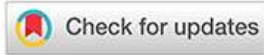


## THE EFFORTS TO FULFILL THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILE INMATES IN ACCESS AND HEALTH FACILITIES IN LPKA CLASS II JAKARTA



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### **ABSTRACT**

*To evaluate the extent to which the health rights of Juvenile Inmates are fulfilled and the impact of health facilities on their welfare. The background of this study is the importance of fulfilling the health rights of Juvenile Inmates as part of human rights that must be fulfilled, even though they are undergoing a period in the Juvenile Detention Center (LPKA) Class II Jakarta. The method used is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of in-depth interviews, direct observation, and documentation studies. The results of the study indicated that there was an increase in efforts by the LPKA in providing access to health, but there are still several challenges. It is hoped that this study can be a basis for improving health policies for juvenile inmates in similar institutions.*

**Keywords:** *Rights of Juvenile Inmates; Health Facilities; Health Programs*



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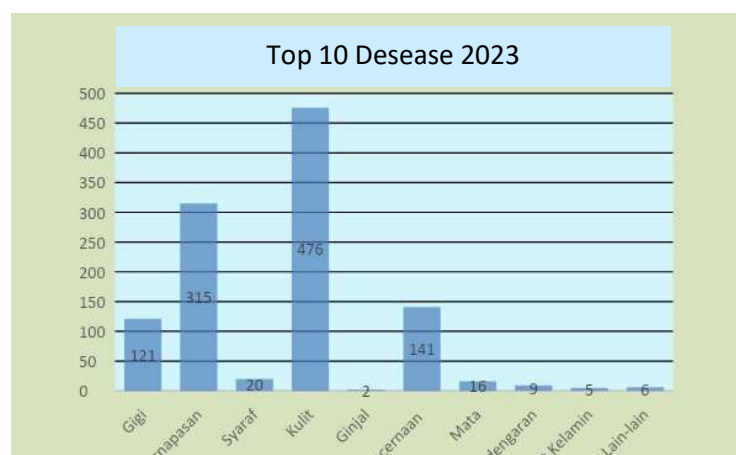
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## INTRODUCTION

Every child in Indonesia has an undeniable fundamental right to access quality health care. This is emphasized in Pasal 62 Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia which states, "Every child has the right to receive proper health services and social security, in accordance with their physical and mental spiritual needs". From this article, it can be assumed that children also have the right to health for their growth and development. In particular, children who are convicted also have the right to access and health service facilities and other rights in accordance with laws and regulations (Khoirunnisa et al., 2020).

Children who are serving their sentences in the Juvenile Detention Center (LPKA) certainly have absolute rights that are no different from other children in obtaining access and health facilities, even though they have the status of Juvenile Inmates. One of the important factors that form the basis for a child's growth and development is the level of their health standards. This makes children grow with supervision and attention from those around them, especially the LPKA. This is emphasized in Act 3 letter O Laws Number 11 year 2012 about Children Laws (SPPA) which reads, "Every child in the criminal justice process has the right to receive health services". So it can also be concluded that Juvenile Inmates receive health services which are the responsibility of the LPKA to meet these needs (Annashy, 2018).

From the description in LPKA Class II Jakarta, various conditions were found, such as the high number of skin and respiratory diseases, which can be considered that the existence of a clinic is one of the important things to fulfill the health service needs of Juvenile Inmates.



Source: LPKA Class II Jakarta's Polyclinic, 2024

**Figure 1**  
**Top 10 Disease Rankings in LPKA Class II Jakarta in 2023**

From Figure 1, one of the health problems experienced by most Correctional Institutions and Detention Centers in Indonesia, including LPKA Class II Jakarta, is skin disease, especially Scabies. The disease that attacks the skin is caused by the *Sarcoptes scabiei* mite which is characterized by itching on the infected skin, especially at night. Scabies can be transmitted through direct contact with the skin of a child infected with Scabies or indirectly through the use of personal items alternately, such as clothes, towels and/or bedding.

