



Juridical Analysis of the Performance of Correctional Institution Apparatuses in Fulfilling Human Rights (HAM) of Prison-Assisted Prisoners in Correctional Institutions

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the performance analysis of the Class IIA Palopo Correctional Institution Apparatus in fostering the Correctional inmates. This research is a descriptive qualitative research that uses a historical approach. Sources of data in the study came from interviews and field observations, while the interviewees were the Head of Correctional Institutions, Officers, Correctional Inmates, and Nurses, while secondary data were taken from documents related to the research. The results showed that 1) The Performance System of Class II A Palopo Prison Apparatus was good because they were very responsible for their work. However, the shortage of prison officers is a bit burdensome, especially female officers who need to be added to personnel. The first coaching given is spiritual development through religion, which includes lectures, as well as self-reliance development through skills, which include sewing skills. 2) The obstacles faced in prisons are the lack of facilities for skills development programs, the low level of education of the inmates, and the lack of understanding of employees as coaches, especially in the area of salon/babershop skills. 3) Implementation of the fulfillment of prisoners' rights to health services at the Class II A Penitentiary of Palopo City which researchers obtained from observations and interviews from Class II A nurses of Palopo City include; 1) Promotive Services, 2) Preventive Services, 3) Curative Health Services, 4) Rehabilitative Health Services.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian menggambarkan analisis kinerja Aparatur Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas IIA Palopo dalam pembinaan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang menggunakan pendekatan historis. Sumber data dalam penelitian berasal dari hasil wawancara dan observasi lapangan, adapun pihak yang diwawancarai yakni Kepala Lembaga Pemasyarakatan, Petugas, Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan, dan Perawat, Sedangkan data sekunder diambil dari dokumen yang ada kaitannya dengan penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) Sistem Kinerja Aparatur Lapas Kelas II A Palopo sudah baik karena mereka sangat bertanggung jawab terhadap pekerjaan. Namun kekurangan Petugas Lapas sedikit memberatkan tugas terutama petugas wanita yang perlu ditambah personil. Pembinaan yang diberikan yang pertama yaitu, pembinaan kerohanian melalui keagamaan, yang meliputi ceramah, serta pembinaan kemandirian melalui keterampilan, yang meliputi keterampilan menjahit. 2) Hambatan-hambatan yang dihadapi di dalam Lapas, masih kurangnya fasilitas untuk program pembinaan keterampilan, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan Warga Binaan, serta kurangnya pemahaman pegawai sebagai pembina khususnya dalam bidang keterampilan salon/babershop. 3) Pelaksanaan pemenuhan hak Narapidana atas pelayanan kesehatan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas II A Kota Palopo yang didapatkan peneliti dari hasil pengamatan dan wawancara dari perawat Kelas II A Kota Palopo meliputi; 1) Pelayanan Promotif, 2) Pelayanan Preventif, 3) Upaya Pelayanan Kesehatan Kuratif, 4) Upaya Pelayanan Kesehatan Rehabilitatif.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Penitentiary handles and implements coaching for Correctional Families (WBP) who are caught in criminal acts. Correctional Institution employees are vulnerable to their performance in protecting and supervising the existing situation. Correctional Institutions play a vital role in fostering, maintaining, and psychologically guarding Prison Inmates (Tanjung, 2021). Correctional Institutions seek to develop inmates into human beings who can be helpful after leaving the institution (Firdaus, 2019). Correctional Institutions have high integrity in carrying out their duties. Correctional Institutions strive to work optimally by providing the prisoners' rights according to their life needs (I et al., 2015).

The perpetrator of a criminal act tries to commit a prohibited act so that he can be punished. Whether violations committed by perpetrators are intentional or not, then the punishment must be carried out so that legal order is maintained. The crimes committed include theft, murder and abortion, fraud, corruption, drug, and illegal drug abuse, bribery, criminal acts of decency, trafficking in persons, gambling, and traffic violations. Happens often. Many factors cause a person to commit this crime. For example, due to forced conditions, pressure, pressure from certain parties, etc (Andesta, 2016).

