



Analyzing the Rights of Fostered Children at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This research delves into the exploration of fostered children's rights discovery at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, recognizing that children under guardianship are entitled to various rights as stipulated by law. Despite legal provisions, there remains a gap between theoretical entitlements and practical implementation within LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, necessitating an in-depth investigation. The study aims to scrutinize the extent to which fostered children's rights fulfilled. It also seeks to analyze the obstacles faced by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta officers in fulfilling these rights. The research will empirically examine the fulfillment of children's rights and the challenges encountered within LPKA Class II Yogyakarta through interviews with LPKA Class II Yogyakarta officers provide firsthand insights into policy implementation and challenges encountered in upholding fostered children's rights. The research findings highlight significant gaps in the fulfillment of subsidiary rights for detainees, particularly in education, healthcare, and access to reading materials. While efforts have been made to address some aspects of detainee rights, such as nutrition and religious practices, deficiencies persist in critical areas. Limited educational resources, inadequate healthcare services, and a dearth of reading materials pose significant challenges to fostered children's well-being and rehabilitation. Additionally, obstacles such as the absence of in-house schooling, insufficient medical personnel, and limited library resources further impede the realization of children's rights within LPKA Class II Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Fostered Children; Rights of Fostered Children; Special Development Institution for Children

Keywords: Rights; Victims; Misconceptions; Restitution; Terminology

Introduction

In positive laws in Indonesia a child is defined as a person under age, a person who is under age (*minderjarig heid/ inferiority*) or commonly referred to as a child under guardian supervision. (*minderjarige onder voordij*) (Engne Kubota et al., 2022) The understanding of the child itself if we examine further in terms of chronological age according to the law may vary depending on the place, time and for what purposes, it will also affect the limits used to determine the age of a child. (Pusparini Tunjung Wulan & Ajeng Risnawati Sasmita, 2022) The child's understanding can be seen in every rule of law that exists now. For example, the definition of a child under the Child Welfare Tree Act No. 4 of 1979 refers to a person who has not reached the age of 21 and has never engaged in marriage. (Abdulsalam, 2007)

Every child is a nation's asset, for it needs to be built and protected in order to become a high-quality human being. (Dendy Achber Djosya S. Raya & Risti Dwi Ramasari, 2022) According to the Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Child Criminal Justice System, which governs the child in conflict with the law, the child is a child who has reached the age of 12 (twelve) years, but is not 18 (eighteen) years old, who is suspected of committing a criminal offence. (Dionisius Johannes Luan Berek et al., 2023).

Children who have been admitted or have been found guilty by a judge during their detention are handed over to educational institutions to improve their behaviour and skills at the time of the detention/or educational process of children to be placed in the Children's Adaptation Institution (LAPAS) or now known as the Special Educational Institution for Children (LPKA). (Agus Darwanta, 2020) Training or mentoring is a means of improving themselves and developing a sense of responsibility for children to later be able to adapt to life in society. (Erpis Candra et al., 2020) The rights of the child are part of the Human Rights Act (Human Rights Act), Article 70 of Act No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights requires that the rights and freedoms of each person are limited by the right and freedom of others. (Denindah Olivia, 2020; Faridatus Sholeha et al., 2023) The foundations used in the child justice system are the foundations of protection, justice, proposition, non-discrimination, respect for the opinion of the child, education and guidance, survival and child growth, child interest, deprivation of liberty and funding as a last resort, and the avoidance of reprisals. (Briant Marino Paliama et al., 2023).

Special Child Construction Institution located in Yogyakarta Special District Province located in Gunung Kidul Yogyakarta district. In Yogyakarta, there are 22 children of different ages. Based on interview with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of Development Section LPKA Class II Yogyakarta In the Children's Special Construction Institute, the construction system leads to patterns of education

maintenance, skill training, and other fulfilment of rights.

