

# Citizen Services Assisted the Empowerment Concept is based on the Correctional Facility in Indonesia

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**Abstract:-** Types of qualitative research approach through Phenomenology, as results showed that the concept of citizen services assisted on correctional facility need to focus holistically, besides various improvements should be done either from the aspect of management, service aspects, aspects of the construction of human resources through the synergy between all the components are integrated, in addition to that aspect of the humanistic approach to building citizens is very important so it will be a harmonious relationship between all components in the correctional facility.

**Keywords:-** Management, Concepts, Empowerment, Service, Correctional.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Pattern construction of inmates undergoing renewal since the known idea of prisons expressed by Sahardjo, acceptance speech on a doctorate Honoris Causa in science of law from University of Indonesia (UI), 5 July 1963. In his speech he gave the outline of the purpose of imprisonment in addition to the loss of the independence move, guiding the convict repents, educating in order to become a member of the Socialist Society of Indonesia.

The purpose of imprisonment is prisons. That is the system to the United Nations and the correctional system-the difference is in the principle of purpose and approach to informing treatment order (coaching) against the prisoners. Security approaches through the stage of maximum, and minimum security done approach construction (treatment approach) both inside and outside the institutions by applying the method of family.

In the system of prisons, inmates are seen as human beings have an innate humanity, faith and positive potential that can be dug and developed in the framework of the establishment of Indonesia is fully human. In contrast to the United Nations-system to the purely revenge and deterrent effects against inmates. In this system as a aims at fostering a coaching process inmates in a sense cure someone who lost her life because there is a temporary weakness.

Beside that, they also can be a whole person, in accordance with the purpose and functions of the correctional system (Act No. 12 of 1995 year Correctional), namely: in order to form the citizens in our correctional system in order

to become a whole person, realizing the error, improve themselves and not repeat the criminal act so that it is received back by the environmental community.

In a further development in the long span of time making corrections more powerful and clean for the sake of elevating the dignity and the dignity of the institution despite the many challenges to be faced. The complex problems of the particular correctional facility in Indonesia generally over capacity. This issue is still unresolved certainly can have an impact. Because with spiralling occupant lapas or home detention (rutan) may result in a decrease in the degree of health, psychological stability and disruption of irregularity tata life in lapas/rutan.

It can affect not optimal mentoring programme. Even under certain conditions the high occupancy rate to be one of the triggers riots. In addition to the large number of negative news coverage because it is still rampant "pungli", both on the assisted residents as well as visitors, suspected illicit drugs controlled by the residents of the building and the recently circulated a non-convict problem issues wandering outside the lapas is currently under investigation. But be assured it is not something expected by all correctional officers in the rest of Indonesia. Because only a handful of persons involved making prisons be tarnished.

For it need improvements and improvements towards the creation of a conducive atmosphere in Lapas or Rutan. How to increase the security and correctional officers who put teamwork. Because in order to realize innovative correctional bureaucracy, clean and dignified needed performance improvements as well as excellent service. For that, the quantity and quality of Human Resources for correctional officer also determines performance and service provided. Plus also put forward the construction of the building.

One of the innovations in the construction of the evidence in question i.e. new launch by Yasonna h. Menkumham Laoly is lapas industries in West Java. This plan will be so fattening Centers supporting agriculture and cattle feed beef West Java region. There's more to plant cultivation activities of chilli new joint harvest last week Rutan class I of Palembang in cooperation with Bank Indonesia representative of South Sumatra. Industrial activity in the lapas intended to change image from lapas consumerist become productive lapas. So if successful can also result in

the acceptance of the State is not a tax (PNBP) as well as eliminating the stigma of bad convicts.

The public is also invited to accept social reintegration and assimilation of inmates through coaching. Because of the many potential and innovation that can be developed in lapas. Hopes and ideals into the future, it is worth the effort to change. Because correctional objectives will not be achieved when there is no coordination with the various parties to find solutions and answers to existing problems. Cooperation with other parties to become one of the sniper's efforts should be taken, either by ministries/agencies, as well as private individuals who want to contribute to unearth potential prisoners. It is time to formulate an extraordinary step in the face of various challenges to reach the ranks of prisons that contribute real task with smart embodies the principle of certainty, SMART!

