



## The effectiveness of special development institutions for child perpetrators of immoral crimes

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**Abstract:** This study aims to find out what factors are behind children becoming perpetrators of immoral crimes and what is the pattern of special child development institutions that commit immoral crimes in Gorontalo. The type of research used is the Emperis type of research with a Case approach. The results of this study show that the factors that cause children to be involved in becoming perpetrators of asusila crimes are: (1) Factors of lack of education from parents, (2) Factors of perpetrators who have sexual disorders and minors who are already dating people who are much more mature, (3) economic factors, (4) educational factors, (5) environmental factors. Effectiveness of the Pattern of Special Development Institutions for Children Who Commit Immoral Crimes in Gorontalo using the System: (1) Inputs, (2) Processes,

**Keywords:** effectiveness; Coaching; Children's Rights.

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is the highest agreement of the shapers of the state, even though it had experienced a constitutional test at the time of the amendment of the 1945 Constitution to the Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in 1949, even though the recognition of areas under the auspices of the Indonesian State were still recognized.<sup>1</sup>An absolute requirement for state sovereignty is the existence of a society that obeys the constitution and its government.<sup>2</sup>Because the essence of the constitution is the conception of the state which is the basis and limitation of the constellation of the state administration system.<sup>3</sup>Therefore, in legal politics, a legal discovery and new law-making that is in accordance with the goals of the State is a value that must be implemented in order to achieve legal supremacy and justice.<sup>4</sup>

In our daily lives, even in society, in order to make ends meet, there are often crimes and violations committed by certain people and people who threaten some members of society, which in law is known as criminal acts.<sup>5</sup>At present, not only the crime rate or quantity of crime is increasing but also the type of crime or quality has developed rapidly in Indonesia. Criminal sanctions are seen as an effective solution in tackling this problem. Criminal sanctions are a manifestation of the state's responsibility to maintain security and order as well as efforts to protect the law for its citizens.

So with that, children who have fallen into the scope of crime will be taken an action in the form of protection. If children have become victims or perpetrators, then there are rights that must be protected by the state, whether protected through regulations related to child protection or victim and witness protection agencies. With that in mind, the process of preventing and overcoming a crime must be carried out by several authorized stakeholders and more importantly there is supervision from the child's parents as a form of prevention so that the child does not fall into the scope of existing crime.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Novendri M. Nggilu, "Tinjauan Yuridis Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo," *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal*. 5, No. 2 (2020): 109-121., 110

<sup>2</sup>Mellisa Towadi and Nur Mohamad Kasim, "An Indication of China 's Policy towards Uighurs and Its Implications by International Law Aspects." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 01 (2021): 55-71., 69

<sup>3</sup>Ahmad dan Novendri M. Nggilu Fakultas, "Denyut Nadi Amandemen Kelima UUD 1945 Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi Sebagai Prinsip the Guardian of the Constitution." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 16, No. 4 (2019): 785-808., 791

<sup>4</sup>Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, "Model Politik Hukum Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia Dalam Rangka Harmonisasi Lembaga Penegak Hukum." *Jambura Law Review*. 1, No. 1 (2019): 68-93., 73

<sup>5</sup>Dian Ekawaty Ismail and Mohamad Taufiq Zulfikar Sarson, "Criminology Analysis of Women's as Perpetrators of Domestic Violence Crimes," *Jambura Law Review* 3, no. 1 (2021): 57-76., 58

<sup>6</sup>A. Fisika, "Diversi Sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana," *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, 2018. Hlm 78

There are several things that can cause children to commit criminal acts, including environmental factors, education and so on. Sometimes what crimes are committed by children is an imitation of the people they see and the lack of parental supervision. By him, many children are found in the field who commit criminal acts so that children will be used as convicts because they have committed actions that can harm other people. However, this will only have a negative impact on children, one of which is the moral education process will be disrupted and the most important thing is that it will have an impact on the process of the child's own growth and development. Apart from that, the process of detaining children, in this case prison, it will rarely have a positive effect on them but will only have a major effect on their proficiency in committing a crime. Therefore, a solution must be found so that children in prison receive guidance for the continuation of their life development.<sup>7</sup>