The rights of Correctional Inmates must be fulfilled by RI Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections in Article 14, paragraph 1 as follows: Correctional Inmates have the right to worship according to their religion, maintain spiritual and physical health, get an education, health services, submit complaints, receiving family visits, obtaining criminal reductions (remissions), opportunities for assimilation, obtaining parole, leave before release, and getting other rights according to the provisions of the law. This is confirmed in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2018 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Leave Before Free, and Conditional Leave (Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia RI, 2020). This is done to fulfill human rights as a Correctional Assisted Citizen in Correctional Institutions.

The performance of Correctional Institutions is influenced by several factors, namely, Officers, infrastructure, coaching programs according to the interests and talents of the Prisoners, and implementing justice according to the rules (Sandra, 2016). Fundamental human freedoms have been regulated in Article 9 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, namely, the right to life, the right to have a family, the right to self-development, to obtain justice, personal freedom, the right to feel safe, the right to be in government, welfare, the right to women, and children's rights. However, in protecting the human rights of prisoners in correctional institutions, they strive to be fulfilled to the fullest (Hartini et al., 2015). Correctional Institutions are a place to protect people caught in legal cases so that they are aware and do not repeat the same mistakes.

Based on the results of the author's initial observations, Class II A Penitentiary in Palopo applies discipline in serving. This is done to maintain order and security for Prison Inmates. Officers remain enthusiastic about serving Prison Convicts and their families in fulfilling human rights and helping Correctional Inmates return to society by applicable regulations. Correctional Institutions have sufficient room capacity for Correctional Assisted Residents.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used is a descriptive qualitative research which seeks to reveal a problem in what it is as a disclosure of facts. The approach used in this research is a normative juridical approach that is carried out by referring to the literature in the form of theories or concepts regarding the fulfillment of human rights in correctional institutions, observing all legal principles, norms, rules, or regulations in legal legislation both in terms of material or formal.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The initial concept that makes the beginning of the function of the Correctional Institution itself is the Correctional System. The Correctional System can make this image a reality and treat convicts as subjects. This is where the human side exists; human existence is shown more, showing alignment and equality just like other humans. Directions and harsh treatment are loosened, and the convict is given guidance so that later after the end of his detention period, he will behave well, be polite, and even be able to set a positive example in his environment after receiving guidance from the Penitentiary.

The implementing institution for imprisonment in Indonesia is prison by imposing a correctional system. The penal system plays a role in building the criminal law system in Indonesia. Lapas or Penitentiary is a place to guide Prisoners or WBP (Hidayat, 2020). Lapas is a place to foster system-based convicts, namely a penitentiary system that seeks to achieve integrated punishment, in other words, promoting and restoring functional and pleasing unity in society (Paramitha, 2018). So in other terms, prisons carry out rehabilitation, re-education, and resocialization, as well as protect convicts and the community during the implementation of the correctional system. The basic pattern of coaching Prisoners in Lapas is expected to be successful in achieving resocialization and rehabilitation of criminal offenders/Convicts through the penitentiary system, which is expected to reduce the rate of crime and achieve social welfare as the goals of the criminal justice system both in the short term, medium term and long-term. So, in essence, the success of the criminal justice system is determined by the correctional system's implementation of coaching in prisons. The steps taken by the prison apparatus in the process of carrying out the training are:

First stage, the research was carried out on convicts with permanent legal force (inkracht van gewijsde) regarding their statements and the reasons why they committed violations or criminal acts. *Second stage*, when the coaching process for convicts/WBP runs for 1/3 (one-third) of the actual criminal sentence period, and according to the assessment of the Correctional Observation Team, it has been seen that there have been improvements in the convict/WBP, including showing disciplinary behavior, complying with the rules of procedure in Correctional Institutions and display behavior that is aware of their mistakes, then these prisoners are subject to supervision at the medium security level. *Third stage*, when the coaching process lasts for ½ (half) of the actual criminal sentence and based on the assessment of the Correctional Monitoring Team, it has been seen that there has been progress in terms of the physical, mental, and skills of the convict/WBP. The scope of coaching is expanded by allowing assimilation with people outside the Penitentiary for the convict/WBP concerned. *Fourth stage*, when the coaching process has been running for 2/3 (two-thirds) of the actual criminal sentence period or at least 9 (nine) months, convicts/WBP can get parole, and the Correctional Monitoring Team determines the proposal for parole.