This study refers to the findings of previous research highlighting the insufficient fulfillment of the rights of juvenile inmates at the Class II Special Child Rehabilitation Institution (LPKA) in Yogyakarta. The research focuses on two main problem formulations that require further investigation. Firstly, how is the implementation of the fulfillment of fostered children rights carried out at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta? The study will delve into field practices and strategies employed by LPKA to ensure that the rights of juvenile inmates are fulfilled in accordance with applicable legal regulations. Secondly, what are the obstacles faced by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta officers in fulfilling the rights of juvenile inmates in corrections? The research will explore factors that may hinder or limit the efforts of officers in carrying out their duties to protect and fulfill the rights of juvenile inmates.

The research focuses on two principal problem formulations that demand further scrutiny and analysis. First, the study aims to investigate the implementation of the fulfillment of fostered children rights at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta. This entails a comprehensive examination of the policies, procedures, and practices in place within the institution to safeguard and uphold the rights of juvenile inmates. By scrutinizing the extent to which these rights are effectively recognized, respected, and fulfilled in the daily operations of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, this research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the current regarding juvenile inmate rights within the correctional system. Second, the research endeavors to identify and analyze the obstacles faced by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta officers in fulfilling the rights of juvenile inmates in corrections. This aspect of the study involves exploring the various challenges, constraints, and barriers encountered by officers in their efforts to ensure that juvenile inmates receive fair treatment, appropriate care, and access to essential services and opportunities. By examining these obstacles from multiple perspectives – including institutional, systemic, and individual factors – this research aims to shed light on the complex dynamics that hinder the effective implementation of juvenile inmate rights within the LPKA Class II Yogyakarta.

The urgency of conducting research on the fulfillment of fostered children rights at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta arises from several critical factors that warrant immediate attention and action. Primarily, the rights of juvenile inmates represent fundamental human entitlements that demand unwavering safeguarding and adherence under all circumstances. However, preceding research findings highlighting the inadequate fulfillment of these rights within LPKA Class II Yogyakarta evoke profound apprehensions regarding the welfare and security of vulnerable young individuals within the correctional framework. Given the heightened susceptibility of juvenile inmates to adverse circumstances and experiences due to their developmental stage and age, it becomes paramount to rectify any deficiencies in safeguarding and advocating for their rights, ensuring they receive

treatment characterized by dignity, equity, and respect. Moreover, the failure to adequately fulfill the rights of juvenile inmates not only contravenes their inherent entitlements but also undermines the foundational tenets of justice, fairness, and rehabilitation within the correctional milieu. A pivotal objective of the juvenile justice system is to facilitate the rehabilitation and societal reintegration of youthful offenders by addressing the root causes of their delinquent behavior and furnishing avenues for growth. Nonetheless, the disregard or neglect of fostered children rights compromises the efficacy of rehabilitation endeavors, perpetuating cycles of recidivism and marginalization. Additionally, the urgency of this research is underscored by its potential to catalyze policy and procedural reforms that can yield tangible enhancements in the treatment and outcomes of juvenile inmates within the correctional apparatus. Through delineating the specific impediments and challenges encountered by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta personnel in upholding the rights of juvenile inmates, this research offers invaluable insights into systemic deficiencies requiring redress.

Research with the title “Pemenuhan Hak Anak Dalam Menunjang Masyarakat Yang Mengedepankan Hak Asasi Manusia” by Maskur Hidayat, Ali Muhammad published in the journal *Madani: Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal* Volume 1, Number 10, November 2023 examines the Protection of Children's Rights and Efforts to Fulfill Children's Rights in Correctional Institutions where the study is studied normatively so that there are clear differences where the research conducted by researchers is carried out empirically by examining the topic of the problem directly in its real conditions at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta.

Research with the title “Bantuan Hukum Sebagai Upaya Pemenuhan Hak Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum” by Guntur Rambey published in *IURIS STUDIA: Journal of Legal Studies* Vol. 4, No. 3, Oct 2023 examines the Protection of Children's Rights and Efforts to Fulfill Children's Rights in Correctional Institutions where the study examines the rights of children in conflict with the law along with Legal Instruments for Child Protection in Criminal Law, so there are clear differences in this paper.

