

Process of Criminary Inside In Special Ceremony Institutions Of Children

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to understand and Analyze the fostering of Correctional Students in the institution of special education class IIA Maros, and understand and Analyze what factors are contained in the fostering of Correctional Educational Institutions at the special institute of class IIA Maros as well as efforts made to deal with obstacles in child development educated pemikyarakatan.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The success of national development certainly can not be separated from the role of the younger generation as the nation's successor milestone. Children are part of the younger generation and are expected to bring the nation to a better future in the future, so it is very important that children are directed into positive things. The child also obtains the right as a human being in his position as the subject of law, therefore the rights inherent in him must be upheld and protected. The protection of children's rights is important, because the child is a complete human being, thus having human rights. Child protection is thus a part of the implementation of Human Rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child that is a part of Human Rights affirms and establishes the rights of children in categories consisting of 4 types, namely the right to survival rights, protection rights, development rights, and the participation rights. Explained in more detail, especially on the third point on the rights of the child to develop (development rights), that the right to grow and develop this is the rights of children covering all forms of formal and non-formal education and the right to achieve a decent standard of living for the spiritual, mental, physical, moral and social development of the child. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child give an obligation to the state to implement the rights of the child.

In Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection regulates the state and government guarantees on the implementation of child protection. The definition of a child under Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection referred to by a child under the Act is a person not yet 18 (eighteen) years including a child still in the womb, in the case of child protection the right to education, Article 9 paragraph (1) has affirmed that every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of his personal development and his level of intelligence according to his interests and talents. The right to education is obtained by all children and should be sought by the state by providing the widest possible opportunity. The right to education covers all children with various backgrounds and social status of children, not excluding those who undergo punishment with the status of the Correctional Student, so it is necessary to do the coaching. Coaching is a part of the rehabilitation of the character and behavior of prisoners, in the process of guidance coaching and education should be based on Pancasila. The purpose of doing coaching in the hope after returning to the community get supplies and useful knowledge.

Child development efforts are different from the guidance of an adult person, so that the child's interests can be protected because the child's mind and physical nature is different from that of adults, this has been regulated in the Juvenile Justice and Penal Code Act. One effort to protect the interests of children is the separation between Penitentiary Institutions to foster Correctional and Correctional Prisoners to foster adult prisoners, because when mixed feared will give a bad influence on the child that would affect the child's mental. To be able to create a mentally strong young generation, it is necessary to coach to form the physical, mental, and social development as a whole and comprehensive in children, in providing education to children there are obstacles, such as deviant behavior that can harm himself and against others, the child's misbehavior arises because of mental instability and the child's attitude in dealing with his or her social surroundings. Child misbehavior is caused by several factors, which come from the child's self (internal factors) as well as factors from the child's self (external factors). Internal factors can be caused by lack of love given by the family, low education and so on. While external factors can be influenced, among others, derived from the negative impact

of technological advances, such as internet and television shows that are less educational. These factors necessarily cause social changes that affect the child's behavior and negative behavior can have implications in criminal cases. This is of course an important concern given that the crime rate committed by minors is still high. Judging from the type of crime in the case of abuse is the most common type of crime committed by children, the other types of crime are theft, murder, fights and narcotics, and the male-dominated offender. Child delinquency or child crime must be a serious concern by the state and must be realized that the child is essentially the next generation of the nation who have limitations in understanding and protect themselves from the various influences of the existing system. Children need the help of others in protecting themselves, given the circumstances and conditions, especially in the implementation of child criminal justice are foreign to him. The child needs to be protected from the enforcement of the legislation which imposed on him, causing mental, physical, and social harm. Therefore the state in its responsibility should provide protection to the child, when the child commits a crime through various laws and regulations such as Law on Juvenile Court, Law no. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Law no. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, and Law no. 11 Year 2012 on Child Criminal Justice System. Based on Law Number 12 of 1995 on Correctionality, the child who is nurtured and educated in a correctional institution is called the Correctional Student, consisting of Criminal Children, Civil Children, and State Children. Criminal Son is a child based on a court decision serving a criminal in a Child Correctional Institution, the maximum until the age of 18 (eighteen) years. The child of the State is a child based on a court decision handed over to the state and educated and placed in a Child Correctional Institution, not later than 18 (eighteen) years of age. Civil Child namely, a child who at the request of a parent or guardian obtains a court decision to be educated in the Penitentiary of the Child, until the age of 18 (eighteen) years. (Article 1 Number 8 of Law Number 12 Year 1995 on Corrections). Counseling of the Correctional Practitioner should receive special attention so that the child can realize the mistakes he has made and not repeat them. Guidance in Correctional Institutions is one of the steps taken to change the child's personality to be better, more moral and acceptable in the community. Penitentiary is an institution established by the state to foster a community that needs coaching because they have committed a crime or violation of law applicable in the community. The selection of a special prison for children of class IIA Maros as the object of research, because the Penitentiary is the only special prison for children in the Maros area, in addition to the Special Prison for Children carried out guidance activities against inmates.

