

Analisis proses penjaminan terhadap program pembebasan bersyarat di Lapas Narkotika Jakarta = the analysis on process assurance in parole program in Jakarta Narcotic Prison

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Abstrak

Pembebasan Bersyarat (PB) merupakan salah satu bentuk perwujudan sistem pemasyarakatan yang berusaha mengembalikan narapidana kembali ke masyarakat. Sistem Pemasyarakatan mengenal adanya reintegrasi sosial dimana narapidana yang telah memenuhi syarat, baik secara substantif maupun administratif dapat menjalani masa pidananya di luar tembok lapas. Pembebasan Bersyarat dapat diberikan kepada narapidana yang telah menjalani 2/3 masa pidananya. Dalam pelaksanaan Pembebasan Bersyarat dikenal adanya proses penjaminan, yaitu suatu proses pernyataan kesediaan dari pihak keluarga untuk menjadi penjamin yang bertanggung jawab terhadap narapidana selama menjalankan Pembebasan Bersyarat. Dalam penelitian ini ada dua pertanyaan yang hendak dijawab, yaitu bagaimana proses penjaminan dalam pelaksanaan program Pembebasan Bersyarat di Lapas Narkotika Jakarta; serta apakah kendala- kendala yang dialami selama proses penjaminan dalam pelaksanaan program Pembebasan Bersyarat di Lapas Narkotika Jakarta. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan wawancara menggunakan pedoman wawancara. Informan penelitian adalah petugas lapas sebanyak 3 orang, narapidana sebanyak 9 orang, petugas Bapas sebanyak 1 orang, dan keluarga narapidana sebanyak 3 orang, dengan lokasi penelitian di Lapas Narkotika Jakarta. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa.

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Parole is one form of embodiment of correctional systems that try to return the prisoners back into society. Within the correctional system are the social reintegration, in which inmates who are qualified both substantive and administrative criminal can serve time outside prison walls. Parole can be granted to inmates who had undergone two thirds the criminal. In the implementation of the Parole known existence assurance processes, which is a process statement from the family's willingness to become a guarantor who is responsible for running the Parole. In this research. there are two questions to be answered, namely how the underwriting process in the implementation of the Parole program in Jakarta Narcotic Prison; and whether the constraints experienced during the underwriting process in the implementation of the Parole program in Jakarta Narcotic Prison. The method used is a qualitative method with interviews using interview guideline. The informants were prison officers as much as three people, convict as many as nine people, officials Bapas as a people, and prisoners' families as many as three people, with research sites in Jakarta Narcotic Prison. Based on research, it is found that the basic law regarding underwriting process is less strong because there is no mention of rules that are directly related to underwriting. In this.