



Social welfare institutions strategy in shaping social behavior of children with legal problems in Bima

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Article Info

History Articles

Received:

4 April 2024

Accepted:

4 June 2024

Published:

28 June 2024

Keywords:

LPKS Strategy, Children's social behavior, Law

Abstract

The social welfare institution known as LPKS plays a crucial role in providing protection and guidance to children, though its implementation remains suboptimal. This discussion focuses on the LPKS strategy in shaping the social behavior of children with legal issues and the factors hindering its effectiveness. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method with a phenomenological approach, involving direct field observations, interviews, and documentation. The findings regarding the LPKS strategy in shaping the social behavior of children with legal problems include several aspects. Firstly, there is a normative role. Secondly, LPKS performs a practical role by addressing various needs such as mentoring, psychological therapy, spiritual or religious therapy, arts training activities, and legal protection throughout the legal process. Additionally, it provides educational guidance focusing on the developmental and mental aspects of children. Finally, the ideal role is to enhance LPKS performance. The primary inhibiting factor affecting the LPKS strategy in shaping the social behavior of children with legal problems is budget limitations. These limitations arise due to the substantial budget required to cover a large area, while existing resources remain insufficient.

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p-ISSN 2252-6390

e-ISSN 2502-4442

INTRODUCTION

As a country governed by law, all actions taken by the authorities must have a clear legal basis, grounded in both written and unwritten laws. The primary aim of the rule of law is to provide legal protection to society. A crucial aspect of the rule of law is the protection of human rights, which are inherent in every individual from birth (Geovani et al., 2021). These rights cannot be arbitrarily denied by anyone. By protecting and respecting these basic rights, individuals can live with dignity. Conversely, any violation of these basic rights prevents individuals from living in dignity.

One component of human rights is children's rights. Children represent the future of the nation and play an important role in sustainable development, shaping the future of countries, including Indonesia. Child protection involves maintaining the potential of human resources and encouraging the overall development of Indonesian citizens to create a prosperous society (Kurniawati et al., 2022).

Children are an important part of national civilization and must be prioritized to ensure its continuity. It is crucial to protect every child from errors in the legal system, as they are generally unable to defend themselves against actions that could harm them, both mentally and physically. This protection, known as legal protection for children, classifies them as children with special needs (Hershberger, 2021).

Children with special needs, particularly those entangled in the law, require support to restore their mental health from their own or others' actions. Involving various parties to provide encouragement and motivation is essential for rebuilding their self-confidence and preventing them from repeating similar actions against others (Faidin et al., 2023).

Children need protection from both direct and indirect dangers originating from individuals or groups. Like adults, children are also capable of committing crimes against others. Those who face developmental challenges, especially mental barriers, are at higher risk of exhibiting delinquent behavior. The decline in public morals can also contribute to an increase in the number of children violating the law (Bahri, 2022).

Children's mental development is highly vulnerable to negative influences from their environment, the media they consume, and information obtained from the internet (Candrasari, 2016). If not addressed, a moral crisis can significantly increase and contribute to crime, leading to a rise in negative activities (Adnan, 2022).

The establishment of a juvenile justice system must be rooted in principles that uphold the basic rights of children. There are three fundamental principles in child protection: non-discrimination, support for growth and development, and respect for children's opinions (Purnomosidi, 2022). From a child protection perspective, children should not be subjected to punishment or actions that can rob them of their freedom, stigmatize them, or threaten their future (Luthfi & Suwanto, 2022).

The international definition of children is outlined in the UN minimum standard regulations for the administration of juvenile justice (The Beijing Rules) of 1985 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948. However, in Indonesia, the definition of children varies, reflecting customary law, Islamic law, criminal law, and civil law. According to Article 1, point (3) of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system, a child is defined as someone who is at least twelve years old and involved in a criminal case (Barid & Wajdi, 2017).