I. Formulation of the problem

Based on the background of the problem, the formulation of problems in research are as follows:

1. How is child counseling and legal protection against child crime in the institution pemsarakatan
2. What factors are contained in the coaching of the students Penitentiary as well as what efforts are being made to deal with the constraints in fostering the correctional students in the Institute special coaching. ?

II. Theoretical Framework

1. The Theory of Law

Laws In general we can see that the law is all rules of behavior in the form of both written and unwritten norms / rules that can regulate and create order in society that must be obeyed by every member of society based on belief and rule of law. To deepen the understanding of the law, we can state some of the opinions of jurists who have provided a definition which, among others, as follows:

1. The law is a set of life guidance (command or prohibition) which regulates the order in a society and if it is violated it can lead to action from the government side of that society.
2. Law is the work of human form of norms that contain clues of behavior. Law is a reflection of the human will of how society should be fostered and where it should be directed. Therefore, firstly, the law contains records of ideas chosen by the society in which the law was created. These ideas are ideas of justice.
3. Laws are compulsive regulations made by authoritative bodies, which determine human behavior in the community, the violation of these rules results in the taking of punitive measures.
4. The rule of law is a provision or guideline of what should or should be done. In essence the rule of law is the formulation of opinions or views about how should or should someone behave. As a rule of law rule is general and passive.

It can be concluded that the law consists of several elements as follows:

- a.) Rules or rules of human behavior in the intercommunity (community).
- b.) Rules that are coercive.
- c.) Regulations that have strict and real sanctions.
- d) Regulations are held by authorized (government) bodies.

II. CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING

Children as creatures of God Almighty and social beings from the womb until born, have the right to life and freedom and get protection, both from parents, family, society, nation and state. No human being can

take the right to life and freedom of others. If the parent abort the child in his or her womb, it will be legally processed to account for the act, including the offense committed against the child who has been born. The right of the child to life and freedom is a fundamental right and freedom that can not be eliminated or eliminated, but must be protected and expanded. The right of the child is a part of Human Rights which is guaranteed and protected by law, both international law and national law. Child rights should even be treated differently than adults, which are specifically regulated in specific conventions. Children's rights are treated differently from adults because children from birth, growing up and growing up to adulthood are still dependent on their family and environment, not independent and require special treatment in nutrition, health, education, knowledge, religion, skills, employment, security, free from fear, free of worries

III. COACHING THEORY

Guidance is the totality of activities that include planning, arrangement and use of employees so that employees can carry out tasks according to their respective fields, in order to achieve effective and efficient work performance. Coaching can also be interpreted as a better action, process, result or statement. In the Military Development Book Department of Defense of Security mentioned, that coaching is:

"Coaching is a process of human use, tools, money, time, methods and systems based on certain principles for the achievement of predetermined objectives with the greatest power and outcomes". (Musaneff, 1991: 11).

In the case of a coaching showing an improvement progress, on the various possible enhancements, the element of the definition of coaching is an action, process or statement of a purpose and coaching shows to the "improvement" of a coaching term only to the human element, coaching must be able to suppress and in matters of human affairs. This is in line with the opinion of Miftah Thoha in his book entitled "Organizational Development" defines, the sense of coaching that:

1. Coaching is an action, process, or statement to be better.
2. Coaching is a unique strategy of a system of change and change.
3. Coaching is a normative statement, that is explaining how the changes and renewal of the plan and its implementation.