In the data collection process, researchers conducted field observations by conducting spot checks on children's rooms in each residential block, and researchers took a sample of 35 children from each representative room to hold a Forum Group Discussion (FGD). From the forum, researchers distributed questionnaire sheets containing questions about the opinions and complaints of Juvenile Inmates regarding the facilities and infrastructure available at LPKA Class II Jakarta.

The results showed that 16 out of 18 Juvenile Inmate's rooms suffered from Scabies. One of the factors that caused the spread of Scabies was inadequate sanitation support, as well as health facilities and infrastructure that were still limited at certain points. This is an indication that LPKA Class II Jakarta is not optimal in fulfilling the rights of Juvenile Inmates to adequate health services. Meanwhile, another factor is that Juvenile Inmates are still not consistent in implementing Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) which is the cause of the prevalence of Scabies transmission which is still quite high (Arzethy et al., 2023).

The objectives to be achieved in this writing are to find out the efforts made by LPKA Class II Jakarta in fulfilling children's rights in access and health facilities, as well as a form of evaluation (evaluation research) of the standards of access and health facilities as an effort to fulfill children's rights in LPKA Class II Jakarta in previous research.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Children's rights to health services can be analyzed using several approaches to rights theory, especially human rights theory that has developed in the study of legal philosophy and international rights. According to the rights theory put forward by John Locke, human rights are natural and inherent in every individual since birth, including the rights to life, liberty, and personal security (Mulyani, 2021).

In this context, the right to health services for Juvenile Inmates is one of the fundamental human rights to ensure their survival and well-being, including while they are in foster care or the justice system. Health services for Juvenile Inmates are a right guaranteed by various international and national legal instruments, which emphasize the importance of health as part of child welfare. Children who are in the justice system, including in Juvenile Detention Center or rehabilitation centers, still have the right to receive adequate health services, just like children outside the system (Fardian & Santoso, 2020).

Fardian and Santoso's (2020) study explain the difficult conditions of Juvenile Inmates while in LPKA during their penalty period, this makes Juvenile Inmates vulnerable to violations or non-fulfillment of basic rights of children. This study relates to the fulfillment of the rights of Juvenile Inmates in LPKA in detail, namely in terms of the right to access and health facilities. While previous studies have described rights in general. The novelty obtained from the research to be conducted is by looking at the importance of fulfilling the rights of Juvenile Inmates under the protection of the law which is obliged to facilitate the fulfillment of children's rights.

Khoirunnisa, et al (2020) obtained that the state has guaranteed in Article 62 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, that all children have the same rights and cannot be removed just like that including obtaining proper health services. This research is relevant to future research related to the threat of children's rights that cannot be fulfilled properly, especially Juvenile Inmates in LPKA. The novelty obtained along with future research is the effort to organize comprehensive health access for Juvenile Inmates in LPKA. As well as with the care of Juvenile Inmates to meet the needs

of Juvenile Inmates carried out by the child's guardian, namely the authorized officer at LPKA.

Ramadhan and Sihaloho (2023) explain the concept of fulfilling the rights of Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) has been mandated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection as an adoption of the UUD 1945, which states that every child who is caught in a violation of the law still gets his rights during the criminal justice process. Even though the child is the perpetrator, there are still rights inherent in him that must be given in full by the state, including to obtain health without exception.

## **METHOD**

The technique that the researcher will use in this research is a qualitative research technique involving an iterative process, where the researcher continuously collects and analyzes data simultaneously which allows for a better understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Creswell & Guetterman, 2018). Qualitative research allows researchers to explore and understand complex and multidimensional phenomena. This technique is suitable for research that focuses on the meaning, interpretation, and perception of individuals or groups, especially in the health sector which will be the focus of the research. Qualitative techniques offer flexibility because researchers can adapt to field situations.

