

Interior Design of Juvenile Detention Class I in Kutoarjo Central Java to Support the Rights of Child Prisoners

Ursula Devina K.¹, and Andi Setiawan²

^{1, 2} Faculty of Art and Design, Universitas Sebelas Maret Jl. Ir. Sutami No. 36 A, Surakarta 57126 Indonesia

ursula@student.uns.ac.id

Abstract

children involved in criminal offenses. Despite the efforts of Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) to continuously improve its system, LPKA must ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in accordance with the principles stipulated in Law No. 11/2012. LPKA coaching that is less effective and not integrated with community life can be an indicator of the failure of child rehabilitation in LPKA. Therefore, there is a need for structured and integrated efforts to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation of children in LPKA so that these children can return to being responsible and productive members of society. Prisoners who do not have access to adequate training or education may lack the necessary skills to find decent work and feel pressured to return to crime. The ideal LPKA interior should be able to provide access to facilities that are beneficial to juveniles. It is hoped that the idea of designing and planning the interior of the Class I Child Special Development Institution (LPKA) in Kutoarjo can be an evaluation material to see the field conditions about the actual facilities inside and the outside world. Especially to fulfill the rights of fostered children who must prepare for the future in social life.

Keywords: *Rights, Children, Recidivists, Rehabilitation.*

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INTRODUCTION

Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) noted that during the 2016-2020 period there were 655 children who had to deal with the law because they became perpetrators of violence. The thing that underlies criminality in children will be repeated if the conditions of the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) are also not given space and conducive conditions. According to Indra Widya Nugraha and Zaenal Abidin found that recidivists are driven by internal factors including weak self-control, habits, intentions, skills and lifestyles, while external factors include environmental conditions.

Environmental problems that occur in juvenile prisons such as overcapacity, poor physical conditions, cramped rooms, inadequate space and air circulation, limited access to physical and psychological health services and lack of coaching facilities. Looking at the existing problems, an ideal facility is needed, a place for guidance that is in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations to prevent the recurrence of criminal acts. Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) must facilitate this education and guidance with maximum effort because it is expected to prepare children to return to the community. Several rights such as "The right to fulfill the needs of education, health and entertainment" and other rights stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 are the problem points of the interior design of this Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA).

Interior design in accordance with the guidelines for children's rights is expected to meet the ideal interior standards for a child detention center. Interior design solutions with the concept of healing environment which according to the book "Health and Human Behavior", healing environment is a design concept that places environmental factors in a large portion, it can help provide psychological and physiological effects that are conducive to the process of fostering fostered children and fighting for the rights they should get related to facilities at the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA).

METHODS

The design methodology applied to the Interior Design is organized based on references by David K. Ballast. The programming consists of surveys, interviews, observations and documentation. The survey was conducted in Kutoarjo to determine the strategic location in designing this Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) project. Interviews were conducted directly to related parties and also local agencies to collect data about foster children and Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) staff (Benfield & Szlemko, 2006). Direct observation to obtain field data about the location and also about Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) is part of observation, while documentation is done by taking pictures and videos through a cellphone camera or digital camera to capture the data needed in the field (Haddad, 2014).

Data analysis consists of zoning and grouping, space size, space organization, circulation flow and relationship between spaces, relationship between spaces. Zoning and grouping in the museum are divided into areas in the form of public zones, semi-public zones, service zones, and private zones according to the function of the spaces in the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA). The amount of space in the interior design of Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) is calculated based on user needs, indoor circulation and furniture used.

