

**IMPLEMENTATION SERVICE RIGHT ASSIMILATION IN HOUSE
FOR PRISONERS DURING THE COVID PANDEMIC 19
IN CLASS IIA PURWOKERTO PRISON**

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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled "Implementation of Home Assimilation Rights Services for Inmates During the Covid 19 Pandemic in Class IIA Prisons in Purwokerto. The purpose of this study is to describe and explain the implementation of assimilation rights services at home for prisoners during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Class IIA Prison Purwokerto, Banyumas Regency. This research was conducted at the Class IIA Prison, Purwokerto, Sokaraja District, Banyumas Regency. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. Informants were determined by purposive sampling method. The analysis of research results using an interactive analysis model.

Based on the results of the study, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

(1). The size and purpose of the policy, the granting of prisoners' rights at the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison is in accordance with the legislation, the guidance carried out at the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison aims to return prisoners to the community by providing life provisions, there are many personality and skill development activities that can be followed by inmates at the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison.

(2). Resources, services provided immediately, accurately and satisfactorily, such as punctuality, speed and accuracy in the service of prisoners' rights, in the implementation of prisoner development there are facilities and infrastructure to support prisoners' activities.

(3). Characteristics of the implementing agency/agency, In the assimilation policy at home during the covid-19 pandemic which was carried out at the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison, the implementing agents involved included correctional guardians, BAPAS, prisoners and third parties. There is a well-established

communication so that the implementation of the right of assimilation is timely, there is cooperation with partners in the implementation of skills development for prisoners.

(4). The attitude/tendency of the implementers, the implementation of the home assimilation program policy during the covid-19 pandemic, there was no rejection from the Purwokerto Class IIA Penitentiary and inmates, the officers provided coaching with persuasive methods, the absence of recidivists was an indicator of the success of the assimilation program.

(5). Communication between organizations and implementing activities, in carrying out assimilation at home during the covid-19 pandemic, prisoners are required to take part in coaching activities carried out in prisons, there is cooperation with related parties to make the assimilation program at home successful during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(6). The economic, social, and political environment, internal obstacles so that the service process for the rights of prisoners is hampered, there are various responses related to the home assimilation program for prisoners in the community, prisoners have been equipped and assisted by prison officers in developing skills for capital to return to society.

Implication: To improve service quality, efforts need to be made: (1) Add office service facilities (2) Communication with third parties needs to be improved (3) It is necessary to add infrastructure for the activities of fostering prisoners (4) There needs to be a rewards for prisoners who active participate in coaching.

Keywords; *i implementation .*

A. INTRODUCTION

implementation research at the village level is currently a public concern. One of them is the research by Mamuri et al (2022), which from the results of his research is based on the approach to policy implementation and organizational management. As for the aspect of policy implementation, looking at the management of BUMDes in terms of policy, target groups, and environmental factors, which of these three aspects have been going quite well in the implementation of BUMDes in Sibalung Village. With this in mind, the side of policy implementation that has been measured can be considered in a study of public policies at the village level.

Talking about policy implementation cannot be separated from supporting and hindering factors. one of the factors supporting or hindering the implementation of the policy is the environmental factor. As with Saputra and Suryoto's research (2022), it shows that environmental factors encountered in implementing stunting prevention policies are related to social and economic factors in society. The condition of

malnutrition that causes stunting is also inseparable from the socio-economic conditions of people with low incomes.

Indonesia is a country that guarantees the rights and obligations of the people, this is stated in the ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely Pancasila. The value contained in each Pancasila item has its own meaning which guides the community in acting. The value of Pancasila, which forms the basis of the Indonesian State in guaranteeing the rights and obligations of the people, is contained in the fifth precept which reads "Social Justice for All Indonesian People". This meaning means that the whole community obtains rights in accordance with by nature. Humans by nature have rights and obligations over something in living their social lives with other humans, no human being has no rights (Article 113 of the Criminal Code), but the consequence is that other people also have the same rights as him, so rights in one result an obligation arises on the other party to respect that right. Someone does not use his rights freely so that it causes harm or bad feelings to people other

Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP), in this case convicts who have been legally proven to have committed a criminal act, does not mean that their rights as Correctional Assisted Citizens (WBP) may be ignored or neglected. The state is obliged to guarantee all the rights it has by the Correctional Assisted Residents (WBP) and implement them in real life, as well as Correctional Assisted Residents (WBP) must also carry out their obligations as Correctional Assisted Residents (WBP) as a form of accountability.