In this research, the focus is on the evaluation approach (evaluation research) as a further form. Researchers in previous studies can conduct a comprehensive problem analysis based on the phenomena occurring in the field, in line with the problems or phenomena occurring at LPKA Class II Jakarta related to the fulfillment of the rights of Juvenile Inmates to access and health facilities (Arzethy et al., 2023). The methods that will be used are in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and case studies.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Through the researcher's observations conducted in the research activities in March 2024, there was an increase in the quality of health facilities. This research was conducted from March 21 to March 26, 2024 at the LPKA Class II Jakarta. The purpose of this study was to identify the development of health facilities and their impact on the health of Juvenile Inmates at the LPKA. During the research period, there was a significant increase in the quality and quantity of available health facilities. This is indicated by the various efforts that have been made by the LPKA in providing better health services for Juvenile Inmates.

One of the most prominent improvements is the availability of a new polyclinic with more complete and modern facilities. This polyclinic was established with the aim of providing faster and more effective health services for Juvenile Inmates. This facility is equipped with more sophisticated medical equipment and health workers which is more professional, so it is hoped that it can improve accessibility and the quality of health services, especially in increasing the availability of medicines.

The Primary Clinic of the LPKA Class II Jakarta is the only health service provider within the LPKA Class II Jakarta. In this case, the LPKA Class II Jakarta has tried to provide health rights to Juvenile Inmates. Thus, the existence of The Primary Clinic of the LPKA Class II Jakarta is one of the government's supporters in implementing health programs for Juvenile Inmates in LPKA. The legal basis for the establishment of a Primary Clinic in LPKA is a mandate from Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services (currently updated to Law Number 20 of 2020 concerning Corrections) which requires

the State to provide health service rights to Juvenile Inmates as part of Human Rights that must be fulfilled.

The data obtained from the LPKA Class II Jakarta will be used to conduct a deeper study related to the problems contained in this study. The first informant is a Juvenile Inmate with the initials MIM (18), as an informant in healthy condition and previously received treatment at the LPKA's Polyclinic. The second informant is a Juvenile Inmate with the initials RP (18), as an informant who suffers from a skin disease, namely Scabies and is undergoing treatment and recovery at the LPKA's Polyclinic. The third informant is a Juvenile Inmate with the initials S (16), as an informant who has experienced a serious illness that is an emergency condition and requires further treatment at the hospital through a referral by the LPKA's Polyclinic.

Researchers also conduct an interview with a Senior Doctor who is also the Head of the Polyclinic at LPKA Class II Jakarta on behalf of Dr. Indry Octavia as a resource person.

*"There are many, certainly facilities and infrastructure. We have been made and given a special place for the polyclinic that is easily accessible, given special rooms for examinations that we know are private even though they are Juvenile Inmates. Still, in the examination there is something called confidentiality. And we have been given places, they are adequate, little by little we have fulfilled them according to the standards even though they are not ideal, but at least we have been able to meet the standards..." (dr. Indry Octavia, Interview March 25, 2024)*

In the interview session, the resource person stated that the health facilities and infrastructure provided at LPKA Class II Jakarta were in accordance with adequate standards. From the results of interviews with sources, it was stated that LPKA Class II Jakarta has provided improved health services in, such as the construction of new polyclinic rooms, the addition of medicines, and other supporting health facilities, which have a significant positive impact on the fulfillment of the health rights of Juvenile Inmates. The new polyclinic room provides better access to medical care and facilitates routine check-ups, which were previously limited due to infrastructure limitations.

The addition of medicines also allows for faster and more effective treatment of various health conditions. Although the Budget Implementation Checklist (DIPA) has set a budget limit, the polyclinic has made a plan to purchase medicines for the next year. So by maximizing the supply of these medicines, the polyclinic can maximize treatment for Juvenile Inmates from common diseases to chronic diseases, thereby improving the quality of life of Juvenile Inmates.

Based on the interview results, according to researchers, access and health facilities at LPKA Class II Jakarta are quite adequate. The availability of polyclinic space for Juvenile Inmates who can serve Juvenile Inmates when they need medical care when they are sick. This health service aims to ensure that every Juvenile Inmate has equal access to the health services they need. The presence of doctors who are always kind and friendly to serve them. In addition, the availability of sufficient medicines at the LPKA Class II Jakarta's polyclinic.