Methods

This research will empirically examine the Implementation of Children's Rights in Class II Yogyakarta and The Obstacles Faced by LPKA Officers of Class II Yogyakarta In the Fulfilment of Their Children's Rights. The research approach used to examine the problem is a sociological approach regarding the fulfilment of children's rights and obstacles in fulfilling the rights of these children in LPKA Class II Yogyakarta.

The legal material used is Primary legal material, namely data obtained from LPKA class II Yogyakarta LPKA II Yogyakarta officers. The data was obtained by

interview method with LPKA II Yogyakarta officers to obtain answers to the topic of the problem studied in this paper.

The analysis method used in this research includes two main techniques, namely observation and interview. Observations were conducted by collecting secondary data through literature studies, particularly those related to the problem under study and relevant regulations, such as Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections and Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Meanwhile, interviews were conducted with the LPKA class II Yogyakarta. Previously, researchers prepared a list of questions to be asked to respondents, and interviews were conducted in a structured manner using a pre-prepared interview guide. Through interviews, researchers can obtain information directly from relevant parties regarding policy implementation, work processes, and challenges faced in efforts to uphold the rights of child detainees at the LPKA.

Discussion and Result

Implementation of Children's Rights in Class II Yogyakarta

The fulfillment of the rights of juvenile inmates at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta has been a subject of considerable attention, revealing both areas of compliance and opportunities for enhancement. Efforts within the institution have been directed towards ensuring that the rights of juvenile inmates are respected and upheld. LPKA Class II Yogyakarta has demonstrated a commitment to creating an environment conducive to the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile offenders, evidenced by the provision of adequate facilities and resources to support their development and well-being. However, despite these efforts, challenges persist in fully realizing the rights of juvenile inmates, including gaps in implementation and obstacles faced by LPKA personnel.

1. Getting an education

Education is one of the rights to be acquired by all. The Constitution of 1945 states in article 31, paragraph 1, that "*Every citizen has the right to education*". (Tyastiti Chandrawati Anwar Sadat & Pita Permatasari, 2023) (Rizky Rinaldy Inkiriwang et al., 2020)

Based on the results of interviews with Ita Yusita, LPKA Class II Yogyakarta Officer in the field of education, personal communication, October 9, 2023 obtained information that there are no formal educational facilities for the children of the secondary school in Yogyakarta, but there is no formal education facility for the child of the third school in LPKA. Children of the first school receive education facilities by going to school in their previous schools without being discharged. So the education system of the Secondary school of Yogyakarta is that the children are going to formal school like the other children but the method used is adapted to the rules of the LPKA. The method

of learning teaching children is that once a week teachers from each school visit to give materials and tasks to the child. Then the children learned it on their own in the LPKA.

Table 1.1 Elementary School

Class Level	Number of Students
Grade IV	-
Grade V	1
Grade VI	1

Table 1.2 Junior High School

Class Level	Number of Students
Grade VII	-
Grade VIII	2
Grade IX	3

Table 1.3 Senior High School and Vocational High School

Class Level	Number of Students
Grade X	5 (Senior High School) 1 (Vocational High School)
Grade XI	1 (Senior High School) 4 (Vocational High School)
Grade XII	1 (Senior High School) 1 (Vocational High School)

Table 1.4 Special Need School

Class Level	Number of Students
Grade 1	1

Based on the results of interviews with Ita Yusita, LPKA Class II Yogyakarta Officer in the field of education, personal communication, October 9, 2023 obtained information that the children of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta can choose in the implementation of education. The children can continue in their re-school before entering LPKA. LPKA does not have a formal school within LPKA so the children can choose to continue education where. The educational system provided by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta is the Department of Education, SKB, PKBM, and Formal Schools. There are several children who have been expelled from previous schools, so when entering the LPKA you can choose to continue education with the above-mentioned system. However, there are some children and with the decision of the parents to choose to continue education after leaving the LPKA. This decision must have been by an official letter from the LPKA and the parents of the children. The following is the data of the children of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta who did not continue education in the LPKA or chose to continue education when they left LPKA. Based on the education data of children assisted by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, information is obtained that:

Table 1.5 Fostered Children Who Do Not Continue School in the Foster Period

Class Level	Number of Students
Not in school since before entering LPKA	1
Grade V Elementary School	1
Grade IX Vocational High School	1

This fostered child at LPKA Class II Yogyakarta is given school time from 09.00 to 11.30 rest time. During this period every Monday-Saturday fostered children are obliged to study, do assignments, read, and get teaching by teachers from each school. Then on Friday, fostered children also get extracurricular scouts like students in general. In carrying out educational activities at LPKA, if the fostered child chooses a formal school, the funds needed are from the parents of the fostered child themselves.