Convicts as convicts who are serving prison sentences in correctional institutions have rights that are protected by Human Rights and the Constitution. These rights include the right to worship, the right to receive physical and spiritual treatment, the right to education and others, which are contained in Law Number 12 of 1995 article 14 concerning Corrections. Prisoners' rights are not obtained automatically but with certain terms and criteria. One of the rights of convicts is to get assimilation to convicts, both assimilation in correctional institutions and assimilation at home.

Assimilation is one of the important legal means in realizing the goals of the correctional system. Assimilation at home is the process of cultivating convicts and equipping convicts with job skills so that they are ready to return to society when they have served their sentence in a correctional institution. This assimilation is carried out in

various forms, namely 1) educational activities, 2) skills training, 3) social work activities and 4) other coaching in society. Assimilation can also be carried out independently or with assistance from other parties third. It should be remembered that the provision of assimilation for convicts is not only given automatically, but with the terms and conditions contained in the law.

The Covid-19 virus, which is currently hitting almost all countries in the hemisphere, including Indonesia, is also feeling the impact of this disease outbreak. This virus spreads quickly through the air and enters the human respiratory tract. Indonesia with a large population of people spread throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) cannot be spared from this disease outbreak. Communities are victims of the large number of deaths due to infection with the Covid-19 virus.

The government has taken a policy to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus outbreak through Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 on March 31 2020 which stipulates the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in various parts of Indonesia with the aim that the spread of the Covid-19 virus can be stopped. This policy is based on Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health and Quarantine. Article 1 of the Law explains that Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are restrictions on community activities so that outside activities can be minimized with the aim of preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus through the air and Article 59 explains further about Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which includes: termination of school children's activities, place work, restrictions implementation activity religious, activity which interact with the crowd and closing activities carried out in public facilities.

In connection with the current problem, namely the Covid-19 pandemic, prisons/correctional institutions are considered to be a very risky place considering the number of inmates and overcrowding in prisons which predominantly exceeds the capacity of the prison so that the spread of the Covid-19 virus threatens hundreds to thousands of people in prisons. in jail. If just one person is infected with the Covid-19 virus, all prison inmates can be infected with the virus, including correctional officers. Related matters are followed up by the Union The United Nations (UN) through its instructions to release low-risk prisoners. This was done because excess capacity in

one place of detention in various countries made detainees and officers vulnerable to the Covid-19 virus.

The increase in the number of positive victims of Covid-19, the government responded to this through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (KEMENKUMHAM) by issuing a policy, namely the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number: M.HH - 19 PK.01.04.04 dated 30 March 2020 concerning the Prevention and Control of Covid-19 in Penitentiary environments, both prisons and correctional institutions. The decree contains how efforts to control the spread of the Covid-19 virus in detention centers and prisons are through freeing assimilation and integration. The government also issued Law No. 10 of 2020 and Minister of Human Rights Regulations (PERMENKUMHAM) were passed to provide assimilation and integration rights to prisoners to prevent and control the spread of Covid-19 in prisons and correctional institutions. This policy basically accelerates the rights of assimilation and parole for convicts who have served 1/2 (half) of their prison sentence from the first date of detention and no later than December 2020. The decision was based on consideration of the overcapacity experienced by prisons and correctional institutions in throughout Indonesia, making it difficult to implement the government's recommendation to always maintain a minimum distance of 2 meters as one of the main efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 through the air. This triggers the pros and cons in society about the policy the.

Basically, the Regulation of the Minister of Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2020 concerning the conditions for granting assimilation and integration rights for convicts and children in the framework of preventing and controlling the spread of Covid-19 in detention and prison environments is a breath of fresh air for convicts who have already served half of their sentences. in correctional institutions, but this is not balanced with the main condition that convicts obtain rights is to participate in coaching activities carried out by correctional institutions.

Purwokerto Class IIA Penitentiary is one of the technical implementing units that plays a role in realizing prevention and tackling the spread of Covid-19 in the prison environment by supporting the assimilation program at home. There are various types of coaching for convicts as one of the conditions for these rights to be fulfilled.