Development in Correctional Institutions consists of 2 types, namely Personality and Independence Development. Personality development is regulated by the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (Hanafiah, 2021; Sanusi, 2019). In this case, to maximize the performance of Correctional Institutions in carrying out coaching, of course, there is a division of types of coaching, such as building awareness of Prison officers in collaboration with Islamic tertiary institutions to

carry out religious, spiritual development based on the results of an interview with Baso Hafid, Head of Guidance for Prisoners and Students.

The coaching at Class II A Palopo Lapas consists of the following:

1. Development of Religious Awareness In this training, convicts/WBP will be fostered to be more devoted to God Almighty, aware of all their sins and mistakes that caused them to be in prison, and be able to practice their religious knowledge in society later so that they do not repeat their crimes.
2. Development of Intellectual Awareness, In intellectual development, the emphasis is on coaching in knowledge from the convicts/WBP so that later they are not left behind in terms of knowledge and insight. This can be implemented by providing a library for convicts. Besides that, convicts can also get information from the television that has been provided.
3. Fostering Legal Awareness, Fostering legal awareness is intended so that convicts/WBP know what the law is, the legal system, and legal mechanisms in Indonesia, of course, so that they will know what actions are prohibited by law and can also know their rights and obligations while being convicts/WBP.
4. Fostering Integration with the Community, this coaching is carried out to make it easier for convicts to integrate with society; it is hoped that later, convicts will more easily socialize with the Community when their prison term ends.
5. Development of Independence, Independence Coaching is a coaching program that is carried out to support soft skills or work skills for convicts. Correctional Institutions involve third parties, namely Government Institutions, Institutions/Private Companies, in supporting the coaching process. The rights of convicts or prison inmates, as well as part of the coaching program in correctional institutions, are remission, assimilation, parole, leave before release, visiting family, and leave on parole.

Regarding the form and benefits of the Correctional Assisted Residents (WBP) coaching program, the researcher chose the research location in the Palopo Class II Correctional Institution, located at Jl. Dr. Ratulangi. km. 08 Ex. Buntu Datu, Kec. Bara City of Palopo. The development of prisoners in the Class II A Penitentiary in Palopo is carried out in the form of personality development and independence development. There are several coaching programs for personality development at the Class II A Penitentiary in Palopo.

We implement coaching in prisons in two ways: intramural (inside prisons) and extramural (outside jails). One of the extramural developments is parole, which is a coaching process for inmates who have met specific requirements by assimilating them into people's lives. Extramural coaching is carried out through the following stages:

1. Stage I, called Admission Orientation (introduction); at this stage, the Prisoners are first given or introduced to basic knowledge about Correctional Institutions, an explanation of rights and obligations, rules of procedure, and independence. This stage is carried out within 0 to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sentence, with the maximum level (maximum security).
2. Stage II is called Orientation Assimilation (acquaintance with society); This stage is a continuation of the first stage, and at this stage, the assisted citizens are introduced to the life of the community outside the Penitentiary. This activity is carried out in two ways: 1) Fostered residents are taken out to be included in the activities of the surrounding community, for example, praying together, sports, community service, and so on; and 2) the entry of outsiders into the Penitentiary, for example, visits from foundations, NGOs, MPAs and so on. This stage is carried out within $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sentence period, with a medium security level.
3. Stage III, called Orientation Integration (unification with the community); at this stage, the assisted residents are allowed to work outside with supervision, for example: looking for grass, apprenticeship, and so on. This stage is carried out within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the sentence period with minimum supervision.

4. Stage IV, called Assimilation (preparation to integrate or return to society); at this stage, the guidance is taken by the Papas, which functions as coaching in preparation for returning to the club after the sentence period ends (pure acquittal) or to obtain parole (PB). The Bapas did this after the Bapas received approval from the Correctional Monitoring Team (TPP) of the Lapas. This stage is carried out from $\frac{2}{3}$ to the time of release. Until now, some people still believe that a convict does not get adequate rights; this can be seen from the phenomena that develop in life that convicts are considered very guilty.