2. Getting Proper Food and Health Care Facilities

At LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, the provision of nutritious food for juvenile detainees is a top priority. In accordance with applicable laws, the institution pays close attention to the dietary intake provided to the juveniles. This is done as part of efforts to ensure their health and well-being during detention. By ensuring a balanced and high-quality diet, it is hoped to have a positive impact on the physical and mental growth and development of the juveniles. (Alda Nurrahman, 2022) (Erdi Christian Priyanto Mudumi & Mitro Subroto, 2023)

In LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, they pay great attention to food intake for prison-assisted children. Nutritious food for fostered children in accordance with nutritional standards with calories of 2,250 in accordance with the circular letter of the Director General of Corrections Number: Epp.02.05-02 September 20, 2010. Therefore, to implement the right to health protection for fostered children by providing nutritious food intake. This fostered child at LPKA eats 3 times a day, namely breakfast in the morning, afternoon and dinner. LPKA provides food with a decent menu and changes every day so that fostered children do not get bored quickly, here is the menu list:

Table 1.6 Daily Meal Menu for Fostered Children

Day	Morning	Noon	Night
1	Uduk rice, eggs omelette, cucumber and drinking water.	Uduk rice, eggs White rice, fried fish, stir-fried cabbage tofu, fruit and drinking water. Snack: mung bean porridge or boiled sweet potato.	White rice, chicken soto, sambal tumpeng urap, tempeh, and drinking water
2	Uduk rice, fish fry, cucumber and water drink.	White rice, meat, tempeh bacem, goulash cassava leaves, fruit and drinking water. Snack: Boiled sweet potato.	White rice, salted fish fried, white goulash cabbage and tofu and drinking water.
3	Yellow rice, eggs balado, cucumbers and basil, and water drink.	White rice, soup (chicken, carrots, potatoes), fried tofu, fruit, and drinking water.	White rice, Balinese spiced fish, stir-fried chayote and red beans, and drinking water.

		Snack: Mung bean porridge or sweet potato compote.	
4	White rice, goulash chicken and jackfruit, as well as drinking water.	White rice fried salted fish, vegetables lodeh tolo beans, fruit and drinking water. Snack: Fried sweet potatoes.	White rice, stew meat, fried tempeh, asem vegetables, and drinking water.
5	White rice, vegetable peanut sauce long, boiled eggs and drinking water.	White rice, chicken screw, tempeh, asem vegetables, fruit, and drinking water. Snack: mung bean porridge or sweet potato compote.	White rice, cool fish cooked chilies, vegetables lodeh kluwih tolo beans, and drinking water.
6	White rice, meat Balado, Gudeg Semarang, and Water drink.	White rice, chili ijo fried fish, tofu clear vegetables, cucumber, fruit and drinking water. Snack: Boiled sweet potato.	White rice, pindng green chili chicken, Oseng Sawi and tempeh, as well as water drink.
7	Fried rice, eggs splok, sweet pickles (carrots, cabbage, cucumbers) and drinking water.	White rice, curry seasoned vegetable chicken, spicy spiced fried beans, fruit, and drinking water. Snack; Boiled green bean or yam porridge.	White rice, yellow spiced fish, jackfruit tofu goulash, and drinking water.
8	White rice, chicken fry, stir-fry bean sprouts, and drinking water.	White rice, spicy stir-fried salted fish, tempeh, vegetable soup, fruit and drinking water. Snack: Sweet boiled sweet potato.	White rice, wet empal meat, peanut asem vegetables, and drinking water.
9	White rice, eggs	White rice, fish mangut, pecel	White rice, green chili fried tofu

	eggplant, balado, and drinking water	vegetables, fruit and drinking water. Snack: Boiled mung bean or yam porridge.	chicken, stir-fried kangkong, and drinking water
10	White rice fried salted fish, stir-fried carrots and chickpeas, and drinking water	White rice, egg tofu rendang seasoning, mustard greens, fruit, and drinking water. Snack: Fried sweet potatoes.	White rice, pindang kudus meat, melinjo leaf tempeh seng, and drinking water.