The target and realization of convict coaching as one of the conditions for obtaining assimilation rights at home during the Covid-19 pandemic at Class IIA Purwokerto Prison can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Types and Volume of WBP Guidance in Class IIA Prison Purwokerto 2020 - 2021

No	Type of construction n	Year 2020		Year 2021			
		Amount	Target (participation of prisoners)	Realization	Amount	Target (participation of prisoners)	Realization
1.	Spirituality	50 WBP	50 WBP	50 WBP	55 WBP	55 WBP	55 WBP
2.	Glagah broom making training	25 WBP	25 WBP	25 WBP	30 WBP	30 WBP	30 WBP
3.	Plantation	15 WBP	15 WBP	15 WBP	15 WBP	15 WBP	16 WBP
4.	Fishery	10 WBP	10 WBP	10 WBP	10 WBP	10 WBP	10 WBP
5.	Music training	5 WBP	5 WBP	5 WBP	5 WBP	5 WBP	5 WBP
6.	laundry	15 WBP	15 WBP	12 WBP	15 WBP	15 WBP	11 WBP
7.	Haircut	2 WBP	2 WBP	2 WBP	2 WBP	2 WBP	2 WBP
8.	Training Sew Dress	7 WBP	7 WBP	7 WBP	7 WBP	7 WBP	7 WBP
9.	Work outside prison	15 WBP	15 WBP	10 WBP	15 WBP	15 WBP	11 WBP

(Source: Subsection Binadik Class IIA Purwokerto Prison.)

The low achievement of prisoner development indicator number 6 and number 9 in the Purwokerto Class IIA Correctional Institution environment is influenced by many factors, including internal factors that arise within the convicts themselves such as not yet confident to return to society, not yet mastered skills and high laziness. External factors are no less important because convicts who are free will return to society so that in practice the decision to accept or reject the existence of convicts is very influential.

The low participation of convicts in *laundry coaching* and work outside prisons is the cause of the not optimal implementation of assimilation rights services at home during the Covid-19 pandemic for inmates in the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison environment. Conditions for convicts to obtain these rights include participating in skills development activities and working outside the prison/helping community activities around the prison environment under the supervision of employees.

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the achievement of targets for coaching convicts on several indicators in 2020 - 2021 has experienced a decrease, increase and some are constant. So that services for assimilation rights at home are not optimal, with an increase in coaching achievement it is hoped that it will be able to support the assimilation program at home to reduce the spread of Covid-19 in the prison environment. It is hoped that the decrease in the indicators of one of the coaching activities will be followed up immediately so that the prisoners are ready to return to society.

Based on the background mentioned above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "Implementation of Assimilation Rights Services at Home for Prisoners during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary.

B. METHOD

research was conducted at the Class IIA Penitentiary Office in Purwokerto with the address Jalan Troops Student Imam no. 10 Sokaraja Banyumas Regency. With the target of this research are employees and convicts whose sentence period is only $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of their sentence in Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary . The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. The qualitative method is a research procedure that

produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior . Informants were taken using a " *purposive sampling* " technique, which is a sampling technique for a specific purpose only, namely by selecting informants who are considered competent on matters related to the research focus. Information was taken from the employees of the registration sub-section and the institution integration sub-section penitentiary and class IIA penitentiary prisoner purwokerto. This is intended so that opinions can be obtained from information sources about how the implementation of assimilation rights services at home for inmates of Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary. As for informants, namely: 3 convicts and 4 class IIA penitentiary employees Purwokerto. Data was collected through a combination of three data collection methods, namely: *in-depth interviews* , observation and documentation. Data validity uses data triangulation techniques, (Moleong, 2002:23-30).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Conditions of Class IIA Correctional Institutions Purwokerto

The Purwokerto Class IIA Correctional Institution is one of the Correctional Technical Implementation Units in the Banyumas Regency Region, which functions as a State Detention House and Correctional Institution. Occupying an area of 34,000 m² , Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary is located at Jalan Troops Student Imam No. 10 Pamijen Village, Sokaraja District, with telephone number (0281) 6512955 / 6512919 and *e-mail* lapaspurwokerto@gmail.com .

Inaugurated on April 29 2017, the current location of the Class IIA Purwokerto Prison is more ideal because it is close to Margono Soekardjo Hospital, Bapas Purwokerto and easy access to roads from and out of town (not through the city center road) so that the process of transferring prisoners or handling the situation Emergencies can be handled more quickly.

