

Faktor-faktor yang menjadi kendala dan efektifitas pembinaan pelaksanaan kejar paket terhadap anak didik masyarakat

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Abstrak

Children could be allegorized as the future light of the nation, if during childhood they received adequate care and encouragement. On the other hand, they would become a burden when in their early age they were neglected in various aspects. It is through children that a nation's hopes will be reached, as the younger generation will take lead in the future. Through their creativity and their eagerness, the nation will be equal to others in the world, even better recognized and respected.

It is thus proper that the government and all elements of the nation, from nuclear families to broader institutions in which children live, pay more attention to children's interests, especially in their education, either formal or non-formal, in order to prepare them for the future. It is no exception with Institutional Pupils who are serving their term or correction in Children's Correctional Institutions, for regardless of their previous actions, they are still entitled to a better future.

Entering the correctional institution is obviously not a choice, but a compulsion resulting from a previous breach of the law. However, this does not mean that children lose their rights to education, as the sole loss of right during their term should have been loss of freedom of movement. They still retain the right to obtain education and correction during their term in the Children's Correctional Institutions.

Thus the researcher was interested to study the implementation of correction in Children's Correctional Institutions, especially the constraint factors and effectiveness of correction through Kejar Paket informal learning system on institutional pupils of Blitar Children's Correctional Institution, East Java.

Results of the study show that Blitar Children's Correctional Institution has implemented correction, according to its main duties and functions as set by the government, namely: correction of personality and self-reliance, although limitations still constrain these efforts.

The researcher found that constraint factors in the Blitar Children's Correctional Institution include constraints in human resources (including both Correctional Institution Staff involved in the implementation of Kejar Paket learning program) and Institutional Pupils), lack of infrastructure and equipment, and limited funds. On the effectiveness of the program, the result is rather less than successful, as two out of three components of correctional results do not fit with the expected results.

This study is expected to develop the state of the science and as literature, especially in the study of constraint factors and effectiveness of correction through Kejar Paket informal learning system in Children's Correctional Institutions, and as contribution to the Government, through the Department of Law and

Human Rights, especially the Directorate General of Correctional Institutions in implementing their main duties and functions of correction through Kejar Paket informal learning system in Children's Correctional Institutions.