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THE ART OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Social work is a unique relief profession as unique as individuals, groups and societies. Social relations as the main media in performing the art of social work practice. The art of social work practice is an expression of intuition results that creates creativity in dealing with social problems. In this century, it is necessary to show a brand new model of social work practice along with the emergence of contemporary social problems. So that in the Indonesian context, a unique character and characteristic are needed. This journal is a literature review from various sources that aims to present the new concept of the art of social work practice in Indonesia. So far, the science of social work has not been sufficient in dealing with social problems. Here is the urgency and connection between science and the art of social work practice. Thus, the relationship between the two cannot be separated. Because, basically, within the practice of social work lies an art.

Keywords: art, social work practice, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Social problems and human life are like two sides of a coin, it has always existed as long as people live in the world. Although in essence no one wants it. Social problems arise from various reasons, both internal and external factors. These factors connect each other. So that, social problems are usually complex and unsolvable. Social problems have various dimensions, either economic, social, cultural, biological, psychological, spiritual, law and security.

According to (Taftazani, 2017) "This social problem is important to be studied especially by those who are directly related with social

activities, policy makers and those who examine them directly". So that when humans experience the social problems, the first thing to do is try to solve them. Because if it is abandoned, it can lead to the appearance of new problems which is more complex. Therefore, there are people who are able to solve it themselves and there are people who need the involvement other parties. Internasional Federation Social Work (IFSW, 2000) explaining

The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well being. Utilising theories of human behaviour and

social systems, social work intervenes at the points where people interact with their environments. Principles of human rights and social justice are fundamental to social work.

Social Work is a profession that encourages efforts to solve problems in human relations, social change, empowerment and liberation of humans, and improve society. In line with that, social workers have an important role in overcoming problems faced by humans. According to (Payne, 1991) "Social work is a professional help which is based on knowledge, skills and values in the field of social work practice".

Ather Opinion (Susilowati, 2017) said "Social workers have a function to provide services for individuals, families, groups, organizations and societies in the various conditions". In this context, social workers may have a very broad and varied role. In order to provide competent services, social workers need to have knowledges, values and skills. This framework creates a professionalism in performing practice. When it happens, it is such a compulsory to require art in carrying out the rescue profession. So that it is able to overcome the diversity, complexity, complicativity and uniqueness of social problems.

Social work in Indonesia, as a profession, has been involved a lot in handling social problems. Even so, it still needs to introduction and recognition from various parties. Because one of the challenges is its existence as a profession. This opinion was strengthened by (Darwis, 2016) who said "until nowadays, it still faces challenges in its existence aspect as a profession". Therefore, not many private sectors are involved in this field because they do not provide material benefits so that the role which should involve social workers is replaced by other professions or disciplines.

This condition is very concerning, because it will have an impact on the model of help received by clients. Including the relationship and boundaries between the client and the help provider who has defined signs. Social workers, indeed, cannot work alone but involve various other elements. In addition to involving community participation, for example, the State

must also exist and play a big role, particularly in policy issues and protection for social workers.

At the end of 2019 Law No.14 of 2019 concerning Social Workers as one of the instruments for administering social welfare in Indonesia was issued. Along its journey, the flow of globalization is getting more advanced and developing, so this profession is required to provide more implications according to its values, knowledge, skills and scientific disciplines that he or she owns. As stated (Taftazani, 2014) that "the implication of social work practice is to enrich the conceptual framework, give new awareness of the importance of paying attention to context, diversity locality, relativity of truth of knowledge, and other activities of human life".

These theories serve as a basis and reference for practice by applying social work methods and techniques. This is where the need for art in connecting theory with practice. The arts. The practice of social work encompasses the art of dealing with clients of all their variety and uniqueness. The art of communication, assessment, intervention and various other approaches that lead to the relief process.

As the results of the study by (Grady & Keenan, 2014) the debate about the science and art of social work is still ongoing until the present moment. The debate creates four categories, namely (1) the practice of social work is very relevant in today's world because it balances the art and science of social work, (2) a science-based approach, (3) the practice of social work does not leave the arts, and (4) applies local wisdom. practice as an instrument in linking the arts and sciences of social work.

Through its journey, the flow of globalization is getting more advanced and developing, so this profession is required to continue to provide implications according to its values, knowledge, skills and scientific disciplines. Based on this explanation, social workers have an important role in helping individuals, groups and communities to improve their social functioning and create the ideal social conditions.