This additional health facility also demonstrates LPKA Class II Jakarta's commitment to fulfilling the rights of Juvenile Inmates, as guaranteed by law and international conventions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, every child has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical health, and this new facility brings LPKA closer to achieving that standard. This addition helps address the challenges of health care within



the institution, where access to quality health services is often a critical issue.(Indrayanti, 2022)

In addition to the treatment procedures provided by the polyclinic, in certain circumstances, Juvenile Inmates can also be referred to other health facilities for emergency conditions that require further referral.If at any time there is a health emergency outside of working hours, the polyclinic can still be accessed even in an emergency by Juvenile Inmates, without having to delay and can be immediately referred to the nearest health facility.For referral health facilities, there are 2 (two) locations, namely Pengayoman Hospital as the first referral location, and Fatmawati Regional General Hospital as the second referral location.

Previously, there was a case where one of the Juvenile Inmates, S (16), had to be referred to a health facility outside the LPKA Class II Jakarta because he was experiencing excruciating pain in his stomach due to a Hernia which he had been suffering from before entering the LPKA.

*"So it feels like it's here (stomach), it feels tight when I join the activities here. So it's also hard to breathe. First from here (LPKA's Polyclinic), second (referred) to Fatmawati Hospital, ma'am" (S (16), Interview March 22, 2024)*

Meanwhile, the cost of treatment for Juvenile Inmates while in the referral health facility is always covered by Health Insurance (BPJS) which was previously owned by the Juvenile Inmates. However, if at any time there is a case where the Juvenile Inmate's condition cannot be covered by BPJS or who does not have any kind of Health Insurances, it will be covered by DIPA although not 100%, and if it is not possible, the Juvenile Inmate will be returned to his family to undergo intensive treatment.

LPKA Class II Jakarta also routinely carries out health education and health checks for Juvenile Inmates in residential blocks. This program is part of the polyclinic's efforts to maintain and improve the welfare of Juvenile Inmates. In health education, Juvenile Inmates are given important information about healthy lifestyles, disease prevention, and the importance of maintaining personal and environmental hygiene.

In addition to counseling, LPKA Class II Jakarta also holds regular health check-ups. This examination includes blood pressure measurements, weight checks, and early detection of common diseases that can arise due to living conditions in the institution. With this activity, it is hoped that Juvenile Inmates can be more aware of the importance of maintaining health, and can avoid various health problems that may arise during their penalty period.

This health education and examination activity not only involves health workers from the polyclinic, but also the formation of "Health Cadres" from each representative of the Juvenile Inmate's room to help spread more specific health information to their roommates. In addition to providing medical services, health workers also provide motivation.

In addition, the polyclinic also supervises the daily provision of food for Juvenile Inmates at LPKA Class II Jakarta. From dr. Indry Octavia, explained that the concept of daily food provision has been determined by the Director General of Corrections. If at any time there are Juvenile Inmates who have problems with their digestion and need special food, the polyclinic will try to provide food for the Juvenile Inmates.

The researcher interviewed one of the Juvenile Inmate as informant 1, MIM (18). When interviewed, the Juvenile Inmate was in good health. The reason the researcher chose to conduct the interview was because the he had been sick and had to go to the polyclinic for treatment. When the informant was infected with typhoid, he experienced

symptoms such as fever and redness on the face. Then the informant reported it to the polyclinic and medical action was immediately taken.

*"When I was sick yesterday, I was immediately asked to be checked by the doctor, then I was immediately treated. At first, I felt a bit feverish, ma'am, I thought I had a fever. At first I just let it be, but it got worse, ma'am. The medicine worked, ma'am, thank God, in a day or two, my fever started to get better, ma'am" (MIM (18), Interview, March 22, 2024)*

Then the researcher interviewed another Juvenile Inmate as informant 2, RP (18), who was suffering from one of the highest ranking diseases in LPKA Class II Jakarta, namely Scabies, when he was hit Scabies, the informant said that it started to appear like itching on the hands, feet and other parts of the body. The itching was more pronounced at night and during the day the itching was reduced. When asked by the researcher what caused him to get it Scabies, according to him, it was because he was infected by a sick friend Scabies, he was hit Scabies while in LPKA, I had never been exposed to any Scabies.