Purwokerto Lapas previously had the status of Class IIB Lapas led by a Head with echelon IIIb, in 2003 there was a change in the nomenclature of Purwokerto Class IIB Lapas to Class IIA Purwokerto Prison based on the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.05.PR.07.03 of 2003, dated April 16, 2003 concerning Changes in the Status of Class IIA Correctional Institutions, accompanied by changes to the echelon level, from echelon IIIb to echelon IIIa.

Institution Correctional Class IIA Purwokerto abut with

North side : Jl. Student Squad Priest No. 10

Adjacent East : Home Population

Adjacent South : Home Population

West side : Office of the Purwokerto Penitentiary

Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary is easy accessed by the community and the surrounding cities. The city of Purwokerto is geographically located in the center of Central Java Province, so it is easy to access from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Central Java, which is 208 km away and from the Directorate General of Corrections as far as 358 km, while the distance to other relevant agencies are:

Office Regent Banyumas	: 5.3 km
Polres Banyumas	: 7,6 km
Prosecutor Purwokerto	: 4,3 km
Court Country Purwokerto	: 3,2 km
Father Purwokerto	: 86 meters
detention center Banyumas	: 6 km
Rupbasan Purwokerto	: 4 km

On March 29, 2017, the Purwokerto Prison officially occupied a new building on Jalan Siswa Imam No. 10 Pamijen Village, Kec. Sokaraja, occupies a land area of 34,000 m² consisting of 8,436 m² for buildings, and the remainder for environmental facilities, with a total WBP occupancy capacity of 488 people. Class IIA Purwokerto Prison building consists of:

- 1 (one) office building main;
- 1 (one) office building technical;
- 1 (one) public kitchen building WBP;
- 1 (one) building Polyclinic;
- 1 (one) workshop building WBP;
- 1 (one) building Mosque;
- 1 (one) building Church;

- 1 (one) building monastery;
- 4 (four) guard posts on;
- 2 (two) lower guard posts; and
- 3 (three) Block WBP (type 3, type 5, and type 7)

Motto, Vision and Mission

Purwokerto Prison has the motto Make Friends which is an acronym for "Clean, Orderly, Safe, Comfortable"

Vision

The Restoration of the Unity of Life Relations, Life and Livelihoods of Correctional Families as Individuals, Community Members and Creatures of God Almighty

Mission

Carries out detainee care, guidance and guidance of correctional inmates within the framework of law enforcement, crime prevention and control as well as the promotion and protection of human rights.

In addition to the vision and mission above, there are also correctional principles which are used as the basis for the guidance and development of Correctional Inmates. The correctional principles include:

1. Ayomi and provide life provisions so that they can carry out their roles as Indonesian citizens completely.
2. Criminal convictions are no longer based on background retribution.
3. The state has no right to make them worse or worse than they were before they fell criminal.
4. Give guidance not torture them so repent.
5. Work which given to him no can characteristic time filler mere.
6. Guidance and guidance given to him must be based Pancasila.
7. They are like sick people who need to be treated in order to become conscious and healed.
8. For coaching and guidance, facilities and infrastructure are provided adequate.

Table IV.1. Table of Contents for Class II A Prison Purwokerto

No.	Description	General	Special	Amount
1.	Prisoner			
	AI	10	2	12
	A II	13	6	19
	A III	2	1	3
	A IV	0	1	1
	AV	0	0	1
2.	Convict			
	BI	255	395	614
	B IIA	13	6	19
	B IIB	0	0	0
	B IIIS	0	0	0
	sh	0	6	6
	B III	0	9	9
	Death penalty	0	0	0
	TOTAL NUMBER	294	389	683

(Source: Subsection of Class IIA Purwokerto Lapas Registration)

Information:

A I : Police Detention

A II : Prisoners prosecutor

A III : Prisoner Court

A IV : Prisoner of the Court Tall

AV : Prisoner cassation

B I : Crime above 1 year

B III : Substitute punishment fine

B IIa : Criminal sentence of 3 months up to 1 year

B IIb : Criminal sentence 1 day up to 3 months 0 days

B IIIs : Imprisonment in lieu of fines (subsidiary)

SH : Life imprisonment live .

From the table above it can be seen that the number of prison inmates as many as 683 people is no longer in accordance with the prison's capacity of 488 people so that it can be said to be overcapacity of residents.

