



Alternative Model for Accompanying Children in Conflict with the Law at the Children's Social Protection Home in Cirebon City

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Abstract

This research aims to describe an alternative model of assisting children in conflict with the law at the Cirebon City Children's Social Protection Home. The research was conducted in Cirebon City in 2022-2023. This study uses a qualitative method. Research subjects include social workers, children in conflict with the law and parents or guardians. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis uses inductive. The inductive thinking process is starting from a specific problem to a general one so that it can produce conclusions based on the data obtained. Data validity using triangulation. The research results concluded that an alternative model of assisting children in dealing with the law is carried out through social rehabilitation. The stages of social rehabilitation include initial approach activities, disclosure and understanding of problems, preparation of problem solving plans, implementation of problem solving, evaluation, termination and referral as well as further guidance and coaching. The implementation of social rehabilitation is adjusted based on prior agreement with the parties concerned. Handling of children in conflict with the law is carried out by companions, both professional social workers and social welfare workers. Accompanying children in conflict with the law must be carried out in accordance with existing procedures and regulations. Guidance and service activities for children in conflict with the law are in accordance with the schedule created by the Cirebon City Children's Social Protection House.

Keywords: *Children in conflict with the law, social rehabilitation*



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INTRODUCTION

Children are a gift that has been given by God Almighty to parents so that they can be cared for as good children. Children need protection and attention so that children's basic rights can be guaranteed. Among children's basic rights that must be fulfilled is protection from various acts of violence and discrimination. This action can be carried out by parties closest to the child. Therefore, optimal protection for children is very necessary. It turns out that a safe and peaceful life for children has not been fulfilled in Indonesia. Among them is because there are still many crimes in society. Crime causes various problems that have negative impacts. This happens when society allows any means to get everything it wants. Even today, many children are vulnerable to committing crimes. This is because all goals are achieved. Crimes committed by children are better known as delinquency. Various deviant child behaviors are categorized as delinquency. This is because children's thinking patterns are still immature, their emotional state is still unstable and the environment around where children live greatly influences delinquency. So parental supervision is necessary.

Child crimes can be classified into ordinary crimes, crimes involving assault, serious crimes, and special crimes. Child crime can be caused by two factors, internal and external. Internal factors include age, gender, and the child's position in the family. External factors include education, relationships and mass media. These two factors can place children in legal problems as victims, suspects and witnesses. This can happen when children are unable to filter and strengthen their own faith and lack parental supervision. When a child falls into legal trouble, he must be held accountable for his actions in court. Apart from that, the children receive counseling, rehabilitation and legal assistance. This is in the best interests of the child. Apart from these two factors, social and cultural influences can influence children's criminal behavior. Protection and supervision of children occurs mainly in the family environment. Because children first grow up in a family environment. Therefore, the family must fulfill its responsibilities well. Children also experience social interaction in the school and community environment, so that this environment also has a significant impact. In the school environment, teachers have full responsibility for children.

Article 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 states: "The implementation of child protection is based on Pancasila and the principles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including non-discrimination, survival and development, and respect for children. "In the context of this article, child protection is one of the human rights that must be

guaranteed. Guarantees for child protection are regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014. Furthermore, protection must be based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Because their children will be the nation's next generation. Therefore, it is hoped that the nation's next generation will be born with quality, noble character and prosperity.

Factors causing child crime in Indonesia include various types of information, including negative content such as pornography and online games. Technology and information are developing rapidly and are easily accessible, making children more vulnerable to harmful influences. Thanks to highly transparent information, children can easily access information without parental supervision. Children at a critical age are given devices in the form of mobile phones. Children can access all information anytime and anywhere. Children's endless curiosity makes them try new things that they don't know yet. This causes children to engage in a variety of positive and negative behaviors. If the child's various behaviors are in line with positive thinking, then the actions taken will be in line with the child's thoughts. However, if a child's behavior is not in line with positive thinking, then his behavior tends to be negative. Children's negative behavior that does not match their beliefs and filters is more likely to get them into trouble with the law (ABH).

Handling children in conflict with the law (ABH) is of course different from handling adults. Handling of children must not be retributive or retaliatory, but must be restorative justice because children are still in the development stage (Wenzel, Okinoto, Norman T & Michael J, 2008). In this regard, Law number 11 of 2012 opens up great opportunities for implementing diversion or diversion of child cases so that restorative justice efforts can be realized (Detrick, Abel, Berger, Delon & Meek, 2008).