In LPKA Class II Yogyakarta in fulfilling the right to health services for children fostered children has been done well. In the LPKA there is a poly clinic which has 3 nurses every day. Based on the results of interviews with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of the Development Section of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, personal communication, October 20, 2023 obtained information that health care for foster children has been facilitated in the form of facilities and infrastructure which includes medical equipment, medicines, treatment rooms and a medical team which includes 3 nurses. LPKA Class II Yogyakarta does not have a doctor, there are only nurses who handle the health of the foster children. of foster children. Health services are carried out every Monday-Saturday for foster children. The nurses go around the foster children's rooms every morning to check one by one whether there are any foster children. LPKA also provides monthly routine health facilities, namely examinations conducted directly by the Puskesmas. conducted directly by the Puskesmas. From this health center there are usually 1 doctor and 2 nurses who conduct routine health checks for foster children. The Health Center has worked with LPKA, especially the nurses in the LPKA, especially if there are children who are sick or have complaints of illness.

3. Religious Facilities

Performing worship in accordance with their respective beliefs is one of the rights of the rights of foster children listed in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. (Insan Firdaus, 2019) Worship activities in accordance with their respective religions are also facilitated by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta. well by LPKA Class II Yogyakarta. Various religions and beliefs of foster children in this LPKA all get their rights fairly. (Arifai, 2021)

Worship activities for those who are Muslims, namely praying in congregation and reciting the Koran. Children The fostered children are required to pray in congregation every day at the mosque inside the LPKA Class II Yogyakarta.

LPKA Class II Yogyakarta. After every maghrib prayer in congregation, the fostered children also do the Koran together until the Adhan Isya' arrives then they pray in congregation again.

Based on the results of interviews with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of the Development Section of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, personal communication, October 20, 2023 obtained information that for foster children who are non-Muslims or Christians in LPKA Class II Yogyakarta is also facilitated by worshipping at the Church located inside the LPKA. Every Sunday morning non-Muslim or Christian foster children worship together accompanied by a priest and LPKA employees who are also non-Muslim. and LPKA employees who are also non-Muslim. In addition to worship, spiritual activities are also carried out in the church regarding the deepening of the AL Kitab and the celebration of Christian holidays.

4. (Insan Firdaus, 2019) Work Skills Development

In LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, the fulfillment of the right to receive job skills training has been met. Through various programs and activities organized within the institution, inmates are given the opportunity to develop job skills that can enhance their prospects in the workforce after serving their sentences. With a planned and structured approach, LPKA Yogyakarta has successfully provided quality skill-building services to inmates, enabling them to rehabilitate and strive for a better future upon completion of their sentences. (Arifai, 2021) (Taufiqurrahman & Padmono Wibowo, 2021)

At LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, the fulfillment of the right to get job skills coaching has been fulfilled, according to Mr. Aris there are 4 times job skills training conducted by LPKA for foster children. training conducted by LPKA for foster children every year. Job skills training namely automotive, hair shaving, farming and welding.

The foster children cannot choose because this training is given only 4 times a year, so all foster children are required to attend all job skills training. Based on the results of interviews with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of the Development Section of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, personal communication, October 20, 2023 obtained information that the budget is limited so that vocational skills training is only provided 4 times a year in LPKA. in the LPKA.

