

Social Worker Relationship in The Help Process for Children in Problem with the Law (ABH) in class children Special Development Institutions Bandung city

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ABSTRACT

The long-term goal of this research is to develop a method in the process of helping children in conflict with the law (ABH) with social relations carried out by social workers in the context of providing motivation to children with problems with the law as a way to restore the functioning of children affected by legal problems who are being fostered. at the Sukamiskin Class II Children's Prison. Social workers have the ability to help individuals who have various problems that make the task of social work more difficult, but some of the abilities possessed by social workers in providing help to others make the role of social work very necessary. Social work as a profession of providing assistance carried out through the development of mutually beneficial interactions between other people and their social environment to improve the quality of life and livelihood of the person as a harmonious unit based on human rights and social justice. This study uses a qualitative method, which is a way of researching to reveal problems by describing and explaining current phenomena that occur in accordance with the facts on the ground. Informants in this study are Social Workers in Class II Sukamiskin Prison, Bandung City construction. The researcher used purposive sampling technique. The results of the study explain that social relations developed by social workers are personal and interpersonal relationships. A personal approach is carried out in the assessment process after the informant receives the court's decision. The involvement of social workers has a positive impact in terms of psychological strengthening, namely reducing fear, stress in adapting to a new environment with fellow prison inmates.

Keywords: Cultural Barriers, Social Relations, Children Face the Law.

1 Introduction

Social work is a profession that provides services or assistance to humans or the human helping or service profession. The definition of help refers to efforts to provide assistance to clients, whether individuals, families, groups or communities to face, overcome and solve various things or problems such as social functioning, realizing values and aspirations, facing and overcoming obstacles and challenges, and solving client problems (Miftachul, 2009; Equatora et al., 2020). Social work as a science focuses its intervention on the process of interaction between humans and their environment, by prioritizing theories of human behavior and social systems in order to improve people's living standards. In this case, the process of assistance provided by social workers to children with legal problems (ABH),

Today, in Indonesia there are many children who experience social problems which are shown in the form of acts of violating the rules or the law, whether mild, moderate to severe, such as murder, which in the end the child must face the law and the apparatus. Kartono (2010) and Arkow (2020) explains that child delinquency or known as juvenile delinquency is a social pathological symptom in children caused by a form of social neglect. As a result, the child then develops a form of deviant behavior.

Protection of children as perpetrators according to Article 1 paragraph 3 of Law no. 11 of 2012 provides an age limit for children in conflict with the law. The age limit for a child in conflict with the law is a child who is 12 (twelve) years old, but not yet 18 (eighteen) years old. Then in the provisions of Article 3 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, it clearly states what the rights of children in criminal justice are. During the juvenile criminal justice process, children's rights must be protected at every level, such protection is provided as a form of respect for children's human rights. The protection of children in conflict with the law has

undergone a fundamental change, namely the strict regulation of "restorative justice and diversion" (Thompson, 2020; Milner et al, 2020).

Lately, the number of children's problems in Indonesia is quite diverse. The most frightening thing is the child in conflict with the law (ABH). Throughout 2011 to 2017 there were 9,266 cases. From year to year, the highest number was in 2014. Where the number of ABH cases reached 2,208. The second highest was in 2013 with 1,428 cases. Where the number of ABH cases reached 2,208 (Nita, 2017; Kosher & Ben-Arieh, 2020).

The process of helping children in conflict with the law, which is carried out by social workers is very diverse, in general social workers can act as mediators, facilitators, assistants, planners, and problem solvers, the performance of social workers in improving how individual functions can work again, social workers also uses a professional method which uses a lot of knowledge that underlies the problem.

Forms of Social Worker Relations with ABH clients in their duties to provide guidance, protect, and assist children by conducting social consultations and restoring children's confidence, providing social assistance and advocacy to become children's friends by listening to children's opinions and creating a conducive atmosphere, assisting the recovery process and changing behavior the child prepares and submits a report to the Community Counselor regarding the results of the guidance, assistance, and development of the child who based on a court decision is sentenced to a crime or action; give consideration to law enforcement officers for handling children's social rehabilitation; accompany the delivery of children to parents, government agencies, or community institutions;

According to Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children, knowledge about parenting patterns conveyed by Social Workers, needs to be conveyed to parents, that Child Protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights. their rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection, as well as protection from violence and discrimination.

