

Victimological Review of Psychological Fulfillment Towards Correctional Students at The Class I of Juvenile Rehabilitation Institute in Tangerang City

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ABSTRACT

Adjudicated juvenile described as a child which has to undergo a sentence determined by court's judge in Correctional Institution of Educated Child and is referred to as a Educated Child. The Juvenile Justice System as an effort to educated child without ignoring their basic needs which is mainly to their psychological consequences facing adjudication at the court, but is questioned, until now there has been no clarity on fullfiling their psychological rights. Based on these problems, the researcher focused on victimological perspective how correctional students became victims of the Correctional Institution of Educated Child and how the psychological rights are carried in Correctional Institution of Educated Child Class I Tangerang City. The research uses legal empiric or sociological method, data and analytical descriptive approach. The research source mainly from secondary data and also supported by interviews with several parties in the Correctional Institution of Educated Child Class I Tangerang City and then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the research are adjudicated juveniles are sometimes individual and direct victims, they suffered losses because their rights were not properly fulfilled, their losses are in the form of mental injuries due to lack of social support, authority and responsibilities regulated by the Juvenile Justice System has not been implemented optimally due to the abuse of power of officers of Correctional Institution of Educated Child, that do not provide guidance programs to fulfill the psychological rights of Educated Child to date and in the implementation of psychological rights fulfillment for Educated Child in the Correctional Institution of Educated Child Class I Tangerang City have not been implemented properly because there is no technical implementation of specific regulations related to special programs for psychological development and the absence of professional officers for fulfillment psychological of Educated Child.

Keywords: *Right of Educated Child, Correctional Institution of Educated Child, Victimology*

Background

Childhood is a seed sowing period, the establishment of the stake, the creation of foundations, which can also be called the period of forming the personality and character of a human being so that they will have strength and ability and stand strong through their life. Based on awareness of problems involving children in Indonesia, one of the main problems that need to be considered and thought about solving, especially about children protection. In the urgency of children protection, there needs to be aware of the consequences that can cause casualties.

Based on awareness of children's problems in Indonesia, one of the main problems that need to be considered and thought about solving, especially in children protection. In the framework of child protection, there needs to be aware of the consequences that can cause casualties because, according to Arif Gosita, children protection is a result of interaction due to interrelationship between existing phenomena and mutual influence (Gosita, 1985)

In practice, the number of children faced with the so-called criminal child law is very much proven. According to the Directorate General of Corrections data, the number of criminal children in 2018 amounted to 2,126 children. Criminal acts committed by children are caused by several complex factors, including poorly matched domestic life, low-income family economic conditions, community environment, and wrong association, triggering children to commit social deviations. Therefore, in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, as an effort to educate children without neglecting justice, need to focus their point of attention on 2 (two) things, namely the future of lawbreakers who are young or immature and psychological consequences due to the application of a type of punishment.

According to Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Criminal Justice System of Children, which is further shortened to SPPA Law Article 85 section (1) mentions that children who are sentenced to prison are arrested in LPKA until the age of children reach 18 years and referred to as Correctional Students abbreviated to Andikpas. Although a child is undergoing criminal or fostering in LPKA, the provisions on children's rights still apply to the child because their existence in LPKA and status as a criminal child do not eliminate their inherent rights and must be fulfilled and appropriately protected (Bidijanto, 2013).

Children must be protected so that they do not fall victim to the actions of anyone (individuals or groups, private organisations or governments) either directly or indirectly. Victims are those who suffer loss (mental, physical, social) due to passive actions or the active actions of others or groups (private or government) either directly or indirectly (Gultom, 2014).

One of the consequences of the application of punishment received by Andikpas can result in psychological disorders because children who are in the process of development get pressure during the judicial process and obstacles to meeting needs as well as lack of social support causing children to be stunted development and can even cause mental disruption (Marlina, 2012).

Paul Hadisuprpto mentioned that criminal charges against children as criminal perpetrators tend to harm the development of the child's soul in the future. This detrimental tendency is a result of the effect of criminal imprisonment, especially prison sentences in the form of stigma or evil stamps on children, even though according to the explanation of the SPPA Law, the goal is to protect and protect children who face the law so that children can meet their long future and provide opportunities for children so that through coaching will be obtained to become independent human beings, responsible for, and valuable to yourself, family, society, nation and state (Nugroho, 2015).