Table 1. Data On Extramural Coaching

No	Description	2019	2020	2021
1	Parole	165	65	85
2	Conditional Leave	165	31	17
3	Free Holidays	0	0	0
4	Leave to Visit Family	0	0	0
5	General Remission	507	452	547
6	Free By Law	13	6	3
7	Family Assimilation	31	333	65

This assumption is undoubtedly contrary to the principles that referred to by the Correctional System, as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, a convict should obtain some rights without reference to the crime committed or the severity of the sentence received. This is done because it discusses Human Rights attached to him as a human being which is a gift as a creature created by God Almighty since he was born.

Human Rights determine that every individual has the right to obtain personal freedom, including the right to move. Suppose there are individuals deemed to be endangering national security and public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of other people. In that case, the right to individual liberty must be limited (Article 12 in Law No. 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)). Furthermore, let's look back from a human rights perspective. Individuals whose freedoms are restricted or deprived are still obliged to be treated humanely while respecting the dignity inherent in them (Article 10 Paragraph (1) in Law No. 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, humane treatment and respect for the dignity of all individuals who have been deprived of their liberty is a basic standard of universal application, and must consistently apply without discrimination as determined by article 2 Paragraph (1) in RI Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)).

Convicts sentenced to imprisonment are individuals whose rights are partially restricted, particularly the right to freedom of movement. However, convicts can still enjoy other rights without discrimination. In Indonesia, the provision of punishment to foster convicts in correctional institutions is no longer just deterrence but also carries out rehabilitation and social reintegration efforts for convicts as prisoners of correctional facilities. If a convict is given imprisonment and retaliation, it is not sure that the convict realizes his mistake.

Guidance for convicts as inmates is part of efforts to implement human rights as specified in the ICCPR. The convicts referred to are all convicts without exception, namely both general convicts who have committed criminal acts such as murder, rape, fraud, and so on, as well as convicts with specific criminal acts such as drug dealers or users, terrorism, corruptors, illegal fishing, and other transnational crimes. . Thus, guidance in the context of efforts to implement human rights needs to be given to convicts without discrimination. One of the problems that might arise is the difficulty for convicts to obtain their rights.

When convicts have great hopes of obtaining rights such as remission and parole by the following coaching and complying with existing provisions, but these hopes are not fulfilled, it will result in pressure or depression and can even trigger anarchic traits. In the context of implementing the regulations in the Correctional Law, a Government Regulation was enacted, namely Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning the Guidance and Guidance of Correctional Families, which subsequently PP Number 32 of 1999 changed Government Regulation Number 28 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 32 of 2006. 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for implementing the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens.

The Government Regulation of the Correctional Law has again changed, namely through Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 32 of 1999 concerning Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens, which in this PP further tightens the conditions for parole for Convicts for certain crimes which include corruption. In consideration of PP Number 99 of 2012, it is stated directly that the criminal act of sin is an extraordinary crime in which convicts' rights (such as the right to release) need to be tightened again so that apart from being an implementing regulation of the Correctional Law, PP Number 99 The year 2012 is also positioned to regulate further the terms and procedures for implementing the rights of convicts held in the Correctional Law. By tightening the rules for granting remissions, the number of prisoners in correctional institutions remains the same. Most existing correctional institutions have exceeded their capacity. Requirements for granting remission and parole are divided into two parts: 1) administrative are requirements that must be met in the form of completeness of files, and 2) substantive is a core, unique, and important requirement that must be met. If these substantive requirements are not fulfilled, then the legal status of granting remission or parole is null and void or at least can be canceled (Sitompul, 2021).