As expressed by the Director General of prisons that have meaning professional, i.e. every officer should have recognition as a correctional officer who has integrity, perform tasks correctly and free from intervention from anywhere. Accountable, means work based on the calculation of the exact and full certainty. Synergy, means any correctional employee must be able to cooperate hand in hand in line to build prisons. Transparent, meaning open, visible, and can be monitored by the public. While innovative, correctional officers must work means the incursion is effective in carrying out the tasks and functions. All of it must be tempered with SMART, serious minded, namely active, responsive, and the talk is expected to be the handle for Correctional introspection.

In article 3 of ACT No. 12 Year 1995 about the Correctional place to carry out the construction of the Inmates and Correctional Protégé. Before known term lapas in Indonesia, the place called by the term of imprisonment. Correctional facility is Implementing Technical Units under the Directorate General of prisons of the Ministry of law and human rights. And also a set of norms of all levels that range on a staple in people's lives. Correctional facility is the final stage of the criminal justice system. Criminal justice system itself consists of 4 (four) sub-system i.e. Police, Prosecutors, courts and Correctional Institutions. Sub-system correctional facility as a sub-system of the criminal justice system has a duty to carry out the construction against the convicted person in particular criminal revocation of independence. The need for a review of the system and the approach to the pattern of the assisted residents for other solutions to anticipate the variety of issues on the citizens in our correctional facility in Indonesia

#### A. Formulation of the problem

- How the process of the construction of the inmates in the Correctional System in Indonesia?
- What problem in Correctional Institutions in Indonesia?
- How does the problem solutions in the face in the correctional facility in Indonesia?

#### B. Purpose

- To know the process of the construction of the Inmates in Correctional Systems in Indonesia
- To find out problems in Correctional Institutions in Indonesia
- To find out the solution of problems in the face in the correctional facility in Indonesia

## II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

### A. Correctional Facility

Correctional facility called the LAPAS is a place to carry out the construction of the Inmates and Correctional Protégé. (Article 1 point 3 of ACT No. 12 Year 1995 Concerning Corrections). Before known term lapas in Indonesia, the place called by the term of imprisonment. Correctional facility is Implementing Technical Units under the Directorate General of prisons of the Ministry of law and human rights (formerly Department of Justice).

### B. History Of Correctional Facility

According to the decision of the law modification until France created in 1670 was unknown imprisonment, except in the Act of hostage-taking by transpiration money or replacing the death penalty before the set commutations by the way another. In England the middle ages 1200-1400 years more or less known law of confinement in a cell Church (cell) and imprisonment of the ancient form of Bridwedell (mid 16th century) followed by a form of imprisonment to work according to the Act of 1576 and Act of 1609 and imprisonment for imprisoned according to the provisions of the Act of 1711. In this case Howard Jones explains, that since the time of the King of Egypt in the year 2000 BCE (BC) known criminal prison in detention awaiting trial, and there was a time as detention for other purposes according to the Romans from time Justinus 5th century (BC).

Since the granting of the work is considered one of power's attempts to edify punished, then came to a mixed system, namely:

- Shut down at night alone,
- On the day time working together.

At the time of their works banned chatted about things that have nothing to do with the job. Hence it is called also "Silent System". While the history of the existence of this correctional facility in Indonesia related to the history of the establishment of this beloved country, which has a bitter

period in Japan and the Netherlands when it hits a sharp claw in the colonial rule. The time for the sake of time passed, carving out a note for the sake of the record. Each period has its own history.

A period of forced labour a criminal in Indonesia took place since the mid-19th century XIX or rather beginning in 1872 until 1905. Marked by two kinds of criminal law; First, the criminal law specific to the person the second; an Indonesia, special to the people of Europe. For the people of Indonesia and the Alien prevailing Eastern book of the laws of the special criminal law, i.e. "Wetboek van Strafrecht voor de Inlanders in Nederlandsch Indie", meaning the book of the law of criminal law for indigenous people in the Netherlands East Indies at the time. the people of Indonesia are referred to as "Inlanders". During this period, criminal work is a form of crime that is often inflicted on "inlanders".

Old criminal work very varied can last a lifetime, or at least one day. While the criminal work is divided into two, namely forced labour (dwang arbeid) and employed (ter arbeid stellen). Forced labor the length of more than five years was done with the chained (dwang ketting aan de arbeid), who is under five years with no chained (dwang arbeid buiten de ketting). While the one year down called by the term "employed" (ter arbeid stellen), and under three months called "krakal".