Table IV.2. Types of Crime in Purwokerto Prison Convicts 2021

	Type of Crime	Convict		Prisoner		Amount	
		Mature	Child	Mature	Child	Mature	Child
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Against Order	3	0	0	0	3	0
2	Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Forging Stamps / Letters	1	0	0	0	1	0
4	Decency	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gambling	3	0	3	0	6	0
6	Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Murder	14	0	0	0	14	0
8	Persecution	7	0	0	0	7	0
9	Traffic; Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Theft	25	0	4	0	29	0
11	Robbery	5	0	3	0	8	0
12	Blackmail/ Threatening	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Embezzlement	10	0	5	0	15	0

14	Fraud	13	0	1	0	14	0
15	Damaging Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Fencing	2	0	0	0	2	0
17	Narcotics	389	0	0	0	389	0
18	Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Protection Child	91	2	3	0	94	2
20	domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Migrant Workers Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Human trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Sharp weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Illegal Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Terrorist	1	0	0	0	1	0
27	Money laundering	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Health	2	0	0	0	2	0
29	Etc	9	0	1	0	10	0

(Source: Subsection of Class IIA Purwokerto Lapas Registration)

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of prison inmates are inhabited by special crime convicts as many as 389 people with narcotics / psychotropic cases where prisoners with special crimes lack the motivation to carry out coaching, so that the implementation of prisoner's rights is sometimes slow to be realized.

Organizational Structure and Procedure Work

Purwokerto Class IIA Penitentiary consists of: Head of Penitentiary, Administrative Sub-Division; Correctional Security Unit, Security and Order Administration Section, Convict and Student Guidance Section, and Work Activities Section .

a. Head of Institution Correctional

Coordinate the development of work activities, administration of security and order as well as administrative management including staffing, financial and household affairs in accordance with applicable regulations in order to achieve the goal of correctional for convicts/students/inhabitants prison.

b. Tata subdivision Do n't a

Coordinate the implementation of administrative duties of personnel, finance, equipment and household in accordance with applicable rules and regulations in the context of administrative and facilitative services for correctional institutions.

1) Head of Affairs General

Carry out the affairs of correspondence, equipment and housekeeping of correctional institutions in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in the framework of the smooth implementation of tasks.

2) Head of Personnel Affairs and Finance

Carry out personnel and financial affairs in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in the framework of the smooth implementation of tasks.

b. The Correctional Security Unit (KPLP) Coordinates the implementation of guard duties according to the guard schedule in order to achieve security and order in the prison environment.

c. The Correctional Security Unit (KPLP) Coordinates the implementation of guard duties according to the guard schedule in order to achieve security and order in the prison environment.

d. Security and Order Administration Section (Section Adm. Kamtib) Coordinate security and order administration activities, arrange task schedules and use of equipment according to applicable rules and regulations in order to create an orderly safe atmosphere in the environment prison.

1) Head of Sub Section Security

Carrying out security and order tasks, arranging/making task schedules and using security equipment according to applicable regulations and instructions in order to create a safe and orderly atmosphere in the prison environment.

2) Head Sub Sexy Reporting and System Orderly

Make security and order reports based on data and minutes in order to smooth the implementation of tasks.

- e. Convict and Student Development Section (Section Binadik) Provides guidance to prisoners and students based on applicable rules and procedures, in order to prepare prisoners/students to return to prison. Public.

1) Head of Sub Section Registration

Carry out and make data collection, statistics and documentation of prisoners/students of Correctional Institutions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in the framework of the smooth implementation of tasks.

2) Head of Community Guidance and Treatment Sub-Section (Bimkemaswat)

Carrying out mental/spiritual and physical development as well as increasing knowledge of assimilation and care for convicts/students in accordance with the provisions and regulations in force in the framework of the smooth implementation of correctional duties.

Informant Study

In this study, the informants who were used as research samples totaled 7 organizers of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 10 of 2020 concerning Requirements for Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights for Convicts and Children in the Context of Prevention and Mitigation of the Spread of Covid-19, in Correctional Institutions Class IIA Purwokerto selected *purposively*. The characteristics of the informants can be seen in the following table:

Table IV.3. Characteristics of Research Informants

No.	Name	Initials	Information
1.	Jumedi, A.Md.IP, SH	JM	Kasie Binadik
2.	Dewiatni, A.Md. IP.	DW	Head of Sub-Division of Bimkemaswat
3.	Rina Setiawati	hospital	JFU 1
4.	Fuad M. Khabib	FH	JFU 1
5.	Adityan Erik	AE	Convict