The coaching strives to achieve effectiveness, efficiency in a change and renewal without stopping. (Miftah, 1997: 16-17). Coaching is an ongoing task in making decisions in the form of a special command and instruction, and acting as a leader in an organization or institution. Coaching efforts are a normative issue of explaining how change and renewal in coaching.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Penitentiary

Penitentiary, hereinafter referred to as LAPAS, is the place to carry out the guidance of Prisoners and Correctional Practitioners (Article 1 paragraph (3) of Law Number 12 Year 1995). Penitentiary is a place to carry out prison guidance and prisoner. The therapeutice process, which has since been inmates undergoing coaching, is carried out on the basis of principles: Humanity, Pancasila, Pengayoman, and Tut Wuri Handayani. Penitentiary is responsible for fostering the Correctional Prisoners. Guidance in LAPAS is conducted on Prisoners and Correctional Practitioners as further stipulated in Law Number 12 Year 1995 regarding Corrections. The correctional officer in LAPAS who is responsible for fostering and guiding the Correctional Prisoners is a Functional Officer of the Law Enforcement Officer who performs the duties in the field of guidance, security and guidance of the Correctional Prisoners (Pematang Penasak Pemasarakatan).

Penitentiary position is very strategic in realizing the ultimate goal of the criminal justice system that is rehabilitation and resocialization law violations, even to the prevention of crime. The success and failure of coaching by Correctional Institutions will provide possible assessments that may be both positive and negative. Assessment is positive when the formation of inmates to achieve maximum results, the former inmate was a law-abiding citizen. The judgment can be negative, if the former prisoner who has been scouted becomes a criminal again. Child Correctional Institution is a place of education and guidance for Criminal Children, State Children, and Civil Children. Article 60 of the Juvenile Court Law states that: "Prisoners are placed in a Child Correctional Institution which must be separate from adults." The unfinished criminal child underwent his term at the Penitentiary of the Child and has been aged 21 (twenty-one) years old transferred from the Penitentiary of the Child to the Institution of Publication. So what is called Child's LAPAS is a place to nurture or educate a naughty child / child who commits an unlawful act, whether as a Criminal Son, a State Child or a Civil Child. According to Bambang Purnomo Pemasarakatan is a process of continuous activities faced by private prisoners with a desire to develop a mutual awareness as members of the community.

Penitentiary system means an order about the direction and boundaries and the way of fostering of penitentiary prisoners based on Pancasila which is implemented in an integrated manner between guidance and guidance (guidance) and the community to improve the quality of prisoners to realize mistakes, improve

themselves, and not repeat the crime so that can be welcomed back by the community environment can actively play a role in development and can live as a reasonable citizen of good and responsible.

2. Penitentiary Children

In Law Number 12 of 1995 on Corrections, the so-called Prisoners of Correctionality is a person who is declared as a child by a court decision to be deprived of his liberty and placed into a special Penitentiary, namely the Penitentiary of the Child. Despite the fact that children deprived of their liberty have not yet been placed in the Institute for Special Education for Class IIB Maros children.

According to Article 1 of Law Number 12 Year 1995 concerning Correctional, Correct Students are:

- a) Criminal child is a child based on a court decision under a criminal in the child's LAPAS at the latest until the age of 18 (eighteen) years.
- b) The child of the country is a child based on a court decision submitted to the state to be educated and placed in LAPAS
- c) Children up to 18 (eighteen) years old
- d) Civil child who is a child who, at the request of his parents or guardian, obtains the court's determination to be educated in the child's LAPAS at the latest until the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

If a child commits a crime, then the child will be subject to criminal threat formulation as contained in the Criminal Code. Because the perpetrator is a child then our legal system makes a distinction so formulated what is called a child hearing as regulated by the Law on Juvenile Justice. According to Article 1 of the Law on Child Juvenile Justice is a person who entered a naughty child's case has reached the age of 8 years but has not reached the age of 18 years or has never married. The naughty child in this case is a child who commits a criminal offense, a child committing an act declared as off limits to the child according to the laws and regulations as well as according to other laws of law that live and apply in society. In accordance with Law Number 23 Year 2002 regarding Child Protection, that the definition of a child in Article 1 paragraph (1) is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years of age, including those who are still in the womb.