The problem of children dealing with the law is a very serious problem, both in terms of the quantity and quality of the problem. Based on data from the Cirebon City Social Service's children's social protection home, in 2021-2023 there were 106 children in conflict with the law (RPSA, 2021-2023).

Children are in conflict with the law due to or objective conditions that surround the child and his environment. Children who violate the law always have the right to be protected from search to trial. Support can be provided by a lawyer, psychologist or social worker. It is natural that childhood delinquency can stimulate various efforts to improve social reintegration. These efforts are carried out by organizations under the auspices of the Social Service through various programs implemented, including support for children in conflict with the law. Support is provided in the best interests of the child. Mentoring runs well without intimidation and discrimination. ABH support must be carried out

professionally and in accordance with applicable regulations. Assistance can be provided through social reintegration. This is so that children can become involved in social life again after experiencing problems. In connection with this, in Indonesia there is a need to protect, monitor and support children both in the family, at school and in the community. This encouraged researchers to conduct in-depth research regarding alternative models of assisting children in conflict with the law at the Cirebon City Children's Social Protection Home

METHOD

The research was conducted at the Children's Social Protection Home, the technical implementation unit of the Cirebon City Social Service. Regarding social situations, researchers can observe in depth the activities of children in dealing with the law and social workers in providing this assistance. Data sources can be obtained through social workers, ABH, parents/guardians as well as various data from related Children's Social Protection Houses or the internet. Determining the data source for the people interviewed was carried out purposively, that is, it was chosen with certain considerations and objectives.

The type of research in this research is descriptive qualitative. In this case the researcher acts as a research tool, including a data collection tool. Therefore, the main research tool is the researcher himself. The selection of information providers in this research are people who clearly know the characteristics of children in conflict with the law (ABH), guidelines for assisting ABH through LPKS and an understanding of the juvenile criminal justice system (SPPA) in Law Number 11 of 2012, especially social workers, parents and ABH as victims, perpetrators or witnesses.

The data that will be used in this research consists of two categories, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data relates to data obtained directly from the object to be studied (resources or informants). In this research, primary data can be obtained through interviews with social workers, children in conflict with the law and parents/guardians. Secondary data relates to data obtained from certain agencies or institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency, Departments, and others. Secondary data for this research can be collected by reviewing various articles, documents, magazines, statistical data and legal regulations related to children in conflict with the law (ABH).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the characteristics of children in conflict with the law (ABH) can be seen from the criminal acts they commit. A child is classified as delinquent if antisocial tendencies appear to be so high that the authorities are forced to take

action against him, in the sense of detaining him and isolating him. Child criminal behavior found in Cirebon City, namely: sexual intercourse, beatings, drugs, theft and brawls.

Intercourse

This criminal act was initially carried out between the perpetrator and the victim who loved each other (dating), until finally they had problems with the law. Environmental factors that cause this are economically disadvantaged families and a lack of love from the family. The cause of other criminal acts is also because of very easy accessibility. For example, often viewing pornographic images/films that are accessed via cellphone. As stated by informant K below.

"I've seen it on my cellphone so I'm curious to do it." (K, January 2023). Uncontrolled friendship between men and women causes them to commit these acts. This is reinforced by the fact that his parents often leave him, which gives him greater opportunities to commit these acts in his rented house. Lack of community control could be the cause, because society already considers this problem normal (permissive).

Beating

This beating takes the form of a child's behavior that harms another child by being hit. In this case, the child was forced to spend one night at the police station because of a beating. While looking down, MR said:

"At first I was rolling with my friends, then I ran into someone who was wearing clothes that weren't the same as our group, then I joined in hitting that person." (MR, April 2023).

Due to this incident, the victim's parents did not accept it and took the matter to court. The results of the police investigation showed that it was recommended that the victim and perpetrator be resolved amicably. If we look further, this child does not go to school in his daily life. Parents' lack of attention because they are busy earning a living makes children uncontrolled, resulting in criminal acts occurring.

Theft

Theft is a form of behavior by children who take other people's goods without the owner's permission, so that the owner of the goods feels disadvantaged by his actions. The reason why children commit theft is because of the habit of staying up late and invitations from their friends. so that when there is an opportunity for children to commit theft, as MW said below:

"Because I needed money for snacks and there was an opportunity to take things and invite friends to steal." (MW, April 2022).

The causal factor for committing theft is the opportunity and invitation from friends to commit theft. So this group of children was arrested and handed over to the police.