Exploring deeper into granting remissions and parole must go through a normative legal approach. It is hoped that if parties want to protest, it can be explained by actions following legal steps. Remission and parole are not human rights that arise from birth but rights of reward for achievements that have been achieved while being a convict. For convicts with certain crimes subject to Government Regulation 99 of 2012, it is challenging to obtain remissions and parole because the rules hamper them from applying for justice collaborators and hefty fines for corruptors. The delays and difficulties cause convicts to become apathetic towards the rule of law and guidance in correctional institutions, so convicts think there is no need to improve themselves because they will not get their rights. The policy of tightening the conditions for granting corruptors' remissions regulated in Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 is one of the policies that has had a good impact on efforts to combat corruption in Indonesia. However, the tightening of the conditions for remission contradicts Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections which provides the basis for the right of convicts to obtain remissions and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, to achieve a good goal, improvements must be made to the existing rules, namely by revising Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections so that the provisions for remission contained in Government Regulations are in what is included in the Law concerning Corrections and accordance with the guidance system in the correctional system.

These conditional rights are also of particular concern to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights because many parties often protest when granting remissions (compensation of sentences) to convicts in corruption, narcotics, or terrorism. Whether a convict's sentence is severe depends on the judge's decision, considering that giving sentences considered light is the court's authority and not the head of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. In contrast, a Penitentiary is not a place of punishment but a place to foster people. In granting the remission, the Directorate General of Corrections still adheres to Government Regulation Number 99 of 2012 concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Assisted Citizens, in which the granting of remissions must be based on recommendations from the relevant institutions such as the Attorney

General's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission. In addition, recipients are willing to become justice collaborators or law enforcement partners to uncover the main perpetrators or cases. Other corruption offenders and convicts in corruption cases must pay off criminal compensation money and fines imposed by the Panel of Judges.

The implementation of fulfilling the rights of convicts to health services in the Palopo Class II A Correctional Institution obtained by researchers from observations and interviews with Class II A Palopo prison nurses includes:

1. Promotional Services

Promotive health services for prisoners is a process to improve the ability of prisoners to maintain and improve their health, to achieve a degree of perfect health, both physical, mental, and social, so prisoners must be able to recognize their aspirations, their needs, and be able to change or overcome their environment. (physical environment, social culture, and so on).

2. Preventive Services

Preventive health services for prisoners is a process to prevent and protect prisoners from the occurrence of diseases and health problems to achieve a perfect degree of health, both physically, mentally, and socially. Preventive health services for prisoners can be done by:

- 1) Provision of vaccinations to prevent certain diseases;
- 2) Isolate people with infectious diseases;
- 3) Prevention of accidents both in public places and in the workplace;
- 4) Regular health checks;
- 5) Maintain the cleanliness of the environment and the cleanliness of the convict's residential rooms;
- 6) Maintaining the cleanliness of eating and drinking inmates, from the observations and interviews of researchers with Class II A Palopo prison nurses, the condition of preventive health services in each prison.

Preventive health service efforts that have been carried out at Class II A Palopo Prison, according to Firman Sakti Eka Saputra from the results of interviews, include:

- 1) Initial screening (screening) for newly admitted convicts;
- 2) Periodic inspection once a month;
- 3) Isolation of convicts suffering from infectious diseases;
- 4) Monitoring and fostering the provision of food for convicts so that it complies with hygiene and sanitation requirements;
- 5) Prevention of drug abuse;
- 6) Monitoring and maintaining the environmental health of prisons and detention centers.

3. Curative Health Service Efforts

Curative health service efforts for prisoners aim to care for and treat prisoners who suffer from diseases or health problems through activities, recognize and know the types of conditions at an early stage and provide appropriate and prompt treatment (early diagnosis and immediate treatment), outpatient health services temporary hospitalization, special disease treatment services such as tuberculosis, malaria, reproductive tract infections, and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, as well as referral health services are provided according to the health problems experienced by prisoners. There are two types of referral services, namely medical referral services and psychosocial referrals. From the data obtained by both researchers in prisons, curative/medical service efforts in prisons are carried out for 1x24 hours by doing day shifts and night shifts, and corrective health service efforts include:

- 1) Basic medical services for inmates who are sick and can still seek outpatient treatment

- 2) Temporary inpatient health services for prisoners who suffer from an illness that, according to the nurse's analysis, needs notable observation and can still be treated at the prison inpatient polyclinic,
- 3) Referral health services for inmates who are sick and, in the opinion of nurses, can no longer be handled at the Lapas Polyclinic.