In a society that already has a written law, the age of the child is set within certain age limits, as stated in Law No. 4 of 1979 on the welfare of children and in Burgelijk Wetboek (KUHPPerdata) that a child is a person who has not reached the age of 21 years and has not married. Although in several Indonesian laws and regulations diverse, but specifically on child crime in Indonesia has been affirmed in article 4 of the Law on Juvenile Justice System, as follows:

- a. The age limit of a Naughty Child who can be submitted to a Children's Congregation is at least 8 (eight) years but has not reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years and has never married.
- b. In the event that a child commits a crime at the age limit referred to in paragraph (1) and submitted to the court hearing after the child has exceeded the age limit but has not reached the age of 21 (twenty-one) years, it shall still be submitted to the Juvenile Assembly.

From some sense of the child above, there is a legal rule about criminal prosecution of a person committing a crime or offense before the age of sixteen (16 years). The rule is contained in Article 45 of the Criminal Code as follows:

"In prosecuting an immature person, for committing an act before the age of sixteen, a judge may determine: order that the offender be returned to his or her parents, guardian or keeper, without any crime, or order the guilty to be handed over to the government without crime any.

The rights of a criminal child under Article 22 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 12 Year 1995 regarding Corrections are as follows:

- a. Conducting worship according to religion or belief.
- b. Getting treatment, both spiritual and physical.
- c. Get education and teaching.
- d. Getting health services and decent food.
- e. Submit a complaint.
- f. Getting reading material and following other mass media systems are not prohibited.
- g. Receive family visits, legal counsel, or other specific people.
- h. Gain a period of criminal reduction (remission).
- i. Gain an assimilate opportunity including family visiting leave.
- j. Getting parole.
- k. Getting time off free.
- l. Obtain other rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

3. Purpose of Fostering of Correctional Practitioner

- a. The purpose of fostering for Prisoners and Prisoners Correctional, is closely related to the purpose of punishment. In the draft National Criminal Code has been set criminal penalty are:

- b. a. Prevent the commission of criminal acts by enforcing legal norms for the sake of community protection.
- c. b. Conducting correction of the convicted person, thus making him a good and useful person, and able to live in a society.
- d. c. Resolving conflicts caused by criminal acts, restoring balance and bringing a sense of peace in society
- e. d. Release the guilt of the convicted person.

Broadly guidance can be interpreted as a series of control efforts professional to all elements of the organization so that these elements can function properly so that the plan to achieve goals can be implemented in a useful and effective. (Sudjana 2000: 223).

The elements of the organization include regulations, policies, organizers, staff and executors, materials and tools and costs. In other words, the guidance has a direction to utilize all sources in accordance with the plan in the series of activities to achieve the goals set. Within the scope of the law, if a person commits a criminal offense then that person must obey following positive legal procedures. Anticipation of such crimes is by effectively functioning legal instruments through law enforcement. Through instruments, attempted unlawful behaviors are prevented and repressive, filing before the courts and subsequent criminal detention of community members proven to commit criminal acts, is a repressive measure. Crime is an act of doing or not doing something which by law is declared as prohibited and threatened with crime (Nawawi Arief 2002: 81)

There are three main categories of theory to justify criminal improbation (Hamzah 1994: 31):

1. Absolute or revenge theory (*vergeldings theorien*) The adherents of this theory are Immanuel Kant, Hegel, Herbart, Stahl, Leo Polak. The theory of retaliation says that the criminal is not aimed at the practical. It is the crime itself that contains elements for the imposition of a criminal. Criminal is absolute, because a crime is committed. It is not necessary to think about the benefits of dropping the criminal. Every crime shall result in a criminal offense to the offender. Criminal is an absolute demand, not just something that needs to be dropped but becomes imperative. The nature of a criminal is retaliation.
2. Relative theory or purpose (*doeltheorien*) This theory seeks the basis of criminal law in organizing the order of society and consequently the purpose for the prevention of crime. This criminal form is different: frightening, fixing, or annihilating. Then distinguished general prevention and special prevention. General prevention requires that people in general do not do offense. While the special prevention embraced by van Hamel and von Liszt says that the purpose of special prevention is to prevent the perpetrators' bad intention of preventing offenders from repeating their actions or preventing offenders from performing their planned evil deeds.
3. Combined theory (*verenigingstheorien*) The combined theory proposed by Pompe, focuses on the element of retaliation. One should not turn a blind eye to retaliation. Indeed, the criminal can be distinguished from other sanctions, but there are still characteristics. It remains irreversible, that the penalty is a sanction, and thus bound to the purpose of the sanctions. And therefore it will only be applied if it is beneficial to the fulfillment of the rules and is useful for the public good. "Criminal penalty is not merely as a revenge, the most important is the provision of guidance and guidance. The aforementioned guidance to the community and to the convict himself to be converted and to be a good member of society. Such is the new conception of the criminal function which is no longer a mere imperfection, but also as an effort of rehabilitation and social reintegration. The Conception in Indonesia is called *Pemasyarakatan* (Waluyo, 2004: 3) Especially regarding the fostering of Penitentiary Children belonging to Criminal Children has been regulated in Article 20 of Law Number 12 Year 1995 About *Pemasyarakatan*, that in the framework of child development the perpetrators of criminal acts committed on the basis of age classification, gender, length of imprisonment, types of crime and other criteria.

