



THE 2nd
ICSW
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

The 2nd International Conference on Social Work

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Jakarta, Indonesia, 29 February - 01 March 2020**

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THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK (ICSW)

**“Social Work : A Catalyst for Change and
Social Cohesion in Diverse Society”**

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta
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29 February – 01 March 2020

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FOREWORD BY THE RECTOR UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA



Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

It is an honour and privilege for me to welcome you, on behalf of the University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta, to this second International Conference on Social Work, “Social Work: A Catalyst for Change and Social Cohesion in Diverse Society.”

I wish to extend my deep appreciation to the Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science to conduct this event for social work educator, researcher, practitioner, and social work students to share experiences in each country, through this leading conference in the field.

I would like to particularly thank Professor Adi Fahrudin, Professor in Social Work, for his commitment and leadership for the encouragement provided for this event, from the beginning of this conference last two year, to the second one in 2020.

I am delighted to welcome all the distinguished participants. You have travelled from all regions of the world to be present at this conference. I warmly welcome all other participants from state, private, and Muhamadiyah Universities across the nation.

This conference builds on the outcomes of providing directions, solutions, and new actions in social work field to face challenges in this changing world. The conference theme represents how the world is changing, transforming 4.0 to 5.0 era, and social work need to adjust accordingly. Social work is a profession that is quite broad, diverse, and offers a variety of settings, roles, and services to those who share one common value of helping those in need. In times of uncertainty, of changing society, social work need to be a catalyst for change and social cohesion in diverse society, as its clearly stated in this conference theme.

I pray to Allah (SWT) to bless this conference with His Mercy and Bounties. I wish you all the best and hope your presence in University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta, would be a memorable one.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Prof. Dr. Syaiful Bakhri, S.H., M.H.

FOREWORD BY THE DEAN FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA



Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

All Praise to Allah, the Almighty, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful.

On behalf the Faculty members, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the second International Conference on Social Work, to be held in February 29 – March 01, 2020. ICSW continues a tradition of bringing together researchers, academics and professionals in social work.

It is with deep satisfaction that I write this Foreword to the Proceedings of the 2nd ICSW 2020. First, I would like to thank Professor Adi Fahrudin, a Professor in Social Work, within the Department of Social Welfare, who created this conference as a prestigious event for bringing experts in social work.

The conference particularly encouraged the interaction of researchers and developing academics with the more established academic community to discuss current work in Social Work in this changing world, as its theme accordingly, Social Work: A Catalyst for Change and Social Cohesion in Diverse Society. The theme is in harmony with Muhammadiyah.

Over the past decade, Muhammadiyah builds its identity as a social welfare focused for social work and humanity. From its establishment in 1912, the organization has been dealing with community empowerment movement through schools, hospitals, and orphanages. problematized, by changes in service provision for the poor both on the part of Muhammadiyah, and the Indonesian state. Since the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, Muhammadiyah has developed a relatively new element of social welfare provision, by becoming one of the country’s most active private disaster relief agencies, responding subsequently to the

We support this 2nd ICSW as it is in harmony with the mission carried out by founder of Muhammadiyah.

Lastly, I would like to thank all participants and contributed papers, along with invited keynote speakers ; Prof. Dr. Azlinda Azman (Universiti Sains Malaysia), Prof. Dr. Sigrid Annemarie Bathke and Prof. Dr. Mechthild Wolff (University of Applied Sciences Landshut, Germany), Prof. Jae Sung Choi, (Yonsei University,

Seoul, Korea) and Prof. Dr. Ismail Baba (Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan). In addition to that, my sincere thanks to APASWE who plays a significant role in making this conference meaningful.

I sincerely hope that this conference will deliberate and discuss all the different facets of exciting topics and come up with recommendations that will lead to a better world.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dr. Ma'mun Murod, M.Si.

FOREWORD FROM PERSON IN CHARGE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA



Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings

Welcome and we're pleased to meet you at the 2nd International Conference on Social Work

Today, the right word to describe what is happening around us is change. Every second and minute is changing. Individuals, families and communities certainly need to make adjustments and adaptations in order to synchronize with social change. Without adjustment and adaptation, it is probable that whoever we are will become a victim of a change rather than an agent of change. The industrial revolution is a change in the way of human life and work processes fundamentally, where the advancement of information technology integrated with digital world and have an impact on scientific disciplines. The emergence of the industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 create a new face in the phase of technological progress and human life. In this case, social work must work together with other professions to answer its challenges to a more effective and meaningful human life. Social workers also use their expertise, knowledge, and experience to critically assess and analyze situations of a person or group of people in a changing society context. Social work is a catalyst in social change and social cohesion in diverse societies. As a profession, it certainly requires orientation, direction, solutions, and new actions to be more effective in facing the 4.0 industrial revolution and the challenges of this 5.0 society. Social workers recognize the primary importance of human relationships. They understand that relationships between people are important for change, advocacy and equity. Social workers engage clients, other professionals and community program staff as partners in the healing and helping process. They also improve relationships among people in order to restore and promote the functionality of clients, their families and communities. Since social work depends on the ability to maintain positive relationships with individuals who may be hostile and unreliable, social workers must be patient and communicative. In promoting the importance of human relationships, as social workers, we work to identify, name and change the systems and attitudes in our society that impact, diminish and work against healthy relationships.

In more than 20 years of my academics and practices involvement of social work, I am truly aware that academic conferences such as International Conference

on Social Work rarely found in Indonesia, ASEAN, and Asia Pacific region in general. In fact, these events are very important to foster academic culture and the maturation of the capacity and competencies of young academia of social work and practitioners of social work in the region. The 2nd ICSW is held to celebrate *The World Social Work Day in 2020*. The theme of the World Social Work Day “Promoting Human Relationship” and the issue of *Sustainable Development, unified to become the theme of our conference, Social Work: A Catalyst for Change and Social Cohesion in Diverse Society*.

Hence, the main purpose of this conference is to provide a platform for social work educators, researchers, practitioners, managers, policy makers, administrators and social work students to share their experience, develop and maintain professional status of social work in each country. The themes and sub-themes of the conference endeavor to achieve these objectives. I believe that social work academia and practitioner need to share their experiences, thoughts, and work together to influences and be a catalyst in shaping the future direction of Indonesia, ASEAN, Asia-Pacific, and the world, for social change and social cohesion in all aspects of human well-being.

Have a great conference and see you again on the next ICSW.

Thank you and enjoy your stay in Jakarta

WELCOMING REMARKS FROM THE CHAIR OF THE 2nd ICSW



Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

We welcome you to The Second International Conference on Social Work (ICSW) held February 29-March 1, 2020 in University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta. As a leading conference in the field, the 2nd ICSW 2020 provides a highly competitive forum for sharing the latest developments in the social work researchs and practices. We are pleased to present the proceedings of the conference as its published record.

In its second year, the conference has already witnessed significant growth. As evidence of that, ICSW 2020 received 120 submissions, representing 30% increase. The authors of submitted papers diversely come from various countries as USA, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Philippines, India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and a large number from Indonesia. We would like to express our gratitude to the members of scientific committee led by Prof. Adi Fahrudin.

The program for this conference required dedicated effort of many people. Firstly, we must thank the authors, whose research efforts are herewith recorded. Secondly, we thank the invited speakers for their invaluable contribution and for taking the time to prepare their talks. Last but not least, we thank all the members of committee for their hard work in organizing this conference.

We wish you all an exciting conference and an unforgettable stay in the city of Jakarta. We hope to meet you again for the third International Conference on Social Work.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Tria Patrianti

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RUNDOWN PROGRAM

The 2nd International Conference on Social Work

University Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia, 29 February – 1 March 2020

Venue : Aula (Main Hall), Faculty of Economic and
Business (FEB), Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

Day 1 : February 29, 2020

Time	Program	Venue
07.30 – 08.00	Registration	
08.00 – 08.05	Opening by MC	Main Hall FEB
	Welcome Speech by Prof. Adi Fahrudin	
08.05 – 09.30	Round Table Discussion : Session I : - Led by Facilitator - Each table consists of 8 paper presenters & 3 audiences	
09.30 – 10.00	Coffee Break	Rooftop FEB
10.00 – 11.30	Plenary Session 1 : - Prof. Azlinda Azman, MSW., PhD - Prof. Jae Sung Choi, MSW., PhD - Prof. Dr. Methchild Wolff	Main Hall FEB
11.30 – 12.00	Opening Ceremony - Holly Qur'an Recitation - National Anthem : Indonesia Raya - Report of the Organizing Committee: Ms. Tria Patrianti, M.I.Kom - Opening and Closing Speech by Rector, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta : Prof. Saiful Bakhri, SH, MH	Main Hall FEB
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break and Prayer	Rooftop and UMJ Mosque 'At-Taqwa'
13.00 – 14.30	Plenary Session 1 - Prof. Adi Fahrudin, PhD - Prof. Dr. Sigrid A. Bathke - Prof. Dr. Ismail Baba	Main Hall FEB
14.30 – 16.00	Round Table Discussion : Session 2	
16.00 – 17.30	High Tea/Welcome Dinner/ Farewell Party	Rooftop FEB

Day 2 : March 01, 2020

Time	Program	Venue
07.30 – 09.00	Registration and Departure for Social Visit	FISIP University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta
09.00 – 11.00	Social Visit, Observation and Discussion	Center of Social Rehabilitation for Ex. Prostitutes, Domestic Violence and Trafficking Victims
11.00 – 12.00	Lunch and Prayer	
12.00	End of ICSW Program and Return to Campus	FISIP University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta



***Keynote Speaker Profile
& Abstract***



KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

Prof. Azlinda Azman, MSW, PhD

Professor of Social Work & Dean, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains
Malaysia



Prof. Azlinda Azman, MSW., PhD is a Professor in Social Work and the Dean of School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia. She is also the Convenor of the AIDS Action and Research Group (AARG), USM. She was a Fulbright Scholar and obtained her Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) degree in Clinical Social Work from New York University.