In the social work practice so far, whether we realize it or not, there are a lot of direct service implementations of social work practitioners who practice wisdom (Skidmore,

1992) in its application. However, there is a few research that examines the art of social work practice; so that the literacy about art in social work practice is still very low. Meanwhile, the relationship between art in social work practice is difficult to be separated. However, the awareness to examine the relationship between art in social work practice in the field of social welfare has started growing. This is the urgency of this study, It tries to explore and study as well as describe how the art of social work practices in Indonesia. So that this research is expected to be able to add new insights and perspectives on the importance of art in social work practice, apart from knowledge, skills, and attitudes (values) in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

Types of research

The research method of the Art of Social Work Practices uses a literature study approach that is oriented towards previous research, journals, books and other literatures. According to (Danandjaja, 2004) the library research method is "a systematic scientific bibliographic method of research including the collection of materials, organizing and presenting data relating to the research objectives".

Research Steps

The steps in this study consist of four stages. The process carried out follows the opinion (Sari, 2020) as follows:

1. Collecting data on research topics from previous research, journals, books and related literature
2. Read and process data
3. Analyze from various readings
4. Conclude from the results of the analysis carried out

Generally, the steps above are a reference for researchers in writing, summarizing and analyzing various existing data sources. As for other technicalities, namely, preparing media and other assistive tools such as books, pens, laptops etc. is a separate requirement that can support the research process.

Data source

Data sources are fundamental in a study. The availability of data in accordance with the topic will facilitate the research process. This is confirmed by (Harahap, 2005) that "In looking for reading sources, a researcher must be selective because not all can be used as data sources". The data source used in this research is previous research in the form of articles in journals, books about social workers and KBBI. Literacy about the practice of social workers in Indonesia is still very low, so it becomes a challenge for researchers in finding related data.

Analysis Data Technique

Data analysis is an important part of literature study research. Errors in analyzing data will result in the conclusion of a study. The data analysis technique used in this study is content analysis. According to (Sofiah et al., 2020) content analysis is "an in depth discussion of the content of information". Content analysis in this study is conducting studies, comparing, criticizing previous research and providing new ideas about the art of social work practice.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Definition of Art

Art as a word comes from the Malay language which means smooth, soft, thin and small (KBBI, 2021). Art as a term for translating words in English, namely Art. Art itself means translated from the Latin word *ars*, artist (skill), showing any action that is done on purpose and have a specific purpose that refers to something beautiful (Dewantara, 2011)

Meanwhile (Bent-Goodley, 2015) said that "one definition of art is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination". Bent Goodley defines art as a human skill as a form of expression. This expression represents the imagination, experience and the results of the human mind in acting.

If it is viewed from the definition above, the word of art has experienced the development, not only being a term but also has other meanings. Despite showing nouns, art can also be interpreted as an action or a verb. Art as a

verb means skill in creating or developing a work.

This is confirmed by The Liang Gie (in Dewantara, 2011) who classifies art into four categories, namely, (1) Art as an ability, (2) Art as a human activity, (3) Art as a skill (4) Art as the creation of beautiful things. Art was originally part of social activity in the context of the relationship between humans and their cosmic environment. As it is seen from the socio-anthropological aspect, art is part of a cultural texture that manifests the philosophy symbols, religion, customs, morals, views or ways of life for a particular society (Dewantara, 2011).

The explanation above illustrates that art has an important role in weaving relationships between people. Both in case of communication, building relationships and things that require specificity in behavior. Especially in various environmental conditions, so that the adaptation and the adjustment towards humans are needed. Likewise, the practice of social work in the relief process requires an art. The following topic will be discussed the relationship between art and social workers as a helping profession.

The Practice of Social Work Art

The debate about the art and science of social work has been going on for a long time. The various views and argumentations from experts are very interesting to be read and studied. The scientific method and various logical reasoning have made it easier for researchers to understand. As a profession that continues to develop, this certainly enriches the scientific repertoire of social work, including in Indonesia.

According to (Bent-Goodley, 2015) "The art of social work has been conceptualized in different ways. It includes application of creativity, self expression and intuition". Bent is one of those involved in debating the views of art and science of social work. Therefore, in 2015 Bent wrote an article in a journal entitled The art and science of social work revisited: relevance for a changing world. In his writings Bent explains that the Art of Social Work has been conceptualized in different ways. Including how to apply creativity, self expression and intuition. Furthermore, Bent stated that the art of social

work practice is the result of creative thinking, life experiences and one's knowledge.

