



FULFILLMENT OF PRISONERS RIGHTS IN CLASS II-A WOMEN PRISONS IN SEMARANG

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Abstract

Women inmates have rights that must be protected in accordance with the mandate of the constitution, moreover women have a different nature from men. But looking at the existing reality, there are still correctional institutions that experience overcapacity so that the fulfillment of rights has not been carried out optimally. One of them is the Semarang Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution with a total population of 249 people as of September 2020, even though the capacity is 174 people. The purpose of this study is to describe the fulfillment of the rights of prisoners and efforts to fulfill the rights of prisoners in the Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution Semarang. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection methods through interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique uses an interactive model with the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the fulfillment of prisoners' rights went well such as the right to worship, spiritual and physical care, education, health and food, submitting complaints, getting reading materials, premiums, receiving visits, remission, assimilation, political rights. While the rights that are still lacking are: access to wartelsus and video telephones, provision of equipment and food portions for prisoners. Efforts to fulfill the rights of prisoners at the Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution in Semarang, namely, providing guidance according to regulations, managing finances well, maintaining and caring for facilities, evaluating work, arranging schedules appropriately, appointing prisoners as tamping, cooperation with other parties, increasing service innovation.

Keywords: Rights, prisoners, women, constitution

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INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the same right to welfare, including prisoners. Even though he has become an inmate, the rights attached to him must still be valued as a creature created by God. This right must be recognized and protected legally as well as in the community in Indonesia based on Pancasila (BUDAYA, 2013). Giving proper rights to prisoners is a protection of human dignity, so that the government guarantees for the implementation of the rights of prisoners have entered the territory of human civilization (FUADY & FUADY, 2015).

Inmate itself means a society whose independence is destroyed due to violations or breaking the law (BUDAYA, 2013). But in this case, LAPAS (Penitentiary) still regulates and guarantees rights for inmates. The purpose of the Establishment of LAPAS is affirmed in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, that "In fact, Correctional Development Residents as human beings and human resources must be treated well and humanely in an integrated development system" (Haekal et al., 2014).

The rights between female inmates and male inmates are different. Because women have a different nature when compared to men. What women experience is not experienced by men, such as menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding (Ticoalu, 2013). This causes women to have different special needs compared to men. In addition, women also need a sense of security, free from discriminatory treatment, sexual harassment, and as their women's rights can be fulfilled even though they are in prison just as women in general need (Abdullah, 2016).

The rights of female prisoners are stated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, article 14 includes: the right to worship; the right to spiritual and physical care; the right to education; the right to health and food services; the right to submit complaints; the right to get reading materials and media broadcasts; premiums; the right to receive visits; Remission; Assimilation includes family visit leave; Parole; Leave Before Freedom; Political rights. As well as her feminine rights listed in Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning "Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Correctional Development Rights" article 20, paragraphs 1, 3, 4, and 5 include: Prisoners and correctional students who are sick, pregnant and lactating are entitled to additional food; children of Female Prisoners who are taken to prison or born in prison can be given additional food on the instructions of a doctor, at most until the age of 2

(two) years; in the event that the child in question has reached the age of 2 (two) years, it must be handed over to the father or relatives, or other parties with the consent of the mother; For the benefit of child health, the Head of prison can determine additional foods other than based on consideration (Azalia, 2015).

While in prison, it is hoped that the fulfillment of rights as an inmate, especially female narapidana can be fulfilled properly. But if we look at the existing reality, in general, many prisons that experience *Over Capacity* and the fulfillment of rights for female prisoners have not been applied to the maximum as the results of research conducted by Mirnawati D (2019) through the title of *Hak-Hak Narapidana Perempuan Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A Watampone Prespektif Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1995 Tentang Pemasyarakatan*. The results showed that the fulfillment of the rights of Female Prisoners in the Class II-A Watampone Penitentiary has not been carried out optimally, such as the limitations of female officers, budget constraints so that the provision of additional food for babies and mothers has not been carried out, and the limitations of health workers, namely there is only one doctor and two nurses who in this case certainly cannot control health to the maximum (D, 2019). This is what causes the fulfillment of rights has not been carried out to the maximum and female prisoners feel not fully satisfied with the services provided.