Legal basis to the United Nations-Netherlands East Indies from relative, namely in the form of:

- The book of the law of criminal law. 13, 14a s/d f, 15,16 General,23 .24 .25, and article 29.

Prison Reglemen Stbl. 1917 No. 708 Jo. Stbl. No. 77 constitution reads: "everything has not held according to the new constitution".

Regulation of the prison as a rule execution of legislation of criminal law, in particular article – article above is the basis of the implementation of the criminal lost independence as stated in article 10 of the book of the laws of criminal law. Until now still apply the regulation as the basis for the enactment of law Correctional System. The prison regulations that applies is based upon article II transitional rules the 1945 The renewal of the law in Indonesia, especially in the field of criminal law already has long done, which in this case includes the objective of criminal law, criminal law and law of criminal execution of formyl. The development of criminal law is essentially structural nature not only but also include substantial development and cultural nature. Currently, the nature of the construction of the law is increasingly important when associated with the criminal justice system that the implementation is done by four (4) law enforcement agencies namely the Police, Prosecutor's Office, courts and correctional facility is expected can work together in integrated to achieve a particular goal. Correctional facility is the final stage of the

criminal justice system. Criminal justice system itself consists of 4 (four) sub-system i.e. Police, Prosecutors, courts and Correctional Institutions.

Sub-system correctional facility as a sub-system of the criminal justice system has a duty to carry out the construction against the convicted person in particular criminal revocation of independence. Thus whether or not the goal successfully accomplished in the criminal justice system both short-term objective, namely the rehabilitation and resocialization of convicts, the medium-term goal to suppress the crimes as well as the long-term goal to achieve the welfare of society in addition to the specified/influenced by the sub-subsection of the other criminal justice system i.e., the police, prosecutors and the courts, now the rest is also very determined by coaching is done as a correctional facility the implementation of independence, especially the lifting of criminal imprisonment.

Correctional facility inmate coaching as a container based on correctional system strives to nurture and restore unity of community life that is good and useful. In other words, carry out Correctional rehabilitation, resocialization and redukasi protection both to the inmates and the community in the implementation of the correctional system. With the correctional system as the basic pattern of the construction of the inmates at the correctional facility was expected to be successful in achieving the goal of resocialization and rehabilitation of perpetrators of criminal acts/convicts, then in turn can press crime and ultimately can achieve social welfare such as the criminal justice system objectives (short term, medium term and long term). Thus the success of the correctional system in the execution of coaching against inmates in Correctional Institutions will affect the successful achievement of the objectives of criminal justice system.

### *C. Classification of Inmates of Correctional Institutions*

Correctional facility inmates could inmates (prisoners) or Assisted Residents of prisons (PLT) could be also that its status is still detention, that is to say the person is still in the process of the judiciary and is not specified or not guilty by a judge.

According the law number 12 of the year 1995, inmates are convicted person undergoing criminal lost independence in correctional facility. The occupant of a correctional facility or those inmates consists of:

- Those who run the imprisonment and criminal confinement;
- People who are subject to a temporary detention;
- People who are held hostage.
- Other persons who do not run their imprisonment or criminal confinement, rather lawfully has been put into correctional institutions.

The people who can be included or placed in correctional institutions are:

- They are detained lawfully by the Attorney General;
- Those arrested were legally by the courts;
- Those who have been sentenced to criminal lost independence by the local District Court;
- They imposed criminal confinement;
- Those who do not undergo criminal lost its independence, but put into correctional institution lawfully.

#### D. Types of Civic Institutions

According to (Yuliati dkk, 2003) type of correctional facility divided into different types correspond to different angles of observation are:

- From the institutional development consists of Criscive Institution and Enacted the Institution. The first is an institution that grew out of the habit of the people. While the second one was born with a deliberately to meet human needs.
- From an institutional system of values a society divided into two i.e. the Basic institution and Subsidiary Institution. The first one is institutions that play an important role in maintaining the Community code of conduct while the second is less important because just so complementary.
- From the angle of acceptance of a society, consisting of two Sanctioned Institution and unsanctioned Institution. The first is the desired groups such as schools etc, while the second was rejected despite her presence will always be there. The Agency is in the form of boarding schools, economic institutions and also the Institute of evil.
- From a contributing factor to distinguish over General institutional and Institutional Restriktic. The first is a public organization and is known throughout the community examples of religion, while the second is part of the institutional i.e., Islam, Christianity, and other religions.
- From the point of its functions distinguishable top two Operative Institutional and Institutional regulatif. The first function is to achieve the goal, while the second to oversee the governance of the behaviour of existing values in the society.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of qualitative research phenomenological approach through.