Research on stress levels among Andikpas in Tangerang City Boys Prison, which is now transformed into LPKA Class I Tangerang City, shows a percentage of children's stress levels of 51%. This research also showed that support in LPKA Class I Tangerang city belongs to the low category due to lack of social support, where social support is interpreted as assistance in the form of emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support provided by others. Low social support is due to Andikpas getting visits from parents once a month for one hour. Andikpas only recognise their block-roommate, and interaction with LPKA officers is less characterised by a sense of hesitation to communicate. This study mentioned that the Program "Pondok Curhat" held by LPKA was not in demand by Andikpas because of the lack of interaction between officers, who made Andikpas reluctant to reveal their problems.

Regarding some cases above, the fulfilment of psychological rights to Andikpas is regulated in Law No. 17 of 2016 about The Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Children Protection Into Law Article 59 mentions that children who face the law get special protection by the Government, Local Governments, and other obliged state institutions and Article 59A explain that special protection for children is carried out through rapid treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health disorders and psychosocial assistance at the time of treatment until recovery.

In addition, there are the results of a Short Study in LPKA Class I Tangerang City, which explained that Andikpas became a victim because of pressure in undergoing his criminal term. The enforcement of punitive sanctions on implementing the coaching program conducted by LPKA makes correctional students haunted by the fear of officers, and the officers are considered unpleasant people during their rehabilitation program at LPKA. According to the Head of LPKA, the fear intended above must be created regarding child's inmates who have deviant behaviour to obey and submit to the officers.

Looking at the results of research and short studies that have been described, Andikpas can be said to be a victim because of the inability to fulfil psychological rights in terms of social support where the meaning of social support is the support obtained by individuals to improve psychological well-being and defend individuals from stressful conditions by providing assistance, strengthening, attention, and solutions to problems faced and social support are done by involving officers in LPKA because according to the SPPA Law Article 85 section (3) LPKA is obliged to organise education, skills training, coaching, and other rights under the provisions of the laws and regulations (Sulastri & Mustikasari, 2013).

It is also necessary to know the meaning of the victim himself. According to Law No. 31 of 2014 on Changes to Law No. 13 of 2006 on The Protection of Witnesses and Victims, the victim is someone who experiences physical, mental, and/or economic losses resulting from a criminal act. So the victim of the unfulfillment of psychological rights requires protection from the state so that the fulfilment of psychological rights can be applied mainly to Andikpas. They prioritise children's best interests for the development and growth of children reasonably, both physical, mental and social. They pay attention to the impact on the environment and themselves.

Based on the above description, researchers are interested in researching more about correctional students who are also victims in the victimology review and also the implementation of the fulfilment of psychological rights in social support in Andikpas in LPKA Class I located in Tangerang City and will be poured into a thesis with the title "Victimological Review of Psychological Fulfillment Towards Correctional Students at Class I of Juvenile Rehabilitation Institute in Tangerang City."

Literature Review

The discussion of the problem of victims is the study of victimology. The definition of victimology comes from the Latin *victima*, which means victim and *logos*, which means science. In terminology, victimology means a study that studies the victim, the cause of the victim and the consequences of the victim's abuse which is a human problem as a social reality. G. Widiartana cites several notions of victimology from some experts, such as Arif Gosita defines victimology as a study that studies the problem of victims, victims, and the consequences of victims' abuse. A similar opinion is expressed by J. E. Sahetapy, who interprets victimology as a science or discipline that addresses the problem of victims in all aspects and phases. Benjamin Mendelshon also interpreted victimology as a science tasked with researching victims from the biological, psychological, and sociological sides (Widiartana, 2014)

According to Stanciu, what is meant by victims in the broadest sense is people who suffer due to injustice. Stanciu continued to state that there are two fundamental traits (inherent) of the victim, namely suffering (suffering) and injustice (injustice). The emergence of victims cannot be viewed as a result of illegal acts because the law (legal) can also cause injustices that further cause victims, such as victims due to legal procedures. In contrast, Van Boven in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power contained in United Nations General Assembly Resolution No.40/34 dated November 29, 1985, A victim defines a person who has individually or in a group suffered a loss, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or apparent deprivation of his or her fundamental rights, either by act or by negligence (by omission) (Widiartana, 2014).