Referring to what Bent said in his writing that the art of social work practice is an innovative way of responding to problems faced by clients. It aims to make it easier for clients to understand and accept the services provided. Because every relief process, social workers require being able to approach a variety of unique clients.

In looking at the art of social work practice (Goldstein, 1999) states that "as and art, social work was described as a humanistic endeavour a narrative". Goldstein described the art of social work as the basis for a narrative approach to human relationships. Goldstein also describes the art of social work as a necessity in creating creativity.

Meanwhile, according to (Gray & Webb, 2008) who conducted the research before Samson said that "art is the means by which we create meaningful representatives of reality". Art in this case is interpreted as a representative means of understanding human reality. Understanding human or client reality can be manifested in a variety of innovative ways. This method can be measured by how far the depth of one's experience in understanding humans. Similar with Bent's opinion as explained in the previous paragraph.

Whereas, according to (Cornish, 2017) "the art of social work is conceptualized not as somethings of the social worker's making but rather as a collaborative and dynamic creativity in which worker and service user work in partnership to make a sense of a situation". The art of social work is conceptualized as creativity in collaborating to understand situations. Cornish assessed that collaboration or partnership is one of the main keys in performing social work practices. Hence, social work is not only about technical activities, but also a series of understandings in diagnosing cases based on relationships. This means that it involves various stakeholders who have relationships with clients.

Cornish's view and Samson have the similar opinion in understanding the art of social work, in the context of "relation". It can be seen as conveyed (Samson, 2015) when giving a lecture to the students "The realization that one of the

most essential ingredients for effective social work practice at all levels is that of the relationship". Even Samson emphasized with his continued expression, namely "The art and science of social work lie within this realm." He said that the ability to develop relationships with clients either directly or indirectly is an art. In this context, Samson also said that establishing relationships is one of the basics of social workers.

Apart from the above opinion (Boehm, 1959) also has the clearer perspective about the art of social work practice that "the social worker in the performance of his professional activities is an artist". He said that social workers in their professional performance are artists. An artist in this case is the implementation of his or her professional duties requires a strategy. So that the efforts made produce a creativity.

When the expert's explanation being analyzed, they do not have a significant difference in understanding the art of social work practice. Even though they have sentences with the different utterance one another, they contain the same meaning or definition. For example, in some of the above meanings, it would be found the words creativity, expression, intuition, life experience, and also relationships. As for understanding reality, researchers interpret it as a form of life experience process.

In addition, there is actually something interesting when exploring the definition of Bent Goodley. Cornish and Samsons understand that the art of social work is more focused on relationships. This means the ability to establish the best possible relationship in understanding the client's reality. Researchers describe it as external or outside the social worker. Meanwhile, Bent Goodley when defining the art of social work is more focuses on internal or within social workers. This is inseparable from the creativity, expression and intuition that social workers have in understanding clients.

Even though the researchers classified the two terms above, it does not mean that they are contradictory. It is precisely Cornish and Samson's view as an application form of Bent Goodley's thought. This means that a good relationship is the result of creative thinking in understanding the client's realities. Based on the study above, the researcher concluded that the

art of social work practice is an expression of the results of intuition that occur creativity in comprehending the reality.

The Art and Social Work Science

Social work as a professional service has a slogan to help the people to help themselves. This means that social workers are always in touch with clients as recipients of aid services. Clients in social work practice are not only aimed to individuals, but also to groups and communities. According to (Lisnawati et al., 2015) "Social Work is a profession that helps humans overcome their problems either as individuals, or as members of a group using human relations techniques".

The explanation above provides an overview of the targets who receive relief services. Social workers do not only pay attention to individuals, groups and families, but also society. This shows that clients in social work practice are very broad and varied.

The practice of social work has long been debated by practitioners in the field. So that the history of social work needs to show its existence as a profession. Along with the times and the needs in the field of social work are being discussed again. Some practitioners think that social work is a science, others say it is art and that combines both science and art. In this discussion, the researcher will not discuss the issue, but only shows the relationship between art and social work.

According to (Fahrudin, 2018) Social work is a practice-based academic and professional discipline. As an academic discipline, social work is supported by theories that come from social work itself, social sciences and other relevant sciences. This confirms that social work is an applied social science as well as a profession. To be able to say a profession, social work must be practiced.