In addressing this need, the Ministry of Social Affairs has instructed regional governments to form Social Welfare Organizing Institutions (LPKS) to assist children who face legal problems (Cahyani, 2017). One such institution is the LPKS under the Insan Cita Bima Foundation (YICB) in West Nusa Tenggara Province, located in the Bima district. This institution aims to rehabilitate children who have legal issues.

The LPKS Insan Cita Bima, founded in 2018 in the Bima district, emphasizes the importance of children's futures. Recognizing children as crucial figures in realizing national ideals, the institution focuses on providing quality education. In line with the government's vision, this quality education includes superior facilities, highly skilled and competent teachers, a strong work ethic, discipline, and ensuring good moral standards (Cahyani, 2017).

Institutions or organizations with legal authority play a crucial role in achieving state goals, particularly in ensuring the welfare of all citizens. Both formal and informal institutions, such as the Social Welfare Development Institution (LPKS), share these goals (Matitah et al., 2021).

Even though LPKS is not an educational institution, it employs educational methods to cultivate a responsible and qualified generation. To encourage the development of orderly and effective behavior, LPKS implements regulations designed to increase children's awareness. These regulations, which apply to all LPKS residents and include sanctions for violations, ultimately promote good behavior and align with moral values (Niko Alexander, Nikma Rosida, 2022).

In addition to the roles of formal, non-formal, and informal educational institutions, they all significantly contribute to achieving national goals. Their crucial task is to emphasize the positive impact of the institution, such as fostering good attitudes and behavior. Therefore, the behavior of institutional administrators toward children must serve as a daily example. Informal institutions and parents also play a vital role in understanding their duties and responsibilities regarding child psychology, ensuring that every household problem involving children is handled appropriately and effectively (Syuhada & Aرسال, 2020)

Parents must prepare various aspects of family life, especially those related to moral values. This preparation includes guidance, setting an example, and providing specific family sanctions through joint tasks, religious activities, or social activities. Effective family communication, especially regarding education, is also crucial and is the responsibility of parents. Ki Hajar Dewantara emphasized that a family is a group of individuals who perform selfless service for the benefit of all its members, underscoring the family's essential role in individual and collective well-being (Hu & Chen, 2022)

In the context of juvenile delinquency, various problems arise, ranging from minor issues to criminal acts. Criminal acts differ from less serious acts of parental neglect, such as not sending children to school. Factors such as family background, environment, and interpersonal

relationships often influence an individual's behavior, contributing to the prevalence of social problems (Ali & Murdiana, 2020). Children's issues, including abnormal behavior, can lead to acts of violence, theft, sexual harassment, and fights, thereby putting them in conflict with the law. Social deviations result from violations of social norms and conflict with human values (Haryaningsih & Hariyati, 2021).

Children who exhibit such behavior are often labeled as criminals. Overcoming this problem is primarily the responsibility of parents. Child delinquency, especially in the era of globalization, has become a complex and concerning problem, increasing in both quantity and variety (Dasmo et al., 2019). Many violations committed by minors are considered serious crimes. Children who violate the law have the right to receive LPKS protection and support. Addressing juvenile delinquency requires various efforts, including social rehabilitation implemented through specially designed programs (Danovitch, 2021).

Considering the increasingly complex legal issues involving children, especially in Bima district and city, it was reported that 53 children required rehabilitation between 2021 and 2023. LPKS Insan Cita Bima provides rehabilitation assistance to these children. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has appointed various charities and social institutions to carry out rehabilitation efforts (Santika, 2019).

Since its founding in 2018, LPKS has been dedicated to social rehabilitation, helping children restore their personalities and develop a sense of social responsibility. This includes character development through extracurricular education programs designed to encourage positive behavior and prevent recidivism.

The decline in social life among children is a primary reason for their engagement in inhumane acts. Therefore, based on the aforementioned issues, researchers are interested in conducting in-depth research titled "Strategy of Social Welfare Organizing Institutions in Shaping the Social Behavior of Children with Legal Problems in Bima Regency." This research aims to analyze the strategies employed by LPKS in shaping the social behavior of children with legal problems in the

Bima district and to identify the inhibiting factors that LPKS faces in carrying out rehabilitation for these children.