Indonesia itself places children as the next generation of the nation, so that the state protects children through various policies issued by the government through the issuance of regulations related to child protection, child welfare, juvenile justice and other regulations that regulate protecting the rights and obligations of the children themselves. To reinforce and serve as a guarantee for the state to protect children that the state has signed a convention on the rights of the child at the UN session. The firmness taken by the state at the convention on the rights of the child at the UN session was to provide guarantees for the rights and obligations of children because they were not protected by law at that time, so that with this convention, Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 regarding the ratification of the convention on the rights of children, then issued a law on child protection,<sup>8</sup>

Based on some of the explanations above that child protection will refer to all policies issued by the government, there are many regulations that regulate the protection of children's rights and obligations. So that it can provide an understanding that the state is serious about protecting the interests of children. What is unique is that in the existing regulations, the form of legal protection provided by the state is different for children and adults. Therefore it is natural when protecting children is different from adults. With that in mind, to say that children are also regulated in law. So that in terms of the protection provided, it will be adjusted to various kinds of regulatory provisions that have been formed.<sup>9</sup>

Special Child Development Institutions and Temporary Child Placement Institutions are still a very rare sight, according to research and data compiled from the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR). Therefore, it can be

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<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Diana Yusyanti, "Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Dari Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 2020. Pp 621

<sup>9</sup> P. Doni, "Perlindungan Terhadap Anak Berhadapan Dengan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist*, 2018p.16

determined that the number of children sent to adult prisons as of June 2017 was 2,559 children, an increase from 2,320 children spread across 33 provinces as of December 2016.<sup>10</sup> These conditions indicate that the child is still serving a sentence and is in LPA. considered to smear children negatively as criminals of course because this has a negative social connotation. Protecting children involves many stakeholders to ensure that children are protected as fully as possible and the goal is only for the future of children in particular to be more secure. The child has indeed committed a crime, but when punished criminally for the crime committed, it will undoubtedly have a negative impact on his life, especially in the growth and development of his life. The most important thing is that all forms are fulfilled, for example all rights and obligations as well as their interests, needs and so on.<sup>11</sup>

Coaching is defined as providing direct care to children in the form of directions, teaching, and advice so that when children get all of these things it will be easy for them to rejoin society and the hope is that they can become more complete and better people. The purpose of this activity is to help children develop quality and piety to God. Guidance and guidance of children must always be focused on the best interests of the child, ensuring their survival, child development, and respecting the child's point of view. Children still need teaching for their future development. Based on the previous explanation that the initial education that must be carried out for children is when the children are at home.<sup>12</sup> A light sentence given to a child who has committed a criminal act does not guarantee that the child's rights and obligations will be released, according to him

Article 72 of the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. In addition, Article 73 states that the SPPA Law regulates crimes with the provision that judges can impose a maximum prison sentence of 2 (two) years if necessary. Criminal court decisions are made by identifying general and unique conditions. According to Article 76 of the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, crimes that involve community service are aimed at educating children by increasing their understanding of healthy social interactions. The supervising official may advise the supervising judge to order the child not to repeat all or part of the crimes he committed after receiving services from the community. Children who violate must complete it in a minimum of 7 hours and a maximum of 120 hours. According to Article 77 of the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, a child can be placed under supervision for a minimum of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years. If a child receives supervision punishment, he is

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<sup>10</sup> <https://icjr.or.id/Problem-Implementasi-Sistem-Peradilan-Pidana-Anak-Di-Indonesia-Masih-Ditemukan/>, Access January 2023, 13.00 WITA.

<sup>11</sup> E. Fransiska dan Masri, "Pembinaan Khusus Anak Menurut Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak," *Kajian Ilmiah Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya*, 2018. page 215

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* page 221

placed under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor and given community guidance.<sup>13</sup>

The process of running a justice system for children must consider various kinds of policies as stated in the law regarding child protection and in other regulations. The reason is that the child himself has been given his rights and obligations that we can fulfill, one of which is the right to live a high life and develop properly without any interference from other things. The following are the rights of children as stated in Law no. 11/2012 regarding the juvenile justice system. For more details, note the following:<sup>14</sup>

1. Children have the right to get their sentence reduced;
2. Children have the right to receive guidance;
3. Children have the right to visit their families;
4. Children have the right to get parole;
5. Children have the right to leave before they are released;
6. Children are entitled to conditional leave;
7. Children are entitled to other rights in accordance with other regulatory provisions.