Prof. Dr. Azlinda is actively involved nationally and internationally in advocating for social work education and practice. She Chairs the National Joint Council Committee on Social Work Education, Malaysia. She is also involved in various NGOs, including as an Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Malaysian AIDS Council (MAC), Board of Trustees of Malaysian AIDS Foundation (MAF), Board of Trustees of Yayasan Budi Penyayang (YBP) and the Executive Committee Member of the Malaysian Association of Social Workers (MASW).

Prof. Dr. Azlinda has published extensively in international and local journals. Her fields of expertise include social work education/curriculum, theory and methods in social work and social work research. Her areas of research interest include family institution, community development, poverty, HIV/AIDS and drug related issues.

CHALLENGES OF THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION AS A CHANGE AGENT IN A DIVERSE SOCIETY: A DIGNIFIED APPROACH

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Abstract

Social work is known to be the catalyst for change in societies. There are clear roles that a social worker needs to perform to bring about positive changes in the social functioning of the society. Despite of these noble aims, there are many challenges that social workers encounter. This paper will highlight the foremost challenges faced by social workers in ensuring their roles either as a practitioner or educator. It will critically analyse the obstacles that social workers often face, specifically the misconceptions of social work as a helping profession, although social work is like all other helping professions, by the general public. Social workers need to be prepared with the changing world demand and expectations to remain relevant. It needs greater scrutiny of the issues to make certain correct handling of the identified challenges. This paper will also emphasize on the way forward in order to ensure the relevancy of social work profession in strengthening social cohesion in line with the current world environment. It is hoped that the underlined issues and solutions will be able to alert social workers to actively and positively contribute in order to remain as a sustainable and relevant profession in the modern and changing society.

Keywords: *social work, social work profession, social work challenges, social work practice.*

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

Prof. Adi Fahrudin, PhD

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Prof. Adi Fahrudin, PhD is a Professor of Social Work seconded at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta since 2012 until now. Since 2015-2021, he appointed as Visiting Professor and Research Fellow at the Faculty of Psychology and Education, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. He also appointed as Visiting Professor at Social Work Research Institute, Japan College of Social Work (2018-2020), and as Visiting Scholars and Research Collaborator, Asian Research Institute for International Social Work (ARIISW), Shukutoku University, Chiba, Japan (2015-2022). Previously, he also appointed as Visiting Professor at Faculty of Applied Social Science, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UnisZA), Malaysia (2004-2005). Prof Adi was experience teaching at social work undergraduate and postgraduate program at Bandung College of Social Welfare (now Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare), State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Bogor Agricultural University, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, National University of Malaysia and University of Science Malaysia. Prof Adi was early trained at Senior Social Work High School in Palembang, Indonesia and become the best graduate (1982-1986). He graduate and obtained a Doctorandus (Drs) in Social Work from the Bandung College of Social Welfare in 1986-1991 (the best graduate), Master of Social Science (Social Work) at University of Science Malaysia in (1994-1996), and then obtained a PhD in Social Work from the same university (1997-1999). He also study after PhD and obtained Bachelor of Psychology (B.Psych) from Pasim National University (2010). Prof Adi current research on transnational marriage, and spirituality, religion and social work include Islamic social work model. Prof Adi has active in national and international social work communities such as; APASWE (Board of APASWE Committee Member 2017-2021), Asian and Pacific Islander Social Work Educators Association (APISWEA), International Consortium on Social Development (ICSD), International Disaster, Conflict and Crisis Research Network (DCSCRN), Malaysian Association of Social Workers (MASW), Association of Medical Social

Work, Indonesian Association of Social Workers, Indonesian Association for Social Work Education, and Indonesian Society for Clinical Social Work.

REFRAMING PEOPLE'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH ENVIRONMENT TOWARD LIVING HARMONY:ROLE OF GREEN SOCIAL WORK

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Abstract

The political, social, fiscal and environmental crises affecting social work practice in the twenty-first century call for courage and innovation in facing the challenges that these present for ordinary people, academia, practitioner, policy makers, and social work students. The changes affected human relationship with environment and also human well-being of humanity and the planet. Peoples relationship must be reframing and living with sharing the earth human, social and physical resources within a green framework is the best achieve through interdisciplinary, transnational and egalitarian partnerships among multiple stakeholders who respect each others' differences whilst searching for commonalities that will enable every living thing and the physical environment to be cared for flourish. This is a task of social workers and role of green social work with their holistic vision and concern to reframing human relationship in adapting and synchronize with changes and to strengthening social cohesion and social harmony in diverse society.

Keywords: *Relationship, environment, sustainable, living harmony, green social work*

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

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Prof. Dr. Sigrid Annemarie Bathke, is a professor in Social Work in Child and Youth Welfare, from University of Applied Sciences Landshut, Germany.

She earned her Master Degree in Educational Sciences/Pedagogy, and Bachelor Degree in Social Pedagogy. As researcher and practitioner, Dr. Bathke has worked extensively with legal conditions with Child Protection, Child and Youth Welfare and Public Care Sector, Collaboration with Parents in Enforcement Contexts, Family Education, Family Advice and Support Services, Qualitative Evaluation and Research. Before beginning the full professorship, Prof. Bathke was a CEO and Head of Department Child and Youth Welfare/Early Childhood and Family“ at the Institute of Social Work, Münster, Germany [Institute for Applied Research and Consulting for public and independent Institutions in the Child and Youth Welfare Sector.

HOW TO REACH HARD-TO-REACH FAMILIES WITH FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAMMES AND FAMILY ADVICE AND SUPPORT SERVICES? A BRIEF INSIGHT INTO A CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECT

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Abstract

Even if Germany has got a very comprehensive and differentiated system of family education, family advice and family support services, there are ongoing complaints of social workers in this professional area that these services and programmes often reach only middle-class families. In general, these support services are for all families – which is guaranteed in section 16 of the German Social Code, Book VIII – but professionals observe in their daily work that there are more target groups which would highly benefit from offerings and programmes of family education. However, in particular, families with multiple problems which are known as hard-to-reach target groups tend not to participate in family education programmes. A current research project shows that the term ‘hard-to-reach’ should not only be used to explain and legitimate the perspective of professional social workers. It also characterizes the access of services and offerings of the welfare system in urban – and especially rural areas. The findings suggest furthermore to let target groups participate in the research process since they can give a detailed insight into their daily challenges and their needs and wants. On the other hand, professional thinking and acting based on more or less fixed concepts of social classes, environments and milieus could lead to blind spots. Multiple problems could also occur in middle-class families and due to unforeseen events like the death of a parent or serious illnesses, there is often a thin line between societal inclusion and exclusion. In this context, promoting social cohesion in a diverse society means to take the interests and needs of these families seriously, listen more to them and reflect the professional attitudes about how family life is and should be.

Keywords: *Family advice services, family education, family education programmes, family support services, hard-to-reach families, images of family, inclusion, middle-class families, participation, professional attitudes*

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

Prof. Jae-Sung Choi, MSW., PhD

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Prof. Jae Sung Choi, MSW, PhD is a Professor at Department of Social Welfare, College of Social Sciences, Yonsei University. He obtained his Ph.D. in Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, CA: USA, MSW in Human Services Management University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, and B.A. in Social Welfare at Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea.

Prof Jae Sung Choi active in academic, administration and research such as; Former Director of National BK21 Social Welfare Project at Yonsei University, Former Dean, School of Social Welfare Yonsei University, Chair of the Advisory Committee at Korea National Food Bank, Member of Policy Committee at Korea National Council on Social Welfare, Advisor and Former President for the Academy of Korea Social Welfare Administration, Former Editor-in-chief of the Journal of Korean Social Welfare Administration, and Former Chair, Resources Allocation Committee at Community Chest of Seoul Metropolitan City.