The guidance of children of perpetrators of criminal acts in Child Correctional Institutions is carried out based on the principles of guidance as mentioned in Article 5 of Law Number 12 Year 1995 concerning Correctional namely:

1. The principle of *Pengayoman*, that the treatment of prisoners is in the framework of protecting the community from the possibility of repeated criminal acts by the prisoners of the penitentiary. And also provide the provision of life to the prisoners of the penitentiary, in order to become a useful citizen in the community.
2. The principle of Equality of Treatment and Service, that the prisoners of the penitentiary shall receive equal treatment and service within the Penal Institution, without distinction.
3. Principle of Education, that in Penitentiary, the prisoners of the penitentiary receive education based on Pancasila, among others by instilling soul of kinship, skill, spiritual education and opportunity of performing worship according to their respective religion.
4. The Principle of Guidance, that the prisoners of Penitentiary in Penitentiary also get guidance which is organized based on Pancasila by instilling soul of kinship, skill, spiritual education.
5. The Principle of Respect for Human Harkat and Dignity, that the prisoners are still treated as human beings by respecting their dignity and prestige.

6. Principle of Losing Independence The only Suffering, that the prisoners should stay within the Penitentiary for a certain period of time according to the decision / determination of the judge. The purpose of the placement is to allow the state to improve it, through education and coaching. While in prisons the prisoners of the penitentiary still retain their other rights as human beings, or in other words their rights are protected, such as the right to health care, eating, drinking, clothing, bedding, skill training, sports, or recreation. Artificial citizens should not be treated outside the provisions of the law, such as being persecuted, tortured, and so on. However, his only suffering was only to lose independence.
7. Principles Related to Family or Specific People, that the prisoners should always be brought closer and introduced to the community and should not be alienated from the community. Therefore, the criminal child must remain in contact with the community in the form of visits, entertainment into the Penal Institution from free community members and the opportunity to gather with friends and family such as family leave program.

4. Rights and Obligations of Children in Child Protection Law No. 23 of 2002.

Discussion on the rights and obligations of children under the Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002 is provided in Chapter III, from Article 4 to Article 19. The child's rights in the Act include:

1. Every child shall have the right to be able to live, grow, develop, and participate fairly according to human dignity, and be protected from violence and discrimination (Article 4). Every child has the right to a name as an identity and citizenship (Art. 5).
2. Every child has the right to worship according to his or her religion, thinking and expression according to his or her level of intelligence and age, in parental guidance (Article 6)
3. Every child shall have the right to know his / her parents, to be raised, and to be cared for by his / her own parents.
4. In the event of a cause of the parents being unable to guarantee the child's development and abandonment of the child, the child shall be entitled to be raised or adopted as a foster child or adopted child by other persons in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations (Art. 7).
- Every child is entitled to health services and social security in accordance with physical, mental, spiritual and social needs (Article 8).
- a) Every child is entitled to education and teaching in the context of his personal development and level of intelligence according to his interests and talents.
- (b) In addition to the rights of the child as referred to in paragraph (1), special for disabled children is also entitled to extraordinary education, while for children with excellence is also entitled to special education (Article 9).
- a. Each child shall have the right to express and hear his opinion, to receive, to seek, and to provide information according to his or her intelligence and age for the sake of his / her development in accordance with the moral and propriety (Article 10).
- b. Every child shall have the right to rest and make use of his spare time, associate with his or her peers, play, recreate, and create according to his or her interests, talents and intelligence for the sake of self-development (Art. 11).
- c. Every child with disabilities is entitled to rehabilitation, social assistance and maintenance of social welfare (Art. 12).