Looking at the various kinds of children's rights that have been described in the law regarding the criminal justice system. So it must be carried out and carried out by the Special Child Development Institution because this will have a good impact on the child who will get his rights. One of the positive impacts of the rights mentioned in the law is that when a child leaves the penitentiary, he can adapt again as usual in other social environments. When a child becomes a convict, where he is faced with a legal case, he will be placed in a special institution that handles children, wherein the child will be fostered and trained according to his abilities. One of the fostered agendas that is carried out is to try to integrate children with community life,

Based on an interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim on October 28 2022 at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute. what is meant is educational facilities for these students, because the number of officers and coaching students who are in the coaching institute, is very far in comparison which results in officers not being able to provide educational guidance, the education that is meant is in the form of sending children back to school strengthening morals so that the child

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<sup>13</sup> Des Alwi, "Kajian Kriminologi Terhadap Anak Yang Melakukan Kejahatan Setelah Menjalani Masa Pidana (Studi Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Medan)" (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018).p. 58

<sup>14</sup> Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

can get his right to education. Although the child is still serving time due to his actions.<sup>15</sup>So it takes a pattern of fostering children who are able to provide education and form good moral character

## 2. Method

The research method used in this paper is empirical research or field research with a case approach. with techniques observation, interviews and documentation as a form of effort to gain clarity on something that is being discussed.

## 3. Factors Behind Children Becoming Perpetrators of Immoral Crimes

Deviant behavior by children is caused by several internal and external factors from the child, including unstable physical and emotional development, irritability and sensitivity to criticism, and due to the influence of the social environment where the child is, by committing a crime. <sup>16</sup>

Then the child will get punishment due to the crime he committed. However, it must be remembered that imprisonment is not the best solution for children who are in conflict with the law. Prison often makes children more professional in committing crimes.<sup>17</sup>

Based on data on children who have committed immoral crimes in conflict with the law who are fostered because of immoral cases at the Gorontalo Class II Child Special Development Institute for 2020-2021.

**Table 1. Number of children of immoral offenders in Children's Special Development Institute for 2020-2022**

Year	Number of Children Perpetrating Immoral Offenses
2020	6
2021	21
2022	19

Source: Gorontalo Child Special Development Institute (LPKA), 2020-2022.

From the data above, the author obtained from a special child development institution that there were several cases of child perpetrators of immoral crimes who were ensnared in Articles 81 and 82 of child protection where in 2020 the

<sup>15</sup> Interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim on October 28, 2022 at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute.

<sup>16</sup> Gatot Supramono, *Hukum Acara Pidana Anak* (Jakarta: Djambatan, 2000).p.4

<sup>17</sup> I. Khairul, "Factors Causing Children to Commit Criminal Acts. (Case Study of Class Ii B Pekanbaru Penitentiary)," *Jom Fisip* 3, no. 2 (2016).

number of child perpetrators of criminal acts was 6 (six people) and in the following year 2021 the number children of criminal offenders have increased significantly by 21 (twenty one people) and in 2022 the number of children of immoral offenders will be 19 (nineteen people). Looking at these data, of course in the future the Special Child Development Institution is needed to provide a pattern of coaching to the perpetrators, because this is of course very concerning considering that children are the next generation of the nation who are expected to one day become leaders of this country. Therefore, legal protection for children in conflict with the law must be a serious concern for all elements of the nation, especially the government to provide protection for these children.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim as Deputy Head of Sub-Division of Development (Special Development Institution for Children) said that:<sup>18</sup>

"The factors behind children becoming perpetrators of crimes are children who do not know and are still blind about legal regulations, they think that the actions they are taking cannot violate anything else until they enter the realm of law, there are also children who try something or practice acts what they have seen on YouTube or other social media, there are boys and girls who commit indecent acts, but they do it because they like it, it's just that their parents don't agree with the actions they have done, this is what causes the factors factor of perpetrators of child crimes to enter the Child Development Institution "

The results of this interview are also in line with the theory in the journal which explains that children become naughty because they have not been able to control emotions more precisely and express emotions in ways that society cannot accept. Children who have a self-concept will carry out positive actions that are expected by society. Meanwhile, a negative self-concept will make children tend to violate the rules and norms of society, and eventually get involved in delinquency or acts that violate norms and values.<sup>19</sup>

The results of the interview above the authors found the factors behind the child becoming a perpetrator of a crime as for the supporting factors, namely:

1. Factors lack of education from parents.

The family is the main source or the first environment that causes juvenile delinquency. This is because the child lives and develops from the very beginning of family association, namely the relationship between parents and children, father and mother, and children's relationships with other family members. Families with a large number of family members are rather difficult to supervise properly, as well as instilling discipline in children. This factor is very

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<sup>18</sup>Interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim on October 28, 2022 at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute.