Semarang Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution is one of the women-only Penitentiaries located in Central Java. This Penitentiary was chosen to declare and obtain an award for the development of integrity zones towards Corruption-Free Areas (WBK) as a form of support for the prevention and acceleration of corruption eradication and the Clean Bureaucracy Serving Area (WBBM) against the work units of migrants in ministries / institutions / central government, and appointed as one of the sterile pilot LAPAS for mobile phone use (HP), wild levies and circulation. Drugs (Bersih Halinar) in Central Java by the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the Class II Women's Correctional Institution A Semarang is committed to realizing a good bureaucracy and serving by improving the implementation of duties and functions and providing services to the wider community.

In September 2020, the Women's correctional institutions class II-A Semarang was inhabited by about 249 WBP (Residents of Correctional Development) while the capacity of

LAPAS was 174 people. The number of prisoners who are in prisons (penitentiaries) of course must be balanced with guarantees against the fulfillment of prisoners' rights. Whether it is related to facilities and services during the implementation of coaching in the Penitentiary itself.

This research aims to describe: 1) how the implementation of the fulfillment of prisoners' rights in the women's correctional institutions class II-A Semarang; 2) how to fulfill the rights of prisoners in the women's correctional institutions class II-A Semarang. The expected benefits of this study are: 1) the results of the research are theoretically useful for the development of science related to the fulfillment of the rights of female prisoners and efforts in fulfilling them; 2) for Correctional Institutions the results of this study are expected to be used as information for correctional institutions to find out the extent to which the fulfillment of the rights of female prisoners is fulfilled; 3) for the community, the results of this study are expected by the public to know the government's efforts in fulfilling the rights of prisoners, as well as providing preventive efforts to the community so as not to commit criminal acts.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative approach methods. Qualitative research is research with methods used to examine the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined). The resulting data is descriptive or exposure and data analysis is carried out inductively. Qualitative research results emphasize more meaning than generalization (Ikbar, 2012).

Research background at the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang located on Street Mgr. Soegiyopranoto No.59, Bulu, Semarang. The focus of research is on the implementation of the fulfillment of prisoners' rights and efforts to fulfill the rights of prisoners in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang. Data sources are obtained from primary and secondary data (MOLEONG, 2010). Data collection techniques with interviews, observations, and documentation. The validity of data uses source triangulation techniques. Data analysis techniques using interactive data analysis models (Milles & Huberman, 1992) are the stages of data collection, data reduction, data

presentation and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Fulfillment of Prisoner Rights in Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang

Implementation of the fulfillment of Prisoner Rights in women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang in accordance with Relative Theory or Goal Theory. In this case, it is not to satisfy the demands of a sense of justice or retribution that is not worthwhile, but as a means to protect the interests that exist in society (SOERJOWINOTO, 2012). Then according to Muladi and Arief said that relative theory (goal theory) has three objectives, namely, Preventive, Deterrence, and Reformative. This theory was adopted in Indonesia which was later used as the basis of correctional theory (USMAN, 2011). The correctional system in Indonesia looks in terms of the rights owned by Correctional Assisted Citizens as stated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning "Correctional" which is further regulated in Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning "Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Correctional Development Rights".

In Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Correctional Development Rights, regulated regarding the fulfillment of prisoners' rights, including: the right to worship in accordance with religion or beliefs; the right to get spiritual and physical care; the right to education and teaching; the right to health and food services; the right to submit complaints; the right to get reading materials and follow mass media broadcasts; get premium wages; the right to receive visits by family, legal counsel, or certain other persons; the right to a reduction of the criminal period (Remission); the right of opportunity to assimilate including family visit leave; parole rights; the right of leave before release; Political rights. Then there are also special rights of Women, including: the right to get additional food for Prisoners and Correctional Students who are sick, pregnant, and breastfeeding; children of Female Prisoners who are taken to prison or born in prison can be given additional food, at most until the age of 2 (two) years (Government Regulation No. 32 Of 1999 Concerning Terms And Procedures For The Implementation Of Correctional Development Rights, 1999).

First, the implementation of the

fulfillment of rights in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang, the right to worship and spiritual care for Islamic prisoners there are facilities in the form of a mosque complete with *mukenah*, prayer mats, and *alqur'an* available in it. Then for Christian Prisoners there are facilities such as one Church complete with approximately 50 seats, gospels, Bibles, Christian spiritual books and musical instruments. Then for WBP who are Buddhist, there is a space that can be used for a place of worship. Then for spiritual care is carried out by inviting each religious leader to carry out spiritual guidance, such as: religious studies, spiritual services, and commemoration of religious holidays. Based on the results of the study, the fulfillment of the right to worship according to religion and belief in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang has been carried out in accordance with the provisions.

