



Anxiety Description of Social Workers in Assisting Children in Conflict with the Law

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the anxiety of social workers and determine the type of anxiety in social workers in assisting ABH. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The results of the author's study found that: 1) the description of anxiety in social workers in assisting children in dealing with the Law found that one social worker in the social service office in fifty cities with the initials AA had three aspects of anxiety, namely behavioral aspects, cognitive aspects, and magical aspects. On the other hand, social workers with the initial Y only have one part of stress: behavioral. Furthermore, 2) the type or form of anxiety for social workers in assisting children in dealing with the Law, it was found that one social worker at the social service office in fifty cities had a type of social worker anxiety with the initial Y having mild anxiety.

Keywords: Anxiety Picture, Social Worker, Conflict

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INTRODUCTION

Children are one of the assets to move the nation forward. Children are also part of the citizens who must be protected because they are the nation's future generations who will continue the leadership of the Indonesian government (Abramov, 2019). The development of the times makes children's mindsets and manners decrease (Gultom dkk., 2022). There are not a few cases of children as actors of crime in this day and age. The rate of child delinquency that continues to increase yearly is due to several factors (Hendra dkk., 2022; Sanusi dkk., 2022). One of these factors causes children to be trapped in criminal cases and eventually have to face the Law, including parents who pay less attention to children, circumstances that require children to meet the needs of life, or even the search for identity (Susanto dkk., 2022; Yul Fanani dkk., 2022). Some of the factors that cause delinquency in this child always make the child fall into unwanted things. If there is no warning or strict action given to the child involved in the

failure, it will cause the child to be further involved in the delinquency (Zakaria dkk., 2022). This is one of the reasons why a child will do even further so that he does not commit a criminal act (Abbas, 2020).

Cases of violence among minors/children facing the Law (ABH) are also common in Indonesia, especially in the fifty-city districts we saw in 2020; there are as many as 60 cases (Curran, 2019). These cases are either in the form of child victims of obscenity or children victims of sexual violence, children who misuse narcotics, children who get physical violence treatment from parents, and so on.

In an initial interview that researchers conducted with persons (Social Workers) about ABH (Children Facing the Law), pesos said that the child referred to here is from the child still in his mother's womb until he is 18 years old. And this is also explained in the law perlinndunganAnakk Nomor 35 of 2014. This Law is an amendment to law Number 23 of 2012 previously, while the content of Law NO 35 of 2014 is that children are a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb.

Children and their environment are inseparable from the positive and negative impacts that children will receive (Anand, 2018). Starting from the family environment, closest neighbors, the school environment, and the surrounding area's culture affect the next child's thoughts and actions. The state has done a lot to create an environment which is suitable for the child even though the implementation is not as easy as desired (Bang, 2018; Bernacki, 2020). Children and their environment are inseparable from the positive and negative impacts that children will receive. Starting from the family environment, closest neighbors, the school environment, and the cult surrounding the area's culture affect the next child's thoughts and actions.

The state has done a lot to create a suitable environment for the children, dren even though its implementation is not as easy as desired (Alamri, 2020). One of them is the willingness of the State to protect children who face the Law (ABH), namely by starting the implementation of Law No. 11 Th. 2012 on August 1, 2014. There are significant changes in the context of child protection, especially for child victims and witnesses other than, of course, against the perpetrator's child; with the Law, it is hoped that children related to legal issues of their normative rights such as education and health can still be enjoyed. The environment seems to directly affect the behavior of children, especially the children of perpetrators; not a few children involved in legal problems come from a background that is not good for children's growth and development (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014:20)

Sakti Peksos is a child social welfare worker and is usually selected and appointed by the Directorate of Children's Social Welfare and his duties as a companion to implement the Children's Social Welfare Program. In terms of teacher care or handling of children, Sakti peksosovercomes the problems faced by children with families and provides various resources both at the individual, family, community, and community levels, as well as organizations (Haza dkk., 2022).

Individu has a variety of needs that must be met in his life. One of the fulfillment of these needs is to work because by working, he will get income to finance his living needs. However, obtaining a job that is as expected is not as easy as one might think because there are many obstacles and challenges encountered both from within oneself and from outside, which makes it difficult to achieve this. The magic of pesos is one job with risks and threats that worry its workers.

Every human being must have a sense of anxiety, anxiety, etc. According to Harlock (in Ali & Amin, 2022), Anxiety is a form of feelings of worry, anxiety, and other unpleasant emotions. The characteristics of anxiety, according to Nevid (Bender, 2019), are physical characteristics, namely, usually the limbs become cold, and feel weakness in the body or Matthew taste, feel the choked esophagus and sweaty hands so that they are complex and moist and feel lightheaded or even fainting. Behavioral characteristics give rise to avoidant behavior and cognitive factors, namely feeling worried about something and fear will occur in the future, feeling something that threatens him both by others and the conditions faced.

This anxiety can also be experienced by anyone, including Sakti pesos (social worker); in an initial interview conducted by researchers with the fifty-city social service pesos magic from September 15 to October 30, 2020, the researcher asked if pesos felt anxious when accompanying abh children, so pesos answered anxiously because he was afraid of making the wrong decision, and ppesosalso admitted that his head was dizzy after facing a case of ABH children, agitated, nervous and sometimes sweating (Arifin, 2020). This anxiety can arise because it is triggered by specific situations and conditions that make you uncomfortable.