At the stage of its development, victims are not only individuals. However, they can expand into the perception of the number of victims (people) and corporations, institutions, governments, nations, and countries. Arif Gosita also states that victims can mean individuals

or groups, both private and government. Victimology tries to provide understanding enlighten problems with victims, the process of victimisation and its consequences to create wisdom. Victimology also provides a better understanding of the victim due to human actions that cause mental, physical, and social suffering.

Theory of Juvenile Justice System

Satjipto Rahardjo, in his book *Ilmu Hukum*, raises a general understanding of the system. He said that the system is a complex unity, consisting of parts related to each other. Such understanding emphasises only the connectedness of its parts but ignores its other characteristics: they act together to achieve the ultimate goal of unity.

According to Marjono Reksodiputro, the juvenile criminal justice system is a crime control system consisting of police agencies, prosecutors, courts and convicted correctional services. The criminal justice system is concerned with efforts to control crime through cooperation and coordination among the institutions by which the law is assigned to the task. The crime itself is difficult to eliminate on earth, but such crimes can be controlled through the juvenile criminal justice system so that they do not multiply, even if they may decrease. Crime control is as meaningful as the order where everyone obeys the laws in society.

According to SPPA Law Article 1 number 1, the Children's Juvenile Criminal Justice System is the entire process of resolving child cases facing the law, starting from the investigation stage to the guidance stage after undergoing criminal. The purpose of the Children's Juvenile Criminal Justice System, according to the SPPA Law in its explanation, in order to realise a judiciary that guarantees the protection of the best interests of children who face the law as the nation's successor. According to Yahya Harahap, the juvenile delinquency system consists of institutions that handle child investigations, child investigations, child prosecutions, juvenile courts, and juvenile correctional services.

The juvenile criminal justice system is all elements of the criminal justice system related to handling cases of child delinquency. First, the police as a formal institution when the bad boy first comes into contact with the justice system, determining whether the child will be released or further processed. Second, prosecutors and parole agencies will also determine whether the child will be released or processed into a child's court. The third is the child's court, the stage when the child will be placed in choices, ranging from release to inclusion in the institution of punishment. The latter institution of punishment (Prakoso, 2012).

The objectives built by the SPP are a unit of trying to transform inputs (inputs) into outputs (outputs) in the form of short-term goals, medium-term goals, and long-term goals of the Criminal Justice System. In essence, the purpose of the Criminal Justice System is also to apply *mutatis mutandis* for the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. The medium-term goal of the juvenile criminal justice system is to prevent the child abuser from committing further crimes. The long-term goal is for the welfare of child abusers and the welfare of society in general.

Although the purpose of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System refers to the Criminal Justice System in general, specifically Gordon Bazemore mentioned that the purpose of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System varies, depending on the paradigm of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System embraced. Setya Wahyudi stated that the Children's Criminal Justice System with an individual paradigm is important, emphasising the problems faced by perpetrators, not on the actions or losses caused. The achievement of the objective of the sanctions is highlighted on indicators of matters related to whether Andikpas needs to be identified, whether Andikpas has been asked to be fostered in a particular construction program and the extent to which the program can be completed. In general, Andikpas need to be built to benefit from therapeutic interventions. This aspect is important because the child is an integral part of human survival and a child's survival.

Method

This research is empirical or sociological juridical research that is qualitative is to see something tangible in society or directly conduct research in the field. The sociological approach of law is used to look at legal aspects of social interaction in society. It supports identifying and clarifying the findings of non-legal materials for research purposes or legal writing through in-person interviews with several related parties in LPKA Class I Tangerang City. The data sources used in this study are primary and secondary. Data collection techniques obtained the data through library studies and field research located in LPKA Class I Tangerang City. This study was conducted by collecting data from the results of observations in the field against this institution.

Result and Discussion

Fulfillment of Correctional Students's Psychological Rights and Juvenile Rehabilitation Institute

Children and youth are two things that cannot be separated because children are part of the young generation. In addition to children, there are so-called teenagers and adults in the younger generation. The so-called younger generation by Dr Zakiah Daradjat is limited to a 25-year-old child. According to him, the younger generation consists of the first child aged 0-12 years, adolescents aged 13-20 years, and adults aged 21-25 years. There is a sociological and psychological understanding of children. Sociological notions are generally interpreted as someone born from biological relationships between men and women. There is also a meaning that the child is an immature man and woman or has not undergone puberty (when a child undergoes physical, psychic, and maturation changes in sexual function). In contrast, the meaning of children or juveniles is a person under a certain age and immature or unmarried. (Krisna, 2016).