Second, the implementation of physical care rights at the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is carried out with several activities such as: sports activities, arts, cleanliness, and getting equipment. For sports activities in LAPAS there is the implementation of morning gymnastics and volley ball. For art there are line dance, *karawitan*, traditional dance, and *marching band*. As for the equipment facilities obtained, namely: clothing equipment (daily fresh, work uniforms and training uniforms); toiletries (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, and toothbrushes); and bedding (mattresses and blankets). The implementation of physical care rights to WBP in LAPAS has been going well. But there are some provisions that have not been fulfilled, such as the provision of equipment 1 (stel) *mukena*, 2 (pieces) bra, 2 (pieces) of underwear, and 1 (one) pair of flip-flops. The equipment has not been given to each WBP at the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang.

Third, the right to get education and teaching is realized in the form of package A, B, and C. Package A chase program is equivalent to Elementary School, pursue package B equivalent to junior high school equivalent, and pursue package C equivalent to high school equivalent. In the implementation of this program, the Semarang Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution collaborates with outside agencies, namely the Semarang City Learning Activity Center (SKB). This program is required for Correctional Assisted Citizens who have not

previously completed the completion of compulsory education for 12 years. Then the facilities are available, namely one classroom, study books, notebooks, and also bags. For the implementation of the right to get education and teaching is in accordance with the provisions, it's just that for the study room used there is only one, so that the three levels (pursue packages A, B, and C) must use alternately.

Fourth, the right to get proper health and food is the existence of a polyclinic equipped with equipment such as medical devices, pharmaceutical equipment (medicines), patient beds, wheelchairs, oxygen cylinders, and also correctional ambulances. Then for medical personnel there are 3 people including: 1 doctor and 2 nurses. Semarang Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution also cooperates with Poncol public health center and Tugu Rejo Hospital Semarang. Health services provided at Semarang's Class II-A Women's correctional institutions are provided free of charge. Then for the right to get food in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang using a 10-day menu cycle. Each WBP gets a meal a day 3x (three times). Based on research, in the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang has not been in accordance with the provisions. Where in this case LAPAS does not have a nutritionist who assesses the nutritional content in food. In general, most chefs come from prisoners who are used as escorts in prison, when there should be cooks and nutritionists provided by the government to work in prisons. Because one of the causes of not fulfil nutritional needs in Correctional Assisted Citizens is due to the unavailability of nutritionists (Ramadhani, 2020). In addition, it is also mentioned that the quantity and quality of foodstuffs that are not in accordance with the standard can affect the number of calories that can be obtained, causing calorie needs to be unmet (FAJRIN, 2015). If you look at the quality presented in the portion of food in LAPAS is good, but for the quantity / number of portions in the food given to prisoners in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is not too much, so this affects the number of daily calories obtained WBP in prison.

Fifth, the right to submit a complaint is carried out directly and indirectly. Submission of complaints directly is usually to the Correctional Guardian or Correctional Officer. For the Penitentiary Guardians themselves usually hold more than 10 prisoners. In addition, inmates can submit complaints indirectly by writing down the

problems they faced while in prison into the complaint box. The implementation of the fulfillment of the right to submit complaints at the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang is in accordance with the existing provisions.

Sixth, the right to obtain reading materials and follow media broadcasts of the time that is not prohibited. Semarang Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution has one library building, equipped with reading materials in the form of books such as: spiritual books, general knowledge books, cookbooks, novels, newspapers, magazines and many other books. LAPAS also cooperates with the Regional Library and Archives Office (DPAD) of Semarang City regarding the existence of mobile libraries. In addition to the library, in LAPAS there is also a television available on each block / room. For television viewing schedules, namely from 16.30-22.00 WIB. The implementation of the fulfillment of prisoners' rights in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang has been carried out well.

Seventh, the right to get a wage / premium for the work done. In Semarang's Class II-A Women's correctional institutions, wages / premiums are given 50%, with a 50% distribution for prisoners who do work, then another 50% for operations. Wages or premiums obtained by prisoners who do work, are not directly given in the form of cash, but recorded in the bookkeeping first, then given a maximum of one month in the form of *E-money* using a *Brizzi* card issued from Bank BRI (Bank Rakyat Indonesia). The implementation of the fulfillment of the right to provide wages / premiums at the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is in accordance with the provisions.