Basically, social work is not just about caring, it is not enough to just claim that a social worker has high empathy. As long as there is no practice (response) to client problems and have not yet received good service, during that time social workers do not have the art in performing practice. To present an art in practice, social

workers and their clients must both feel feedback from the help process done.

The need for a type of social work that is in line with contemporary social problems demands creativity. As expressed (Boehm, 1959) "Social work, then, is in the process of change. Change has peculiar characteristics". That currently the practice of social work needs a change that has a distinctive character and characteristics. Even so, it does not mean abandoning old concepts, but integrating them by making space for the new thoughts.

Boehm Werner in his article describes the basic conception of social work as science and art. In his writing, it is stated that "the relationship between science and art in social work questions also some propositions about the scientific aspects of social work. The relationship between science and the arts of social work requires scientific arguments against the scientific aspects of social work".

This is summarized in three premises by Boehm Werner, namely 1) To make social workers a profession, it takes a collection of knowledge that is formed through a scientific process and a theoretical foundation. This theoretical basis will explain and elaborate so that it can be called the science of social work. 2) Knowledge of social work science is enriched and having the contributions from other social science clusters. 3) Social workers as a profession have social goals and take part in the institutional processes of society.

The premises above will explain the position of art in the science of social work practice. The view (Boehm, 1959) describes it as "At present, we have two sources of knowledge: related scientific disciplines and the practice of social work itself. Both sources are needed, because the related sciences alone cannot supply all the concepts needed for understanding the phenomena of social work practice". Currently there are at least two sources of knowledge; related disciplines and the practice of social work itself. Second, these sources are necessary, because the science involved alone cannot provide all the concepts needed to understand phenomena. Thus, the relationship between the art of practice and the science of social work lies here.

In the process of conceptualizing the phenomenon of social work practice, the contribution of knowledge has an important role in practice. Because the concept of scientific disciplines can accelerate the process of recognizing the phenomenon that occurred. Meanwhile, the art of practice simplifies to diagnose or intervene towards individuals, groups and communities. From these two elements, a social work identity is created.

As a profession, social workers have social norms, their scope and variety. Social norms have a very broad dimension among the diversity of human life. Thus, it possibly allows the creation of a positive and negative attitude and action. This was confirmed (Boehm, 1959) "This condition is both positive and negative". Positive when societies develop their own norms rather than limiting them. Meanwhile, it is negative when in the social group there is no supervisor who directs it.

The absence of explicit and specific norms affect the relationship between social workers and society. Meanwhile, social workers are constantly faced with their assignments of helping individuals, groups and communities to decide the suitable norms with their lives. Therefore, in practice, social workers need a set of values that are able to articulate based on the society's needs. Through this instrument, social workers are present to clarify the principles about humans, society and the relationship between the two which is known here as art.

Social workers express their characteristics by performing their professional functions. This means that the expertise they have is a measure of their professional value. This understanding is explained (Boehm, 1959) namely, "His skill is guided in part by the knowledge about the problems and the way of solving these problems which he has drawn from a variety of sources, notably the wisdom accumulated through practice and appropriate. Theory borrowed from the sciences". He said that social work skills are guided by the knowledge they possess. This knowledge can be drawn from the experiences he has done.

In addition, skills also reflect the values of the social work profession. These values provide direction to knowledge, guide behavior, manage the professional relationships and assist in

giving interventions according to client needs. So that, the three frameworks can be referred as social work identity materials.

Boehm Werner also described the three frameworks in a very magnificent language. He said We are members of a profession whose work is rooted in scientific knowledge about man, society, and their relationships. Yet, we are not scientists. At the same time our profession is based on values which govern our relationships with our clients, our colleagues, the public and society itself. Yet we are not philosophers.

Values and ethics are important issues that social workers must possess as the guidance in their practice. According to (Levy, 1973) "Values may be conceived along three basic dimensions which would account for the major value orientations shared by social workers and related to all aspects of their professional practice". Levy explained that value can be understood together as three fundamental dimensions that will describe the value orientation of social workers in relation to all aspects of professional practice. The three dimensions are further explained, namely, conceptions of people, preferred outcomes for people, and preferred instrumentalities for dealing with people.