He also admitted that he often exchanged clothes and towels with fellow residents at LPKA II Jakarta Class Jakarta. In addition, when the conditions are humid and he does not take care of himself, he starts to feel itchy again.

*"Yes, I'm having itching all over my body, ma'am, but the ones that are mostly small, watery spots are quite itchy, ma'am. They're on my feet and hands. Now the spots have started to reduce, but the itching is still there, ma'am. Especially at night, the itching is quite disturbing. If I take the medicine the doctor gave me, the itching reduces a lot, ma'am. But if I forget to take the medicine, the itching comes back, ma'am" (RP (18), Interview, March 22, 2024)*

He admitted that he had received good health services from the health team at LPKA Class II Jakarta. Symptoms Scabies what he experienced was spots like smallpox, containing blood pus, felt hot, sore and when it burst and started to dry it felt very itchy. He also admitted that he was infected from fellow residents at LPKA Class II Jakarta, because they often interacted with other residents. In addition, they also often exchanged clothes and soap with other residents.

*"Yes, ma'am. We once borrowed clothes from each other because we didn't have enough clothes, ma'am. If I'm washing everything, I have to borrow a friend's clothes. If you don't borrow a friend's clothes, at least wear clothes that are already worn, ma'am, after cleaning your body" (RP (18), Interview 22 March 2024)*

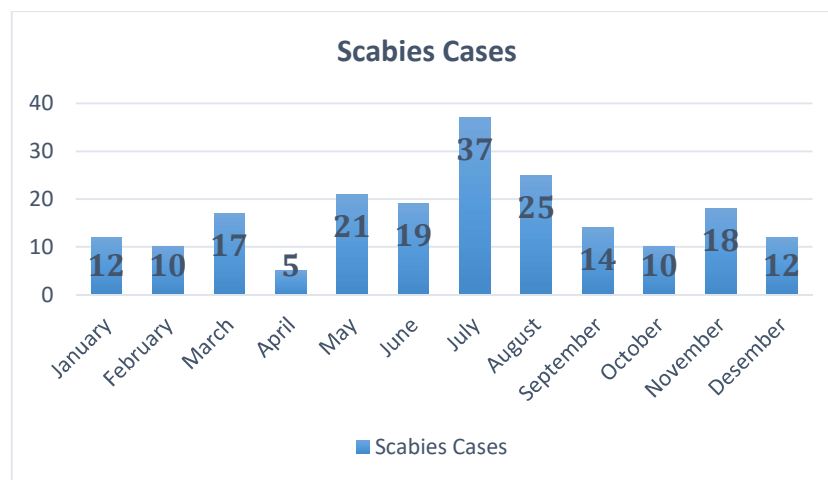
Finally, the researcher interviewed the Juvenile Inmate as informant 3, S (16), who had previously been referred to a health facility outside of LPKA Class II Jakarta for intensive care. He explained that he had suffered from a Hernia for approximately 2 (two) years before entering LPKA Class II Jakarta.

*"At that time I had a hernia, my Hernia came down. I was carrying heavy things, ma'am. At that time I was carrying debris, working on projects outside. It's been quite a while, ma'am. It's been 2 years." (S (16), Interview 22 March 2024)*

Health at LPKA Class II Jakarta, including the construction of a new polyclinic room, the addition of medicines, and the provision of other supporting health facilities, are positive steps in fulfilling the right to health for Juvenile Inmates. This is in line with the principles of human rights and children's rights as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) in

Indonesia. With this new facility, Juvenile Inmates have easier and faster access to medical services, which are very important for diagnosing and treating various health problems early on. The availability of more complete medicines also helps in treating chronic and acute diseases that Juvenile Inmates often face, such as infections, digestive disorders, or injuries.