Brawl

A situation where children confront and fight with other children who are considered enemies, resulting in a brawl. This criminal behavior is carried out in groups. There are many reasons why children fight between groups or between students. This research found that the reason why children engage in brawls is because they cannot refuse their friends' invitations, as stated by AS:

"Well, sir, I was invited by a friend to hang out at night, then a friend of mine from WA invited me to a fight, I joined in with my friend." (USA, February, 2023)

At first his friend asked him to play, but then it turned out he was invited to a fight. Another motivation for brawling is a form of solidarity among friends, even if the friend being helped makes a mistake. The biggest concern in child protection measures is child development, so that children can grow and develop well. If children are well protected, they will create a quality generation that the nation and state will need in the future. ABH is a social problem that does not only affect children, but there are many causes that make children commit crimes. The assessment is divided into three groups, namely the child's developmental needs, parenting capacity and family and environmental factors (Holland, 2004). Personal, family and social environmental factors are the causes of delinquency, the transactional model introduces transactions between individual children and many relationships and contexts that influence development (Davies, 2011).

The Cirebon City Social Services Children's Social Protection House is one of the Technical Implementation Units prepared to provide social treatment and rehabilitation for Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH). ABH handling can be carried out by companions, especially professional social workers and social welfare workers. Assistance for ABH can be provided through social rehabilitation. Social rehabilitation aims to ensure that children can adapt again and interact well in the community. Apart from that, children can develop their various potentials and skills. ABH assistance is proof of protection from the Government so that all children's rights are guaranteed. Assistance for ABH can be provided through social rehabilitation. Stages of social rehabilitation services include:

1. Initial approach

Initial approach refers to initial assessment activities. The approach must be non-violent. Activities that social workers can carry out at this stage include

consultations with affected parties. This consultation aims to prepare the socialization of service programs to local communities, program target groups or influential groups. After the socialization process, social workers can evaluate the public works socialization process. In addition, social workers can identify potential beneficiaries, motivate them, make agreements and look for potential beneficiaries, as well as identify service facilities and infrastructure. The social worker's approach to relationships with affected communities becomes more intimate.

2. Disclosure and understanding of problems

The biggest concern in child protection measures is child development, so that children can grow and develop well. If children are well protected, they will create a quality generation that the nation and state will need in the future. ABH is a social problem that does not only affect children, but there are many causes that make children commit crimes. The assessment is divided into three groups, namely the child's developmental needs, parenting capacity and family and environmental factors (Holland, 2004). Personal, family and social environmental factors are the causes of delinquency, the transactional model introduces transactions between individual children and many relationships and contexts that influence development (Davies, 2011). There are four things that cause children to commit acts in conflict with the law.

First, the child's lack of education, especially moral education, is very important in forming the child's character. Schools are very important for children, because schools provide a meaningful influence and are every child's right (Ward & Birgden, 2007) which must be fulfilled. Second, family factors are very important for child development because if we look at ABH data, one of the causes is family factors. Family is the first social environment for children. It is in the family environment that children begin to form perceptions, both about things outside themselves and about themselves. Apart from that, in the family sphere, parents play the main role in caring for, guiding and helping direct children to become independent and behave in accordance with the values and norms that apply in society. Remembering that childhood and adolescence are important periods in the process of physical, mental and psychosocial development. Childhood and adolescence are also often said to be a period of instability and a period of searching for identity, this is where the important role of parents lies (Suharto et al, 2015).

In social learning theory, children will carry out the process of modeling the behavior of their parents. If parents provide examples of polite, warm and other good behavior, then it is likely that children will have the same behavior. Likewise, if parents have rude behavior, like yelling, are lazy and other bad

behavior, then it is very likely that children will imitate this nuruk behavior (Yudhi, 2019).

The family becomes a problem solver, there are seven intervention models that can be developed (Hook, 2008). Family economics can result in poor parenting so that children develop their own character which is different from the norms of society in general and ultimately face the law. Many perpetrators of delinquency originate from cases of violence in the family (Bailey, 2010). This research views the family as an effective approach in the child welfare system (PerLee-Lange, 2010). Third, peers are an important thing to pay attention to because peers have a very big influence on children, this influence can even be bigger than their own family. Peers are people with the same age or maturity level (Santrock, 2009). Fourth, the community environment is very important for children's development. In many cases, the community actually rejects cases of ABH and other cases of child problems. Public awareness of child protection is quite high, so children must be protected and nurtured so that they grow and develop according to their age. One of the best approaches to preventing various aggression problems in the future is to intervene early (Woolfolk, 2009). In other problems, drug use will cause children to commit criminal acts (Leukefeld, Gullotta, & Gregrich, 2011). ABH problems cannot be separated from problems in the surrounding environment. Without ignoring other approaches, researchers use a social-ecological perspective when developing a community-based approach model without ignoring other approaches.