Levy's opinion above illustrates the importance of a value when looking at humans, including when dealing with humans, which Levy states the three dimensions; 1) Value as the preferred conception, it speaks about the perception, response, appreciation and concern for others. 2) Value as the desired result, sometimes the value attached to the person they like. It is not problem when placing everyone as a likable object. Regardless of gender, culture, race and so on. 3) Value as an instrument of choice, the third category of value relates to client approaches. In certain contexts social workers can choose and follow certain regional customs.

Meanwhile, according to (Putri, 2019) said that "the true value belief will have an impact on social workers in making a decision". Because client problems cannot be separated from personal values and the environment. So that social workers require to understand the values contained in clients. This is also confirmed by (Rohimi, 2019) "values influence basic

orientation, belief systems, individual and group actions". As for the values held by social workers as follows:

1. Upholding human dignity
2. Equal opportunity appearance
3. Individual rights to make decisions
4. Everyone has a social responsibility

In principle, the practice of social work always coincides with the concept of human rights. This is also confirmed by (Santoso & Apsari, 2016) "Social work is a profession that bases itself on values. The values implemented in social work practice indirectly respect human rights".

Some of the views above prove and reinforce the value position in a professional practice. Because this value will direct social workers in performing. If this value is ignored, it will affect the perception of social workers in understanding clients as individuals, groups and communities. So it can be said that practice without value will obscure the professional meaning. Here is the presence of the art of social work practices that will see, select, sort and put themselves on the values within social workers and clients.

This illustrates that neither science nor values sufficiently define the identity of social work. However, it also recognizes the integration of scientific knowledge with social work values and skills. The concept of the relationship between art and social work practices has a bearing on the relief process. As stated (Gray & Webb, 2008) "The concept of social work as art does not rest only on the virtuous social working doing all the right things. But on the myriad factors which create the art of what social workers do: the client-worker relationship, professional requirements, agency environment, social policy and so on". He said that the concept of the art of social work is not just talking about being able to do everything right. But also about the art of establishing relationships between social workers and clients, the environment and other elements of society.

Meanwhile (Bent-Goodley, 2015) also shares the same view that states "The ability to create synergy within the client worker relationship is also the art of practice". The ability to create synergy in the relationship between social workers and clients is an art. So,

involving social workers and understanding clients is an important part of practice. Thus, art and practical science are intertwined, as expressed by (Healy, 2008) saying "the art and science of practice are connected". Bent said in a simple sentence "in short, social work is both art and science". In short, social work is both art and science. This is what continues to make this profession relevant in the midst of changing times.

The concept of social work as an art is also supported by (Brenner, 2009), it is described as a practical skill that combines attitudes, behavior and values. So that he or she can be able to conduct the creativity in weaving relationships with clients. From this explanation, it can be stated that social work is both a science and an art. So that the relationship between the two cannot be separated. Because essentially, in the practice of social works, there is an art.

The Art of Social Work Practice in Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest population in the world. There are thousands of islands with various beauties. Not only beautiful, but also known as a diverse country.

This diversity can be seen from the number of religions, cultures, races, languages, skins and so forth. Each region has its own uniqueness that other regions do not have. Regional customs are also an instrument in regulating society. Including in overcoming social problems that occur.

The plurality of Indonesian society also has various social problems. Therefore, these problems require different approaches and interventions. Strategies that had been done in certain areas may not necessarily be suitable in other areas. On this basis, the art of social work based on local wisdom is needed.

Social problems handled and intervened by social workers are lack of economic and political value. Therefore, not many private sectors are involved in this field because they do not provide economic benefits. Thus, the role that should involve social workers is replaced by other professions or disciplines.

At the end of 2019 the Social Worker Law No.14 of 2019 as one of the instruments for administering social welfare in Indonesia was passed. The existence of this law is in line with the variety of contemporary social problems facing Indonesia. Meanwhile, the existing instruments have not been sufficient to overcome this, so the approach to the art of social work practice is very important.

Social work in Indonesia itself is still experiencing a development stage. This can be seen from its existence as a profession that is not widely known in society. Indonesian society is known to have high values and culture of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), making social activities is very easy to be found and accepted by the community. Thus, Indonesian people is easily claim themselves as the social workers.

When viewed from professionalism, of course this claim is very exaggerated. As we know that social workers and volunteers have fundamental differences even though they lead to relief activities. As stated (Lisnawati et al., 2015) that "It is not right if there are still those who say that everyone can become Social Workers because Social Work can be done if there is a willingness to give so it is called as Social Work". This opinion also invalidates the savage view of the society which equalizes social workers with volunteers.