5. Following Mass Media Broadcasts and Obtaining Reading Materials

At LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, the rights of juvenile detainees to access information from mass media and reading materials within the institution are adequately facilitated. With various sources of information available, such as newspapers, magazines, and books, juvenile detainees have sufficient access

to acquire knowledge and broaden their horizons. These efforts not only help fulfill their intellectual needs but also support a holistic rehabilitation and development process. Through these facilities, LPKA Class II Yogyakarta is committed to ensuring that the basic rights of juvenile detainees, including the right to information, are fully respected and fulfilled.

Based on the results of interviews with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of the Development Section of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, personal communication, October 20, 2023 obtained information that the right of foster children to obtain information from mass media and reading materials in LPKA Class II Yogyakarta has been facilitated quite well. In this LPKA there are 3 pavilions occupied by foster children and all pavilions are facilitated by television. 1 pavilion has 1 television that can be used by foster children to view mass media broadcasts.

LPKA officers also supervise when the foster children are watching television broadcasts. The children are given this facility on school holidays, namely Saturday or Sunday. On that day the children can spend time watching television. Guided children are limited by officers to a maximum of 2-3 hours to watch television broadcasts. LPKA officers also often organize movie watching events with children. It is usually done when the children have school holidays. Of course, the movies watched are educated movies and contain good character for the foster children. In addition to watching movies, LPKA also provides facilities to play PS or Play Station for foster children. The foster children can play Play Station for 2-3 hours by taking turns with each child.

6. Reduction in time of imprisonment

Reducing the penalty time is one of the legal means to realize the objectives of the justice system. According to Mr. Iwan there are several programmes conducted by the LPKA in reducing the criminal time, which is done 3 times in 1 year. The child's time reduction program was held on August 17th as Independence Day, Lebaran Idul Fitri, and National Children's Day.

First, general remission, that is, remission is given on the day of the Memorial of the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17th. Criminal reduction on August 17, this is done in conjunction with the Independence Day of the Republik of Indonesia. Children who qualify for a reduction in sentencing on August 17th.

Second, the special remission, the remission given on the great day of the religion followed by the child concerned, with the provision that if a religion has more than one major day of religion in a year, then the chosen one is the

greatest day honored by the believers concerned. In Class II Yogyakarta LPKA usually gives this special remission at the time of Bharat Day and National Children's Day in Indonesia.

7. Getting family visits and legal counsel

In LPKA Class II Yogyakarta children get the right of visitation from family and legal counselor. The LPKA provides two scheduled visits with the following conditions:

- a. Video call visits every Tuesday from 09.00-11.30 pm.
- b. A face-to-face visit is conducted every Thursday from 09.00 to 11.30 p.m. (for 30 minutes). This visit conducted with some rules, the rules are:(LPKA II Yogyakarta, 2023)
 - 1) Bring identity card
 - 2) Bring a letter of permission from the detainee (Police / Prosecutor / Court) addressed to the Chief of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta
 - 3) All visitors must carry an ID card (KTP / SIM / Passport)
 - 4) Only permitted to be visited by the core family
 - 5) It is forbidden to bring in hats, money, glass/metal objects, cigarettes, drugs, alcoholic beverages, firearms, and sharp weapons that may endanger another people.

8. Children's Identity Cards/Fostered Child Resident Cards

Administration of occupation is a right of all citizens. When the children entered the LPKA, they must be at a child's age. The children will be asked for important documents related to the administration of the occupation. There are children who already have a Child Identity Card before entering the LPKA. But what about children whose administration of the population is not complete? Children who do not have a KIA or Child Identity Card will be assisted by the LPKA to take care of the card. Based on the results of interviews with Aris Yulianto, S.H., Head of the Development Section of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, personal communication, October 20, 2023 obtained information that the LPKA will directly contact the Civil Registration and Occupation Service according to the child's home to take care of the identity card. Then after the card will be sent to the LPKA. So, each child has a complete administration of the position. If the child has reached the age of 17 years, it will be handled from the KIA card to the KTP or the Resident Mark Card. Or if the child is already 17 years old but below has a KTP, the LPKA will help to take care of the Civil Registration and Occupation Service. Implementation of these administrative rights of occupation is done very well by the II Class

Yogyakarta LPKA in cooperation with the Civil Registration and Occupation Service.