6.	Said Supriyanto	FS	Convict
7.	Triono	TR	Convict

(Source: Processed Primary Data)

Assimilation is the process of welcoming convicts and students by integrating them into social life. The assimilation plan is given by the Minister of Law and Human Rights to all convicts who are serving sentences in detention, and is based on the rights granted to all convicts in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 Article 14 Paragraph 1 letter J concerning Corrections. Many people think that all convicts, especially those who have committed serious crimes such as corruption, terrorism or narcotics, should not receive assimilation. In fact, these convicts must be given severe punishment or sanctions so that convicts get a deterrent effect and do not repeat their actions in the future.

As it is known that assimilation is an activity of fostering convicts by blending them into society's life with the aim of arousing motivation or encouragement in convicts towards achieving coaching goals which are realized through attitude, mental and religious development. The next goal of assimilation is to provide opportunities for convicts to acquire education and skills to prepare themselves for independent living in the midst of society, realized through productive work activities. This activity is useful for increasing the skills of convicts as capital to get a job after being released. With productive work activities as capital skills, then will increasingly provide readiness for convicts to live life after release.

Implementation of assimilation is carried out by Correctional Institutions. Correctional Institutions, abbreviated as LAPAS , are places to provide guidance to Correctional Families in Indonesia. Correctional Institutions are directly under the Directorate General of Corrections of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Penitentiaries are not only inhabited by convicts but there are also prisoners who are still detainees, the person is still in the judicial process and has not yet had a final decision from judge.

The government's assimilation policy is of course inseparable from various considerations and goals to be achieved. Especially when the Covid-19 pandemic

(*Corona Virus Disease* 2019) had spread throughout the world, Indonesia was also a country affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Transmission of this disease can occur through humans, by direct communication with humans who have been exposed to the virus before, not maintaining hand hygiene, and can even be transmitted if someone touches an object infected with the virus or commonly called *droplets* . The government in this case, through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, formulates a solution for dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in prisons/detention centers. Release convicts and criminal children through assimilation and integration through the issuance of Permenkumham Number 32 of 2020. This policy is intended for convicts in all prisons in Indonesia so they can assimilate at home, because the government also anticipates the existence of new clusters that arise in prisons.

Provisions regarding the assimilation of convicts according to positive law in Indonesia are provisions regarding the correction of mistakes stipulated in Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning correctional institutions, which are explained in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter J, which reads as follows: detainees or convicts have the right to assimilate, including spending vacation to visit their families. There is also a government regulation that regulates assimilation, namely the government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 99 of 2012 concerning the second amendment to government regulation number 32 of 1999 concerning the terms and procedures for exercising the rights of inmates in prison, which is contained in article 36 paragraph (1) which reads " all prisoners and correctional students are entitled to receive assimilation".

The Covid-19 pandemic has hit the whole world and in particular Indonesia has been affected, so the Indonesian government issued a Minister of Law and Human Rights policy number 10 of 2020 concerning assimilation and integration and perfected it through Minister of Law and Human Rights regulation number 32 of 2020 concerning terms and conditions. procedures for granting assimilation, parole, pre-release leave, and conditional leave for convicts and children in the framework of preventing and controlling the spread of Covid-19. The number of prisoners who get assimilation rights at home in order prevent the spread of covid-19 in the Purwokerto Class IIA Penitentiary, can be understood as follows:

Table IV.4 Purwokerto Penitentiary Prisoners Undergoing Assimilation at Home in 2020

NO	Month	Assimilation /person	Criminal Acts Committed
1	April	66 People	40 WBP for General Crimes 22 WBP for Special Crimes
2	May	15 People	15 WBP General Crimes
3	June	5 People	1 WBP for General Crimes 4 WBP for Special Crimes
4	July	21 People	19 WBP for General Crimes 3 WBP for Special Crimes
5	August	26 People	11 WBP for general crimes 15 WBP for special crimes
6	September	3 people	2 WBP for General Crimes 1 WBP for Special Crimes
7	October	3 people	4 WBP for general crimes 0 WBP for special crimes
8	November	3 people	2 WBP for General Crimes 1 WBP for Special Crimes
9	December	3 people	0 WBP for General Crimes 1 WBP for Special Crimes

(Source: Assimilation Binkemaswat subsection at home Class IIA Penitentiary Convicts Purwokerto)

Table IV.5 Purwokerto Penitentiary Prisoners Undergoing Assimilation at Home 2020.