Even so, it is understandable because generally Indonesian people still lack literacy about social work. Not only in terms of understanding social work knowledge, values but also skills. At least this scientific knowledge can be obtained through educational institutions or social work training. Generally, only people who are referred to as social workers after taking both ways.

In fact, the institutions that provide social work / social welfare education in Indonesia are still limited and can even as easy as it is counted on the fingers. Both at the secondary and tertiary education levels. Likewise, with training or social work equalization which is still limited every year. Meanwhile, the needs for human resources in the field is extremely needed, both in government and private agencies.

Based on the demands of the needs, it becomes logical that various government and private institutions provide space for other

scientific disciplines. As a result, the practical process is indirectly different from the scientific principles of social work. The lack of literacy about social work knowledge, values and skills requires choosing other disciplines. Based on this description, so that in the Indonesian context, the practice of social work prioritize the art.

The Indigenization of Social Work: Islamic and Indonesian Perspectives

So far, the practice of social work in Indonesia and the world is generally recognized or not dominated by Western theories. This is inseparable from the time span of this profession's existence in Indonesia and the limitations of existing literacy. Social work in Indonesia was introduced in 1945. The presence of this profession is intended to accelerate in overcoming social problems.

In fact, the social problems that occur in developing countries with developed countries are very different. This is confirmed by (Ragab, 2016) that "the socio economic problems of their own pre-industrializing countries were grossly dissimilar to those of the post-industrialized countries, where the imported models evolved". On this basis, it is necessary to internalize social work which provides space for Indonesian and Islam which is colored with local wisdom.

The indigenization of social work in Indonesia has actually been initiated. This was evidenced in 2014 by the presence of a book entitled the Indigenization of Social Work: An Effort to Decolonise Social Work Theory and Practice published by UIN Sunan Kali Djati Yogyakarta. This idea is important in enriching the literacy of social workers in Indonesia.

Based on this idea, it takes courage to radically reform social work theories and practices. Indonesia, with its various uniqueness and strengths, needs to have distinctive social work practices. As a country that has a Moslem majority, it is necessary to present a spiritual-based social work practice. These perspectives shape the client's values, culture and views about humans, nature, and life and the relationships between them.

Islam does not only regulate its relationship with God. But, also about his relationship with humans and other creatures. This becomes

relevant when presenting the Islamic concept in a touch of humanitarian aid. Because the essence of spiritual values will guide someone in their behavior. This means that in Islam, help is not only about humanity but also about divinity.

In the context of poverty, for example, for some people destiny is the dominant discussion in determining their life. This paradigm will influence human thought patterns and attitudes. Misunderstanding the concept of destiny will lead to a troubled life. As a result, an attitude of surrender to circumstances makes people not want to change. If this perspective is allowed, it will certainly add to new social problems.

The urgency of this Islamic approach is also inseparable from the many religious-based social institutions. As stated (Zainudin, 2014) "the rise of religious-based social welfare institutions in Indonesia, this proves that religion has an important role in social services". This is certainly an advantage for Indonesia in formulating Islamic and Indonesian social work practices.

Indonesia as explained earlier is unique compared to other countries. Known as a plural and multicultural country. The consequence is that the community also has various local wisdoms.

This local wisdom can be developed as the art of social work practice in responding to problems faced by clients. Because in principle, social workers in providing intervention always consider the client's views and their social environment. If each region has local wisdom, then in fact Indonesia has the opportunity to create a variety of arts and social work practices.

CONCLUSION

Social work is one of the relief professions that is as unique as individuals, groups and communities. Local wisdom is the main media in doing the art of social work practice. The help process that is done is a response to cope with the challenges of the complexities of human problems in living a life.

The art of social work practice is the totality and comprehensive ability of a social worker that is different from a social worker from another social worker. The art of practice will appear and continue to develop in social

workers who have relatively mastered the knowledge, skills, and values or attitudes of social workers. The art of practice in social workers will continue to develop and become capable of 'mastery' along with the practical experience. Further studies are needed regarding the art of social work practice in various and varied fields of practice.

The indigenization of social work with Islamic and Indonesian approaches is important to be developed as a basis for the art of social work practice in Indonesia. In fact, this perspective will present a different nuance to the existing theories. This is a big challenge for social worker practitioners and academics in finding a model and art of social work practice in Indonesia.

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