## IV. DISCUSSION

#### A. The process of construction of the Inmates in the Correctional System

The concept was first developed by correctional Justice Minister Sahardjo in 1962, where it is said that the task of the Bureau to carry out the United Nations-not just a punishment, but a much heavier task is restoring people who sentenced the criminal into society.

When an inmate undergoing a verdict determined by the courts, then his rights as a citizen will be limited. Even though the convicted person lost its independence, but there is a convict's rights remain protected in the correctional system in Indonesia.

To carry out the construction-construction, known for the four stages of the process of coaching, namely:

- First stage). Each inmate placed in correctional institutions that do the research to find out everything about inmates, including about why they have done the following violations, any information about themselves which can be obtained from their family, from former employers or their superiors, friends of se-their work, the people who became victims of their actions and of the officers of the other agencies handles their matters.
- Second stage). If the process of coaching against someone that inmates have lasted one-third of the time of his actual criminal, and according to the opinion of the Board of Trustees of prisons has achieved enough progress, among other things it shows strengthens, improvements, disciplined and strict rules of conduct in force at the correctional facility, then he was given more freedom with a medium level of supervision enforce security.
- Third stage. If the process of coaching against someone that inmates had lasted for half of his actual criminal, and according to the opinion of the Board of Trustees of prisons has achieved enough progress both physically and mentally and from in terms of skills, then the container is expanded by the coaching process allows the inmate in question held with community assimilation outside the correctional facility.
- The fourth stage. If the process of coaching against someone that inmates had lasted two-thirds of his actual criminal or at least nine months, to those inmates could be given conditional designation, which was off about his proposals are determined by the Board of Trustees of prisons.

#### B. Identification of Supporting facilities and infrastructure Construction

In the process of construction of the inmates by correctional facility supporting facilities and infrastructure required to achieve success to be achieved. Facilities and infrastructure include:

➤ *The means of Building Prisons*

The building of prisons is a representation of the State of the residents therein. The State of the building process can support a decent coaching match expectations. In Indonesia alone, most of the buildings of the colonial heritage correctional facility, with the condition of the infrastructure that impressed "armature" and hard. A high wall surrounds with iron trellis adds to the impression of a spooky inhabitants.

➤ *Construction of the Inmates*

That means to education skills in the correctional facility is extremely limited, both in number and in kind, and there is even a means that is already so long that it doesn't work anymore, or if the results are not yet functioning adequately with goods that are manufactured outside of the (production company).

➤ *The officers of the construction at the correctional facility*

Correctional officers are civil servants who deal with the construction of the prisoners and detainees in correctional institutions. With regard to the issue of construction of the officers in the correctional facility, it can be said to be not fully able to support the achievement of the objective of the construction itself, given the relatively large proportion of them are not yet supported by the provision of know-how doing coaching with a humanist approach can touch feeling the prisoners helpless, and capable of copyright in doing the coaching.

*C. The paradigm System construction of the Inmates in Indonesia*

Nearly all the crimes dealt with by the criminal justice system in Indonesia have always ended up in jail. Though the prison is not the best solution in solving the problems of crime, particularly crimes where the "damage" caused by such crimes could still be on the restoration so that the conditions had been "damaged" can be returned toward its original state, where restorative justice is possible in the presence of the individual perpetrator of disappearances of stigma.

In addressing crimes deemed to be restored again, a paradigm of the judgment is referred to as restorative justice, in which offenders are encouraged to fix the damage that has been caused to the victim, his family and also the community. With regard to crimes that damage can still be corrected, basically the community wanted to perpetrators provided "services" which is rehabilitative. The community expects the perpetrators of the crime will be better than before they entered prison, this institution is the rehabilitation process.

The needs and safety of victims became the main concern of the process of restorative justice. Victims should be supported and can be involved directly in the process of

determining the needs of the final outcome of the case is a criminal act which had befallen him. But as such does not mean crime offender needs ignored. The perpetrator of a criminal offence should be rehabilitated and re to integrate them into society. A consequence of the conditions resulting in the necessity for mi is done the exchange of information between the victims and the perpetrators of criminal acts directly and the occurrence of mutually beneficial agreements between them as a result of a criminal act case. Correctional period now is still struggling with the problem of overcrowding. but indeed it is that still the case. Not just a shortage of prison building, but also problems related to budget and procurement of human resources (HR).