METHOD

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Findings from the study on LPKS strategies in shaping the social behavior of children facing legal problems highlight several main aspects. First, there is a normative role, which involves setting and enforcing rules and guidelines. Second, LPKS carries out its practical role by fulfilling various needs, including mentoring, psychological therapy, spiritual or religious therapy, and arts training activities. Additionally, LPKS provides educational guidance that emphasizes children's mental development and well-being. Lastly, the ideal role focuses on improving LPKS performance.

The main obstacles affecting the LPKS strategy in shaping children's social behavior include budget limitations, the extensive work area, and a lack of human resources within LPKS.

Data and sources were obtained from LPKS administrators, incidents or occurrences related to children's behavior, and the social backgrounds of the informants. The informant selection technique in this research was purposive sampling, focusing on special characteristics known to researchers, such as low parental education and significant influences leading to criminal behavior.

Data collection techniques included interviews, documentation, and observation. Once the data was collected, its validity was verified through source triangulation, where the researcher compared and cross-checked the trustworthiness of the information and validated the data. The theories used in this research are Habitus and Arena by Pierre Bourdieu.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

LPKS Strategy in Shaping the Social Behavior of Children with Legal Problems in Bima Regency.

Based on an interview with Raihan, Chairman of LPKS Insan Cita Bima, this institution is dedicated to organizing and rehabilitating children who have legal problems. The establishment of LPKS was initiated by laws

regulating the juvenile criminal justice system and Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 9 of 2015, which provides guidelines for the social rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law by social welfare administering institutions. LPKS's vision is to accommodate all needs related to child protection, rehabilitation, and care for children involved in legal cases, whether as victims, perpetrators, or witnesses. Its mission is to ensure a sense of security and protection for children. Children who have problems with the law are often referred to as children with special needs (ABK).

In this context, the handling carried out by the Social Welfare Organizing Institution (LPKS) includes:

a. Accompaniment

This is an activity conducted by experts and specialists in their fields to provide training and assistance to children experiencing legal problems. The goal is to help these children become useful individuals for themselves and others. This assistance continues throughout the rehabilitation period at the LPKS institution.

b. Psychological Therapy

Psychological therapy is an effective approach to restore children's enthusiasm. This therapy aims to help children understand the relationship between their thoughts, feelings, and behavior, and identify negative thought patterns that may lead to unlawful behavior. Through psychological therapy, children can learn to change their thinking patterns and manage their emotions more healthily.

c. Spiritual/Religious Therapy

Spiritual or religious therapy is an activity conducted to provide children with a solid understanding and foundation of spiritual knowledge. This therapy aims to enhance children's discipline by instilling religious values, often through activities such as reciting the Koran. Spiritual therapy is led by experienced religious leaders from sub-districts and districts who specialize in delivering religious guidance (Tamiya).

d. Spiritual/Religious Therapy

Spiritual or religious therapy provides children with an understanding and foundation of spiritual knowledge, aiming to improve their

disciplinary attitudes and instill religious values. This therapy is led directly by experienced religious leaders from sub-districts and districts who specialize in providing spiritual guidance.

e. Arts Training Activities

Arts training is an integral part of the rehabilitation process at LPKS, designed to help children develop work skills. Various activities are organized to enhance children's abilities, tailored to their interests and skills. For instance, if a child is interested in crafts, the institution provides training to improve their craftsmanship. Upon completing their stay at LPKS, efforts are made to place children in environments where they can continue receiving guidance in the arts, ensuring they have better prospects. These arts education activities, conducted three times a week by skilled teachers, produce items that can be sold to the public, with the income managed to support institutional needs.

Based on the results obtained by researchers during their interview with Mr. Raihan, the chairman of LPKS, it was found that LPKS activities extend beyond the Bima district to also include Bima City and Dompu District. Children undergoing rehabilitation will receive a special assessment from a psychologist. guidance at LPKS to determine the level of development of the child's behavior.