Prof Jae Sung Choi also received many awards such as; 2019 Achievement Award for Korea Social Welfare Advancement by the Chairman of the Korea National Assembly, 2017 Who's Who Marquis Award Winner, Yonsei University Social Sciences 2007 Award for Excellent Research Performance, and Yonsei University 2005 Award for Excellent Research Performance. Prof Choi also active in academic publication and his Selected Recent Publications such as;

- 2015. Nursing Homes and Culture Change: Resident-Centered Long-term Care Facilities in South Korea (in Korean), Jibmoon-dang, Seoul, Korea. – book -
- 2014. Social Welfare Administration, Jungmin-publication, Seoul, Korea. - book -
- 2019. Life Satisfaction and Depression among the Oldest Old: A Longitudinal Study, The International Journal of Aging and Human Development, online.

- 2016. Does market competition facilitate resident-centred care among nursing homes? A comparative analysis, *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work*.
- 2016. A Case Study of HyperCompressed Social Welfare System Development in Mongolia: Focused on Political and Economic Condition under Transitional Economy, *Korea Social Welfare Policy*.
- 2016. Poverty reduction effectiveness of public income transfers in South Korea in the wake of the global financial crises: a panel-data analysis, *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work*.
- 2014. Dynamics of Innovation in Nonprofit Organizations: The Pathways from Innovativeness to Innovation Outcome, *Human Service Organization Management*.

SOCIAL ENTERPRISES AND NON-PROFIT SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA: COMPETITION AND OPPORTUNITY

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Background

This study aims to investigate the impact of the growth of social enterprises on traditional non-profit social service organizations. The social economy has recently received great attention globally. The European Commission states that social economy organizations are classified as cooperatives, mutual societies, voluntary organizations, foundations, and social enterprises (European Union, 2020). These organizations pursue the dual objectives of ensuring social and business values at the same time. That is, their business is aimed at both profit-making and tackling social problems. This type of business does not belong to either the for-profit sector or the non-profit sector exclusively. Thus, they are called hybrid businesses. They are also known as the fourth sector or the for-benefit sector. In theory, social economy organizations emerge with market failures. Market failure leads to government intervention (or public intervention), and government failure brings in the non-profit sector (or the third sector). When the non-profit sector is unsuccessful or insufficient to cope with both the market and government, social economy organizations (or the fourth sector) may be a valuable strategy to supplement faults made by the government, market, or non-profit sector.

Picture of Social Service Organizations and Social Enterprise

In the case of South Korea, traditional non-profit social service organizations are faced with the growth of social economy organizations such as social enterprises and cooperatives. A large number of them appear to be working in traditional social service settings such as community social service, child welfare services, and social services for the elderly and handicapped, etc. Currently, traditional non-profit social service organizations are in a dilemma due to the growth of social enterprises. Do they have to compete with social economy organizations? Do they have to transform their organizations into social enterprises?

The number of social service non-profit incorporations has increased from 2,500 in 1995 to 11,341 in 2017, implying a 4.5 times increase (Statistics Korea, 2019). Meanwhile, individual proprietorship grew from 6,341 in 1995 to 44,551 in 2017, which implies a 7.0 times increase. Additionally, the number of for-profit corporations increased from 43 in 1995 to 560 in 2017, a 13.0 times increase. In the case of social enterprises, the number has increased from 55 in 2007 to 2,123 in 2018 (39.0 times increase), while social cooperatives grew from 99 in 2013 to 1,085

in 2018 (11.0 times increase). In fact, the rapid increase of social economy organizations is caused by government policies such as the ‘Basic Law for Cooperatives’ and the ‘Social Enterprise Promotion Act’ on the Support of Social Enterprise.

In the social service market composition, the percentage of individual proprietors is 62%, while the others are non-profit incorporations, at 16%, for-profit corporations, at 1%, and non-profit/non-incorporations, at 21%. Usually, along with non-profit civil organizations, social economy organizations belong to the non-profit/non-incorporation group. Although their percentage in the market may still be small, it is rapidly increasing.

Strategies for Competition and Opportunities

Amidst the growth of social economy organizations, what is the position of the non-profit social service organizations? What is their identification? Do they have to transform into social enterprises?

In the face of competition, they have to adapt to the new environment of increasing social economy organizations. Traditional non-profit social service organizations have to accept innovation, while sustaining high levels of reliability from the public. Transparency and professional excellence are critical attributes that they have to keep strengthening.

For a strategic approach, they may have to consider actively building partnerships with both the non-profit and fourth sectors. Along with subcontracts, mergers and acquisitions appear to be effective survival strategies.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

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Prof. Dr. Mechthild Wolff, is a Professor for Education in Social Work at the University of Applied Sciences Landshut, Germany. She focuses on her researches in Child Protection Children’s Rights, Participation, Sexual Abuse in institutions, Concepts of Prevention, and Implementation of child protection concepts in institutions. Prof. Wolff obtained bachelor degree in Science of Education, Theology, Child Psychiatry at the University of Heidelberg, and Women Studies at San Francisco State University for her master degree. Born in Kassel, Hessen, Germany, and Married to Abdel Fattah Belouali, Prof. Wolff is a leader of the research group “Child Protection in Professional Organizations” at the University of Applied Sciences Landshut. She is actively involved in leading publications in the field, as a member of the advisory board of the magazine “Forum Erziehungshilfen” , and a Coordinator and publisher of the scientific text book series "Studienmodule für die Soziale Arbeit" in the publishing house JUVENTA, Weinheim, München.

MISUSE OF POWER IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS STRATEGIES OF CHILD PROTECTION IN ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

In 2010 a broad discussion on the issue “misuse of power against children and adolescents in educational, physical and mental health institutions” started in Germany. Since then research focuses on the question: how can the safety-ness of children, as a basic children’s right, be improved and which kind of organizational strategies regarding intervention and prevention have to be implemented? Research projects of the University of Hildesheim, the University of Applied Sciences Landshut and the University Children’s Clinic of Ulm found out about the different needs of children, youth and care givers according to these strategies. Studies indicate the necessity to reflect power structures in child and youth care services. In need is also a new definition of attachment and distance in professional relationships between care givers, children, adolescents and young adults. The presentation will discuss outcomes of present German studies on child protection and children’s rights in organizations. Furthermore it is the question, how can children and adolescents be prepared for the fact that professionals can be harmful? How much insecurity in educational settings and relationships is necessary?

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE

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Prof. Dr. Ismail Baba obtained his Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) from McGill University and Master of Science in Social Work from Columbia University, USA. He later received his Ph.D. from Barry University School of Social Work, USA. He was a former Professor in Social Work at the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) and former President of the Malaysian Association of Social Workers (2015-1019) as well as the Vice President of the Balai Ikhtisas Malaysia (BIM). Formally he was a full-time lecturer in social work and the Dean at the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). Currently, he is a Visiting Professor of Sophia University, Japan with the Department of Social Welfare and a part-time Professor in a social work program at the School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). His main research interests include psychosocial issues related to HIV and AIDS, social work education, disaster management, health, and mental health services in Malaysia. Ismail was actively involved in providing social services to the people of Tanjung Bungah in Penang during the Tsunami in 2004. He has served the Malaysian AIDS Council as a board member of several terms since 1995. He is also the founder and a former Chairperson of the Community AIDS Service Penang (CASP). He was the Convener of the AIDS Action Research Group (AARG) from 2005-2012 and was responsible in introducing the Needle and Syringe Exchange Program (NSEP) in the State of Penang, a program that is funded by the Ministry of Health Malaysia and the Global Fund. At present, he is a freelance social work educator, social work trainer, and practitioner in the areas dealing with HIV and AIDS, LGBTQ, health and mental health-related issues. He is also a visiting professor at the Social Work Program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand.

SOCIAL WORK SUPERVISION AS CULTURE AT THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract

Effective supervision is essential to enhance the quality of social work intervention. Having good quality social services will certainly increase client satisfaction as well as the morale of the staff. In return, it will improve the social workers' competency and the advancement of the profession. Issues of social work supervision in the context of social work practice has received increasing attention recently especially among country members of the ASEAN Social Work Consortium's (ASWC). The ASWC country members consist of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Issues of social work supervision have been addressed at the ASWC's meetings in the last ten year. An effort has been made to address these issues, however, the development of social work as a profession in the ASWC country members varies from nation to nation. Currently, many of the country members of the ASWC are rather concerned with other aspects of social work development such as social work training, curriculum, and social workers' Bill rather than supervision in social work practice specifically. Lack of trained social workers and mid-level managers, heavy workload, having to face very thought-provoking social issues and uninformed the importance of social work supervision prevents the ASWC country members to emphasis on this issue. This paper discusses some of the challenges faced by the ASWC country members on the issues of social work supervision.

