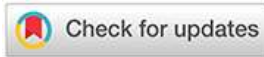


PARENTING PATTERNS OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS TO OVERCOME ANXIETY OF FOSTER CHILDREN IN LPKA CLASS I TANGERANG



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ABSTRACT

Children who get a criminal verdict and carry out sentences in LPKA will get various problems and cause anxiety in the process of interacting with individuals and groups of fostered children and officers. The anxiety felt by children in LPKA is due to the limitations and freedoms that are restricted and require time to adapt to their new environment. The condition of foster children whose space is limited has an impact on their psychology, which can cause anxiety. Children are sentenced to punishment not without cause but for the actions they have committed so that they serve their sentence in LPKA. The correctional officers, by using the parenting approach, will help foster children to accept the conditions that are being experienced and provide motivation for foster children to still have a spirit of life and try to improve themselves. Officers can play a role like parents to provide parenting to foster children through coaching and education undertaken by children while in LPKA, which will be able to affect the mental and psychological condition of children.

Keywords: Anxiety; Child; Correctional Officer



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INTRODUCTION

Globalisation has an influence on the process of child development, globalisation has an impact on children's education, where children will be faced with complex problems and dynamics of changing times. The rapid flow of communication, information and technology in every aspect of life (Amini et al., 2020). Globalization affects changes in children's character, the impact of organizations on children's moral character can be seen in moral decline, especially in promiscuity, drug and alcohol abuse and so on (Afrita & Yusri, 2022).

Children's deviant behavior can be seen in several aspects. Through the development of technology and media, introducing children to various conflicting cultures, values and lifestyles. This will have a negative impact on children's behavior, especially in terms of accepting foreign cultural influences, consuming inappropriate content, and being exposed to deviant behavior through the media (Fitria et al., 2020). Children as one of the creatures that are vulnerable and easily get negative influences from outside. As the next generation of the Indonesian nation, children need to be cared for, maintained, and protected in their survival (Syukur, 2021).

Based on the central SDP as of January 2024, there are 2,011 foster children and detainees throughout Indonesia. In LPKA Class I Tangerang there are 113 fostered children as of 23 February 2024. Children who get criminal judgments and carry out sentences in LPKA will get various problems and cause anxiety in the process of interacting with individuals and groups of foster children and officers. The anxiety felt by children in LPKA is due to the limitations and freedoms that are restricted and require time to adapt to their new environment. The condition of foster children whose space is limited has an impact on their psychology which can cause anxiety. Children are sentenced to punishment not without cause but the actions they have taken so that they serve their sentence in LPKA (Putrayanda, 2021).

The existence of a mindset and limited freedom from foster children will have an impact on their mental health. The anxiety experienced by fostered children due to experiencing culture shock conditions that are very different from the outside world, where initially children feel freedom in accepting their rights as humans who interact with fellow humans without being limited in their space, this can cause children to feel excessive fear because it takes time to adjust to the environment at LPKA.

Parenting according to Jerome Kagan (Fikriyah et al., 2022) is a number of decisions regarding socialisation of children that can be made by parents and caregivers with the intention that children are able to take responsibility and contribute to their participation as members of society. children's lives to achieve optimal development. According to Baumrind (Etikawati et al., 2019) states that there are four types of parenting towards children including authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved.

In LPKA, the role of parents is replaced by correctional guardians Correctional guardians are very important in overcoming the anxiety of foster children through parenting by officers will have a major positive impact on the survival of children.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Parenting

Parenting according to Jerome Kagan is a number of decisions regarding the socialization of children that can be made by parents and caregivers with the intention that children are able to be responsible and contribute to their participation as members of society (Fikriyah et al., 2022). Parenting can be seen from an ecological perspective, which includes the survival of children who can change in line with the times (Etikawati et al., 2019). In an ecological perspective, parents play an important role in providing parenting and being the child's closest environmental system (microsystem), parenting lies under the influence of a broad environmental system such as the values that exist in life and the culture that exists in society. Aumrind in Etikawati et al., (2019) introduced the concept of parenting known as tripartite typology using authoritarian, authoritative and permissive methods then by Maccoby & Martin there are four types in the form of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved.

Anxiety

Freud in Rusyidi (2015) revealed that anxiety is a human reaction caused by something dangerous and individuals cannot overcome it. Dangers caused from outside will result in realistic anxiety, and dangers that hit feelings (consciousness) will result in moral anxiety. There are three types of anxiety including, reality anxiety, which is fear caused by situations that are dangerous from outside and can threaten the condition of the soul. Neurotic anxiety occurs due to a conflict between instinctual and reality which results in emotional instability, negative behavior, and feelings of guilt. Moral anxiety is anxiety that arises when a person commits an offense against moral norms or principles held by the individual.