<sup>19</sup> Y.Yuyuni, "Efektivitas Pembinaan Moral Spiritual Bagi Anak Bermasalah Dengan Hukum Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Kelas II Kota Bandung. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial, Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial, "Humanitas" Fisip Unpas* 3, no. 2 (2021).p. 57

important with parenting styles for the impact on children. Every parent certainly wants the best for their children. This desire will then form a parenting pattern that parents will instill in their children. When a child makes a mistake, many parents understand that by thinking that he is still a child. even though the role of parents from an early age is very important to remind or educate children of the actions that children will take, there are also parents who forbid boys from playing with girls, without giving an explanation or reason. This is one of the factors for children to become criminals due to a lack of understanding of the rules.<sup>20</sup>

The factors of offenders who have sexual disorders and also the large number of children who are underage who are already dating people who are much more mature are personal factors, including biological factors (age, gender, mental state, etc.) ) and psychological (aggressiveness, recklessness, and alienation).<sup>21</sup>

## 2. Economic Factors

Economic factors cause children to be involved in crimes against the background of poverty. Poverty is considered an important factor causing the trafficking of women and children. The poor do not only have limited choices for finding a source of livelihood, but they also only have some social power to control the environmental conditions that depress them.<sup>22</sup>Based on the causes of crime, according to Edwin Sutherland in criminology, many economic imbalances make a person able to commit or justify any means of committing a crime.

## 3. Educational Factors

Low level of education is also one of the factors that can plunge children<sup>23</sup>In criminology, the quetelet theory of Adholfe Quetelet explains that the high crime rate is caused by poverty and low education. The low level of formal education in a person can have an impact on society and the person concerned is easily influenced to commit a crime without think about the consequences of his actions.<sup>24</sup>Indeed, if the educational factor is linked to the background of the crimes committed, it is on average those with low education, primary school education, who commit crimes. Children commit crimes.

## 4. Environmental factor

The good or bad of a person's behavior is greatly influenced by the environment in which the person is located, in association followed by imitation of an

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<sup>20</sup> Fadhilla Yusri Fitri Afrita, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kenakalan Remaja," *Educativo: Jurnal Pendidikan* 2, no. 1 (2023).p.19

<sup>21</sup> Rahmat Hi Abdullah, "Tinjauan Viktimologis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang," *Jurnal Yustika* 22, no. 1 (2019).p. 58

<sup>22</sup> Abu Hanifah, "Perempuan Dan Anak: Kajian Faktor Penyebab Dan Alternatif Pencegahannya," *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial* 13, no. 2 (2008).page 53

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*,pg 54

<sup>24</sup> Rahmat Fauzi, "Pandangan Kriminologi Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Terhadap Anak Di Kota Padang," *Ensiklopedia Social Review* 1, no. 1 (2019).p.39

environment will greatly affect a person's personality and behavior. The environment in question is the family environment and the community environment itself. Association with friends and neighbors is one of the causes of a child committing a crime. This shows that in choosing friends one must pay attention to one's nature, character, and personality. The goodness or badness of a person's behavior is very much influenced by the social environment, if they associate with good people then their actions must be good too and if they associate with people who like to do bad things then it is likely that they will be influenced. This is what causes children to commit crimes. Juvenile delinquency is not caused by individual factors alone, a deeper review concludes that the main factor causing juvenile delinquency is the result of bad social interaction, so that juvenile delinquency should not be equated with adult crime. The act of placing children in the criminal justice system will only create opportunities for children to learn real crimes as the differential association theory put forward by Sutherland.<sup>25</sup>

### **3.1 The Effectiveness of the Special Institution's Guidance Pattern for Children Who Commit Immoral Crimes in Gorontalo**

Based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, "Children who have received a court decision and are sentenced to imprisonment are placed in the Special Children's Development Institute (LPKA) to serve their criminal term as well as carry out coaching."

Then in the explanation of Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System letter g explains that coaching is carried out to improve quality, piety to God Almighty, intellectual, attitude and behavior, skills training, professionalism, as well as physical and spiritual health children both inside and outside the criminal justice process.