3. Preparation of a problem solving plan

The third stage is problem solving planning. Problem solving planning is the process of developing goals and problem solving activities. It also determines various resources such as methods, technology, infrastructure, and time required. This is so that the goal is achieved. The goal is for ABH to help themselves.

At this stage, social workers can plan problem-solving activities with ABH in terms of guidance, community development and advocacy. The guidance referred to is in the form of physical, psychosocial, social, skills, community development, resocialization and advocacy. Activities related to physical guidance such as sports, gymnastics, health checks and treatment. This is done to meet ABH's physical needs. Psychosocial guidance is related to providing counseling services to ABH. This aims to enable ABH to overcome various existing obstacles. Apart from that, ABH can solve the social psychological problems faced. Social Guidance refers to activities for socialization, reintegration, protection and guidance of ABH. That way, ABH can interact well in social life and solve the various problems they face.

Community development guidance takes the form of providing information, knowledge, attitudes and skills to the community. This is so that people can interact well. Resocialization guidance takes the form of activities to prepare ABH to be able to socialize and adapt well to their family or community environment. With this, ABH can carry out its social functions. Advocacy guidance related to ABH protection. The protection in question can be through providing social assistance, insurance, case defense, and preventing abuse. Social workers can hold case discussions to plan solutions to ABH problems. After planning, social workers can socialize it to ABH and evaluate.

4. Implementation of problem solving

At this stage, there is the implementation of problem solving (intervention). This stage is the application of the problem solving plan to ABH in accordance with the plan that has been prepared. This activity takes the form of maintenance, providing motivation and mentoring to ABH. Motivation is also given to ABH in various guidance activities. With this, social workers can identify various problems or obstacles encountered by ABH in the rehabilitation process. Social workers can evaluate the problem-solving process.

5. Evaluation, termination and referral

At this stage, evaluation, termination and referral are carried out. Evaluation is related to the activity process which aims to determine the effectiveness of achieving ABH problem solving goals. Social workers can prepare designs and instruments for evaluating the results of rehabilitation services. After that, social workers can carry out evaluations and meetings to discuss rehabilitation results and prepare evaluation activity reports. Evaluation is carried out every three months. This is to improve the rehabilitation process in the future.

Termination is related to the process of terminating the rehabilitation relationship between social workers and ABH. At this stage, social workers plan termination activities, identify ABH readiness, carry out termination activities, and prepare termination activity reports. Referrals are related to the activities of designing, implementing, supervising, evaluating and compiling reports on referral activities for social welfare service programs. Social workers can carry out activities in the form of drafting ABH referral activities and then implementing them. Social workers can identify various problems encountered in referral activities. After that, the social worker can prepare a referral activity report.

6. Further guidance and coaching

The final stage is guidance and further coaching. Social workers can design further guidance and development activities for former ABH. After that, they can

carry out activities for former ABH either through social guidance and counseling, individual guidance and mentoring, coordination with the parties concerned, or providing business development assistance. Social workers can monitor the development of former ABH in social life. With this, social workers can identify the problems faced by former ABH. Each stage of the social rehabilitation service process is evaluated by social workers. This is to find out how effective rehabilitation services are for ABH and for the good of the future service process. The services ABH receives include providing motivation, guidance, counseling and therapy through social workers. Apart from that, social workers carry out outreach and service activities based on referrals from various parties, including the police, prosecutor's office, courts and correctional institutions.

CONCLUSION

An alternative model for assisting children facing the law at the Cirebon City Social Protection House is carried out through social rehabilitation. Based on the results of the research study, it can be concluded as follows: The social rehabilitation stage carried out includes the initial approach, disclosure and understanding of the problem, preparation of a problem solving plan, implementation of problem solving, evaluation, termination, and referral as well as further guidance and coaching. The implementation of social rehabilitation is adjusted to the initial agreement with the parties concerned. Handling of children in conflict with the law is carried out by companions, both professional social workers and social welfare workers, in accordance with existing procedures and regulations

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