From the perspective of role theory, a role is defined as an activity aimed at fulfilling one's duties and obligations. This research shows that LPKS plays a crucial role in conducting rehabilitation. Child development is undertaken as a responsibility, and the roles carried out by LPKS include:

1. Normative Role; This is a standard role that LPKS carries out professionally for children undergoing rehabilitation. Social welfare workers in these institutions perform their duties effectively to ensure satisfactory outcomes.

2. Ideal Role; This role involves LPKS in enhancing the quality of awareness among administrators, serving as role models for the rehabilitated children. Activities in this role include expressive education, independent learning, and mastery of relevant fields to improve facilities and infrastructure. Officers with expertise in their respective areas help address deficiencies within the institution and foster good cooperation between

administrators and children during the rehabilitation process.

3. Factual Role; This role is based on actual events and conditions observed in the field. It is a crucial aspect and responsibility of LPKS in child rehabilitation, requiring supervision of all activities involving children until completion.

Factors Inhibiting LPKS Insan Cita Bima in Carrying Out Rehabilitation for Children

Based on the results found by researchers, several factors inhibit LPKS from carrying out rehabilitation for children, including:

a. Budget Factor; The budget is crucial for LPKS as it supports activities such as transporting personnel who provide training and guidance to children during rehabilitation at the LPKS institution.

b. Wide Working Area of LPKS; The large area covered by LPKS, including Bima Regency, Dompu Regency, and Bima City, makes it challenging to effectively reach all children involved in the law due to the long distances between children and the institution.

c. Lack of Human Resources; The success of institutional programs depends heavily on the availability of human resources. A shortage of staff to provide guidance and education can lead to suboptimal results. LPKS administrators must manage training and skills development within their capacity, despite the disproportionate number of administrators to the number of children supervised.

d. Cultural Factors; Cultural differences present a significant challenge for LPKS as the children being rehabilitated come from diverse backgrounds. Quick adaptation to new environments is crucial for the rehabilitation process, making cultural adjustment an important aspect to address.

From the description above, the researcher can summarize important points, emphasizing that the main obstacle faced by LPKS in assisting children in conflict with the law is budget limitations, which have not been adequately addressed by the local government. As a result of large budget allocations to other institutions, such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Institute (LPPA), distribution to LPKS remains minimal.

In this context, it is undeniable that significant funds are needed to enhance human resources at LPKS. This need arises from their crucial role in providing guidance and assistance at various stages, including prosecution investigations and legal protections such as safe housing and nutritious food for children. Considering that LPKS Insan Cita Bima operates in three districts and cities on Sumbawa Island, the extensive area presents a significant challenge. Additionally, LPKS must accompany child clients to various remote locations in the districts and cities, making it difficult to carry out their role effectively with a limited budget. These financial constraints hinder their ability to provide appropriate guidance, support, skill development, and social rehabilitation to children.

An adequate budget is critical to achieving this goal. With an ideal budget, LPKS can perform its role effectively. Conversely, insufficient funding negatively impacts institutional performance. By increasing the budget from local governments, LPKS can enhance its efforts, including providing psychological counseling and meeting other needs during the rehabilitation process.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the role of Social Welfare Implementing Institutions (LPKS) in supporting children who have legal issues encompasses several aspects. Their factual role includes providing for basic needs such as food and health services, as well as offering social guidance, mental guidance, psychosocial therapy, counseling, social rehabilitation, and legal protection throughout the legal process, from investigation to trial. Additionally, they offer educational guidance aimed at the development and mental formation of the children. The ideal role of LPKS should involve allocating an adequate budget to ensure the smooth execution of these processes, enhancing staff training, encouraging independent study, and mastering relevant knowledge. Furthermore, improving cooperation between law enforcement agencies and families is crucial. However, several factors hinder LPKS's effectiveness in developing children in conflict with the law. These include limited human resources, an inadequate number of

social workers relative to the number of children under supervision, and the extensive working area of LPKS Pesawaran Useful People, which often results in significant distances between children's residences and the LPKS. Additionally, the budget for providing coaching and guidance for children at LPKS Pesawaran is limited.

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