Handling of children in conflict with the law is part of a crime prevention policy or effort because the main goal is child protection and the welfare of children where children are part of society. Policies or countermeasures are essentially an integral part of efforts to protect society (social defense) and efforts to achieve social welfare (social welfare).<sup>26</sup>

The Special Development Institution for Children is a Correctional Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) where children serve their criminal terms. Children in this case have the right to receive guidance, guidance, supervision and

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<sup>25</sup> Irhammudin dan Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual pada Wilayah Hukum Polres Lampung Utara," *Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial, Dan Sains* 11, no. 1 (2022).p. 72

<sup>26</sup> Barda Nawawi Arif, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana* (Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2002).p.2

assistance, education and training as well as other rights in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.<sup>27</sup>

In this study the authors used the theory of effectiveness according to Mahmudi, namely: Input, Process, Output and Outcome

## 1. Inputs

*Inputs* is the first stage component that will become input in a system, input in this study Input, which is all types of input resources used in a certain process to produce Output. These inputs can be in the form of raw materials for processes, people (labor, expertise, and skills), infrastructure such as buildings and equipment, technology. Input is divided into two, namely, primary and secondary inputs. The primary input is cash and the secondary input is raw materials, infrastructure people, and other inputs that are used for the process of producing output. Inputs that are consumed or used by a process in order to produce output. In the coaching process in correctional institutions in accordance with the provisions of the existing process, namely through stage I, stage II which is then adjusted to the existing inputs in the penitentiary in accordance with the provisions of the executor of correctional development. However, no matter how big the efforts made by community institutions in maximizing coaching, they still cannot make coaching run optimally because the input facilities and human resources are still minimal or very lacking. The intended inputs include:<sup>28</sup>

- a. The coaching program at the Special Child Development Institute is divided into two, namely Personality coaching which includes fostering religious awareness such as praying, reciting the Koran and listening to lectures. Development of independence includes formal education, namely teaching and learning activities in collaboration with the education and sports department, working with schools near the Development Institution. Specifically for children, pursue packages A, B and C, and carry out non-formal education including electrical installation skills training, computer and art/music training. This has also been explained by Mr. Irfam Hamin that: religion such as praying 5 times a day, reciting and listening to lectures and education including training, if education we work with other parties such as the Provincial and City Education Offices, because this Child Development Agency is in the City so we work with the City Education Office at the junior high school level, if the child is already in high school we work together with the Provincial

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<sup>27</sup> M. Syafira Salsabillah Inas, "Efektivitas Pembinaan Anak Didik Pemasaryakatan (Andikpas) Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (Lpka)," *Penelitian Sosial Dan Politik Jakarta* 9, no. 1 (2020)..p. 94

<sup>28</sup> Herman Ginting dan Marsidi, "Efektivitas Pembinaan Warga Binaan Pemasaryakatan(WBP) Di Lembaga Pemasaryakatan Perempuan (LPP) Kelas II B Bengkulu," *Administrasi Bisnis Nusantara* 1, no. 1 (2022).p. 34

Youth and Sports Office because the Provincial Education Office oversees SMA and SMK, then we will recommend First with SMA and SMK that we will send this child to SMA and SMK which are close to Special Child Development Institutions such as SMA 7 or schools that have worked with us. Children who drop out of school, we work with the Gorontalo city learning activity studio (SKB) teaching team to pursue packages A, B, and c. We do this because children's RIGHTS must be fulfilled, one of which is the RIGHT to get an education, and the child's education must be clear. here there is no such thing as dropping out of school, because even if he has problems with the law we will still help him by sending them to school, we take them out in the morning and after school they have to go back to the Special Child Development Institute,

- b. Facilities and infrastructure, based on the results of research and direct observations in the field, researchers know the condition of the environment and facilities and infrastructure at the Children's Special Guidance Institute in Gorontalo.
- c. Human Resources Based on the results of research and observations, it can be seen that in the implementation of coaching at the Special Children's Development Institute, it cooperates and is assisted by third parties from agencies outside the Special Children's Development Institution.

## 2. Process

In this section, the researcher explains the entire implementation of the existing coaching at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute. The process in this research is the process before students in correctional institutions carry out coaching, which begins with an assessment to determine children's interests and talents. The process of implementing personality development and independence development, this is the process of how the implementation of coaching is carried out by the Special Child Development Institution. In this coaching pattern, the coaching process is given to children to restore the spirit and potential of children to develop their identity.