Research on Children in Problem with the Law conducted by Tanjung (2018) explains the role of social workers in accompanying children as witnesses in court is to make social reports of children to be used as guidelines for examination in court. Social workers must be able to make children express their opinions and express themselves freely. Another research conducted by Syahlan (2018) is the task of a social worker together with children to solve social functioning problems that cannot be carried out by the child alone without assistance by referring to the intervention plan that has been prepared. Problem solving is carried out with various kinds of guidance, namely physical, mental and skill guidance.

Research related to cultural barriers in the process of social relations was carried out by Nuryanti et al (2016) In the juvenile justice process, children in conflict with the law (ABH) will be fostered through correctional guidance. The correctional center will provide assistance and supervision of the judicial process. The relationship that will be built by the correctional center is not only with children in conflict with the law (ABH) but also with families and society. The relationships established are relationships that are deliberately formed by interested parties.

[While the research that the researcher will do will examine the Help relations carried out by social workers at LPKA Class II Bandung City from the point of view of Social Welfare Sciences.](#) to create hope that children in conflict with the law (ABH) can be well received by the community.

2 Formulation of the problem

This research focuses on the discussion of: Social Worker Relations with Clients in the Process of Helping Children with Problems with the Law at the Class II Special Guidance Institute for Children in Bandung. From the limitation of the problem above, specifically the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows: How Building Social Relations with Children with Problems with the Law at the Special Development Institute for Class II Children in Bandung.

3 Research Benefits

The virtue or urgency of this research is based on empirical findings that can provide academic contributions, especially in the field of poverty alleviation, related to the social functioning of Children with Problems with the Law through the field of community social rehabilitation.

This research is expected to be used as a reference material in order to add and complete studies on policies in the field of poverty alleviation, especially related to the Implementation of Social Work Relations with Clients in the Relief Process for children in trouble with the law (ABH) in Institute for Special Guidance for Class II Children in

Bandung.

4 Methods

This study intends to determine the implementation of Social Relations In the process of helping children in trouble with the law at the Special Development Institute for Class II Children in Bandung. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research, namely: "methods to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems". This study contains an explanation of the data obtained from the field then the data is observed and processed and will be explained again in accordance with the results of the study.

This study uses qualitative research methods, which is a way of researching to reveal problems by describing and explaining current phenomena that occur in accordance with the facts on the ground, so as to produce data that is poured into a scientific paper.

Subjects to be studied in qualitative research are called informants. Informants in this study were Social Workers in Class II Sukamiskin Prison, Bandung City who provided guidance. Informants in this study are not subjects who will present their groups, so the number of informants is not about the number of people who can be representatives of a group. The discussion about the participants and the research location can cover four aspects stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) in Creswell (2014: 253), namely: Setting (research location), actors (who will be observed and interviewed), events (any incident). perceived by the actor who will be the topic of interview and observation), and process (the nature of the event perceived by the actor in the research location).

Identification of locations or individuals deliberately chosen by researchers, the idea behind qualitative research is to choose deliberately and purposively (purposive select) which means that the selection of settings, actors, and the determination of events and processes that become the focus of research is made on the basis of research interests and careful planning so that the researchers used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling according to Suhartono (2011: 63) is: Purposive sampling or sampling based on objectives, namely informants who are taken as sample members are submitted to the consideration of data collectors according to him according to the aims and objectives of the researcher. So, data collectors who have been given an explanation by the researcher will take anyone who according to their considerations is in accordance with the aims and objectives of the study.

Subjects to be studied in qualitative research are called informants. Informants in this study are children who are in conflict with the law in LPKA Class II Bandung City. Informants in this study are not subjects who will present their groups, so the number of informants is not about the number of people who can be representatives of a group. A discussion of the participants and the research location can cover four aspects stated by Miles and Huberman (1994) in Creswell (2014: 253), namely: Setting (research location), actors (who will be observed and interviewed), events (what events will be conducted). perceived by the actor who will be the topic of interview and observation), and process (the nature of the event perceived by the actor in the research location).

Identification of locations or individuals deliberately chosen by researchers, the idea behind qualitative research is to choose deliberately and purposively (purposive select) which means that the selection of settings, actors, and the determination of events and processes that become the focus of research is made on the basis of research interests and careful planning so that the researchers used purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques carried out in the study used 1) documentation studies, field studies and in-depth interviews.