Strategic measures taken are the optimization of assimilation through open camp-based Residential Correctional industries such as Ciangir, invigorate the industry in lapas to empower Citizens in our Correctional (PLT) as HR productive and valuable products, even up to exported to foreign countries.

Other strategies that should be anticipated, namely handling overstayed that involves law enforcement related, as well as the rehabilitation of drug users outside the institution projected lapas will effect positively on losing numbers overcrowded. And very importantly is digitalized in all lines of prisons, in particular the granting of rights of inmates are transparent and break the wild collection issues.

It is undeniable that digitization is a concept which has been adopted and implemented in all areas of corrections. Not surprising that on this occasion also showcased innovations in the field of corrections IT like Canteen Correctional, cooperative Thumbs Indonesia or Kopasindo, as well as e-commerce sales application Lapas class I Tangerang. Strengthening HUMAN RESOURCES for Correctional through acceptance of Prospective civil servant who reaches 14 thousand people has also become a major discussion because it is they who will be coaching and leading security guard PLT.

In the management of HUMAN RESOURCES for Correctional and formulate a strategic step in addressing the problem of overcrowding conditions in an effort to maintain and improve security and order. The challenges of increasingly complex so that future Correctional required strategic issue back mapping and actual implementation for the sake of facilitating the Organization in predicting the direction and pace of policy that will be taken forward.

Means to dig and to explore the opportunities and challenges of being way out or solution just right as an ingredient in determining the direction, livery and shape a policy that will be mixed and poured in the decision letter of the Minister of Justice and human rights become the verdict round and ready to be implemented on the UPT Correctional.

IRV correctional facility (Lapas) in Indonesia that function prepares citizens assisted correctional (PLT) in order to integrate with society, healthily until recently still face problems that can not be resolved completely.

The condition of Indonesia's current Lapas are almost the same. Among the various problems, which occur in all Lapas is overcapacity. Nationally, in July 2013 the amount of PLT and prisoner as many as 161,917 people. In fact, capacity should only be 107,925. This is the one that becomes the obstacle of empowerment of PLT, in addition to the issue of excess capacity, in Indonesia there is also no Lapas specifically segregate inmates based on the type of offense. So, like a treat all inmates the illness of varying therapy the same way.

Whereas, ideally every convict was split based on the type of offense. Murder convict is separated from the corruption, of drugs and so on. So they are also performed special empowerment according her specialty. The model was implemented in Japan.

In addition the quality of the officers, still lacking the Lapas stigma of society's negative against PLT, surveillance Lapas less precise and others, is at issue in the community empowerment. The question of the occupants over-capacities Lapas, for example, pose a particular culture sub against the PLT in Lapas which eventually gave rise to a new problem.

Negative Stigma of society against the PLT also resulted in a lack of community participation in empowerment of PLT. In fact, people in the community not unlike the Lapas outside. Different only his freedom. That means, the Lapas don't be considered something that is closed, because empowerment could not be detached from the community, the Government's "partnership with the private sector through corporate social responsibility or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), will be able to encourage the process of empowerment of the PLT. But the issue, as long as there are no private parties who disburse CSR continuously.

#### *D. Issues in Correctional Institutions in Indonesia*

Inmate is a term for someone who served punishment within the Lapas. Now better known as assisted residents. Formerly known as Lapas, then became a prison. The term paradigm shift change that was once a place for offenders undergoing a punishment of confinement, tortured bodies to give a deterrent effect, but now are taught various skills and built so that it can power out Lapas and accepted in society.

Yet the perpetrators of crime rather than being reduced, but even more increase. So the capacity in Lapas insufficient or over capacity. Almost all of Indonesia's experience over Lapas capacity. Due to the capacity of the criminal tercover no nara. Lapas with capacity of 350 people, inhabited more

than 1000. So it appears the various other problems. For example the antarnapidana clamor, grabbing "land", a condition in which heat, lapas not even assisted residents rarely slept while sitting or hanging with should swing. It certainly has violated human rights.

In addition to the problem of over capacity, in Lapas also keeps a variety of quaint maladministration problems, among others; often we hear of the existence of the granting of special facilities to citizens of a particular building. Indeed to the residents of the building are given rights to pistole, the right to fix the situation. for example, buying a television or buying a mattress. But there is no clear restriction on the right of this pistole, so often misused. for example in Lapas there are cosmetic salon for yourself, work desk space prison transformed into hotels. Such a condition is very excessive. This is not apart of the existence of the behavior of bribes bribe between convicts with officers Lapas itself.

