

Implementation of a Special Criminal Guidance Program for Corruption Crimes at the Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution

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Abstract—This research is entitled "Implementation of a Special Criminal Guidance Program for Corruption Crimes at the Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution". The low level of governance ethics in public officials can be proven through the tabulation data of the Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) which shows an increase in corruption cases in Indonesia and the rehabilitation policy for perpetrators of corruption is the background of this research. The policy guideline in implementing this program is Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services. The author uses the theory of implementation of the Charles O Jones program, namely there are three activities as a pillars in the implementation of the program consisting of Organization, Interpretation, Application. The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, and the data collection techniques used are field studies and literature studies. While to test the validity of the data the author uses source triangulation and technique triangulation. The results of the study based on interviews and direct observations in the field, showed that the implementation of this coaching had not been optimally related to the pillars of the program proposed by Charles O Jones. In the pillars of the Organization, lack of human resources in both quantity and quality. In the Interpretation pillar, lack of understanding of program implementers is due to lack of socialization and quality of education. Besides the pillar of application, infrastructure in supporting the success of the program is very limited. Better preparedness and effort are needed from program implementers, so the program can run more optimally.

Keywords—implementation; development program; corruption prisoners

I. INTRODUCTION

Public administration ethics is one form of control of public officials in carrying out their duties, functions and authorities, always relying on the attitude and behavior of breathing with the state philosophy. One important issue in the study of ethics in public administration in Indonesia is the practice of corruption. According to the tabulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) data from January to December 2016 there were 1495 suspected corruption cases in Indonesia. The more widespread corrupt practices that can threaten the life of the nation and state, corruption is categorized as extraordinary crime and then compiled into Law

No. 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of Corruption Crimes [1]. In order to eradicate corruption itself the government has three major strategies, among others; Preventive, Repressive and Rehabilitative. Correctional institutions according to Law Number 12 Year 1995 are places of rehabilitation for every individual sentenced by the state, especially for individuals who commit acts of corruption [2].

Based on the legal foundation above, the Penitentiary Institution is trusted to provide guidance for Corruption Prisoners, the Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution. Sukamiskin Prison has been equipped a special guidance program prepared by the head of a correctional institution in order to provide guidance according to WBP needs according to the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 1999 Chapter 2 Article 6 Paragraph (2) reads: "In carrying out the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1), the head of the Lapas is obliged to plan, implement and control the activities of the coaching program". The programs include: Development of religious awareness, Development of awareness of nation and state, Development of intellectual ability and Development and Education Development (P3) [3].

The implementation of the coaching program needs to be supported by adequate resources by taking into account the implementation factors of the coaching program. This needs to pay attention to how the program is carried out in guiding the Tipikor prisoners, however corruption convicts have participated in the development of the country, so that one day they will be returned to the people as state servants.

II. METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method using descriptive research. Data collection techniques are carried out by library studies, field studies (observation and interviews). The technique of selecting informants using purposive sampling technique. Data triangulation was carried out using source triangulation and technical triangulation.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study aimed to study the implementation of the Corruption Criminal Prisoner fostering program committed by the Sukamiskin Class I Correctional Institution in Bandung. While the theory used for the implementation of special

prisoner formation programs is the three implementation factors of Jones [4].

Based on this, it was made to renew the implementation program for the formation of special prisoners by the Sukamiskin Class I Correctional Institution in Bandung. The discussion was obtained from various techniques and sources of observation, interviews and document tracking related to Jones three-factor implementation program. These factors are Organization, Interpretation and Application [4].

Based on research conducted by researchers, the first factor The initial goal of the organization is the programs designed. In this case, Jones revealed the Organization regulates resources, units and methods to implement the applicable policies. In the implementation of the Tipikor prisoner training program carried out by the Field Guidance Team (TLP) consisting of the Community Guidance Section (BIMKEMAS), the Security Section and more importantly in this training, among others related to government institutions or community institutions that directly participate in prisoner formation programs Corruption.

However, the lack of cooperation in terms of coaching at the Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Penitentiary is one important thing to highlight in view of the requirements that can help security issues in this coaching program, so that users can reject their clothes, and also reject clothing, and also help to reproduce community. For this reason, it is necessary to coordinate with other outside institutions so that the implementation of the Tipikor prisoner formation program itself can be carried out continuously and continuously. The Community Guidance section accepts open institutions / other institutions to conduct counseling for Tipikor prisoners, usually there is good communication between prisons and outside institutions.