The circulation flow is arranged according to the needs of the room in the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) and also makes it easier for users to move around in the room. The pattern of relationships between spaces is made based on the relationship between one space and another. Both are directly related, indirectly, or not related at all.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Young people are more likely to cooperate and communicate with staff and actively participate in therapeutic programs when they are housed in an open, positive, welcoming environment that focuses on reformation rather than punishment (HMC Architect, 2018.) Healing environment as a health facility is a psychological setting and cultural organization that provides support to users and families through reducing stress levels (Prasetio et al., 2017). According to the book "Health and Human Behavior", healing environment is a design concept that places a large portion of environmental factors. It is specifically designed to help the healing process or rehabilitation process of a person. This environment consists of facilities that can help improve the quality of life of detained children, such as open spaces, large and open areas in the building, including parks and courtyards that can be used for physical activities (Figure 1). It is hoped that by using the healing environment concept that supports the Prisoners to carry out the rehabilitation program well and can encourage the Prisoners to become the best version of themselves so that they do not end up in prison again later or with the intention of preventing the Prisoners from becoming recidivists or repeat criminals.



Figure 1. Healing Garden
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

The character and atmosphere of the space that the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) project aims to create is a dynamic and positive character and atmosphere of the space. Utilizing design elements, such as interesting geometric shapes such as horizontal lines have the meaning of creating the impression of calm, relaxation, silence or static and the impression of widening (Idseduction, 2018.) Different patterns, or artistic ornaments, which can certainly create a dynamic and attractive appearance.



Figure 2. Color Composition, photos by Ursula Devina K., 2023

The colors used in the interior concept of the healing environment must be able to create a calm, soothing atmosphere, and support the rehabilitation process. Here are some colors that can be used in the interior concept of a healing environment, namely neutral colors: Neutral colors such as white and gray can create a calm and relaxing atmosphere. Natural colors: Natural colors such as green and brown, can create a fresh and natural atmosphere (Figure 1).



Figure 3. Material Composition, photos by Ursula Devina K., 2023

The application of floor materials at the Special Development Institute for Children (LPKA) has a warm character by using marble ceramic, wood parquete, rubber crumble, carpet rug. The application of wall materials at the LPKA has a warm character by using leather, wood panels, wire mesh, polished concrete in several rooms in this building. The application of ceiling materials at the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) has a warm character by using metal, wood panel, fiber ceiling, polished concrete dominant in several areas in this building (Figure 2).



Figure 4. Shape Juvenile Detention
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

The shape that will be applied to the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) takes a square shape with a courtyard-style prison type (Figure 3). Courtyard plan or Courtyard-style prison is a type of prison design or layout that has prison buildings facing inward, forming a central courtyard or garden, and surrounded by other facilities. According to William G. Strickland, a leading prison architect and consultant, the courtyard plan is the most common and widely applied type of prison layout in the United States. In the book "The Prison System and Its Effects", it is mentioned that the courtyard plan provides better security and supervision, as well as facilitates the organization of activities and social interaction because this form of layout is made facing inward and there is a wall or fence around it, making it difficult for prisoners to escape.

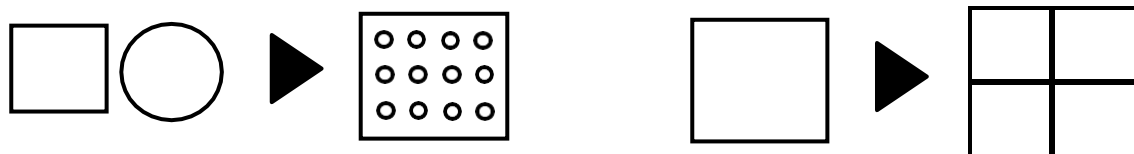


Figure 5. Shape Juvenile Detention
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

The walls in the interior of the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) use a combination of square and circle shapes. In design psychology symmetrical shapes, such as squares, rectangles, and circles, can help create a calm and organized atmosphere (Figure 4). This shape is applied with the aim of the Prisoners feeling calm and peaceful, then there is repetition in the same shape and size giving a neat and organized atmosphere.

The repetition of circle and square shapes in the 2 rooms of Craft Workshop and Computer Lab can create a sense of harmony and unity in the design (Figure 5). The room creates a balanced atmosphere and certainly gives a comfortable impression.

