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Changes in the Behavior of Children Facing the Law After Guidance from the Class II Special Child Development Institute (LPKA) Banda Aceh

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ABSTRACT

Children's behavior is basically very easy to change according to what they learn, both positive and negative. So in this case, coaching is needed as an effort to control the child's behavior to make the child even better. For Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH), it is hoped that after leaving the coaching institution they will be able to behave better and function socially in society. The discussion in this research focuses on finding changes in children's behavior in dealing with the law after coaching from the Class II Special Child Development Institute (LPKA) Banda Aceh. This research uses a qualitative approach using a phenomenological approach to see the process of changing children's behavior in dealing with the law when they are in society. Data collection was carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation. The research results show that ABH has received full guidance and supervision during training at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh and has experienced positive changes such as acting well and being active in society. However, after the training that children receive, most of them apply positive activities in life. Not only positive changes, negative things will come back from the child's character, and their behavior can even repeat itself due to external factors, especially a lack of guidance and control from the family. After the guidance from the LPKA for Children in Conflict with the Law is no longer under the authority of the LPKA, but the guidance will be continued by the Correctional Center.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation of the nation and the successors of the existing development struggle. Children's rights are part of the human rights contained in the 1945 Constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. From the perspective of national and state life, children are the future of the nation and the next generation of the nation's ideals, so every Child has the right to survive, grow and develop, participate, and have the right to protection from acts of violence and discrimination as well as civil rights and freedoms. Legally, every child must be protected because they are immature individuals physically, mentally, and socially. This position makes children very vulnerable to actions from adults. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), children are humans whose age is less than 18 years.

In the process of child growth, it is often found that there are deviations from behavioral attitudes among children caused by various factors. There is the influence of values in society as well as unstable thought patterns and the negative impact of world developments such as advances in science and technology which encourage children to get caught up in criminal acts. Children in conflict with the law (ABH) often do not understand the actions they have committed, this is what must be obtained in the form of special guidance for children. This coaching shapes the child's character into better behavior.

It is in this vulnerable position that children must be protected so if children are not protected it can be said to be violating their rights. ABH is a child who conflicts with the law, a child who is a victim of a crime that violates the rule of law. Children who conflict with the law are violators of rules or laws that have been established and are in

effect in society and can also harm society because they have caused commotion in the community (Harjanto, 2018).

In the context of positive law that applies in Indonesia, children who commit criminal acts must still be held accountable for their actions, because the perpetrators of criminal acts are still minors, and the law enforcement process is carried out specifically. This can be found in the law that specifically regulates juvenile justice, namely Law No. 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Courts which was changed to Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System. Therefore, children who are perpetrators of the law also need to protect their rights in obtaining guidance.

The Juvenile Justice Act states that correctional students must be placed in Juvenile Correctional Institutions separate from adults. Then in the Law on the Criminal Justice System for Children, children who are arrested must be placed in a special child service room, if there is no such service room in the area concerned, the child is entrusted to the Social Welfare Implementation Institution, abbreviated as LPKS. Meanwhile, the Children's Correctional Institution is known as the Special Children's Development Institution, hereinafter abbreviated as LPKA, which is a place where children serve their criminal term.

Deviant behavior or unlawful acts committed by each child are caused by factors outside the child. Therefore, various efforts to prevent and deal with child delinquency need to be carried out immediately. Every child who violates the law has been fostered by the Special Child Development Institute (LPKA) in Banda Aceh starting from the age of 15 years to 18 years. Since 2018 LPKA has occupied a new location where previously the institution was affiliated with the Class III Lhoknga (Adult) prison, therefore LPKA Class II in Aceh Province has become the only child development institution. In 2021 there will be 28 children at LPKA. Each child who has a case is generally involved in a different case, for example, children who commit drugs, theft, murder, and immorality. Immorality dominates the cases of children who receive guidance here. The length of punishment faced by children depends on each case experienced.

LPKA Class II Banda Aceh is one of the Technical Implementation Units (UPT) under the

auspices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights which has the main task and function of maintaining order and security for Correctional Students (Andik Pas) with a capacity of 24 people and has two Wisma Blocks with rooms. totaling six rooms, one multipurpose building, one prayer room, one guard post, one kitchen, and one main building. Meanwhile, all of the residents of Correctional Students (Andikpas) are male. The formation carried out at LPKA applies a foster parent pattern system, where each foster parent takes care of two or three foster children.