Eighth, the right to receive family visits, legal counsel, or certain other people. In the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang there are 2 (two) types of visits, namely: direct, and indirect visits. For indirect visits, namely by phone / wartel, and *video call*. Then for the schedule of visits for prisoners held on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday (weeks I and III) starting at 09.00-11.30 WIB and continued at 13.00-15.00 WIB. Then for Prisoners held on Wednesday and Thursday, starting at 09.00-11.30 WIB and continued at 13.00-15.00 WIB. For the right to receive visits carried out properly in accordance with the provisions. It's just that in the case of indirect visit receipts such as via telephone / wartelus WBP must pay with

personal money. Then for *video call* services the number of laptops available is not much.

Ninth, the right to get a reduction in the criminal period (remission). The implementation of the granting of Remission to Prisoners in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is carried out well and in accordance with the provisions, this is carried out with the number of Prisoners who get Special Remission, namely as many as 129 WBP get Eid Remission and 27 WBP get Remission on Christmas Day.

Tenth, *integration* rights include: Assimilation, Parole and Leave before Release. To get the opportunity to assimilate in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang has 3 types of Assimilation, namely Home Assimilation, Assimilation in LAPAS, and Assimilation outside LAPAS. For Assimilation at home means that prisoners can carry out assimilation activities in each prisoner's home. The implementation of Assimilation at the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang went well. A total of 62 Inmates received Home Assimilation, and all Inmates participated in Assimilation in Prison. Then for the implementation of parole rights at the Class II-A Women's correctional institutions Semarang carried out well as many as 54 prisoners received parole for the period January-November 2020. Then for the implementation of the right of Leave Before Release in women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is carried out properly, there is 1 Prisoner to get CMB rights in 2020.

Eleventh, political right. The implementation of political rights in the Class II-A Women's correctional institutions Semarang was carried out with the implementation of simultaneous elections, such as the implementation of the mayoral election which was carried out in December 2020. The activity begins with socialization about its implementation such as, flow and implementation order. A total of 41 WBP people participated in the election on December 9, 2020. This activity was also attended by Pendrikan Kidul head village, Central Semarang Police Chief, *Babinsa* and *Bawaslu* (election watchdog) Semarang City. Based on the results of the study, the implementation of political rights is carried out properly, namely there is the implementation of elections and TPPS in LAPAS. The implementation went smoothly without any obstacles while still implementing health protocols.

Twelfth, the right to get health for

prisoners who are pregnant, giving birth, and children of prisoners who are taken to prison until the age of 2 years, namely the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang in collaboration with the Poncol Health Center in pregnancy examinations in prisoners who are pregnant every month. Then for prisoners who give birth, will be taken to Tugurejo Hospital Semarang to carry out the delivery process. Then for prisoner children who are brought into prison until the age of 2 years is included in toddlers there are health checks both in the form of immunizations and stages of child development. All health services related to gynecological checks for prisoners who are pregnant, giving birth, and immunization for inmates' children who are brought into prison until the age of 2 years are provided free of charge without charges.

Thirteenth, the right to additional food for pregnant, lactating, and children of prisoners who are taken to prison until the age of 2 years. In women-s correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang, additional food is given by giving milk and vitamins for pregnant and lactating women. Then additional food for inmates' children who are brought into prison is the provision of breast milk companion baby porridge. Based on the results of research at the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang, for the provision of additional food for babies brought to LAPAS is appropriate, but for additional food for pregnant and lactating prisoners, namely the provision of additional milk for pregnant women and vitamins is not sufficient nutritional adequacy. As explained (Ketaren, 2020), that the additional food given to pregnant prisoners in the form of milk and vitamins is not enough. The amount of additional food is 300 calories for pregnant prisoners, and 800-1000 calories for prisoners who breastfeed. This is in accordance with the explanation of Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of Correctional Development Rights, article 20 paragraph 1. Because during pregnancy there is growth and development of the baby in the womb which needs to get nutritious food intake so that the baby can develop healthy and perfect.