9. A decent place of fostered children.

Implementation of the right to a decent place of residence for children in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2022 on Marketing. There are 3 Pavilions in this Yogyakarta Class II LPKA that are occupied by children. In this pavilion the children are adapted to the age of each child. Pavilion 1 Blok Ki Hajar Dewantara with a capacity of 30 children occupied by 8 children. And in every pavilion there were bars for the rooms of the children. Inside the room there is a floor bed that has a foam bed for each child is a foaming bed, a spray, pillows, rolls and blankets. Then there's a plastic wardrobe to store children's clothes. The bathroom is outside the pavilion.

10. Get uniform from LPKA

The fulfilment of the right to proper clothing may rarely be discussed by other researchers, from the results of research with Mr. Aris(Iwan, Petugas di LPKA Kelas II Yogyakarta bidang keamanan., personal communication, October 10, 2023), that the children of the second class in Yogyakarta wear uniforms already prescribed by the LPKA. The uniforms used by the different children each day are the uniforms given by LPKA when the children entered the LPka. Here are the children's uniforms in the second-class LPKA Yogyakarta every day.

Table 1.7 List of children's uniforms in LPKA Class II Yogyakarta

Day	Uniform
Monday	White Grey
Tuesday	Red and White
Wednesday	Red Black
Thursday	Batik
Friday	Scout Uniform
Saturday	Red Black
Sunday	Free clothes

These are the uniforms that the boy wears every day. The children of Yogyakarta's second-class LPKA are dressed smoothly and politely every day

even though they are only active within the LPKA. This will enhance the discipline of the children in dress.

The Obstacles Faced by LPKA Officers of Class II Yogyakarta In the Fulfilment Of Their Children's Rights

In the fulfilment of the rights of children in the LPKA Class II Yogyakarta this belonging already very well still has obstacles in the implementation of children's rights. If these obstacles are not observed or dealt with, they will hinder the construction of children in the LPKA. This will make the construction process not run with the lancer and not in accordance with the law so that the purpose of the construction for children will be difficult to. Based on the results of the author's research in the field and interviews with LPKA officers, there are several obstacles faced by LPKA officials in the fulfilment of the right:

1. Obstacles to fulfill education

A child remains a child who needs education and education for his future. (Sofi Artnisa Siddiq, 2015) Education can be obtained through formal and informal education; family education has an important role as early education. Regulations concerning the educational system dedicated to school-age children in Children's Special Education Institutions (LPKA). In the SPPA Act it is stipulated that every child in the criminal justice process has the right to education. In addition, the LPKA is obliged to organize education, skill training, training, and fulfilment of other rights in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. In practice, many LPKAs who cooperate well with the relevant (local) authorities create formal education programmes. Thus, children who are faced with the law of LPKA can obtain formal education as children in general.

In LPKA Class II Yogyakarta the obstacle faced by officers is the absence of schools in the LPKA or no educators who can teach children according to their skills. This leads children to go to formal school outside of the LPKA with time constraints. So, want the LPKA officers to learn again to find out about the lessons of the children in LPKA.

2. Obstacles in the fulfilment of health services

The importance of health as a human right and a prerequisite for the fulfilment of other rights has been recognized internationally. The right to health includes the right to a healthy life and work, the right of access to health care, and special care for the health of mothers and children. (Penny Naluria Utami, 2017)

Article 12 letter d of Law No. 22 of 2022 on Marketing, states that prisoners have the right to adequate health care and food. The problem about healthcare in the LPKA is the absence of a general doctor who settles every day in the clinic in the II Class LPKA Yogyakarta. The doctor from Puskesmas comes only once a month, while the sick kid doesn't just fit when the doctor from the puskesmas comes. The

LPKA officer who becomes a nurse is quite overwhelmed if there is a sick child, because the nurse can only give the medicine as needed without being able to diagnose the child's illness in depth.

Although there are already four nurses in the LPKA, the medical experts who understand more about Health are doctors. The nurse in the LPKA gets caught as a doctor when the kid gets sick. This is very much an obstacle to the fulfilment of child rights in the health service within the LPKA.