The enforcement of children's rights is contained in Law No. 17 of 2016 on The Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law No. 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection in Article 4 constitutes the legalisation

of children's rights absorbed from the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) and national legal norms, as well as creating legal norms on what are the rights of the child. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an instrument that contains universal principles and provisions of legal norms regarding the child and international treaties on human rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child can be categorised as an affirmation of children rights, the protection of the child by the state, the participation of various parties (government, society, private) in ensuring the protection of the rights of the child.

A child who commits delinquency and is sentenced to prison will enter the penitentiary or can now be called LPKA after the SPPA Law is enacted. The child is referred to as Andikpas, which based on Article 1 number 8 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning The Requirements is known 3 (three) Andikpas groups, namely Criminal Children, which are children who, based on the court's decision, undergo criminal proceedings in the Children's Penitentiary for the longest until the age of 18 (eighteen) years if the child in question has aged 18 (eighteen) years but has not finished serving his criminal in the Children's Penitentiary.

Along with the development in LPKA, Andikpas is referred to as The FosterEd Child, but the phrase "Fostered Child" has not been specifically regulated in the Law. Andikpas rights must be respected and fulfilled, such rights such as obtaining humane training or punishment under Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the idea of correction, getting protection against harmful acts, inflicting suffering, mental, physical, and social from anyone in various forms such as various threats, persecution, and murder and still able to relate to his parents and family (Suprihartini, 2008)

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 99 of 2012 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning the Terms and Procedures for the Implementation of The Rights of Correctional Residents regulates the implementation of the rights obtained by inmates including Andikpas in Correctional Institutions including the right of education and teaching, health service rights, remission guidance rights, and parole rights. However, the explanation of these rights has not been explained related explicitly to the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights.

Social support is expected to exist in LPKA class I Tangerang City to fulfil psychological rights studied by researchers. Social support is defined as help in the form of emotional support, instrumental support, and informational support provided by others. At the same time, social support plays an important role, significantly to minimise the negative impact of stress and improving adaptation in places of detention (Sulastri & Mustikasari, 2013).

Although Andikpas were placed in LPKA, their rights as children will never be disengaged. LPKA, as the last agency in coaching, must pay close attention to the rights and obligations of Andikpas, especially Andikpas, who carries out their criminal period has experienced much pressure during the criminal justice process. According to the results of the research that has been described above, it can be concluded that Andikpas requires the fulfilment of psychological rights in terms of social support because support is needed by children in various situations faced by him. The fact is that children are not to be punished

but must be given guidance and coaching so that Andikpas can later grow and develop as an average child who is healthy and fully intelligent when returning to the community environment.

Minister of Law and Human Rights (Menkumham), Yasonna Hamonangan Laoly, said that the government has formed as many as 33 LPKA spread across several regions in Indonesia. According to him, the placement of children who are proven to commit criminal acts into LPKA is one form of intensive protection efforts carried out by the community ranks to prevent children from the negative impact of imprisonment if united with adults, and LPKA is expected to be a more friendly place for the growth and development of children. Moreover, educational activities become the focus in the implementation of fostering.

Thus, in implementing the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights in LPKA, there are various Subsections described above to support all psychological development that Andikpas receive will. At the same time, LPKA has a program for psychological fulfilment of Andikpas as in LPKA Class I Tangerang City, which has a program called "Pondok Curhat" For andikpas who feel stressed and need a place to pour out their heart and counselling consists of individual counselling and group counselling. In addition, LPKA conducts cooperation programs with various government agencies such as the Banten Provincial Government through the Social Service (Dinsos) to carry out social guidance and skills for Children Facing Law (ABH) in LPKA Class 1 Tangerang City. Guidance in the form of religion, psychology, and crafts from used newspapers followed by as many as 40 residents of LPKA and other programs held by LPKA Class I Tangerang City rituals were washing the feet of parents simultaneously in Family and Society Gathering activity using theme named "Tetap Ceria Meraih Asa" The goal is to relieve stress and foster compassion, concern for others, and respect for parents and stay cheerful in achieving the future. Some of these programs are held by LPKA to reduce excessive stress on Andikpas. Later, after serving his criminal term at LPKA, Andikpas can live his life again with full responsibility.