In the opinion of the author, the importance of the role of the BIMKEMAS section officer in the implementation of the Tipikor prisoner formation program in Bandung's first class I correctional institution should be balanced with the fulfillment of the number and quality of resources. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality and quantity of the program implementing officers needed to be balanced with the ratio of Corruption prisoners being fostered.

The second factor is the Interpretation factor. Interpretation in one program implementation is how implementor defines things related to one activity or program, whether it means the intent and purpose of the program, can also be how the implementor in interpreting the main tasks and functions of the program implementers to become clearer and can be accepted and can be implemented in the field. From the results of interviews regarding interpretations, it was found that there was a dilemma in interpreting function assignments because the first was the double task of being a correctional officer who worked as a correctional guidance section that had supervisory duties and accountability, ensured that activities were in accordance with the program objectives and as Guidance officers who go directly to the field due to the lack of cooperation with Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution so that there is a shortage of human resources in implementing effective coaching. Then the problem that is

often faced by officers in interpreting this program is the occurrence of disparities or gaps between coaches and those who are coached, in other words there is a very different social status difference between the Tipikor prisoners who in fact are political elites, bureaucrats and private with very far Lapas officers the inequality and looks in terms of intelligence can cause awkwardness in general the problems that arise here.

From the explanation above, the author argues that the submission of good and easily understood information about the program through in-depth socialization to each program implementer, especially to officers who will provide guidance to Tipikor prisoners along with standard operational procedures for guidance programs and reinforce the supervision system attached so that Corruption Prisoners are well supervised.

The third factor that supports the success of a program is the application (application). Application is a routine determination of all decisions and regulations by conducting various activities to achieve the desired goals. Application or application is often a dynamic process, where the implementers or officers in the field are directed to program guidelines, but there is a possibility of adjustments - adjustments to existing guidelines or rules. This is due to the fact that in the field conditions often occur that are not in accordance with the assumptions that have been made by program makers but are still considered to be a natural thing as long as they aim to achieve the objectives. In addition, there will be tolerance for adjustments to the rules or program guidelines that have been made, in the application stage the implementers or officers in the field must also consider the political aspects.

Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution conducts a number of Corruption Guidance that are carried out in conjunction with the formation of general prisoners. This has been banned in **Law No. 12 concerning the Penitentiary System**, which states that the classification is very important if viewed from the needs and avoiding crime which is a new problem inside and outside the correctional institutions as feared by the deputy minister of law and human rights [2].

For the reporting system at the Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution itself should be made after the activity is completed and usually for the report collected every 6 months, so the activity will look good if it has seen the evaluation in the community guidance section. Explanation by informant 2 that the reporting system is carried out every 6 months from all activities, but it is realized that the report still does not have a fixed format. When discussing existing reports, the results of reports that are then analyzed should be a benefit and able to answer future challenges. According to the informant 4, the existing reports have not been properly utilized by all interested parties to make the coaching program better in the future. Unfortunately, internally, the Sukamiskin Class I Correctional Institution in Bandung was left unchecked, the report was only sent to the regional office.

Based on the explanation above, the author argues the need for collaboration between institutions and the government starting from institutions in the city of Bandung that can directly assist the Tipikor prisoner formation program such as NGOs, Education Service, Health Service, Scouts, Islamic Boarding Schools, Churches and those not directly related to

fulfillment books in the library for Tipikor so that there is a separation of coaching between special inmates and general inmates other than the P3 program.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the discussion on the Implementation of Special Prisoners in Corruption Crime Program Development in Sukamiskin Bandung Class I Correctional Institution which is the object of specific research that has been stated, the writer can draw the conclusion that the Implementation of Special Prisoner Development Program for Corruption Crime in Sukamiskin Class I Correctional Institution Bandung not optimal because not all goes well and smoothly, in accordance with existing regulations.

- In the aspect of the organization, there are still some obstacles and problems that occur, such as a lack of resources in fostering for prisoners specifically for corruption in the Sukamiskin Class I prison in Bandung. The resources referred to here are especially human resources Development Field Team (TLP) as the implementer of the Tipikor prisoner development program.

- In the aspect of interpretation, the author found a lack of understanding of the officer / coach. This deficiency is caused by the lack of socialization about this program and the minimal education level of the implementing officers in the Sukamiskin Class I Correctional Institution in Bandung.
- In the aspect of implementation, a special prisoner formation program at the Sukamiskin Class I prison in Bandung, full implementation has indeed been carried out but there are still shortcomings in human resources and infrastructure in supporting the implementation of the program.

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