Keywords: *supervision, quality of social work intervention, competency.*

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AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE KOREAN CHILD ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

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Abstract

Effective from 2019, Korean government launched the Child Allowance Program(CAP) as a new public assistance program for children, regardless of income and wealth, under the age of seven. The purpose of this study is, in relation to CAP, to review its background, policy purpose, frame, strength, weakness, and other issues. There has been a long time debate about introduction of CAP in South Korea. One is arguing that it is too early, while the other arguing that it is already too late. Anyway, those families who has a child with 7 years old or under (about 2.3 million children) receives about US\$ 86 per month. Korea government expects that the CAP will help families with children by reducing the burden for children raising expenses, and finally contribute to tackling to low fertility rate. One of hot issues is about how local and central government should share of financial responsibility, specifically, in the case of local governments under severe financial strain. Policy effectiveness, financial responsibility between governments, and policy dynamics will be reviewed.

Keywords: *low fertility rate, children raising expense, child allowance program*

WHAT IS CHILDHOOD? AN OVERVIEW AT WORLD BANK STUDY ABOUT EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ECED) IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

In this global era, children and youth have becoming a central issue in much attention of education, parenting, social changes, and development, as it significantly affects the adulthood life. Children and young people's right are an integral part of human's right and they deserve to be treated equally. This study is assigning on the discourse of child as human being and human becoming and to explain that childhood is socially constructed, especially in Indonesia. The paper draws on the World Bank Study of Early Childhood Education and Development in Indonesia to understand the policies and programs that have been implemented to prioritise the childhood education. Indonesia as the fourth largest populated country, has taken definitive steps to progressing the childhood development. Yet, with the large wealth distinction amongst various islands and huge number of children living in Indonesia, the disparities in the childhood education and welfare remind moving up. Childhood is defined by the society with various metrics ranging from health care, nutrition, early learning (include parenting programs), social protection, and child protection, and they cannot replace one another to be said that children in Indonesia have a good level of childhood. Constructing childhood shall consider the society where they are living in, and it could be differed according to class, gender, and ethnicity, religious and cultural background. It addresses Indonesia with various cultures and values shaped its people's behaviour, including children and young generation.

Keywords: *childhood, child's development, child's right, education, wellbeing.*

THE SEXUAL ABUSE PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN AT BANDUNG REGENCY, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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Abstract

The issue of sexual abuse of children today is quite alarming. Many cases occur, not only at big city but also small, including one regency in West Java, Bandung Regency. Number of sexual abuse of children cases at this area are quiet heaps. In last four years, cases noted more less 100 cases, with various in terms of detail aspects. This research was to find out: 1). The picture of sexual abused cases at Bandung Regency; 2). The causes of the high incidence of sexual abuse 3). How to handle this problem. This research used descriptive quantitative method, with questioner and documentation studies used to collect data of 25 victims of sexual abused throughout of the area. The results were quiet surprisingly: Mostly the victims knew the perpetrators quiet well. The most common form of sexual abused is sexual relations (63%). Some of them were happened until three times, means that this kind of inappropriate behavior were repeated. Interestingly, sexual abused of children mostly were done at home of victims. Of course when the parents (particularly mother) were not at home. Some of victim's mothers are migrant workers, who indeed absence at home. Meanwhile social control from neighbors' seem very weak. Unavoidable, problem solving of those kind of cases must be done more seriously from cross institutions and professionals.

Keywords: *Sexual abuse, children, victims and perpetrators.*

SCHOOL DROP-OUT ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH KOREA: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

School drop-out adolescents refer to adolescents who do not attend educational institutions, such as elementary, middle, and high school. Approximately 50,000 adolescents end up outside of school in South Korea each year, and the accumulated number is estimated to be about 350,000. Exact number is still unknown due to the difficulty of tracking adolescents after leaving school. This study will critically analyze the current situation and policies regarding school drop-out adolescents, and examine the tasks to improve the status quo. Due to the social expectation that adolescents must be students, school drop-out adolescents are usually perceived negatively, such as juvenile delinquents. This perception often brings exclusion of school drop-out adolescents from continuing their studies or entering society. This can impact negatively not only on adolescents themselves but also on society itself. This is why there is great needs for breaking this situation. Currently in South Korea, diverse programs are implemented for school drop-out adolescents at both the public sector and the non-profit private sector. For example, there are Community Youth Safety-Net (CYS-Net), academic interruption meditation system, and school drop-out adolescent centers, etc. However, those programs have been questioned for their effectiveness. In the case of CYS-Net, even if it provides comprehensive services for crisis adolescents, there has been rising criticism over timely services. Furthermore, there are many centers for school drop-out adolescents. However, they have problems of poor cooperation among them and the problem is getting more serious up to which ministry oversees each center. This study examines value of those programs as well as their limitations.

Keywords: *School drop-out adolescents, non-profit private sector, South Korea*

FACTORS RELATED TO UNDERAGE MARRIAGE IN THE INTERIOR DISTRICT OF SABAH, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify factors which related to underage marriage among teenagers in one of the interior districts in the state of Sabah, Malaysia. As suggested by Sivaram, Richard and Rao (1995), underage marriage mostly involving underage female is the highest compare to male. It was found that from 54 respondents who took part in this study, 52.7% of the female respondents reported were married at the age between 11 to 17 years of age. What so ever, most male respondents in this study were reported married at the age between 19 to 21 (45.4%). Data analysis from this study have shown that, the most related factors in determining their marriage are social factors followed by local culture and economic factors.

Keywords: *Marriage, Teenagers, Underage*

THE EFFECT OF MOTHER'S WORK STATUS ON ADOLESCENT'S TENDENCY TO BE OBESE: STUDIES IN PROVINCES WITH HIGH OBESITY PREVALENCE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Indonesia has experienced an increase in the incidence of obesity, especially among children and adolescents. Even the level of obesity in Indonesian children ranks first compared to other ASEAN countries. Lifestyle, parenting, and unhealthy eating patterns in the family are suspected to be the cause of obesity in children. In Indonesia, the development that requires mothers to work outside the home changes family eating patterns by the intervention of culinary market replacing the domestic role of mothers in preparing family meals. As a result, children tend to become fat and obese due to the intervention of the culinary industry which is high in fat and sugar but lacks fiber in the pattern of food intake in the family. Through a survey of 999 adolescents aged 15-18 years in 5 provinces in Indonesia, this study supports the hypothesis that maternal employment status influences the tendency of adolescents to become fat and obese. Working mothers tend not to prepare food, and their children tend to consume unhealthy food at school. Implicitly, this study concludes that development makes the domestic role of working mothers in preparing food intake intervened by the culinary market.

Keywords: *Culinary Industry, Family Eating Patern, Obesity, Working Housewives, Youth*

MALAYSIAN CHILDREN ACCESSIBILITY TO SOCIAL SERVICES AND THEIR LEVEL OF WELL-BEING

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Abstract

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) reaffirms that every child is accessible to social services, mainly services that are related to their developmental needs. This article discusses Malaysian children accessibility to social services and their relationship with the children well-being. The paper used empirical data from the Child Indicators Survey that involved 200 children, 9 to 17 years old who reside in the Public Low-Cost Housing area. The study measured child accessibility to social services based on their experience in accessing ten types of social services related to their basic needs. The findings indicate that Malaysian children who live in poverty experience an average level of accessibility to social services. The result provides valuable input to social initiatives meant for the social policy reform, and essential for the planning of effective social intervention programmes to enhance the children well-being.

Keywords: *child well-being, accessibility, social services, poverty, Malaysia*

CHILD DELINQUENCY: CORRELATION OF CHILD VIOLENCE EXPERIENCES AND PARENTAL STATUS TO CHILD MISBEHAVIORS

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Abstract

We still encounter the phenomenon of child delinquency in various mass media news recently. Misbehavior of children bring bad effects not only for the child concerned but also for others. Misbehavior of children even leads to criminal behavior that makes children face the law. This article describes that the child's delinquency must get the attention and care of various parties, namely parents, family, community and government. Violence experienced by children and family integrity are important factors that have the potential for cases of delinquency committed by children. This article intends to study the violence experienced by children, marital status and behavior of children by answering this following question, "What is the correlation between experiences of child abuse and parental status with bad behavior of children?". Research subjects were children aged over 12 years and under 18 years who were in the children's corrective and social rehabilitation institutions in Indonesia. Data collection is done by survey, interview and observation. The results showed a positive and significant correlation between violent experiences and parental status to misbehaviors committed by children.

Keywords: Behavior, children, parents, violence.

THE INFLUENCE OF CAPACITY STRENGTHENING SOFT SKILLS OF SOCIAL WORKER WHO WORKING WITH CHILDREN AT WELFARE INSTITUTION (LKSA) KUNCUP HARAPAN BANDUNG

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Abstract

Not all social worker who work with children have the soft skill needed to work. The soft skills are warmth that can be seen from greetings, smiles, and caresses. Their approach generally as instructions and hierarchical relationships that are nuanced of power. This soft skill is the concern and inspires researcher to build it on social worker at LKSA Kuncup Harapan Bandung. This study aims to look at the influence of increased capacity on soft skills of social worker in working with children. The research method used was evaluation with a quantitative approach and the design was a single subject design. The unit of analysis is a social worker who working at LKSA Kuncup Harapan. The ABA is measurement model. Measurements were taken in 11 sessions. Three sessions in the phase A1, 5 sessions B, and three sessions in A2. The results showed that the tendency of soft skills of social worker in the aspects of greeting, smiling and caressing at A1, B, and A2 showed an increasing trend. Based on the results, it can be concluded that strengthening the capacity of social skills quite effective in increasing the soft skills of the subject's warm, so that it can increase the frequency of greeting, smiling, and caressing to children.