Fourteenth, right during menstruation. Semarang's Class II-A Women's Correctional Institution provides free pads in the clinic for Inmates who undergo menstruation or menstruation. Because prisoners are not allowed to get pads from the outside, even from the

family. In this case, the inmate can come directly to the clinic to ask the medic for sanitary pads. In addition, inmates can also buy sanitary pads available in the LAPAS canteen. For the purchase of sanitary pads in this PRISON using the prisoner's personal money. The implementation of the right to get pads in LAPAS is in accordance with the provisions.

Efforts to Fulfill The Rights of Prisoners in Women's Correctional Institutions Class II-A Semarang

Efforts in fulfilling the rights of Prisoners carried out by the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang are: *first*, conducting coaching in accordance with applicable regulations. This is done so that the implementation of coaching remains within the standards of safe, humane, and avoids violations. So that prisoners who are inside still feel guaranteed their rights even though they are in prison.

Second, manage your finances well. Looking at the number of capacity of prisoners in Prisons experiencing an excess of 249 WBP as of September 17, 2020, even though the capacity of prisons is 174 people, it is necessary to manage finances properly, so that the amount of expenditure is not greater than the available budget. Because if the budget obtained cannot be managed properly, it will continue to experience a shortage even though the budget given by the state is appropriate though. Good financial management is required to prepare a good budget plan, thorough and appropriate. This can be done by determining the programs and services that must exist and be prioritized. In addition, it must always be checked so that financial expenditures are not far from the previous plan.

Third, maintaining and maintaining facilities (facilities and infrastructure). The Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang has several facilities (facilities and infrastructure) as supporting the implementation of the development of welfare, including places of worship, inmate blocks (rooms), libraries, bathrooms and other facilities in prisons. This needs to be treated related to how to use carefully and cleanliness. So that it is not easily damaged and undergoes changes or renovations. So LAPAS do not need to spend a lot of budget to replace with a new one. The implementation of maintaining and maintaining facilities needs to be carried out by all WBP and Correctional Officers. Given the large amount of WBP so it tends to be

prone to damage due to the intensity of frequent use. The need for an attitude of mutual care even though it is not private property (individual) is very important. This is done so that the goods remain durable and can continue to be used.

Fourth, work evaluation. In every program of women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang will certainly experience some problems, both large and small problems that arise at the time before, the implementation process, even after the implementation process. This problem may arise related to WBP, facilities and infrastructure, or other problems during the implementation of the coaching activity program. This of course must be immediately evaluated so that it knows where the obstacles are so that action efforts can be carried out better in the future. In the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang itself, usually each field conducts a work evaluation of its work program. The evaluation carried out is in the form of light discussions such as *sharing* between field members. This is done so that closeness between members is formed so that they can work well together.

Fifth, the preparation of the schedule appropriately for the implementation of coaching for WBP. The number of WBPs that exist is not comparable to the number of facilities and infrastructure in LAPAS. This will certainly experience some obstacles related to the fulfillment of these rights, both in terms of services and the use of facilities and infrastructure. Especially if the entire WBP also wants to use it. Of course, LAPAS must be able to fulfill all these rights. Therefore, the preparation of the right schedule is needed in the implementation of WBP coaching. In preparing the right schedule, of course, you must pay attention to many things, namely from the number of WBP, facilities and pensions, the number of officers, and other things. In the Women's Correctional Institution Klas II-A Semarang is making efforts to divide the schedule such as the schedule for the implementation of the right to get education, namely pursuing packages A, B, and C. It is done because there is only one classroom available. So its use must be alternately. In addition, there is also the implementation of the fulfillment of the right to access wartelus (Special Telephone booth) and *video calls* there is also a division between prisoners and prisoners.

Sixth, appointing prisoners as Tamping (Escorts). Looking at the comparison of the

number of WBPs in Prison with the number of Correctional Officers is very far with inmates as many as 249 with 76 Correctional Officers. This is certainly a problem for correctional officers in carrying out their duties. Therefore, LAPAS requires a lot of manpower to help the process of implementing correctional activities to keep running smoothly. The appointment of Tamping (Escort) who is an inmate appointed to assist correctional officers is very useful. Tamping helps in many things such as health, processing foodstuffs, administration, and so on. This is certainly very helpful for the duties of the Correctional Officer.