The forms of supervision carried out by the LPKA include supervising correctional students (Andikpas) during activities outside the homestead, supervising the cleanliness of the office environment, monitoring the entry of prohibited goods and objects, and then carrying out trolling and active monitoring of the security and security forces for 24 hours. The LPKA also provides coaching penalties for every *Andik* who commits violations and supervises any activities that take place in the main office building, kitchen, isolation, multi-purpose building, prayer room, and the *Andikpas* guesthouse.

This research focuses on problems that occur in changes in children's behavior after coaching. After the students were coached by the LPKA, research results showed that the children experienced positive and negative character changes caused by various factors. The students focused on this research will be free in 2022 and 2023. The cases experienced by these students are different, such as cases of child protection and theft.

Based on the results of interviews with two children who experienced legal problems in cases of immorality and theft at LPKA, it was stated that the protection system provided in handling children in conflict with the law had been implemented correctly. Especially in terms of the coaching, guidance, supervision, and care system for children at LPKA which has been fully implemented strictly and well. In terms of the coaching steps implemented at LPKA for children, they have experienced very big changes, especially in their daily behavior, such as the five daily prayers, healthy living, getting up regularly, and so on, then there have also been several changes in their nature. changes such as being more obedient and disciplined.

METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is used to obtain in-depth data, data that contains actual data, and definite data is a value behind the visible data (Sugiyono, 2018). This research was carried out at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh. The research was carried out in 2023. The methods used to collect data were observation, interviews, and documentation. The research subjects in this study were 12 people consisting of the head of LPKA, staff, ABH who were free, parents of ABH, and the community. Qualitative data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman model, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to data sources from the Banda Aceh Class II Special Development Institute for Children (LPKA) in 2023, the development programs carried out include:

Table 1. The Development Programs at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh

No.	Activity	Activity
1	Educational Development	Package A Package B Package C
2	Development of Scout Skills	Welding, batik, music (guitar band, singing), dance, handicrafts, fisheries, plantations, automotive, carpentry, and workshops
3	Islamic Religious Development	Recitation, Iqra', Tausiah. Christian: Devotional
4	Sport	Morning exercise, Futsal, takraw, volleyball, feather badminton, table tennis, etc.

There are four coaching programs carried out at LPKA Banda Aceh. The education development program is classified into three packages, namely package A for elementary school children, package B for middle school children, and package C for high school children. The skills coaching at LPKA is focused on children according to their preferred skills. This coaching is carried out regularly once a

week on Thursdays. Religious training is carried out every Friday and Saturday regularly, and sports activities are carried out on Sundays if ABH has no other activities to fill the free time to exercise.

Table 2. Forms of Child Crime at LPKA Banda Aceh

No.	Crime
1	Theft (shoplifting, empty house, pickpocketing)
2	Theft with violence/threat of violence (bullying, mugging)
3	Obscenity against people under 18 years of age
4	Obscenity against people over 18 years of age
5	Rape of persons under 18 years of age
6	Rape of people over 18 years of age
7	Use of narcotics
8	Hurting other people (fights/beatings)
9	Injuring other people to the point of death (fighting/beatings)
10	Killing other people in a planned manner

From the table above, it can be explained that there are forms of criminal acts committed by Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH), of the ten forms of cases the dominant ones are committed by children, namely cases of theft, sexual abuse, and use of narcotics.

Children's behavior is basically very easy to change according to what they learn, the formation of this behavior can be either positive or negative. So in this case, coaching is needed as an effort to control the child's behavior to make the child even better. Changes in behavior are not entirely determined by the success of the authorized institutions but are also determined by other, more dominant factors, namely environmental factors.

Children's behavior in dealing with the law (ABH) during the coaching period experiences various changes. These changes are very significant conditions for children, and the services provided by LPKA are running as desired. The form of change in student behavior at LPKA has experienced positive changes, but coaching and supervision have been carried out routinely during the coaching period.

The service aspects provided by LPKA start from guidance, supervision, and education to change children's behavior as desired. The form of

guidance provided by the Institute is work guidance to Andikpas such as welding, batik making, automotive, carpentry, and workshops. The form of

supervision carried out by officers is supervising teaching and learning activities and supervising Andikpas' independence activities.