Keywords: *Strengthening capacity, soft skill, social worker*



***Social Work, Social Policy
and Quality of Life***

RIGHTS-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST GAY AND TRANSGENDER PEOPLE: A REVIEW OF 23 CITIES DATA IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Gay and Transgender face many challenges in their social life, where the acceptance in the community is very low towards Gay and Transgender, impacted on decreasing welfare for gay and transgender people. However, data sources from 23 cities and districts for discerning types and perpetrators of violence and discrimination that gays and transgender faced. data collected by enumerators who collected it from the victim from August – December 2019. Violence on this study is focused on rights-based violence and discrimination against gays and transgender people. Data collected shows that as many as 59 cases are various types of violence and discrimination experienced by gays and transgender people from multiple types and diverse actors. There are beating, bullying, sweeping, eviction, difference in treatment and another violence experienced by gay and transgender. The actors came from community members, Police, Public Order Enforcers (Satpol PP), health workers, neighbor and many more.

Keywords: *Gay, Transgender, Violence, Discrimination*

QUALITY OF LIFE OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKER IN PENANG MALAYSIA

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Abstract

The uses of human capital in development not only aim to increase income but also the welfare of the community. In reality, a future filled with challenges and uncertainties which forces young people to be able to have the power to prepare for the future even to anticipate failures. This is a shared responsibility, not only for the young people themselves but also society and the country. At-risk youth can be seen from their behaviour and also from the context in which they live. Risk conditions are faced by young people living in urban poor communities, but through maximum efforts, by examining the needs, potential, and challenges, these risks can be reduced. Youth can get out of the shackles of risk by creating a good quality human capital of future generations. For this reason, needs assessment becomes a tool in identifying the needs of these at-risk youth, as a basis in the programs and policies formulations. This article was written based on the research using qualitative-descriptive methods, through the literature studies, in-depth interviews and observations techniques that conducted in North Jakarta, Indonesia. Based on the results of needs assessment, several attempts have been made by various parties, but these efforts must be sustained, at-risk youth still need support from various stakeholders in meeting their needs, one of which is the improvement of skills that are balanced with the availability of jobs.

Keywords: *at-risk youth, human capital, needs assessment, urban poor community*

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION PROGRAM FOR OLDER ADULTS IN SOUTH KOREA: CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

A large number of older adults are still seeking for a job, even after retirement. Severe poverty enforces them to line up in job market. Poverty rate of older adults in South Korea has been extremely higher than other comparing developed countries such as OECD members. That is why Korean government has made diverse investment on developing jobs for older adults. Besides income assistance program, governments encourage potential employers to hire older adults. Sometimes, they provide government subsidy to those who employ older adults. Non-profit sector also starts up social enterprises to create jobs for older adults. This study reviews employment promotion programs in South Korea. Why they need job?; How diverse programs are running to promote employment for older adults?; How is their effectiveness?; What are opportunities and challenges? Etc. will be discussed.

Keywords: *employment promotion program for older adults, poverty rate of older adults, social enterprise*

HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAM INNOVATION BASED ON SMART HEALTH: A STUDY IN BATU, INDONESIA AND KHON KAEN, THAILAND

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Abstract

In order to improve the quality of life of public health, the city government of Batu, Indonesia and Khon Kaen, Thailand is making innovations to health services based on Smart Health. In Indonesia, this program is called the ball pick-up service is a health service with a system of pickup for patients who require immediate treatment by using a standby car. In Khon Kaen, the services provided using more modern technology, namely using smart ambulance that has been equipped with teleconference and robotics technology connected with smart bracelet used by the patient. If the condition of the patient deteriorates, the smart bracelet will signal the smart ambulance, so that the rescue action can be done immediately. The research is located in Batu, Indonesia and Khon Kaen, Thailand. By using qualitative descriptive research method, it can be known how to conduct the ball pick-up service program and Khon Kaen Smart Health, as well as the impact of health services that help improve public health.

Keywords: *health services, ball pick-up, smart health*

UNDERSTANDING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: FROM EXCLUSION, SEGREGATION, INTEGRATION TO INCLUSION

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Abstract

Education for all rooted from United Nation Human Right, the right to education for every individual and formulated in Salamanca Declaration 1994. The message of Salamanca Declaration is inclusive education. Unfortunately, concept inclusive education itself remains unclear and slippage in defining what it is. Therefore, it will face difficulties or even mistakes in practicing inclusive education. Many schools just have a placement for students with disabilities without providing any instruments that supports students with disabilities to achieve their special needs. The article will explore the history of urgency having inclusive education from exclusion, segregation, integration, and inclusion by using the literature review approach and critical analysis. By explaining all these concepts, we understand more about inclusive education. Last but not least, the article also will explain the key points in developing inclusive education and it might be a reference in implementation inclusive education.

Keywords: *Inclusive Education, Exclusion, Segregation, Integration and Inclusion*

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL WORK IN GLOBAL MANUFACTURING: WHERE DO WE STAND IN SOUTH ASIA?

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Abstract

Transformation in industrial system due to the effects of globalization has caused unprecedented growth of industrial labor force and at the same time it upheavals numerous hazards for the workers. Workers are no longer subject to be used as economic tool in the production of goods, rather they want to be treated as human beings. Welfare and wellbeing of the workers are largely dependent on addressing their hopes, desires, depressions and anxieties where application of Industrial Social Work (ISW) is more congruent. However, recent literatures give more focus on corporate social responsibility. It is very often argued that increase of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can deminishes the use of ISW at work place. Therefore, the aim of this study is explore whether the aim of industrial work can be achieved through CSR or both are supplementary for ensuring workers wellbeing. Based on qualitative interviews with 25 human resource managers in different industries of Bangladesh, the study found that the aim of industrial social work cannot be achieved through CSR. CSR activities are considered as responsible efforts by the company for improvement of workers wellbeing, while industrial social work is a systematic way of helping individual worker or groups who are unable to adjust in the work environment or to cope with job stress resulting from depression, anxieties, conflicts, alcoholism. Applying social work knowledge and skills, industrial social workers help them to cope with job related stress, dissatisfaction and anxiety. Social workers may counsel individually stressed workers to adapt them with work environment and use group counseling for creating favourable working environment. Industrial social workers also intervene for increasing the capacity of the workers through addressing their psycho-social problems. The study concludes that CSR cannot replace the industrial social work, rather it strengthens the practice of industrial social work. The findings of this study may have significant contribution for increasing understanding of labour welfare officers, HRM managers and other industrial staffs about industrial social work to effectively deal with job related stress and anxiety at the workplace.

Keywords: CSR, Industrial Social Work, Workplace Distress, Conflict, Counseling

KEMISKINAN BANDAR: KESEDARAN TERHADAP KEPERLUAN NUTRISI HARIAN PELAJAR SMK ANDERSON, PERAK, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Perak merupakan antara sebuah negeri di Malaysia yang sedang giat membangun dari segi pembangunan dan mempunyai struktur ekonomi yang baik. Pembangunan di negeri ini sedikit sebanyak telah memberi kesan terhadap golongan miskin yang tinggal di bandar hingga terpaksa menjalani kehidupan yang agak sukar. Sehubungan itu, kemiskinan bandar mampu memberikan impak terhadap perkembangan nutrisi dalam kehidupan pelajar sekolah dan menjadi suatu permasalahan dalam kajian ini. Negeri Perak telah mencatatkan peningkatan terhadap golongan miskin bandar pada tahun 2014 ke 2015 dengan angka dari 1,631 orang kepada 1,937 orang. Hal ini akan menyebabkan keperluan nutrisi harian mereka harus dijaga dengan baik bagi mengelakkan permasalahan yang buruk berlaku dalam kehidupan pelajar sekolah seperti penyakit dan tumbesaran yang terbantut. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menganalisis samada kemiskinan bandar mempengaruhi keperluan nutrisi harian pelajar SMK Anderson diikuti untuk mengetahui kesedaran mereka terhadap keperluan nutrisi harian. Reka bentuk kajian kualitatif telah mengambil tempat dengan kaedah analisis tematik (thematic analysis) merangkumi temubual secara mendalam (in-depth interview) bersama 12 orang pelajar sekolah yang tergolong dalam kelompok miskin bandar. Hasil kajian mendapati terdapat responden menghadapi kesukaran untuk mendapatkan makanan sihat akibat daripada kemiskinan bandar yang dihadapi dan majoriti daripadanya tidak tahu mengenai kepentingan keperluan nutrisi harian. Oleh itu, kajian ini penting terhadap praktis kerja sosial dalam membentuk sebuah model intervensi bagi membantu pelajar sekolah agar mempunyai kesedaran terhadap keperluan nutrisi harian.