Fulfillment Towards Correctional Students at Class I of Juvenile Rehabilitation Institute in Tangerang City

Children who face the law are children who conflict with the law, victims of criminal acts, and children who are witnesses to criminal acts. A child faced with andikpas law gets special protection. Special protection is a form of protection children receive in certain situations and conditions to guarantee security against threats that endanger themselves and the soul in their growth and development. This particular protection is regulated in Law No. 17 of 2016 on The Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection into Law Article 59 paragraph (1) mentions:

"Governments, Local Governments, and other state agencies are obligated and responsible for providing special protection to children."

Providing special protection to the child, as referred to in paragraph (1) described in paragraph (2), will be given to anyone, and one of them is a child dealing with the law.

When a child is faced with the law and must be fostered in a penitentiary, it can be a conflict that causes psychological disorders such as stress, anxiety or frustration. Especially children who face the law will tend to feel psychological disorders faster because Living in a penitentiary means losing personal contact with family and friends and losing the freedom to do what they want. Of course, this becomes a burden because of the many pressures to follow various rules forcibly, and if not, they will be punished (Reza, 2017).

Victims in the scope of victimology have a broad meaning because not only limited to individuals who suffer losses, but also groups, corporations, private, or government, while the consequences of the victim's abuse are attitudes or actions towards the victim and/or the perpetrator and those who are directly or not involved in the occurrence of a crime. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power Contained in United Nations General Assembly Resolution No.40/34 of November 29, 1985, defining a victim as a person who has individually or group suffered losses, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or apparent deprivation of his or her fundamental rights, either by Law or by omission.

In this case, Andikpas, who was a victim of mental loss and emotional suffering, researchers got the observation of one of the students who did an internship at LPKA, where some Andikpas showed behavior refusing to interact because of shame and not confidence because of his status as a criminal child then Andikpas also showed feelings of anxiety and fear for his future when they were free later because they were Andikpas criminal children. They think they do not have a future. The need for affection that Andikpas gets in LPKA is very lacking. The family can only give affection, and while Andikpas is undergoing a criminal period to interact, the family is limited to 1 hour to meet. The researcher also asked about Andikpas with the initial "W" in LPKA Class I Tangerang City, Andikpas said he missed his family but was unfortunate because family of "W" live in Jakarta and never visited him. "W", said many Andikpas who missed being back together with their family.

Based on the classification of victims in the type of victimization, Andikpas belongs to the category of structural victims or victims of abuse of power, namely those who are victims of abuse of power or due to the policy of the ruler who sides with the strong because Andikpas must submit to the policies or rules that have been regulated and if not obeyed Andikpas will get punished by LPKA officers. The classification above is the same as classification based on the relationship with the target of the perpetrator's actions or direct victims, which means the victim who directly experienced and felt suffering from the crime.

The consequences experienced by a victim, especially psychic or emotional consequences. So, the consequences experienced by the victim are one of the psychic or emotional aspects. Psychic suffering is generally more difficult to recover than recovery to other types of suffering or loss associated with recovery efforts that can be made on victims. The psychic

trauma will imprint in the victim's thoughts and feelings, so it is difficult to cure it, especially if the psychic trauma is children. Thus, a victimology review of Andikpas, who became a victim of the unfulfillment of psychological rights, researchers chose to review from classification based on the relationship with the target of the perpetrator's actions or direct victims, which means the victim who directly experienced and felt his suffering that has four characteristics.

First, Andikpas is an individual victim because he feels his own suffering. Second, Andikpas, who have not fulfilled psychological rights suffer losses in the form of mental injuries (psychic). Andikpas lack social support from family, friends, and caregivers in LPKA due to lack of interaction. Third, the existence of acts or omissions that are eliminated in criminal law, in the SPPA Law regulates the responsibility of LPKA as an organiser of coaching and the Child Protection Law that children who face the law get the right to psychological fulfilment, but until now have not been implemented optimally because until now there have been no special activities for the fulfilment of psychological rights then it is an abuse of power where the Law has given the responsibility to LPKA. However, not organise special coaching programs or services to fulfil Andikpas psychological rights.

As mandated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Article 85 paragraph (1), (2), and (3), which sounds:

- (1) Children sentenced to prison are placed in LPKA.
- (2) As referred to in paragraph (1), the child shall be entitled to foster, guidance, supervision, mentoring, education and training, and other rights under the provisions of the laws and regulations.
- (3) LPKA shall conduct education, skills training, coaching, and other rights under the laws and regulations.