Table 3. The names of ABH after free training in 2022-2023

No.	Name	Age	Address	Case	Entry-Free
1	RJ	16 years	Aceh Besar	Murder	2022-2023
2	MI	17 years	Aceh Besar	Murder	2022-2023
3	SM	17 years	Aceh Besar	Theft	2022-2023
4	RF	17 years	Aceh Barat	Immoral	2022-2022
5	AQ	17 years	Bireun	Theft	2022-2022

The table above explains that in this study the author took a sample of children who were free to see the changes in *Andikpas'* behavior after receiving services at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh. The children taken were five children who were released from 2022 to 2023, domiciled in Aceh Besar, West Aceh, and Bireun, who were serving criminal sentences in different cases.

In this research, it explains the changes in children's behavior after coaching at LPKA Class II Banda Aceh which was carried out by the five samples of children above. It can be concluded that children with criminal cases who were educated at LPKA have experienced positive changes such as being active in community activities, both social and social activities. religion. However, regular coaching, mentoring, and supervision by institutional procedures have been carried out to restructure the life that children lead during the coaching period. However, in reality, the efforts given and implemented are not enough just to be carried out by the LPKA but there must be strict control by the family, this has a big influence, because the family is required to provide full advice and education to increase changes in the child's behavior.

Activities in the external environment that children go through are not far from bad behavior. During post-coaching, of course, most of these children lack the deterrent effect that has been given by the Institution, and even previous bad behavior will recur over time due to internal and external factors. So, in this case, it is very necessary to provide further guidance for Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) which is carried out both from the external environment such as family, school, and community as well as carried out by government institutions, namely LPKA Class II Banda Aceh.

Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) are part of society so special attention is needed in handling them. Basically, children have the right to special protection and must have opportunities guaranteed by law to enable them to develop themselves. Children who have been punished for criminal acts, they are required to guide an educational effort, both formal and non-formal, which is carried out in a planned manner to help self-development.

Child development is a holistic process. Therefore, children need strong physical, psychological, and mental readiness to carry out all coaching activities. In this case, form a Special Children's Development Institution (LPKA) as a place for children to serve their criminal term. LPKA is obliged to carry out education, skills training, guidance, and other provisions for children by statutory provisions.

The Correctional Center plays a very important role in carrying out post-coaching guidance and supervision of ABH. BAPAS as the implementer of the Correctional System outside the Correctional Institution which uses social work methods as a coaching method. BAPAS has a more specific function, namely providing special guidance outside correctional institutions. Correctional Center technical officers are required to prepare Community Litigation Reports and also provide guidance to correctional clients.

According to Law No. 12 of 1995, Article 6 paragraph (3) states that the guidance carried out by BAPAS is carried out for ABH who are children of the state and one of them is a child of a convicted person with conditions which in this case in the SPPA Law are guidance carried out outside the institution which also includes supervision. towards children who are in institutions, in this case, prisons or LPKA.

The Correctional Center assists ABH starting at the stage where the child is detained and suspected of committing an unlawful act, at the same time that investigators begin to prepare the Investigation Report (BAP). Litmas is also directly created by the Judicial Review (PK) and the Community Guidance Assistant (APK). Supervision is defined as the process of monitoring activities to ensure that all organizational activities are carried out as planned and at the same time it is also an activity to correct and improve if deviations are found that will interfere with achieving goals. Further guidance is carried out after the implementation of the first guidance, correctional students are guided by the Community Corrections Center (BAPAS).

CONCLUSIONS

The five ABH samples who received full guidance and supervision and carried it out as a routine during their sentence at LPKA have experienced positive changes. However, after the training that children receive, most of them apply positive activities in life. Not only positive changes, negative things will come back from the child's character, and their behavior can even be repeated due to external factors, especially a lack of guidance and control from the family. Changes in negative behavior after coaching towards ABH require full guidance. The strategy for further post-coaching guidance is carried out by BAPAS in collaboration with LPKA which plays a role in carrying out guidance and supervision of ABH who use social work methods as a coaching method. This guidance is personality recovery which includes psychological, and spiritual, while the restoration of independence includes the child's soft skills. BAPAS does not provide further guidance without the parents of the child concerned requesting it from BAPAS themselves.

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