Thus, although the improvement of health services at LPKA Class II Jakarta has provided much progress in fulfilling the rights of Juvenile Inmates, it indicates that health programs need to be more comprehensive. Stronger preventive and educational measures, together with improved facilities, will further strengthen the fulfillment of Juvenile Inmate's health rights in the future. However, on the other hand, although the LPKA Class II Jakarta's Polyclinic has seen significant improvements in health facilities, there were 476 cases of skin diseases on 2023, which were the highest-ranking diseases out of the 10 (ten) major diseases that attacked Juvenile Inmates at LPKA Class II Jakarta. Of the cases of skin diseases, the highest sufferer was Scabies.

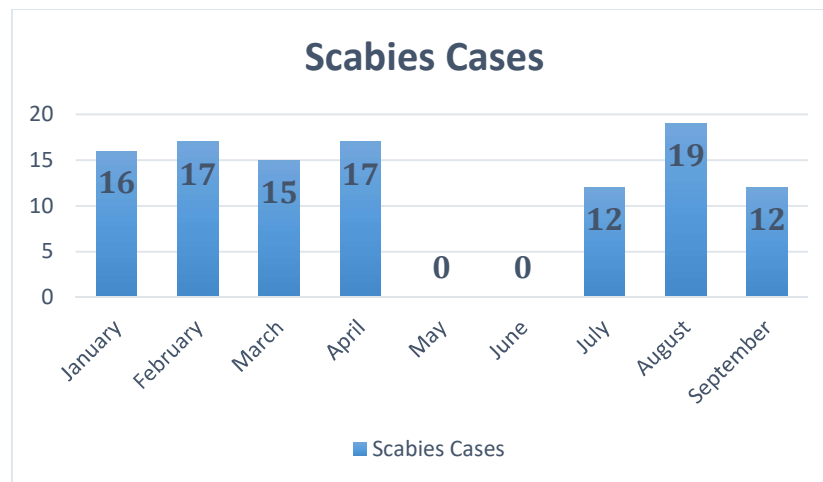


Source: LPKA Class II Jakarta's Polyclinic, 2024

Figure 2  
Scabies Disease Cases in 2023

Scabies remains a prominent problem and is the highest-ranking disease in LPKA Class II Jakarta. This shows that in addition to infrastructure and medicines, sanitation issues and preventive efforts against infectious diseases are still major challenges that must be overcome. Scabies, which is often associated with cleanliness and housing density, requires intervention beyond medical facilities, such as improving environmental cleanliness and more intensive health education (Arzethy et al., 2023).





Source: LPKA Class II Jakarta's Polyclinic, 2024

**Figure 3**  
**Scabies Disease Cases in 2024**

Even though there has been an increase and improvement in health facilities at the Class II LPKA Jakarta, the results of the study show that the prevalence rate of sufferers Scabies among the Juvenile Inmates in the Class II LPKA Jakarta is still relatively high. However, according to researchers, efforts to handle and prevent infectious diseases such as Scabies still needs to be improved by LPKA Class II Jakarta. This condition indicates the need for a more comprehensive strategy in handling skin health, especially in the aspect of personal hygiene and environmental education at LPKA Class II Jakarta. It's just that the case Scabies. This still exists even though the Polyclinic officers have tried to handle it because this is a highly contagious disease in the LPKA Class II Jakarta.

From an interview with, Dr. Indry Octavia, she explained that one way to make the Scabies will not contagious, it is best to isolate the sufferer Scabies. But on the other hand, due to the lack of available space in LPKA Class II Jakarta, isolation cannot be done. This will only cause inefficiency if only a few patients are affected. Scabies who are isolated while there are patients Scabies. If others are not isolated then the transmission breaker will not be successful.

*"Previously we did isolation. So it should be, ideally, when we find a sufferer, we should isolate them. But at that time the decision was not to isolate them, because of the limited space. So actually, we have done isolation like that but it did not reduce the number (of sufferers). So it seems like isolating is not a solution. We will think about that. Isolation is indeed necessary, but when isolated, we do not give everything. Like we only give the Curative, even though we want there to be Preventive for Scabies too." (Dr. Indry Octavia, Interview March 25 2024)*

From the results of the interview that was conducted with one of the Juvenile Inmate who suffered from Scabies as informant 3, RP (18), who represented the majority of other Juvenile Inmates, to see further regarding the fulfillment Juvenile Inmate's rights to health at LPKA Class II Jakarta. He stated that Scabies occurred as a result of not taking care of oneself in terms of cleanliness and often exchanging clothes with other Juvenile Inmates.