3. Obstacles in obtaining insufficient reading material

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, dated 31 July 1957, stipulates that prisoners have the right to read materials in the form of books of an educational material. In accordance with article 12, letter h, of Act No. 22 of 2022 on the treatment of convicts, there is a requirement to obtain read materials and to follow unprohibited mass media broadcasts.

The lack of book references in the library within the II Class Yogyakarta LPKA, is enough to be an obstacle for officers and children. When children need textbooks but are not in the library, and computer facilities are also restricted access. It becomes an obstacle to incomplete children's reading materials.

The author concludes that the fulfilment of the children's rights in Yogyakarta's Class II LPKA still has constraints so that the rights of children have not been fully fulfilled in accordance with the Law No. 22 Year 2022 on parenting. The law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as the agency responsible for the implementation of the representative functions are still less active in their functions fulfilling the rights of the subsidiary. The officers of the LPKA in their day-to-day have been good enough in the duty of serving and building children, although there are some who have difficulty because they do not fit their fields. Other supporting agencies are the education service, the health service, and other agencies that are also less involved in helping in the fulfilment of the wishes, so that it becomes an obstacle. Factor facilities and facilities, LPKA Class II Yogyakarta already has facilities that are quite visited in some respects, but in the library facilities but the book collection is only old books, the health facilities do not have doctors who are experts in their field, and the educational facility does not have a school within the LPKA.

The education of the child must be in accordance with the Rules of the Law so that the fulfilment of his rights can be given properly. If all the good elements of the rule, the law enforcement, the subsidiary of the society, the means and facilities, and its society have been appropriate and good, then the results will also be good. But if all the elements such as the rules, the policymakers, its subsidiaries, the facilities and the society can not synergize properly, then this will be an obstacle to the fulfilment of the rights of the child. It's in line with the theory of legal effectiveness, the effect of

a law will depend heavily on its own legal factors, law enforcement factors, means or facilities that support the law, community factors, and cultural factors.

Conclusion

In the course of implementing the construction of LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, it is evident that the fulfillment of subsidiary rights for the detainees remains incomplete. Specifically, in critical areas such as education, healthcare, and access to reading materials, significant gaps persist, posing challenges to the realization of fostered children rights within the correctional facility. Despite efforts to address some aspects of detainee rights, such as providing adequate nutrition, facilitating religious practices, offering skills development programs, allowing family visits, issuing identity cards, ensuring suitable accommodation, and supplying appropriate clothing or uniforms, notable deficiencies persist in other fundamental areas. Education stands as a cornerstone for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile inmates into society. However, the current implementation of educational programs within LPKA Class II Yogyakarta falls short of meeting the diverse learning needs and aspirations of detainees. Limited access to quality educational resources, inadequate instructional support, and insufficient curriculum offerings hinder the realization of fostered children right to education. Similarly, healthcare services within the correctional facility require substantial improvement to ensure the timely and comprehensive provision of medical care to detainees. Issues such as understaffing, inadequate medical facilities, and limited access to specialized healthcare professionals impede fostered children access to essential healthcare services, thereby compromising their right to health. Furthermore, the right to access reading materials is integral to fostering intellectual development, enhancing literacy skills, and promoting personal growth among juvenile inmates.

The obstacles faced by LPKA officers in fulfilling the rights of children are first there are no schools in LPKA Class II Yogyakarta, children remain in school but with schools outside of LPKA so that the learning process of teaching in LPKA is only limited. Second, there is no medical personnel, that is, doctors in the clinic within LPKA, so when there are sick children that are only handled by nurse officers, health check by a doctor only once on the part of Puskesmas. Thirdly, Class II Yogyakarta has a well-managed library in it, but the reading material for children is limited because the reading materials in the library are old editions of books. If all the elements like rules, law enforcement, subsidiaries, facilities and facilities, and society cannot synergize properly, then this will be an obstacle to the fulfilment of subsidiary rights. It's in line with the theory of legal effectiveness, the effect of a law will depend heavily on its own legal factors, law enforcement factors, means or facilities that support the law, community factors, and cultural factors.

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