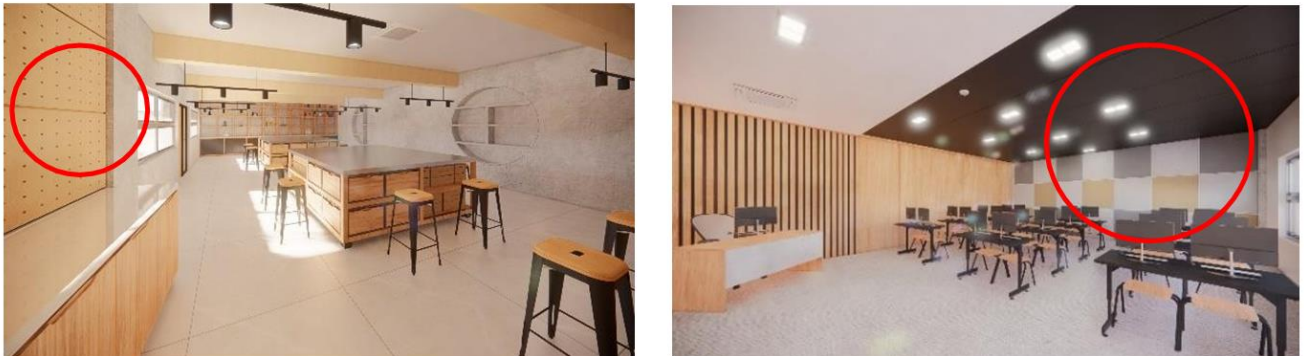


Figure 6. Shape Juvenile Detention
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

The walls in the interior of the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) use a combination of wood and polished concrete. In the Correctional Service Standard regulation, supporting buildings can use concrete as the material. As a complement, the choice of wood material is considered quite appropriate because it is able to create a warm, calm and peaceful atmosphere. While the selection of leather material in the Computer Lab was chosen to create an interesting atmosphere because it has unique patterns and wrinkles. Leather can also provide thermal insulation, which is useful for maintaining a comfortable temperature in the computer room (Figure 6).



Figure 7. Shape Juvenile Detention
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

The fulfillment of children's rights in prison is related to child rehabilitation because the rights that must be fulfilled for children in prison are not only limited to rights related to basic needs such as food, shelter, and health (Figure 7), but also rights related to the long-term sustainability and welfare of these children. One of the rights that must be fulfilled for children in prison is the right to proper rehabilitation, which is a process that aims to help children become part of society again and develop their potential.



Figure 8. Shape Juvenile Detention
Source: Ursula Devina K., 2023

Formal and non-formal education: Children in prison should have access to appropriate education according to their age and needs, including formal education such as schooling and non-formal education such as creative activities (Figure 8). Training and skills: Children in prisons should have the opportunity to develop skills that will benefit their future, such as vocational training or other training in line with their interests and talents. Creative activities: Children in prison should have the opportunity to explore their interests and talents through creative activities such as art, music or sports. Counseling and therapy: Children in prison should have access to counseling and therapy services aimed at helping them overcome any emotional or psychological problems they are experiencing.

CONCLUSION

The Interior Design of the Klas I Special Development Institute for Children (LPKA) in Kutoarjo aims to facilitate all activities of fostered children which are able to fulfill the rights of fostered children. The fulfillment of rights for fostered children regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System (SPPA) must be felt by all children without exception. Some of the rights focused on in LPKA are the right to obtain education, health services and get rehabilitation as well as proper guidance. The types of coaching included in the design boundaries are personality coaching, skills coaching, and Formal and NonFormal education. Various kinds of rooms are presented such as the Music Lab, Library, Workshop room, Classroom and Lab. Computer which has a major role in the duties and functions of LPKA, namely carrying out coaching, a process that aims to help these children become part of society again. While spaces such as the Polyclinic and Mental Health Clinic are designed to fulfill the right to proper health services for Prisoners.

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