

ABSTRAK

EKO PURWANTO, Program Study Magister Hukum, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Implementasi Program Pembinaan Kepribadian Bagi Narapidana Terorisme Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan *Super Maximum Security* Pasir Putih Nusakambangan, Ketua Dr. Budiyo, S.H., M.Hum, Anggota Dr. Angkasa, S.H., M.Hum, Latar belakang masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah Implementasi konsep rehabilitasi dan reintegrasi sosial hingga saat ini belum menunjukkan hasil yang optimal. Ketidakberhasilan pembinaan terhadap para narapidana teroris dapat dilihat pada banyak residivis yang mengulangi kembali perbuatannya. Doktrin yang dianut oleh narapidana terorisme sulit dihilangkan meskipun narapidana terorisme telah menjalani pembinaan di dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan. Oleh sebab itu sangat menarik untuk membahas mengenai Implementasi Program Pembinaan Kepribadian Bagi Narapidana Terorisme Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan *Super Maximum Security* Pasir Putih Nusakambangan. Pendekatan yuridis empiris. Bersifat deskripsi-analitis. Lokasi penelitian di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan *Super Maximum Security* Pasir Putih Nusakambangan. Pengumpulan data primer didapatkan dari narasumber, data sekunder dari studi kepustakaan. Data yang diperoleh disajikan dalam bentuk uraian yang disusun secara sistematis dan logis. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan maka dapat disimpulkan implementasi program pembinaan kepribadian bagi narapidana terorisme di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan *Super Maximum Security* Pasir Putih Nusakambangan yang didasarkan atas Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. M.HH-02.PK.01.02.02 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pedoman Kerja Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Khusus Bagi Narapidana Risiko Tinggi (*High risk*) Kategori Teroris belum berjalan dengan optimal karena materi pembinaan kurang dapat diterima oleh narapidana terorisme sehingga banyak narapidana terorisme yang masih radikal. Faktor penghambat pembinaan kepribadian bagi narapidana terorisme Lembaga Pemasyarakatan *Super Maximum Security* Pasir Putih Nusakambangan menyangkut masalah *legal structure* dalam hal ini yaitu kurangnya Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) baik secara kualitas maupun kuantitas, di samping itu sarana dan prasarana yang kurang memadai.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi, Narapidana, Pembinaan kepribadian, Terorisme

ABSTRACT

EKO PURWANTO, Master of Law Study Program, Jenderal Sudirman University, Implementation of Personality Development Program for Terrorism Convicts at the Super Maximum Security Penitentiary in Pasir Putih Nusakambangan, Chair Dr. Budiyo, S.H., M.Hum, Member of Dr. Angkasa, S.H., M.Hum, The background of the problem in this research is that the implementation of the concept of social rehabilitation and reintegration has not yet shown optimal results. The failure of coaching terrorist prisoners can be seen in many recidivists who repeat their actions. The doctrine adopted by terrorism convicts is difficult to remove even though terrorism convicts have undergone training in correctional institutions. Therefore, it is very interesting to discuss the implementation of the Personality Development Program for Terrorism Convicts at the Super Maximum Security Penitentiary in Pasir Putih Nusakambangan. Empirical juridical approach. Description-analytical. The research location is the Super Maximum Security Penitentiary in Pasir Putih Nusakambangan. Primary data collection was obtained from sources, secondary data from library research. The data obtained are presented in the form of descriptions that are arranged systematically and logically. Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the implementation of a personality development program for terrorism convicts at the Nusakambangan Super Maximum Security Penitentiary is based on the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.HH-02.PK.01.02.02 of 2017 Regarding Guidelines for the Work of Special Correctional Institutions for High-Risk Convicts (High-Risk) Terrorist category has not run optimally because the training materials are not acceptable to terrorism convicts so that many terrorism convicts are still radical. The inhibiting factor for personality development for terrorism convicts at the Super Maximum Security Penitentiary at Pasir Putih Nusakambangan concerns the problem of legal structure in this case, namely the lack of Human Resources (HR) both in quality and quantity, in addition to inadequate facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: Implementation, Prisoners, Personality Development, Terrorism