

RINGKASAN

Pelaksanaan pembinaan kepada warga binaan pemasyarakatan atau narapidana bersumber pada sistem, kelembagaan, dan cara pembinaan diharapkan dapat menghasilkan hasil yang ditargetkan sesuai dengan tujuan Lapas yang terwujud dari kinerja atas proses pembinaan yang dilakukan oleh pegawai agar dapat menghasilkan narapidana berkepribadian baik dan memiliki kemandirian. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis efektivitas pelaksanaan program pembinaan narapidana perempuan dan hambatan-hambatan pelaksanaan program pembinaan narapidana perempuan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas II.A Perempuan Semarang, Jawa Tengah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe penelitian hukum secara yuridis sosiologis. Dalam penelitian ini, spesifikasi penelitian secara deskriptif kualitatif. Jenis dan sumber data terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder. Adapun metode pengumpulan data secara wawancara, observasi, studi kepustakaan, dan studi dokumenter. Metode pengolahan data terdiri dari reduksi data, display data, dan kategorisasi data. Metode penyajian data dilakukan dengan bentuk teks naratif dan matriks kualitatif. Analisis data menggunakan metode analisis kualitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa efektivitas pelaksanaan program pembinaan narapidana perempuan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas II.A Perempuan Semarang, Jawa Tengah didasarkan pada Keputusan Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia Nomor: M.02-PK.04.10 Tahun 1990 Tentang Pola Pembinaan Narapidana dan Tahanan, pembinaan sudah diterapkan yang terdiri dari pembinaan kepribadian dan pembinaan kemandirian. Namun, dalam pembinaan kemandirian kurang efektif khususnya keterampilan merajut, jahit menjahit, dan tata boga karena belum bisa mempromosikan dan menyalurkan hasil keterampilan tersebut. Hal ini disebabkan kurang adanya perhatian dari pemerintah daerah dan pihak ketiga serta mempromosikan secara online. Hambatan-hambatan efektivitas pelaksanaan program pembinaan narapidana perempuan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Klas II.A Perempuan Semarang, Jawa Tengah dapat dilihat dari faktor struktur hukum (*legal structure*) yakni petugas yang masih belum memadai hanya berjumlah 7 petugas. Idealnya untuk 1 petugas membina sekitar 7-8 orang warga binaan, tetapi dalam kenyataannya bahwa 1 petugas membina sekitar 35-42 orang dari jumlah 295 warga binaan.

SUMMARY

The implementation of construction for correctional inmates or inmates based on systems, institutions, construction methods is expected to produce targeted results in accordance with the purpose of the prison which is realized from the performance of the construction process carried out by officers in order to produce inmates with good personality and self-reliance. The purpose of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the female inmate training program and the obstacles to the implementation of the female inmate training program in the Class II.A Women's Correctional Institutions in Semarang, Central Java.

This study uses a sociological juridical type of legal research. In this study, the research specifications are descriptive qualitative. Types and sources of data consist of primary data and secondary data. The data collection methods are interviews, observations, literature studies, and documentary studies. Data processing methods consist of data reduction, data display and data categorization. The data presentation method is done in the form of narrative text and qualitative matrix. Data analysis used qualitative analysis methods.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the implementation of the female inmate development program in the Class II.A Women's Correctional Institutions in Semarang, Central Java is based on the decision of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.02-PK.04.10 of 1990 regarding the pattern of inmate and prisoner development and the development has gone well, which consists of personality development and independence development. However, in the building of self-reliance it is less effective, especially the skills of knitting, sewing, and cooking skills because it has not been able to promote and distribute the results of these skills. This is due to the lack of attention from the regional government and third parties and promoting online. The obstacles to the effectiveness of the implementation of the female inmate training in the Class II.A Women's Correctional Institution for Women in Semarang, Central Java, can be seen from the legal structure factor, which is that the officers who are still not sufficient amount to 7 only officers. Ideally for 1 officer to build around 7-8 built residents, but in reality that 1 officer supervises around 35-42 people from a total of 295 built residents.