"Services for the treatment of special diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, prisons have collaborated with health centers, hospitals, and health services, both in terms of laboratory tests and in terms of administering medicines" (Interview with Muhammad Adi Fitrah, S. Kep)

In terms of referral health services according to the needs of prisoners who experience health problems that cannot be handled at the Lapas Polyclinic, both medical referral services and psychosocial referral services, Muhammad Adi Fitrah at Lapas said that; "Referral health services for inmates who experience illness and according to the nurse's opinion can no longer be handled at the Lapas Polyclinic and referrals will be made to the Hospital by following the referral procedure established by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Lapas, namely; The prisoner (patient) concerned submits an application to the Head of Correctional Institution who is assisted by a nurse, after obtaining permission from the Head of Correctional Institution, the nurse will examine and provide temporary treatment and the nurse will provide a referral letter to the hospital to be addressed, then the prisoner will make a statement whether he wants to be borne by BPJS or want to finance themselves and make guarantees that they will not run away, then the prisoner will depart after obtaining permission from the party carrying out the detention accompanied by security forces" (Interview with Firman Sakti Eka Saputra). Procedures for referral health services for patients (inmates) to hospitals or other health facilities have been established by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

4. Rehabilitative Health Service Efforts

Efforts to provide Rehabilitative Health Services to Prisoners are efforts to return or restore Prisoners from their former suffering, which include; physical rehabilitation services for inmates who experience physical disorders due to trauma and involuntary adjudication, mental rehabilitation for inmates who experience cognitive and behavioral health problems, physical and psychological rehabilitation for prisoners involved in drug abuse, and mental rehabilitation for prisoners with sexual behavior. Convict Coaching implies treating someone with Prisoner status to be developed so they rise to become good. Based on this understanding of development, the goals that need to be developed are the personality and character of prisoners, which are encouraged to generate a sense of self-respect in themselves and others, as well as to create a sense of responsibility to adjust to a peaceful and prosperous life in society, and then potentially noble and highly moral. Guiding Prisoners with a family approach can relieve the tension when they feel their rights are not being fulfilled. Several convicts from various correctional institutions are quick to take a stand if their requests are not fulfilled. Thus the existing guidance still needs to provide full awareness to convicts, so Correctional Institutions must still emphasize the current forms of programs in the Progressive Treatment Program. Additionally, Correctional Institutions continue to promote a gentle and vigilant attitude in advancing convicts to offset the selfish attitude of some inmates who misinterpret good behavior and are only meant to get their rights. There needs to be straightening of understanding and refocusing through cultivating self-awareness that doing good is not always followed by "giving" in the form of a reduction in punishment. Improving mental, spiritual, and moral development is still a significant asset in the care of prisoners. Collaborating with law enforcement officials and several related agencies to overcome problems in Correctional Institutions is very helpful in implementing the rights of Prisoners, both in building new Correctional Institutions, transferring Prisoners to Correctional Institutions with fewer residents, and accelerating the release of Prisoners by fulfilling their requests.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Performance System of Class II, A Prison Officers of Palopo, towards fulfilling the human rights of Prison Inmates is good because they are very responsible for work. The guidance provided by the first prison apparatus is personality development consisting of religious awareness, including the implementation of worship by their beliefs, legal understanding, nation, and state, including legal counseling, intellectual abilities, physical health, and rehabilitation which includes lectures, and physical development through sports and recreational activities in the form of watching television as well as fostering self-sufficiency through skills, which include sewing, laundry, furniture, welding, electricity skills. The obstacles faced in prisons are the lack of facilities for skills development programs, the low level of education of inmates, and the lack of understanding of employees as coaches, especially in the skills sector. Efforts to fulfill the rights of Correctional Families to health services in Class II A Palopo Penitentiary obtained by researchers from observations and interviews with Class II A Palopo Correctional Nurses include; 1) Promotive Services, 2) Preventive Services, 3) Curative Health Service Efforts, 4) Rehabilitative Health Service Efforts.

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