## 3. Outputs

The results to be achieved in the implementation of coaching at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institution are to realize the goals of correctional, namely; Social Reintegration as described in Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections article 2 namely forming correctional inmates in this case Correctional students so that they become fully human, aware of mistakes, improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted again by the community environment, can play an active role in development

and can live normally as good and responsible citizens. The output in this study are:<sup>29</sup>

- a. "Students will become closer to God;
- b. Obtaining their rights to obtain Education and Skills;
- c. With the existence of skills development, it can make students become independent and work;
- d. Students become responsible and disciplined because coaching is scheduled and punishment is given if students don't take part in the coaching activities given.

#### 4. Outcomes

*Outcomes* is a follow-up result of the output, the outcome in this study is in accordance with the goals of the Correctional Institution, namely that students do not repeat criminal acts / recidivists.

From the results of interviews with researchers, Mr. Irfan Hamim also said:<sup>30</sup>

1. before children leave the Special Child Development Institution, we make them aware so that they will not repeat the crimes they have committed or their future intentions, by telling them about their mistakes.
2. At first they were blind to the law, they didn't know which rules had been violated, so after they entered, we explained and conveyed what violations were committed by children and they could not commit those violations because this would violate the rule of law.
3. Apart from making them aware of the criminal acts they committed, we also conduct trainings for children in the Special Child Development Institutions such as training which they will later apply when they leave the Special Children Development Institutions, so that later the children become creative and have what they are going to do, we also tell them to choose which activities they like, for example electricity, so we teach them and they will study them, so that when they leave here, they can work, and feel they will not repeat the violation law.

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<sup>29</sup> Syafira Salsabillah Inas Maisun, "Efektivitas Pembinaan Anak Didik Pemasayarakatan (Andikpas) Di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (Lpka)," *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Dan Politik* 9, no. 1 (2020),page 98

<sup>30</sup> Interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim on October 28, 2022 at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute.

After some of the input provided by the Special Child Development Institute, the point is to ensure that children who leave LPKA will not repeat their actions and become children who can provide a positive reflection in society.

However, based on the results of the author's interview with Mr. Irfam Hamin as Deputy Head of Development Subdivision said that: At the Special Child Development Institute, there were two children who committed a repetition/redivision of a crime, they committed an immoral crime which they had previously committed, the 2 children namely WI and SI. The child with the initials WI was again fostered at the Special Children Development Institution because he was not yet 18 years old, while children with the initials SI have been placed in adult prisons because this is in accordance with Article 81 Paragraph (3) of the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System "Coaching at the Special Child Development Institution is carried out until the age of 18 (eighteen) years." that the placement of children sentenced to imprisonment in LPKA to be fostered is only up to the age of 18 years. If he reaches the age of 18 but his prison term has not been completed,<sup>31</sup>

One of the contributing factors is that in carrying out coaching, students are still lacking discipline because they think that coaching is a routine or even coercion that must be followed by them. As a result, there are still students who experience repetition of criminal acts / recidivists because they did not get any provision during their criminal period at the Special Child Development Institute (LPKA).

From the case above it shows that the implementation of coaching carried out at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute is still not effective and the role of Special Children's Development Institution officers is also still less effective. The implementation of coaching must also be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, but the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute has a small and narrow area for the implementation of coaching.

So the authors argue that the pattern of developing special child coaching institutions will be effective in re-educating the morals of children who commit crimes if they apply the pattern *Input, Process, Output, and Outcomes*.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The legal factors behind children becoming perpetrators of immoral crimes are: (1) The factor of lack of education from parents. Such as forbidding boys to play with girls, due to a lack of further explanation and guidance, this can have an impact and become wrong. one factor is that children become perpetrators of crimes due to a lack of understanding of the rules (2) Factors from perpetrators who have sexual disorders and underage children who are already dating people who are much more mature. (3) Economic factors due to economic pressures that

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<sup>31</sup> Interview with Mr. Irfan Hamim on October 28, 2022 at the Gorontalo Children's Special Development Institute.

squeeze or the child wants to help his parents, or there is a desire he wants but has not been fulfilled, then the child can act recklessly by committing the crime of theft. (4) Educational Factors, With minimal education, their thinking patterns are easily influenced by social conditions so that association in their environment easily expresses unfavorable behavior through actions that are detrimental to society. (6) Environmental Factors The good or bad of a person's behavior is greatly influenced by the environment in which the person is. .

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