V. FUNCTIONS OF PENITENTIARY

Rehabilitation is the process of renewal and / or renewal of an old state into a new, better state. Institution pemasyarakatan is an institution that seeks to assist the rehabilitation process of the inmates so that in the future can be a good person. Seeing the reality now many times happened that the prison became a frightening specter for the perpetrators of crime. This is because the concept of society about the penitentiary that resulted so that these fears arise. Some say that a penitentiary is a cage and a place where the rights of Lex et Societatis.

The position of the penitentiary in Indonesia has generally taken place almost four decades. This institution has witnessed the ups and downs of life in this country and reflects the government's policy of politics at all times. During this time the prison is identical with the place of punishment of the perpetrators of crime and the perpetrators are called criminals. Differently, Roeslan Saleh says there is no crime without criminals, otherwise there are no criminals without crime, it is too simple to regard the crime of a mere accident. Crime if only seen from the side of the eyes of the criminal law resembles "headless law".

Child prisoners are categorized into 2 sections, namely prisoners who are still children (often referred to as Child Guided Citizens) and Adults. This categorization is done based on the level of maturity of a person's accountability to the problem that he did there is a striking difference between the perpetrator of a crime that is a child with the offender who is an adult. The concept of child rehabilitation in correctional institutions should be

carried out in accordance with the duties and functions of prisons that have been regulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 on corrections, namely:

- a. Supervision
- b. Equality of Treatment and Service.
- c. Education.
- d. Guidance.
- e. The Honor of Human Harpess and Dignity.
- f. Guaranteed Right To Stay Connected With The Family and Specific People

The right is essentially a claim made by one person or group against another or to society, which is considered valid or justifiable. The definition of the word right in its development has several types of understanding, including: legal rights and moral rights, special rights and common rights, positive rights and negative rights, individual rights and social rights, and absolute rights. Based on ethical awareness, human beings are required not only to claim rights and to forget obligations. A child serving a sentence in court has the right to have relationships with his parents, friends, and his brothers and sisters, and if necessary with his religious clergy for spiritual empowerment. This should get a guarantee from the prison administrator that they can gain freedom to visit.

The duties and responsibilities of Prisons in rehabilitating children under the Ordinance. There we can see that the main target of the Prison is the change of life from the culprits to a better life. To support that, the rehabilitation targets conducted by the prison should lead to five basic things:

1. Mental-Spiritual Rehabilitation
2. Rehabilitation of Social Social Relations
3. Psychological Rehabilitation

Guidance on children serving sentence does not only rely on prison officers but also must involve all related institutions including the community, so that the target of the guidance of the prisoner can be realized in accordance with the expectation. balance through a settlement that balances reality. This expression means that every child when confronted with the world outside himself, he will insert all his sensory experiences into a knowledge that will shape his psychological mindset. In this context, the child needs help from prison administrators and others who are more mentally-psychologically mature to direct him toward psychological maturity. With this psychological maturity, a child will be helped to make decisions in each of his actions more precisely and responsibly without harming others.

VI. CONCLUSION

1. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, and be protected from violence and discrimination.
2. Definition of Children by Law Number 23 Year 2002 jo. Law Number 35 Year 20014 on Child Protection Article 1 paragraph (1) is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years of age, including a child who is still in the womb.
3. Legal Protection for Prisoners of Children Inhabiting Penitentiary is the protection of youth generation which is an integral part of National Development and also become a means to achieve National Development goal, that is just society and prosperous and safe and sentosa based on Pancasila and 1945 Constitution The Conception of Child Protection covers a wide scope, in the sense that the Child's protection is not only about the protection of the child's body and soul, but includes the protection of all rights and interests
4. Child Correctional Institution according to the perspective of unity of concept of Criminal Justice System and how the protection of law for child prisoners who inhabit correctional institution The research method that writer do is the research specification using descriptive analytical, that describe regulation of law which applied in whole and systematic which then do analysis of solution the problem

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