NO	Month	Assimilation /person	Criminal Acts Committed
1	January	Nothing	0 WBP for general crimes 0 WBP for special crimes
2	February	12 People	5 WBP General Crimes 7 WBP Special Crimes
3	March	12 People	7 WBP for General Crimes 5 WBP for Special Crimes

4	April	7 People	4 WBP for General Crimes 3 WBP for Special Crimes
5	May	9 People	6 WBP for General Crimes 3 WBP for Special Crimes
6	June	6 people	2 WBP for General Crimes 4 WBP for Special Crimes
7	July	Nothing	0 WBP for general crimes 0 WBP for special crimes
8	August	28 People	12 WBP for General Crimes 16 WBP for Special Crimes
9	September	6 people	4 WBP for General Crimes 2 WBP for Special Crimes
10	October	11 People	5 WBP for General Crimes 6 WBP for Special Crimes
11	November	6 people	6 WBP for general crimes 0 WBP for special crimes
12	December	Nothing	0 WBP for general crimes 0 WBP for special crimes

(Source: Assimilation Binkemaswat subsection at the home of Purwokerto Class IIA Penitentiary Prisoners)

In table IV.5 there are a number of prisoners in Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary who are undergoing assimilation at home from January to December 2021. There was a decrease in the number of prisoners undergoing assimilation from 97 people, during January - December 2021 compared to 2020.

This is because most of the inmates of Class IIA Penitentiary in Purwokerto have not served $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) of their criminal terms and not a few have received disciplinary punishment so that even though they have fulfilled $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) or $\frac{2}{3}$ (two thirds) of their criminal terms they still cannot be given the opportunity to assimilate because they are subject to disciplinary punishment and the lack of motivation for convicts to take part in coaching held in prisons.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of research results and discussion of the Implementation of assimilation rights services at home for convicts during the Covid-19 period at the Class IIA Penitentiary in Purwokerto, it can be concluded as follows :

1. Size and Objectives of the Policy, The granting of the rights of convicts in Class IIA Purwokerto Prison is in accordance with laws and regulations and there is no discrimination in providing services to inmates except for inmates with problems so that the granting of assimilation rights at home is slightly hampered. The coaching carried out at the Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary aims to return convicts to the community environment by providing life provisions in the form of new work skills and personalities so that they can blend in with the community and be able to work, and there are many personality and skill development activities that convicts can participate in. at the Class IIA prison in Purwokerto.
2. Resources, That the services provided are immediate, accurate and satisfying, such as timeliness, speed and accuracy in completing services for the rights of convicts in a fast, precise and thorough manner. Included in this case is the implementation of coaching and mentoring at the Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary which has facilities and means for the inmates both for job training and religious development in the form of places worship.
3. Characteristics of the Implementing Agency/Agency. That in assimilation policy in house during the Covid-19 pandemic which was carried out at Class IIA Purwokerto Penitentiary, implementing agents involved in the policy process include correctional guardians/correction officers, BAPAS, prisoners and third parties. This includes good communication so that the implementation of rights timely assimilation, as well as cooperation with partners in the implementation of skill development for convicts.
4. Attitudes/Trends of Executors. That the implementation of the assimilation program policy at home during the Covid-19 pandemic did not have any objections from the Class IIA Purwokerto Correctional Institution and inmates, officers provided coaching using persuasive methods, and the absence of recidivists was an indicator of the success of the program assimilation.

5. Inter-Organizational Communication. Whereas during the implementation of assimilation at home during the Covid-19 pandemic, inmates were required to take part in coaching activities carried out in prisons. This includes collaboration with related parties to make the assimilation program successful at home during a pandemic covid-19.
6. Economic, Social and Political Environment. That there are internal obstacles so that the process of serving the rights of convicts is hampered, including various responses related to the assimilation program at home for convicts among the community. However, on the other hand, inmates have been equipped and accompanied by prison officers in skills development to return capital socialize.

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Legislation

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2020 concerning Requirements for Granting Assimilation and Integration Rights for Prisoners and Children in the Context of Preventing and Mitigating the Spread of Covid-19.

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 21 of 2013 concerning Terms and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Conditional Release, Leave Before Release, and Conditional Leave.

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Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services.

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