B. Metode Activities

This activity was conducted with the form of seminars and presentations. Seminars and presentations given by key informants namely Management Program Lecturer Faculty of Economics University of Budi Luhur.

1. Observation

At this stage the faculty team in observing the Child Tangerang Prison to find a picture of the condition of children occupants prisons, among other things, age, number, and their general background. It is designed to be able to adapt the familiarization with the situation in prisons. Furthermore, the faculty team filed in cooperation with the Children Prison Class IIA Men Tangerang for these activities to take place regularly and continuously.

2. Presentation and sosialisasi.

The method to be used in community service activities are the presentation and socialization of values displayed insight kebudiluhuran slides shape.

3. Interaction in the form of playing a role (role playing).

The method of role playing is one of the educational games are used to describe a role, attitudes, behaviors and values on a matter. In role playing, participants will be conditioned on a certain situation according to the theme. In the method of playing a role, the pressure point lies in the emotional involvement and observation senses into a real problem situation at hand. In this program, 30 children occupants prisons terlibatakan democratically elect presidential candidate.

Parta-presidential candidate representing the party that has been provided. The names of the parties selected based on the values inherent in democracy. These representatives then fostered by three sisters builder consisting of students FISIP UBL for defining the vision and mission of each party. After that, the participants went to moncoblos voting ballots have been provided. Each anakakan choose a presidential candidate as a representative. Candidates elected president is the result of the election by majority vote. This teaches children that they have the voting rights or the right to choose the same (equal) so that all can participate in an election. In addition to the voting, the program will also teach decision-making by means of deliberation. In the end all participants will respect whatever decision, and appreciate the differences of opinion that exist.

III. RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION

A. Stages of Preparation

The preparation of the team and the division of labor

In November, the Faculty of Economics held a meeting with professors who already have an obligation to do PKM (Community Services) to lodge theme and execution activities. Then the team of determining the place, theme, and students.

Children's correspondence with the Men's Prison – Tangerang

The team of lecturers then corresponded with the Children Prison Class IIA Tangerang. At this stage the parties Budi Luhur filed in cooperation with the Children Tangerang Prison. Child Tangerang prison parties openly discuss the possibility of the continuation of these activities and plans to soon make the MOU. The team of lecturers then make observations about the state of technical and socialization according to the state prison.

Prepare materials kebudiluhuran insight

The team then prepares lecturers, among others, Projectors, banners and slide presentations.

B. Implementation Phase

The percentage held and Sosilasaki

At this stage the keynote speaker Mrs. Saskia Lydiani S.Psi do presentation and dissemination of insights kebudiluhuran values. Socialization is held on January 28, 2015. The percentage of the nilia-value kebudiluhuran well as by questions and answers that will continue with the role play. Role Play that is done is to play the role of the simulated election.



Figure 1. The main resource person explained about the values that behaves virtuous character.

There were eighteen recommended values and their character education strategy for the internalization of the character in the society, namely:

1. Religious
2. Honest
3. Tolerance
4. Discipline
5. Work Hard
6. Creative
7. Independent
8. Democratic
9. Sense of Wondering
10. The national spirit
11. Love the homeland
12. Rewarding Achievement
13. Friendly / Communicative
14. Love Peace
15. Joy of Reading
16. Environmental Care
17. Social Care
18. Responsibility

IV. CONCLUSION

Son is one of the valuable assets of a nation, because it is the children who will carry on the continuity of this nation. As parents are obliged to educate children so that will have a strong character and high moral. The right to a decent education should be owned by every children Indonesia, although these children have special needs or are in a period of coaching.

Children everyday prisons receive coaching and learning many of the officers in the prisons. Despite that we work to introduce the values kebudiluhuran to them. Although most of the values are basically already widely applied in their daily lives in prisons, we try to introduce it as a whole.

Besides children's occupants prisons are also introduced to the ways of democratic good. It is

intended that these children acquire knowledge of the beliefs and attitudes of democratic face the differences that occur in the community. Lesson democracy means to distribute a set of democratic values as the basis of a personal philosophy of life that human beings are free and equal beings with one another.

The values kebudiluhuran introduced to the children of the inhabitants of the prisons so that they can be transformed into a better person before they know more than these values. Those values will be a provision for them when they are free and may be reused by the community.

While there are other rights are not lost while in the penitentiary that democratic rights in this case the right to vote for those who are already 17 years old. Considering those who are in prisons class II A Tangerang aged between 12 and 20 years. The introduction of democratic values in the prisons of the child requires a process and does not take place easily. It takes effort to arouse their enthusiasm. The team from the University of Budi Luhur tries to build up the atmosphere became more communicative with the participants and change their passive attitude to active. They were given an interactive approach using role play so that cultivation of democratic values can be more easily understood.

Informant then insert the democratic values implicitly, such as tolerance, as well as the attitude of accepting defeat gracefully. As a result, children who previously passivity prison slowly become enthusiastic and active.

This is an encouraging step in developing their characters so that will be useful in public life after the age of prisons and insufficient to be a voter. In addition, it is expected this is an effort to establish a national character more dignified and democratic. We expect our arrival into prisons child can bring a positive influence in order to introduce the

values kebudiluhuran to the children and can bring benefits to life in the present and the future. In addition, we can meet our obligations as a lecturer to carry out three responsibilities of higher education.

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