Kata Kunci: *Kerja Sosial, Miskin Bandar, Nutrisi, Pelajar Sekolah*

DRIVING ACTOR IN THE ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE: THE ROLE OF WOMEN

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Abstract

The negative impact of climate change driven by the global warming nowadays is becoming the trending topics in various social media platforms. It also endangers the human security. Wildfires, floods, landslides, and life-style changes in order to survive from the natural disasters have been contributing to the cause of poverty in many parts of the world. The London School of Economics and Political Science was studied 141 countries affected by natural disasters during 1981-2002. They found a significant correlation between the huge damage or victims of the natural disasters and the social status of women. Women have been the biggest contributors to victims amount because they tend to prioritize family before themselves. Therefore, the tendency could actually be turned to create the women's bigger and more important role in the anticipatory actions to the natural disasters. This also will help society to be more ready to create the step of mitigation. By taking steps into the bigger role of mitigation, women can also create and be the driving motors to the more efficient methods of decrease the risks of natural disasters and the continuation of life and survivals after the disasters. The empowerment of women should be the most important key in this idea. This study is a discussion that aims to find the solutions to the problems of women being the bigger amount of victims driven by the climate change.

Keywords: *Women, Actor, Anticipations, Climate Change and Natural Disaster*

ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN PREVENTING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND SLAVERY IN CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The phenomenon of human trafficking (women and children) in Indonesia is always a concern to raise a serious response in the form the government policy. One of factor causing human trafficking is the lack of economic income which is inversely proportional to the skills of the community. Based on the records of the 2017 International Organization for Migration (IOM) that human trafficking occurs in 970 girls and 5907 women. And the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2019 named 70% of victims of trafficking of women and children. East Nusa Tenggara Province is a province in Indonesia with the highest level of human trafficking in Indonesia. Gugus Tugas (task force) is the government's effort to stop this crime. Furthermore, the government needs to increase responsiveness through policies to prevent human trafficking. This paper uses a qualitative descriptive approach and study literature for investigate phenomena in cases of human trafficking through validation of data that is processed and analyzed. The results of this study found that human trafficking could practically exploiting of human sexual both of woman and children, the government is still not responsive in preventing human trafficking included to social and economic access and an improving strategy from the government of monitoring and evaluation in preventing sexual exploitation.

Keywords: *Government Policy, Sexual Exploitation, Slavery, Human Trafficking*



***Social Work Practice,
Empowerment and
Sustainability***

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE ELDERLY THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF ELDERLY INTEGRATED COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE

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Abstract

One positive effect of increasing the level of welfare of a population in a country is the increase in life expectancy. The indicator is the increase in the elderly population. The development of the elderly population in Indonesia is interesting to observe because its population tends to increase every year. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors associated with the participation of the elderly in posyandu activities for the elderly and their relationship with improving the quality of life of the elderly. This study uses a qualitative method. Data collected through observation, interview and documentation study. Informants are midwives, posyandu cadres and the elderly. The results showed that the factors supporting the participation of the elderly were the motivation to stay healthy, the desire to meet and share experiences with friends, the desire to help each other, support from posyandu officers and support from family. Support from officers in the form of good service, availability of health check-up facilities and free medicines. Support from the family is the willingness to deliver the elderly so that they can participate in the posyandu activities. On the other hand, the inhibiting factors for elderly participation are not knowing the benefits of posyandu, the low level of education, not being motivated to take the elderly to the elderly posyandu. This study concludes that there is a positive relationship between participation and the quality of life of the elderly. Elderly who actively participate in posyandu activities are healthier because they can monitor their health and feel happy because their lives are more meaningful. Conversely, older people who are not active cannot monitor their health and feel unhappy and lonely. The quality of life of the elderly can be improved through active participation in the activities of the elderly posyandu.

Keywords: *Elderly, elderly Posyandu, Quality of life, Participation*

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES ON AGE NORM BY GENDER DIFFERENCE AMONG OLDER ADULTS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of social participation and social activity based on gender on elderly age norm. Age norm refers to the socially expected behavior or the role of people of a certain age. Usually, the age norm is measured by the attitudes towards questions such as remarriage, vocational activities, learning activities, and appearance-building. Types of social activity participation vary depending on the gender of the elderly, and the elderly who participate in social activities are expected to have a more positive age-norm attitude. Multiple regression analysis was conducted using the data of 10,059 senior citizens (aged 65 or older) from the 2017 National Survey on Older Adults in South Korea. Firstly, the analysis showed that the elderly men appeared to be more involved in volunteer activities, fraternity activities, social networking activities, and political activities than older women. Furthermore, older men tend to portray more positive attitude toward age norm than older women. Secondly, there were some common variables that affect the age norm of both gender, such as volunteer activities, learning activities, religious activities, and more. Thirdly, the variables affecting the age rules of elderly men were satisfaction of life, experience of abuse, and frequency of contact with relatives, while for elderly women were spouse status, depression, and discrimination. This study suggests that there is great demand for developing programs based on gender difference to promote social participation, and for diversifying social activities to improve the positive perception of age norms.

Keywords: *age norm, gender difference, social activities, the elderly*

COPING STRATEGIES OF CITY LINK OFFICERS OF PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM IN CEBU CITY: ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN DECISION-MAKING

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Abstract

Social Workers encounter a wide variety of ethical dilemmas in practice. This research will provides a classification of such dilemmas and present coping mechanism in which standard of social work values come into conflict. The study aims to answer the following questions; What are the ethical dilemmas experienced by the City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City? What are the coping strategies employed by the City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City in managing ethical dilemmas? What intervention program can be proposed based on the findings? This is a qualitative research utilizing in-depth interviews and focus group as methods in gathering answers from participants. This type of research methods are the most appropriate for the research topic, “Coping Strategies of City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City: Ethical Dilemmas in Decision Making” because it obtained an in-depth response from the City Link Officers thus acquired rich data relevant to the research questions on the coping strategies and ethical dilemmas experienced. The two research methods helped the researcher in exploring the topic further and gathered adequate data. Many themes emerged from the answers of the City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City and categorized into three. These emerging themes were receiving gifts, deciding for the client, and sharing client’s information. The City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City experienced these dilemmas. Social Workers were aware about the dilemmas but they rather keep it personally to keep the relationship that they have in the community. From the data gathered by the City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program of Cebu City through focus group discussion (FGD), there were three (3) emerging themes such as Monetization of the accepted gifts, advocating the Principle of Self-Determination , advocating the Principle of Confidentiality as coping strategies of City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in managing ethical dilemmas. These coping strategies that was used by the City Link Officers of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in Cebu City was used to lessen the Ethical Delimmas that they experiencing in field practice. Lastly , it concludes that Social Workers working in field experienced a different

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ethical dilemmas in working with the clients and at the same time they manage to create a coping mechanism to lessen the dilemmas that they experiencing .

Keywords: *City Link Officers, social worker, coping strategies, ethical dilemmas.*

FACTORS INFLUENCING RESILIENCY OF FLOOD VICTIMS WHO EXPERIENCED TOTAL PROPERTY LOSS IN EAST COAST MALAYSIA

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Abstract

The massive flood occurred in December 2014 in Kelantan was an unexpected disaster that has affected not only on physical destruction but leaving flood victims with serious psychological problems. Therefore, this study was conducted to explore problems encountered by flood victims after the flood and to explore the factors influencing resiliency of flood victims who suffered property total loss as a result of the disaster. A total of 28 flood victims were selected for in-depth interviews, five months after the floods occurred. Qualitative approach using case study as the research design is used to carry out this study. Respondents were selected based on purposive sampling using inclusive and exclusive criteria. Two face-to-face interview sessions were conducted to all respondents separately. The data were collected within three months from May to July 2015. The collected data were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings reported that there are five factors influence on respondents' resilience, which include self-efficiency, coping strategies, sense of community, community leaders and social support. It was found that flood victims with high resiliency were able to perform self-recovery, while flood victims with low-resiliency are suggested to undergo for relevant intervention programs including empowerment of self-help support at individual level, building collective capacity at community level, strengthening community leaders to provide holistic social support, which as will lead to help improve the physical and psychosocial wellbeing of flood victims.