The phenomenon of children facing the Law, according to data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) of the North Sumatra region (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014), “recorded that throughout 2012 as many as more than 300 children faced the Law, while for all of Indonesia it was calculated that there were 4,000-5,000 children related to the Law (Al-Salem, 2020). On average, they are in their teens with a background from low economic families’s and it is estimated that from year to year, the number will increase even more. If this problem is not addressed immediately, it is feared that it will create a more conflict problem”.

According to the results of the first observations that researchers made at the social service of the fifty cities district from September 15 to October 30, 2020, during the internship, they were socially served (Aspbury-Miyanishi, 2022). During this internship, researchers several times went to accompany the magic pesos (among) (Alsharbi, 2021), researchers saw so many cases of children facing the Law found in the field such as killing other Karen girlfriends, issues of sexual violence (obscenity) experienced by min,ors, and the perpetrators sometimes from within the family environment, neighbors and others, online sexual abuse (through social media) (Asbulah, 2019), cases of diversion about traffic accidents and resulting in the death of the victim and the one who crashed is a minor, this diversion can only be made once in a lifetime. Diversion is the elimination of illegal minors by conducting negotiations

/deliberations between the two sides of the family, both perpetrators and victims, accompanied by persons as representatives of the social service, police, fathers, P2TP2A (Integrated Women and Children Service Center), and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Ministry of Law and Human Rights) (Amrina dkk., 2021).

Based on the observations above, it can be seen that there are a lot of cases faced by the magic of pesos, and there is also a diversion. As previously explained that diversion can only be made once in a lifetime. The points mentioned above must be handled by the pesos magic and have a significant risk because this significant risk causes a sense of worry and anxiety fopersonpeksos magic.

If persons make the wrong decision in accompanying children to face the Law, persons will receive sanctions/threats in the form of 2 years' imprisonment or a fine of 200 million. Based on the background above, the researcher took the initiative to conduct a study on the pesos of the fifty-city district social service entitled "Anxiety Picture in Peksos in Accompanying Children facing the Law (ABH) in the Fifty Cities District Social Service".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methods This research is qualitative descriptive research (Abowitz, 2010). The study subjects were two pesos magic people, one rehabilitation head, and two pesos mothers. The data collection techniques are interviews (Akhtar-Danesh, 2008), observations, and documentation (Creswell, 2014). Data analysis used data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The guarantor of the validity of the data used by researchers in this study is the triangulation of sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study discusses the picture of anxiety in persons accompanying children who face the Law in the social service of the fifty cities district andpesoss magic in this study is not a psychology graduate with five informants, namely two ppesosmagic people, one social rehabilitation head, and two pesos magic mothers. When feeling anxious, the individual feels uncomfortable or afraid or may have a suspicion of being overwritten when he does not understand why the threatening emotion occurs. Anxiety is an obscure and pervasive worry and has to do with uncertain and helpless squeezes. Based on the results of the research conducted, there are several indicators that researchers use in their study to obtain data in their collection, namely regarding the picture of anxiety in persons in accompanying children to face the Law in the social service of the fifty cities district, as follows:

Describes anxiety in persons accompanying children facing the law

Anxiety is "an unpleasant subjective experience of worry or tension in the form of anxious, tense, and emotional feelings that a person experiences. This anxiety is also a certain state of facing uncertain and uncertain situations to his ability to face the object" (Elihami & Agung, 2021).

According to Sigmund Freud (Abowitz, 2010), "anxiety is an important variable of almost all personality theories. As a result of conflicts that become part of the inevitable life, anxiety is viewed as a component of the main personality dynamics. Anxiety is the function of the ego to warn the individual about the possible arrival of danger so that there can be prepared an appropriate adaptive reaction". According to Konchitchki (2011), "Anxiety is when a condition arises in which a person complains about what happened to him, namely something bad that happened to him."

Gail W. Stuart (in Coyne, 2010) explains that anxiety/anxiety is an obscure and pervasive worry related to feelings of uncertainty and helplessness. Meanwhile, according to Syamsu Yusuf, anxiety (anxiety) is neurotic helplessness, insecurity, immaturity, and inadequacy in facing the demands of reality (environment), difficulties, and pressures of daily life. Kartini Kartono corroborated that anxiety is a form of insecurity plus concern for things that are not clear.

Based on the results of research conducted on several persons in the social service of fifty cities, namely how to deal with anxiety, how to overcome trembling in handling ABH cases, whether to experience nightmares after taking ABH cases, how to deal with feelings of guilt after handling ABH cases, and reasons why guilt can arise, what are the reasons that make it difficult to concentrate, when anxious the way of speaking becomes fast, what is the trigger to have a sense of avoidance when dealing with cases of ABH, in this case, according to Stuart he divides anxiety into three aspects, namely:

Behavioral Aspects include restlessness, trembling, surprised reactions, short speech, lack of coordination, prone to injury, withdrawing from interpersonal relationships, escaping from problems, avoidance, hyperventilation, and being very alert. Cognitive Aspects, including disturbed attention, poor concentration, the wrongness in giving judgments, preoccupation, thinking barriers, decreased perception, fieducedased creativity, decreased productivity, confusion, extreme alertness, self-awareness, loss of objectivity, fear of losing control, fear of visual images, fear of injury or death, flashbacks, and nightmares. The perspective aspects include being disturbed, impatient, agitated, tense, nervous, frightened, alert, worried, anxious, guilty, and shame (in Williamson, 2009).