5 Result and Discussion

LPKA Bandung is located between the Sukamiskin Special Class I Corruption Penitentiary, Class IIA Women's Penitentiary Bandung, and RUPBASAN Bandung, LPKA began operating on April 8, 2013, with a land area of 18,200 m², LPKA's capacity of around 468 residents. The Geographical Location of the Class II Children's Special Guidance Institute in Bandung is located on Jl. Horse Racing no. 3A, Arcamanik Bandung, to the north it is bordered by the Bandung Women's Prison, to the south is the official house of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, West Java, to the west is the Horse Racing Road and to the east is Residents' Housing. Work area: Regional Office of Law and Human Rights RI West Java. Main Duties & Functions: carry out services, care, guidance and education for Correctional Students in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

LPKA Bandung was established with the initial name of the Class III Bandung Child Correctional Institution, at the beginning of its operation it could only accommodate 48 children. Through the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Number M.HH-04.OT.01.01 of 2013 concerning

the Establishment of Class III Penitentiary Sarolangun, Banyuasin, Kayu Agung, Gunung Sindur, Bekasi, Banjar, Cilegon, Bontang, Class III Narcotics Prison Langsa, Langkat, Muara Sabak, Pangkal Pinang, Kasongan and Class III LPKA Bandar Lampung and Bandung.

LPKA Class II Bandung was inaugurated nationally by the Minister of Law and Human Rights on August 5, 2015, the change in Class and Nomenclature of Child Prisons to LPKA was established on August 4, 2015 through the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Number: 18 of 2015 concerning Organizational Work Procedures Special Guidance for Children.

The occupancy capacity of LPKA Bandung is 408 children, up to now on May 23, 2022 the number of juvenile detainees and criminal children in the Class II Bandung Special Child Development Institute is 102 children, with details:

Residential Capacity at LPKA Bandung

Prisoner's Child	Number of children
Criminal Child	43
Prisoners	59
Amount	102 children

Source: 2022 Research Results

A criminal child is a child who, based on a court decision, has served a sentence in a juvenile correctional institution for a maximum of 18 years (Article 1 point 3 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law). According to the SPPA Law, a child criminal can be subject to two types of sanctions, namely action, for criminal acts under the age of 14 years (Article 69 paragraph (2) of the SPPA Law) and Criminal, for criminal acts aged 15 years and over on.

Sanctions Actions that can be imposed on children include (Article 82 of the SPPA Law):

- Return to parent/guardian;
- Handing over to someone;
- Treatment in a mental hospital;
- Treatment in LPKS;
- Obligation to attend formal education and/or training held by the government or private bodies;
- Revocation of driving license; and/or
- Remedies for criminal acts.

Criminal sanctions can be imposed on perpetrators of child crimes, which are divided into the main and additional penalties (Article 71 of the SPPA Law):

The Basic Crimes consist of:

- Criminal warning
- Criminal conditions with conditions, which consist of: coaching outside the institution, community service, or supervision;
- Work training;
- Institutional coaching;
- Prison.

Additional Penalties consist of:

- Deprivation of profits derived from criminal acts; or
- Fulfillment of customary obligations.

In addition, the SPPA Law also stipulates that in the event that a child under 12 (twelve) years of age commits or is suspected of committing a criminal act, Investigators, Community Counselors, and Professional Social Workers shall make decisions to: (see Article 21 of the SPPA Law). Submit it back to the parent/guardian; or include them in education, coaching and mentoring programs in government agencies or LPKS in agencies dealing with social welfare, both at the central and regional levels, for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

The majority of types of crimes committed by children with legal problems (ABH) are child protection as many as 43 people, the second is crimes against order as many as 29 people and drug cases as many as 17 people. While the most severe case is the murder of 8 people. While the theft of 7 people, persecution of 2 people, traffic violations 1 person, this is related to driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol so that it endangers the community of road users. Health case of 1 person, this case is related to self-harm and taking other people by using adulterated drinks which resulted in the concerned experiencing health problems. Based on the results of interviews with the head of LPKS explained:

Regarding crimes committed by minors, according to the head of the LPKS, it varies from serious to mild, generally crimes or violations occur because children take wrong vows, they associate with adults who do not behave well, but there are also economic factors. family, victims of parental divorce, there are also accidental factors, such as traffic violations due to accidents that result in other people being injured and even dying.

Based on the explanation of the head of the LPKS above, minors who violate the law are very diverse, the majority of child protection listed in Law 35 of 2014.