Keywords: *Disaster, Flood victims, Factor of resiliency, Psychological, Malaysia.*

THE CHALLENGES OF CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER (CCT) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PHILIPPINES: THE CASE OF BALINDONG, LANA DEL SUR

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Abstract

The paper has a descriptive research design and utilized a qualitative approach in studying the challenges in the implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) or 4Ps in the Municipality of Balindong, Lanao del Sur, Philippines. It used multi-stage sampling techniques and used only frequencies, percentages, and ranks in analyzing data obtained through a questionnaire supplemented by interview with key informants. The findings reveal that there are gaps in the implementation of the program, pertaining to inherent weakness in program design, with the implementation processes, with the program implementers such as the Municipal Links, others are due to the situation in the context of governance functions in the locality and the rest are due to the beneficiaries themselves. There are also some governance deficits that have clear implications to local communities, and to the compliance of the beneficiaries with the conditionalities attached to the grant. However, despite challenges thus identified in this research endeavor, the program implementation in the Municipality of Balindong is generally considered to be very satisfactory.

Keywords: *Conditional Cah Transfer (CCT), Conditionalities, Program, Implementation.*

THE ROLE OF PESANTREN IN PEACEBUILDING IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A CASE STUDY OF THE PESANTREN AL-MUAYYAD WINDAN SUKOHARJO

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Abstract

Besides providing education, religious organizations such as pesantren also contribute to many fields of social welfare in Indonesia. This paper aims to analyze the role of the Pesantren al-Muayyad Windan Sukoharjo in conflict resolution, peacebuilding and interfaith dialogue in the digital age. Using case study research, data is collected through observation, interview, and documentation. The findings show the participation of kiai and santri in building social cohesion in a diverse society around Solo. There are challenges to take advantage of information and communication technology, to maintain culture and tradition, and to respond to the spread of radicalization and terrorism through digital media. However, the role of pesantren can be considered in efforts to solve social problems involving religions today.

Keywords: *Pesantren, peacebuilding, digital, technology.*

SOCIAL FRAILITY OF OLDER ADULTS: AN ANALYSIS BY USING 2017 NATIONAL SURVEY OF OLDER KOREANS

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Abstract

Physical frailty refers to a status of extreme vulnerability to an increased risk of negative health-related outcomes with aging. While numerous studies have been conducted on physical frailty, fewer attention were given to the concept of social frailty. This study aims to identify the prevalence of the social frailty in older adults in South Korea. While the concept and assessment tool of social frailty is yet to be defined, as it is relatively new, this study used Social Frailty Screening Index developed by Yamada & Arai (2018). The data is from 2017 National Survey of Older Koreans (n=9,799). The proportion of older adults with social frailty appeared to be 35.5%, along with pre-socially frailty 34.3%, and robust 30.1%. Social frailty was more common in women, older age, people with lower educational attainments, and living in suburban or urban areas. Further research is required to explore the potential application of social frailty and its implications on policy.

Keywords: *Social frailty, Social Frailty Screening Index, Older Adults, South Korea*

THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF COPING STRATEGIES AND RESILIENCE ON SECURE ATTACHMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG MALAYSIAN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Adolescence is a crucial phase in developmental stage which is easily influenced by various factors. Among fundamental factors in adolescents' developmental phase are attachment style and life satisfaction. Thus, the objective of this study is to examine the extent of coping strategies and resilience as mediators between parent attachment and adolescents' life satisfaction. The study employed cross sectional survey design. Four self-report measures, which are Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), Brief COPE, The Resilience Scale (RS) and Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) were distributed to participants. A total of 410 students between the age of 15 and 17 years old participated in this study. The research conceptual model was analysed and assessed using mediation analysis or MACRO PROCESS. The results revealed that resilience mediated the relationship between secure attachment and adolescents' life satisfaction with family, friends, in school, and self. Meanwhile, emotion-focused coping strategy has a unique mediating effect within secure attachment and adolescents' life satisfaction with friends. This finding confirms the theory of resilience which indicates that secure adolescents are more assertive and optimistic, productive, confident, and have higher life satisfaction in their lives. Implications of the findings highlight the importance of helping adolescents achieve life satisfaction through increasing secure attachment with family.

Keywords: *adolescent, secure attachment, coping strategies, resilience, life satisfaction*

OVERCOMING STIGMA AND GETTING SOCIAL SUPPORT: WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM PEOPLE WITH LIVED EXPERIENCED OF MDD?

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Abstract

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is a common type of mental illness that had affected 5 to 10% of the world population. According to the 5th Edition of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V), person with MDD will had a depressed mood and loss of interest in activities that were pleasing in the past for a duration of at least two weeks. Compared to men, MDD is usually happened among women with close to 30%, while only 12.6% happened to men. Even though MDD is a common type of mental illness, it can affect the person's ability to do something even the simplest daily task. Thus it's indirectly decreasing the person's capacity to enjoy their life. The concerns of stigma and social support is a crucial issues to be discussed as it can predicts suicide among patients with MDD. Lots of interventions has been done and still ongoing by the government and related non-governmental organization (NGO) in helping patient with depression. Therefore, this concept paper aims to understand the issues of stigma and social support given to the MDD patients based on their own experience. Understanding the experience is very important because the concept of recovery cannot be conceptualized separately from the lived experienced of MDD patients. After getting the clear issues on how the MDD patient strive to recover, government and related NGOs can improve better interventions in order to minimalized the statistics of depression in future.

Keywords: *Lived Experienced, Major Depressive Disorders, MDD Patients, Social Support, and Stigma.*



***Social Work, HIV/AIDS
and Health Care***

RECENT CHANGES AND CHALLENGES IN NATIONAL DEMENTIA POLICY IN SOUTH KOREA: FOCUSED ON THE DELIVERY SYSTEM

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Abstract

National Dementia Policy is implemented to prepare for the ageing society and to take responsibility for the pain and the care burden of dementia patients and their families. The policy was launched in 2017 with providing counseling services, registration management, connection to social service agencies and 1:1 customized one-stop services. However, there has been increasing criticism over the policy because of low budget and excessively quantitative goal orientation. Experts argue that the system requires more quality oriented approach, more customer centered approach, and more paying attention to their family, care givers, and social workers. This research aims to examine the recent changes and challenges of the National Dementia Policy in South Korea by focusing its delivery system. For this study, researchers will perform literature reviews and review experiences of the participating social workers in this setting by using qualitative research methods. Finally, we intend to make suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the policy and its delivery system. One of findings indicates that the dementia service delivery system has an overlapping issue with long-term care service for the older adults. Another issue is about lack of cooperation between the public sector and the non-profit private sector. There have been another issues such as poor accessibility in rural area, manpower shortage in dementia service facilities, and insufficient provision of community care and integrated case management.

Keywords: *Dementia, National Dementia Policy, service delivery system, case management*

STIGMATIZATION AND DISCRIMINATIVE TREATMENT TO THE CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

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Abstract

HIV / AIDS are a disease related to Human Right. This is because people infected with HIV/ AIDS often get stigma and discrimination. Children living with HIV/AIDS will usually get rejected, and excluded. They also get verbal and physical violence, do not get access to social services, such as health services, get education. Stigmatized and discriminatory treatment can be carried out by various groups of people, including educated and powerful groups of people. As a result, such children cannot grow and develop naturally. This study aims to describe about; (1) Types of stigmatizing and discriminatory treatment in children living with HIV / AIDS (2) Factors affecting the subject of carrying out stigmatized and discriminatory actions in children living with HIV/AIDS. This research uses qualitative approach. The subjects in this study are parents, teachers, doctors, health offices, peer support groups, children living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA), in eight regions of East Java Province namely Surabaya, Kediri, Nganjuk, Tuban, Bojonegoro, Surabaya, Blitar, Tulung Agung. The results showed that; 1) At the family level, children living with HIV / AIDS are rejected, sold and abandoned. At the community level, refused to be friends with peers, get verbal or physical violence, at the institutional level, rejected or fired from school, get ARV drugs that are actually for adults, and do not get the right to receive the nutritional intake that the government is required to provide; 2) The factors that cause stigma and discrimination in children living with HIV / AIDS are economic factors, protecting privacy and privilege, fear of being infected; lack of HIV / AIDS literacy, fatalistic attitudes of parents, policy failures

Keywords: *HIV / AIDS, children, stigma, discrimination, human right*

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV / AIDS

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Abstract

The number of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) in Indonesia is increasing day by day, even the fastest recorded in Asia. Although the number of people living with HIV has increased, the phenomenon is only the tip of the iceberg, while the number that is not visible (dark number) is much greater. The existence of the dark number is because most people infected with HIV / AIDS will be non-self-disclosed, isolating themselves live clandestinely. They are afraid of losing privacy, social exclusion, stigma and discrimination. However, there are some PLWHA who dare to self-disclose, starting from their sexual partners, family to the public. The general objectives of this study are; 1) to find out the motives of self-disclosure, 2) to find out the advantages and disadvantages of PLWHA self-disclose. This research uses a qualitative approach. The subjects of the study were the PLWHA community in Malang Great (Batu City, Malang City, Malang Regency). The sampling technique is done by snowballing sampling, while the data collection techniques are used in-depth interviews, participatory observation, documentation and focus group discussions (FGD). While data analysis techniques are used coding (open coding, axial coding and selective coding). In concluded that 1) that the self-disclosure motive is for literacy in others, for treatment, to prevent transmission. 2) The advantage of self-disclosure is getting treatment right away right away, can reduce misconceptions about HIV / AIDS in the community, and prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. While the disadvantages are getting social rejection, stigma and discrimination at both the family level, the community level, and the workplace level.