Children in Conflict with the Law

Under Law No. 11/2012, children in conflict with the law are aged 12 (twelve) to 18 (eighteen) years, at this age they have entered the adolescent stage. At this age, children need moral reasoning as a guide to find their identity, develop personal relationships, and avoid conflicts that occur at the age of transition (Fardian & Santoso, 2020). Children in conflict with the law must be given protection by the state, where the state must provide legal protection in resolving cases experienced by children with a restorative justice approach and diversion. The SPPA Law specifically explains that children involved in criminal acts are categorized into three, namely child victims, perpetrators and child witnesses.

METHOD

Qualitative research methods are methods used to explore and understand the motives of individuals and groups of people who experience humanitarian or social problems. The stages in qualitative research include important things such as collecting data in the form of questions asked to informants. After collecting data, the data is analysed through inference from general to specific, and then conclusions are drawn from the data. The final report results from qualitative methods will have a flexible structure (Creswell, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A correctional guardian is someone who provides assistance to foster children while serving a criminal period in LPKA, correctional guardians as a substitute for parents at home. In carrying out their duties, correctional guardians become a source of education and assist in shaping the personality and behavior of children. Parents in providing parenting to foster children in LPKA cannot run well because they are only given limited time and correctional guardians are very important in providing parenting to foster children.

As described in Baumrind's theory which explains parenting patterns, there are four parenting patterns carried out, namely, authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved. Based on the results of this study, there are three parenting patterns carried out by correctional guardians to foster children, namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive as explained below:

1. Permissive Parenting Pattern

Correctional guardians who have permissive parenting patterns, only provide minimal control, tend not to care about the parenting patterns given to foster children, and in interacting with foster children never give punishment to foster children tend to be friendly. then correctional guardians only rely on supervisory officers and enforcement of discipline (wasgakin) in the block, by providing inconsistent rules to foster children.

2. Authoritative Parenting Pattern

Correctional guardians who have an authoritative parenting pattern are parenting patterns that apply strict rules and strong emotional support to motivate foster children. Correctional guardians who apply this parenting pattern often give appreciation to the foster children they care for either in the form of praise or goods such as food or drinks when the children they care for experience positive changes in attitude. This authoritative parenting pattern provides optimal control to foster children and good communication with foster children. The communication carried out is a two-way communication where children actively participate in the interaction, train foster children independently while still paying attention to limits and supervision of the behavior of foster children, in conducting warm verbal communication, and show affection between correctional guardians and foster children so that there is balance. Then the authoritative parenting pattern will provide punishment to foster children if they commit an offence or do not obey the orders and rules that apply.

3. Authoritarian Parenting Pattern

In the Authoritarian parenting pattern, the correctional guardian strictly applies all the rules that apply in LPKA, the correctional guardian has the view that the foster children who are here have a lower position than the correctional guardian and the officers at LPKA. They enforce clear rules for foster children and expect to obey and follow the rules that are enforced. Correctional guardians who apply Authoritarian parenting will impose punishment or punishment in controlling the behaviour of fostered children and have a tendency to not be able to communicate well, when communicating correctional guardians only enter a few messages to fostered children and cannot receive input or complaints from fostered children. Correctional guardians who apply authoritarian parenting

expect that the children under their care can respect and obey the applicable rules.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The authoritative parenting pattern is a firm and clear approach in providing rules to foster children and is full of affection, a balance between strong control and supportive communication, and often provides motivation to foster children, foster children are also encouraged individuality by using two-way communication where foster children are active to interact and participate in the process of parenting patterns provided. The authoritative parenting pattern provides a combination of affection and rules. The fostered children will feel comfortable and safe. After all, they know the clear boundaries that will support the fostered children in overcoming their anxiety because they get help, are protected and are directed properly.

Based on the problems raised regarding the parenting pattern of correctional guardians to overcome the anxiety of foster children at LPKA Class I Tangerang, the author plans to create a program to reduce anxiety levels by conducting counseling and recreation. The program is implemented so that foster children get attention and can monitor their development of foster children, especially their psychological conditions, foster children who feel anxiety will have difficulty participating in coaching and running their lives will be disturbed, with conditions that are still immature will affect their growth and development while serving a criminal period in LPKA. PROKSI is an innovation to help fostered children who feel anxiety in serving a criminal period, this program is expected to help fostered children through counseling and recreation services provided to fostered children will have a positive impact so that they can reduce their anxiety levels and can follow the coaching program properly.

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