In addition there are also charges for the visitors. Inmates are entitled to visits from people closest, but in some lapas, visitors have to charge fees for example, bezuk calling citizens assisted wants found. The costs submitted to the officer who is calling, for example through loudspeakers, the officer can also a convict who considered being of good character, so entrusted to perform the task. In some, the charges against Lapas visitors do not exist, but the levy imposed on the citizens of even small-scale want found by family or closest person.

Reserved booth mesra also often becomes the question. In some special room Lapas sometimes found patronage for the citizens who want to take off the longing to her partner. This is not any special room can use it. Must pay an amount of money to be able to use the "Booth Mesra". The person using the term variety lapas officials appealing to the levy money from walk-in mesra.

Permit out of Lapas also often becomes a game of persons in Lapas. The case of Gayus Tambunan easily out go Bali vacation. Whereas, in order to exit the Lapas must have written permission from the head of the Kakanwil Kemenkumham and Lapas. So it's not vain people can get out of, but due to rampant lapas persons who wish to benefit, could have assisted a resident out without going through the procedure Lapas should.

So with the granting of remission. Remission is granted to residents rated lapas being of good character. But the criteria determine the behavior of the good that is very relative and subjective of the officer's Head or lapas Lapasnya. This can be abused by persons officer lapas with deal to inmates who have a lot of money.

Of the various issues, to addressing in order not easily happen maladministrasi in service lapas, need effective measures such as the existence of internal and external watchdog agencies in the cctv, the lapas across the room to Monitoring Officer lapas. Improvement of human resources and social welfare officers, especially to lapas, the allocation of sufficient budget needs lapas throughout Indonesia.

In addition to the technical nature of things and dealing with the budget, in order to reduce the burden of the Lapas getting bigger, to think about revamping the legal system itself. There is an alternative punishment in addition to culminate in prison. For example the penalty in the form of social work. It used to be in the Netherlands East Indies era, many people considered guilty and then incur the penalty of social work. Especially those cases are considered mild level is cleared. Without having to incarcerate more likely will bring benefits and educational.

As the various problems of society in miniature, the convicts can have stress levels and temperamental high so that it could be one trigger for the riots. Lapas which is the gathering place inmates and riot could happen anytime. Temperamental and high stress because many years incarcerated for example, "said. On the basis of a number of possibilities that may be the case, it has also mapped out a number of possibilities and the anticipation of that needs to be done.

#### *E. The entrepreneurial potential of Digging in the frame of empowerment*

Bad and negative view of society towards life home custody (rutan) votes less appropriately for Evi Harjono. Care and concern towards the fate of the prisoners (prisoners), women, and children change its perception towards them. Since the accompanying husband who served as Minister of Justice and human rights the period 2011-2014, Evi often visit the correctional facility (lapas) and rutan throughout Indonesia. What do the officers lapas against convicts make it struck. "I watched the officers lapas strives to empower the creativity and the potential citizens assisted correctional (prisoners) and I became interested to engage directly," he said when the book was *Voicing the Voiceless* in a small theater Garden Ismail Marzuki, Jakarta.

The involvement and the role of the clerk in the empowering potential lapas citizens deserves our appreciation. "With the empowerment we so know convicts also have tremendous potential when used optimally. In the course of construction in lapas, each prisoner obtaining basic rights such as education and guidance. Guidance and coaching is a form of affirmative action, so when they get out of these things can be implemented directly. In addition to filling in the time of empowerment potential of the prisoners would positively impact for himself and lapas. During her punishment, the prisoners are routinely obtained a coaching

and training is an ongoing empowerment from lapas. Now the prisoners freely and work with a supply of knowledge given the officers lapas. The results of the work of the prisoners apparently is good enough and not inferior to goods made outside the prison. During the visit the lapas, Evi Harjono saw quite a lot of work and quality in our citizens have economic value. Therefore he also introduced such works to the public.