Seventh, cooperate with other (third) parties. The Women's Association of Class II-A Semarang conducts many cooperations with outside parties who are experts in their fields. Starting from the fulfillment of the right to worship, health, education, and others. This is intended so that the implementation of coaching in LAPAS is carried out to the maximum, so that the goal can be achieved. Some of the cooperation established with third parties include: 1) the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Semarang City related to the field of Spiritual Knowledge of Islam; 2) The Church in the field of spiritual knowledge of the Christian religion; 3) Semarang White Land Monastery related to Buddhist spirituality; 4) Yayasan Islam Syahidin Semarang in the field of Assimilation of Prisoners in the form of social work; 5) SKB Semarang City in the field of equality education pursue packages A, B, C; 6) Sarasvati Women's Legal Services and Assistance Institute related to legal assistance and counseling at WBP; 7) Puskesmas Poncol and RSUD Tugurejo in the health sector; 8) Yayasan Kita (YAKITA) in the field of narcotics counseling, and anonymous; 9) FPPI (Indonesian Youth Struggle Front) in the field of women's skills training; 10) PKMB Terang Bangsa in the field of pursuing packages A, B, C; 11) Dian Dharma Foundation in the field of entrepreneurship-specific program skills; 12) P2PNFI (Center for Non-Formal and Informal Education Development) in the field of TBM (Community Reading Park); 13) Faculty of Criminologists of the University of Indonesia for Gender and women's rights; 14) UNNES, UNISULA, and UNIKA in the fields of legal counseling, psychology, nursing, and others.

Deity, improving service innovation. The number of facilities and services available is not comparable to the number of WBP in LAPAS. While every day there must be many of WBP who

will use these facilities or services. Therefore, new innovations are needed related to facilities or services provided. So that all WBP located in LAPAS can use it. The improvement of service innovation that is carried out must certainly be efficient without using much of the available budget. It should also support the stages of inmate training and the fulfillment of prisoners' rights as a whole. So that the purpose of the inmate training itself can be carried out to the maximum. Klas II-A Semarang Women's Correctional Institution itself has made improvements in innovations such as the service of family, relatives or other certain people visitation rights, with the use of *Wartelsus* (Special Telephone booth) and *Video Call* services. This service is a form of new innovation for inmates who are rarely visited by families because of distant housing problems or other urgent problems. So that inmates can still establish communication with the family well, know the condition of his family and vice versa. This can improve the stages of inmate coaching, where inmates can be more focused and excited in living life in prison.

CONCLUSION

The fulfillment of the rights of prisoners in the Women's correctional institutions Class II-A Semarang is carried out properly, this can be seen from the implementation process starting from the right to worship; the right to get spiritual and physical care; the right to education and teaching; the right to get health services and decent food; the right to submit complaints; the right to get reading materials and media broadcasts; the right to get wages / premiums; the right to receive visits; the right to receive visits; obtain a reduction in the criminal period (Remission); the right to assimilation including family visit leave; the right to parole; the right to leave before release; political rights; the right to get health for prisoners who are pregnant, giving birth and children of prisoners who are brought into prison until the age of 2 (two) years; the right of additional food for prisoners who are sick, pregnant, breastfeeding, and for children of female prisoners who are brought into prison or born in prison at the latest until the age of 2 (two) know n; as well as the right when menstruating. Meanwhile, for the fulfillment of rights that there are still shortcomings, namely: *wartelsus* use services that must pay with personal money and via video phone which amounts must be

increased; unfulfilled provision of equipment such as *mukenah*, underwear kettle, sandals for all WBP; portions of inmate meals that must be added to meet daily calorie provisions; and need to increase the portion of additional food for WBP who are pregnant or breastfeeding so that the calorie provisions are fulfilled.

Efforts in fulfilling the rights of Prisoners carried out by the Women's Correctional Institution Class II-A Semarang are: (a.) conducting coaching in accordance with applicable regulations, so that the implementation of coaching remains within the standards of safe, humane, and avoid violations; (b.) manage finances well, so that the amount of expenditure is not greater than the available budget; (c.) maintaining and maintaining facilities (facilities and infrastructure) so that they can still be used so that there is no need to spend more budget for the procurement of new facilities; (d.) evaluation of work carried out in each field to make it easier to establish communication and cooperation; (e.) proper preparation of schedules for the implementation of coaching for WBP; (f.) appointing Prisoners as Tamping (Escort Personnel), to assist in assignments in LAPAS; (g.) cooperate with other (third) parties in accordance with their needs and experts to assist LAPAS Officers in matters related to activities in LAPAS; (h.) improve service innovation so that the coaching process in LAPAS runs well and smoothly.

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