Based on the above opinions, anxiety has behavioral, cognitive, and affective aspects. And based on the results of research that have been carried out in the social service of the fifty cities district on how the picture of pesos magic anxiety in accompanying children who face the Law, namely the magic pesos with the initials AA has a sense of concern with the above aspects when facing children who face hukum and is caused by sanctions and responsibilities that he must firmly hold, namely the sanction of 2 years in prison and a fine of 200 million.

This is by the results of the interviews that have been conducted that AA said he felt a feeling of uneasiness when facing or accompanying a child facing the Law; he also felt shaky feelings when attending ABH, had nightmares because of guilt after handling ABH, also felt feelings of guilt for separating the child from his parents even though he knew it was a kindness for the child, he also has difficulty concentrating, his

way of speaking when anxious has also become faster to come faster a feeling of wanting to avoid. While the magic of persons with the initials Y compared to terbalik with the magic of pesos AA, he does feel a sense of restlessness but only at the beginning of work, and he has no intention of anxiety when viewed from the above aspects.

Describes the type or form of anxiety in persons accompanying children who face the Law

The omnipresence arises from natural human emotions. Therefore some anxiety disorders are also related to emotional disorders. Most sciences say that emotions are made up of components, and all members are actualizations of affection. Affection is a variety of emotional states such as happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, enjoyment, etc (Ruslan, 2019).

Anxiety is a word that describes feelings of not being accessible, worried, and afraid. These conditions involve emotions and physical sensations we experience when we feel scared or nervous about something. Anxiety is natural in humans, namely nervousness, fear of maybe fear because of a job what else is a decision related to risk to our lives. This is the same as peksos' magic work, which has excellent dangers for himself, his future, and the future of the victims and perpetrators he handles.

The classification or type of anxiety, according to Stuart (in Hammond, 2022), is mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, and severe anxiety. Mild anxiety is related to tension in everyday life and causes a person to become alert and increases his sense of perception. Mild anxiety can motivate learning and generate growth and creativity characterized by being attentive, restless, and looking calm. Moderate anxiety can allow one to focus on an important issue and put aside the other so that one experiences selective attention, yet it can be directed. This moderate anxiety is like a decreased problem solving, starting to sweat, frequent pacing, frequent urination, and headaches. Severe anxiety, significantly reducing the land of one's perception. A person with severe anxiety tends to focus on something detailed and specific, as well as not being able to think about anything else, fear, withdrawal, lousy eye contact, and sweating profusely.

Based on the explanation above, it matches the results of the interview that the author did with the magic pesos about different types of anxiety, namely the magic of persons with the initials AA; he can make his concern a motivation for himself to solve the ABH case, what sudden headache if the victim and the perpetrator do not want to cooperate with the pesos magic, a sense of wanting to throw away little water before accompanying ABH, having a sense of alertness, a sense of restlessness in attending ABH, sweating, fear because this is related to the Law has risks in the future, and AA can still get along with others not withdrawing from his environment, not sweating excessively, AA panicking but can still be controlled. Meanwhile, the magic pesos with the initials Y are the opposite, but he also has a sense of restlessness even though he is only at the beginning of work and has a sense of alertness.

Hal is also by the observation that when AA accompanied ABH with a drug case, A sat near the perpetrator's mother and father, and there was also the perpetrator's

grandmother; A wrote what was conveyed by the perpetrator's family and occasionally asked the perpetrator's family and clasped his hands together after coming out of the perpetrator's house. A sweated and said that he was anxious when inside because the victim's parents spoke in an emotional tone. When A handled the ABH case at the Police Station, A sat down and occasionally put his body forward and put his hands together by grasping it, occasionally sweated and swept it with his hands, and sometimes talked to the person beside him to talk about what a good solution for both the victim and the perpetrator of the case. Based on the results of these observations, it has clearly shown that A is anxious.

Based on the statements of AA and Y, it can be concluded that AA has a moderate sense of anxiety while Y has a mild sense of dread; this can be seen from the type of anxiety expressed by Stuart.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that the author has conducted, namely about the gabaran anxiety in persons accompanying children facing the Law (ABH) in the social service of fifty cities districts, it can be concluded that:

The picture of anxiety in persons accompanying children facing the Law found that one person in the social service of fifty cities with the initials AA has three aspects of stress: behavioral aspects, cognitive aspects, and affective aspects. In contrast, person with initial Y only has one part of the concern, behavioral events. The type or form of anxiety in persons accompanying children facing the Law found that one person in the social service of fifty cities district has moderate pressure. In contrast, person with the initials Y has mild anxiety. conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.

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