In terms of getting treatment from health workers at LPKA Class II Jakarta, the itching of Scabies is reduced until it can finally heal. Scabies will recur if he does not take care of himself from cleanliness and still changes clothes with other Juvenile Inmates.

The results of observations on the Scabies phenomenon have answered the effects of health workers at LPKA Class II Jakarta. As there is a strong push from LPKA Class II Jakarta to provide health services to Juvenile Inmates, of course supported by adequate health facilities. Such as one of them, the addition of Scabimite ointment supplies and medical actions for Scabies sufferers.

*"At first it bounced around, ma'am, but over time it became pus. The nurse drained it (the pus), ma'am. After that, my wound was cleaned and given ointment, and I was told to take medicine after that, ma'am." (RP (18), Interview March 22, 2024)*

In addition, health workers are encouraged to always remind Juvenile Inmates to always maintain environmental cleanliness, especially maintaining personal hygiene. For health services and facilities overall. According to Dr. Indry Octavia, LPKA Class II Jakarta has met the standards and improvement of health facilities and LPKA Class II Jakarta has a real positive impact on fulfilling the health rights of Juvenile Inmates. It's just that the strengthening of the program still needs to be improved and more comprehensive approach is needed, including preventive measures, to ensure that diseases that still frequently occur, such as Scabies, can be controlled effectively.

*"... Yes, because it requires a kind of mitigation plan, which may include certain surveillance. For me, this must be completed and not only involve the polyclinic. So it must come from several other parties, or including the Correctional Officer team or sub-division, where security is also important." (dr. Indry Octavia, Interview March 25, 2024)*

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

LPKA Class II Jakarta has fulfilled the right to health services for Juvenile Inmates by paying attention to the health facility needs required by Juvenile Inmates by providing a Primary Clinic in LPKA and currently undergoing renovation and renewal for the polyclinic itself. Availability of complete health workers, from doctors to nurses. Coupled with the formation of Health Cadres from each room representative to help disseminate information. Although LPKA Class II Jakarta has tried to fulfill the rights of Juvenile Inmates to get good facilities, the prevalence of one of the diseases, namely Scabies, still holds the highest rank. Due to the lack of awareness of Juvenile Inmates to maintain personal and environmental hygiene. Juvenile Inmates still exchange clothes, soap and towels even though they know that exchanging clothes, soap and towels can transmit Scabies. Due to the limited isolation rooms available at LPKA Class II Jakarta, isolation cannot be carried out optimally, so cases of Scabies will be difficult to complete and can be said to be impossible to complete. Because it will be inefficient if only a few patients are affected Scabies who are isolated while there are patients Scabies. If others are not isolated then the transmission breaker will not be successful.

For all Juvenile Inmates in LPKA Class II Jakarta, it is expected to pay more attention to personal hygiene such as maintaining personal hygiene, cleanliness of clothes, cleanliness of towels and cleanliness of beds and sheets to avoid various diseases that are easily transmitted, especially through direct contact, and the surrounding environment so that the chain of transmission of Scabies can be broken. In addition, fellow Juvenile Inmates can remind each other not to use the same personal items, especially if one of them has been infected with Scabies. And it is advisable to avoid direct contact with Scabies sufferers.

For LPKA Class II Jakarta, to socialize the importance of environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene of the Juvenile Inmates as often as possible, by encouraging Juvenile

Inmates to have self-awareness in implementing the Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) program. If necessary, Juvenile Inmates are required to always clean themselves and their clothes and they are prohibited from exchanging clothes to avoid contracting Scabies. The LPKA can optimize again in the form of health services and hygiene facilities that support the implementation of the program.

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