The results of the work of any prisoner had exhibited at the exhibition's "Prisoners Craft Creative Festival and 2012-2014 Indonesia (Fesra) " in Jakarta. "This is a form of implementation shows that inmates also have the potential," said Evi Harjono. Now the products of the work of prisoners has been exported and used in international events. Products that are already internationally that, among other things, batik, paintings, wicker chairs, baseball gloves, shoes, closet, clothes, sports fan, spicy sweet soy sauce, fried onions, Dragon fruit, brown rice, and artworks.

But on the other hand, Evi Harjono cannot find a dark side that belies the should be addressed in an environment of prisons. " I look at all the facilities and programs of service lapas tend to be more prioritizing needs the men than the women, so came the awareness for their weak voices echo related parties by making a Book *Voicing the Voiceless*, "says the owner of the building The East, Mega Kuningan. *Voicing the Voiceless* is a book containing a collection of experience Evi Harjono during Amir Syamsuddin accompanying captaining in the Ministry of law and human rights. EVI hoping, through this book can convey things that needed the residents of rutan so so attention to related parties. " I was able to shout out the negative things happening in the prison, that immediately addressed and I want to represent the female Jailbird who want better understood and got the right treatment, "he said quoting the contents of *Voicing the Voiceless*.

Simultaneously with the launch of the book *Voicing the Voiceless*, Evi Harjono inaugurated the Second Chances Foundation or Foundations of Second Chances. This became the Foundation of the container to hold it and market the products of the work of prisoners, so that could provide economic value for the prisoners and lapas. As a social institution, Second Chances Foundation aims to provide sustainable support to the citizens and former citizens assisted assisted to live independently in order to achieve a better future.

EVI added, Second Chances Foundation is a foundation which helps provide mentoring as a training to citizens assisted in each lapas. In addition to providing training, one of the program's Second Chances Foundation, i.e. establish cooperation with private parties to support their empowerment in lapas. Unfortunately, out of 148 lapas scattered in Indonesia does not fully develop the potential of

the prisoners. According to Kemkumham, the number of inmates until the year 2013 has reached 160,000 inhabitants. Therefore, empowerment is essential in creating self-reliance on the assisted residents it self. When used optimally, the convicts will contribute to the economic growth.

"With the existence of the concept of empowerment holistically generates synergies between social and reintegration concept of entrepreneurship, where the goal is eventually to the creation of the independence of the former residents of the building by the time they finished the run time of the penalty," said Evi Harjono. Based on the data as per June 2017, at least the number of inmates in Indonesia as many as 153,312 people. Ironically, the capacity that can be accommodated is merely 122,114 inmates. Overall Lapas variously Indonesia experiencing excess inmates.

The issue of the frequent inmates of correctional institutions (lapas) without balanced with adequate room resulted in riots occurring in various often lapas. Ironically at a time when lack of room consequently continue to increase occupant lapas, later found room for occupants Lapas with luxury amenities at the Cipinang Lapas some time ago. This makes the climate for most walks of life.

The reform in the field of improvement of service to the residents of the building in lapas became imperative. Not only the question of the room, any security system should be improved. So it is with the placement of citizens assisted mechanism. Cannot the existence of preferential treatment towards inmates as residents of the building. In other words any inmates as convicts should get equal treatment, particularly in facilities and service lapas. Researchers of the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR) Maidina judge Rahmawati, correctional systems are constructed referring to Act No. 12 Year 1995 about Prisons. I.e. set up the equation of the treatment and the Ministry of construction in lapas. the coaching process inside correctional aims in order to form citizens assisted in order to realize his mistakes. Including no longer repeat the criminal act committed.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

The solution of a number of these experts to the lapas riot of criminal law University of Diponegoro in Semarang, Prof Nyoman Unity Putrajaya, it becomes very important because similar incidents may happen again. "issue has changed in the the form of this unrest, not only in Indonesia but in the riots also happened overseas. " These problems, should be anticipated and look out for the many efforts of which address the classic cause of riots. One of the causes of the riots issue i.e. overcapacity because of officer attention impact the built being incremented.

Other solutions to anticipate riots lapas, can be done through a review of the system and the approach to the pattern of the residents of the building. human resources officer or lapas should be evaluated in the approach of the construction. "Needs to be examined further because the problem could be triggered because of dissatisfaction against the prisoners treatment they receive, " said. The officers also need to be given knowledge of the proper way of facing assisted residents with different characters. The recipes above be sought to minimize the potential for unrest in lapas has many swallowed the loss of life and destruction facilities lapas, also are no less important is the loss of a sense of security and the fear that haunts bring up the community due to the USA team during this lapas.

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