The mandate of the SPPA Law mentioned above is very clear that Andikpas are still given their rights under the applicable provisions where the LPKA is responsible for organising andikpas rights. The SPPA Law has also explained the rights of children in the criminal justice process and children who are serving their criminal term but, as children who are dealing with Andikpas law, they get special protection, especially for the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights contained in Law No. 17 of 2016 on The Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Article 59A states special protection for children dealing with the law.

Andikpas reserves the right to choose any construction held at LPKA. Like the field of education, LPKA has elementary, junior high, and vocational school automotive majors in collaboration with ASTRA Honda, and if Andikpas wants to continue education, then Andikpas must provide proof of the last diploma or report along with a family card (KK) and about 70% of Andikpas who follow the education in LPKA Class I Tangerang City. If Andikpas wants to improve their skills, then Andikpas can follow the exhibition activities that have been provided. In addition, there is a counselling service. Usually, Andikpas who

participate in counselling activities should get recommendations from clinics, supervisors, and caregivers (since the beginning of the Andikpas trial). In LPKA Class I Tangerang City, it is used to have Pondok Curhat, but it is no longer implemented.

Community participation can also be done by students who can apply for internships and conduct research in LPKA Class I Tangerang city, as done by Marselly Kurniadi students majoring in psychology from Bina Nusantara University. While in LPKA Class I, Tangerang Marselly conducted several activities, including introducing Andikpas, counselling, and helping the events conducted by LPKA. However, in the implementation of the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights, there are obstacles in LPKA officers themselves, such as the absence of LPKA Class I officers who are professionals in handling Andikpas psychology because there is only one (1) officer with a background in Psychology and officers also admit in fulfilling andikpas psychological rights are still very lacking in handling it.

Another factor is that the number of Andikpas is not proportional to the number of LPKA officers' guardians of the Andikpas. The guardian of LPKA serves to provide guidance and assistance to the Andikpas until Andikpas completes his criminal term. However, in reality, the number of LPKA officers who become guardians still cannot maximise their duties due to the more significant number of Andikpas. As a result, researchers who meet with some Andikpas still feel the shame of meeting new people. In the confession of Marselly Kurniadi, who conducted an internship at LPKA, also felt the same way Andikpas still felt embarrassed, anxious and scared during the interview. This is because they lack support in LPKA and less coaching to interact with new people.

According to the researchers, to realise the protection and welfare of Andikpas needed support from various institutions and laws and regulations can guarantee its implementation. The Children's Criminal Justice System as a regulatory system that can regulate Andikpas and LPKA should be explained in more detail, especially for the fulfilment of psychological rights that are sometimes ignored but have side effects that are very dangerous for children considering psychics are tough to heal compared to physical wounds that can be healed. Thus, the implementation of the fulfilment of psychological rights to Andikpas in LPKA Class I Tangerang City is still not appropriately implemented, evidenced by the elimination of the venting hut program and only carrying out counselling if recommended by clinics or LPKA officers. Another cause of the lack of psychological rights in LPKA is the lack of child-certified human resources professionals for Andikpas psychology in LPKA Class I Tangerang City.

Conclusion

A victimological review of Andikpas, who is a victim of the unfulfillment of psychological rights, is included in the characteristics of classification based on the relationship with the target of the actions of the perpetrator or direct victims (direct victims) where Andikpas is an individual victim who feels his suffering, then Andikpas who has not fulfilled psychological rights suffer losses in the form of mental injuries (psychic) due to lack of social support from the family, friends and caregivers at LPKA due to lack of interaction with each other. The

existence of acts or omissions eliminated in the criminal law listed the responsibility of LPKA in the SPPA Law and the Child Protection Law. However, until now, the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights has not been implemented optimally. There is the abuse of power due to LPKA officers who do not organise special training programs or services to fulfil Andikpas psychological rights until now.

Implementation of the fulfilment of psychological rights to Andikpas in LPKA Class I Tangerang City has not been appropriately implemented because it is done when given recommendations from clinics, supervisors and caregivers to conduct counselling where counselling consists of individual counselling and group counselling (has the same religious example equation), there are no professional officers to handle Andikpas psychics in LPKA Class I Tangerang City, There are also no specific implementation regulations regarding the fulfilment of psychological rights so that LPKA Class I officers of Tangerang city itself do not hold special activities for the fulfilment of Andikpas psychological rights.

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