Implementation of Help Relations for Children in Conflict with the Law

The relationship of help in meeting needs.

The main goal at this stage is to open the meeting by reducing obstacles as much as possible, laying the foundations of trust and creating a pleasant atmosphere for children to face the law, to be able to express their feelings freely. This mental cathartic process is needed to reduce the atmosphere of rigidity in the child. The basic needs of children dealing with the law during the coaching period are the fulfillment of education and health needs while the child is undergoing coaching, it is ensured that the fulfillment of his basic rights can be well fulfilled. Therefore, the basic principles of assistance are with other relationships, namely: Social services in prisons must be individualized/casualistic, a statement of feelings aimed at, for example, aiming at mental catharsis,

Relationships help in encouraging and increasing energy.

Helping relationships that aim to increase psychic energy such as a sense of warmth, acceptance, emotional support, peace, security. Social workers must be able to guarantee that children are in conflict with the law (ABH). Energy can come from within and can also come from outside. In litigation, social workers can be mediators or brokers for the parties involved in the provision of the penitentiary. With the science of social workers, help relation groups at this stage can be done through mediation. In juvenile courts, the provisions for children who enter detention are very detailed but without the help of mediating actors, errors in decisions can occur. Fitri Nuryanti Sahlan et al (2016)

Social help relations are integrative.

The process of helping and giving in the form of cooperation, intimacy and friendship. A help situation in social work is a situation that consists of a group of people who interact and focus on a certain period of time during the help process or service process.

Protection of children in conflict with the law in its settlement involves all parties including the role of parents, family, community, government, other state institutions that are obliged and responsible for improving the welfare of children, as well as special protection for the child concerned. According to Marshall (1999), restorative justice is a process in which all parties involved in a particular crime jointly solve the problem of how to deal with future consequences.

Help relations in transactional relationships.

Implementation in a helping relationship is a process of exchanging experiences reciprocally. When the correctional center takes action, the relationship of help is likely to be in the process of helping children in court. In addition, in the process of investigation and correctional guidance, aid relations are likely to be carried out in a planned manner.

A helping relationship is a pure, honest and realistic relationship.

The ability to communicate is one of the skills of social workers. Communication is needed in micropractice ie when initiating a relationship with a client and then for working on an individual level. Relationship help, can be built through good and warm communication. In an investigation a social worker must have empathy which helps the social worker in the interview process

Barriers to Social Relations in the Process of Helping Children Facing the Law.

Internal Barriers

The relationship of help provided by social workers to ABH by providing motivation, learning attitudes, ethics to children dealing with the law and providing the skills needed to develop self-confidence. In practice, social workers are required to be knowledgeable, to be good communicators so that the information conveyed can be easily received properly. From the results of research with social workers who work at LPKA Class II Sukamiskin Bandung, they realize and understand each client is unique and different from one another so that social workers can adjust the interests and talents that will be given to ABH so that social workers can see changes children's behavior becomes independent and more respectful of their friends.

External Barriers

Based on the results of the researchers interviewing social workers at this UPT that social workers provide ABH services in the form of assistance, guidance as counselors, namely conducting counseling to open up space for ABHs so that they can share anything, especially regarding the case they are facing by providing motivation as an encouragement so that they are stronger and confident in facing problems and are not ashamed to leave the UPT so that they can interact well in their environment and with their peers. In this process, it is intended that ABH who have problems and need a place to tell stories can tell their problems to social workers and be more open about their social conditions so that they can lighten the burden on their minds.

6 Conclusion

The process of helping children in conflict with the law, carried out by social workers is very diverse, in general social workers can act as mediators, facilitators, assistants, planners, and problem solvers, the performance of social workers in improving how individual functioning can work again, worker's Social media also uses professional methods in which many use various sciences that underlie these problems.

The implementation of the form of Social Worker Relations with ABH clients in the process of helping their duties to provide guidance, protect, and assist children is carried out personally and impersonally by conducting social consultations in an effort to restore children's confidence, providing assistance and social advocacy to become children's friends by listening to children's opinions and creating conducive atmosphere, assisting the recovery process and changes in children's behavior, making and submitting reports to the Community Counselor regarding the results of guidance, assistance, and guidance for children who based on court decisions are sentenced to criminal acts or actions; give consideration to law enforcement officers for handling children's social rehabilitation; accompany the delivery of children to parents, government agencies, or community institutions;

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