Keywords: *Advantage, disadvantage,, PLWHA, Self-Disclosure, HIV/AIDS*

HIV/AIDS EDUCATION: LEVEL OF HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE FROM THE GENDER PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

HIV / AIDS education for young people plays an important role in reducing the AIDS epidemic globally. It is reported that the Malaysian is still ignorant about HIV/AIDS, especially the cause of HIV and AIDS infection. In 2016, a total of 103 new HIV / AIDS cases involving 13 - 19 years old (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2017) were reported. Every day, there is an increase in the prevalence of HIV among adolescents aged 13 - 29 years. About 90% of young people have been infected with HIV through sexual activity. Surveillance data reveals that more than two-thirds of young men are reported to be involved in homosexual or bisexual activity (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2018) In addition to high risk behaviors, young populations often experiencing stigma, discrimination and violence that discriminate them from seeking health services and HIV. Fearing legal consequences and exposure to family members, many of them prevent themselves from seeking HIV care. In this regard, the study focuses on exposing school students to information on HIV and AIDS. The objective of this study was to analyze the level of knowledge of middle school students on HIV / AIDS issues before and after information interventions on HIV/AIDS. The study involved 600 15-year-olds, 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds in Penang through three sessions involving pre-test, intervention and post-test. The results show that there is a positive change in the level of knowledge and this change in knowledge level is different from the context of gender. This study has suggested the need for implementation of information dissemination on HIV/AIDS in secondary schools in Malaysia as a form of intervention to ensure that teenagers have basic knowledge of HIV / AIDS.

Keywords: *Gender, community health, HIV/AIDS education, teenagers*

FOSTERING SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE: THE EXPERIENCES OF TRANSGENDER AND HOMOSEXUALS IN LOMBOK

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Abstract

The papers seek to examine the experiences of Transgender and Homosexual in securing social acceptance. Based on an interview with five transgender and homosexual in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, the main question to answer is how the individuals with transgender and homosexual securing and negotiating the social acceptance in the highly religious community of Lombok? Data demonstrates that there are different strategies between transgender and homosexual. For the transgender community managing public behaviors seems to be the main strategy to minimize social stigma and secure acceptance. For the homosexual, however, the main way is hiding their sexual identity into the family and community, and instead adopting the mainstream sexual life such as conducting heterosexual marriage while remain to have a homosexual partner

Keywords: *Homosexual, Transgender, Lombok, Social Acceptance.*

CHALLENGES FACED BY SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI) PATIENTS

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Abstract

In Malaysia, there is a lack of published articles regarding spinal cord injury (SCI) and the roles played by social workers. Such information is important as SCI can affect the quality of life of the individual who experienced it. SCI can be one of the devastating injuries that a person can experience. The purpose of the study was to explore the challenges faced by SCI patients and to find out the relations between SCI and social workers that can help to enhance the quality of life of SCI patients. This study used purposive sampling which has selected 10 SCI patients from the rehabilitation ward in Hospital Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. For an in-depth interview, this study employed a semi-structured method. The findings of the study were analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings revealed that there are four main challenges that have been identified which are emotion, physical difficulties, stigma and lack of facility for disabled people. These data findings are based on the needs and demands of SCI patients.

Keywords: *Spinal cord injuries, social worker, challenges, stigma, facility, interventions*

HEALTH BEHAVIOUR AMONG SALTED FISH COASTAL WOMEN WORKERS IN BENGKULU CITY

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Abstract

This study purposed to describe the health condition of women who work as salted fish makers in the Coastal Region of Bengkulu City. The qualitative method was used in this study. Data collection techniques obtained through observation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD). Twelve Salted Fish Coastal Women Workers was selected as informants was selected, with criterion at least 2 years experiences as salted fish-making workers, and lived in the study site for 5 years. The results of study showed that the workers able to do 40-55 kg of fresh fish every day, there were 4-5 species of fish that used, with size around 3x5 cm to 4x15 cm. Wage received was IDR1500.-/kg. Fish is obtained through sampan (traditional boat) fishermen and fishing boats. Average income obtained are IDR60.000 to IDR82.500 / day. The working time is 2.5-5.5 years. Each day did 5-6 hours' work. Number of their family member's 4-6 people. The diseases that are often suffered are waist, low back, right arm and left finger pain due to frequent pierced fish fins. Treatment is done by buying medicine at a minimarket such as ointment, analgesics or massaging each work mate. They went to health centre if that medicine was not healing them. Income was prioritized for children's snacks, needs for children's school and for household needs as an additional to Husband's income. Their husband's job is as a fisherman, public transportation driver and casual daily labourers.

Keywords: *Women, Coastal, health, workers, salted fish*

PENGARUH BEBAN TERHADAP DIMENSI KUALITI HIDUP DAN PERANAN KAWALAN DIRI SEBAGAI MEDIATOR DALAM KALANGAN PENJAGA UTAMA PESAKIT KANSER PADA FASA TERMINAL

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Abstrak

Kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti pengaruh beban penjagaan terhadap dimensi kualiti hidup dan melihat peranan kawalan diri yang berperanan sebagai mediator terhadap beban penjagaan dan dimensi kualiti hidup dalam kalangan penjaga utama pesakit kanser dalam fasa terminal. Kajian ini merupakan kajian keratan rentas yang melibatkan 97 orang penjaga utama pesakit kanser fasa terminal dengan menggunakan persampelan bertujuan. Soal selidik The Adult Carer Quality of Life Questionnaire (AC-QoL), Zarit Burden Interview (J-ZBI-8) dan Pearlin's Sense of Mastery telah digunakan di dalam kajian ini. Berdasarkan analisis data menggunakan Smart-PLS 3.2.8, analisis secara langsung menunjukkan bahawa bahawa subskala di dalam beban penjagaan iaitu ketegangan peranan mempunyai pengaruh negatif yang signifikan terhadap kualiti hidup dalam aspek sokongan kepada penjaga, kawalan dalam tekanan menjaga, perkembangan diri dan keupayaan untuk menjaga. Manakala subskala di dalam beban penjagaan iaitu ketegangan personal mempunyai pengaruh negatif yang signifikan terhadap kualiti hidup dalam aspek tekanan menjaga. Seterusnya analisis hubungan tidak langsung pula menunjukkan bahawa kawalan diri didapati tidak berperanan sebagai pengantara dalam hubungan antara beban, tekanan penjagaan dan kualiti hidup penjaga utama. Kajian ini telah memberi implikasi kepada praktis kerja sosial terutama dalam praktis kerja sosial perubatan, praktis kerja sosial onkologi, praktis kerja sosial hospis dan penjagaan paliatif serta praktis kerja sosial dengan individu dan keluarga. Dalam usaha untuk meningkatkan dimensi di dalam kualiti hidup penjaga utama pesakit kanser pada fasa terminal ini, pekerja sosial perlu melakukan beberapa pendekatan, kaedah dan teknik di dalam praktis kerja sosial.

Keywords: *beban penjagaan, ketegangan, kawalan diri, penjaga utama, pesakit kanser fasa terminal*



***Social Work, Media
and Disability***

MULTI-FACETED APPROACHES TO EMPOWER STREET VENDORS IN BANGALORE

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Abstract

The livelihoods of poor are determined by the setting in which they live and opportunities & constraints present in that setting. This is because the ecological, economic, social and political – conditions which largely determines the assets accessible to people, how they can use these (Sen, 1973a, 1998 & Meikle, 2002) and thus their ability to obtain secure livelihoods (Sen 1983d). Rural people see new opportunities in the urban areas in terms of employment, physical facilities and other opportunities; mostly because of not being able to generate decent living through incomes from agriculture or agricultural jobs. As a result, rural landless agricultural workers have little motivation to remain in agriculture. Instead, they choose to migrate to nearby towns or cities in search of more remunerative non-agricultural jobs. In the cities and towns that they migrate to, they end up in jobs that are more remunerative from their agricultural jobs but those that are at lowest spectrum of jobs in urban setting mostly in the informal sector. Street vending is a big part of the informal sector so much so that the term informal sector in Bogota was attributed exclusively to street vendors. Further, a large body of literature is found on the problems of street vendors in Bogota. In India too, a large part of the informal sector comprises street vending. An exploratory study conducted reveals that working life of both men and women street vendors outline the following characteristics of street vending; they work forexcessively long hours, under poor safety and security conditions at their workplaces, together with the illegal compensations/bribes they have to pay the local authorities, borrow at exorbitant rates of interest from money lenders etc. However, during the present study as part of the project on issues and concerns of street vendors found other problems plaguing street vendors. Among them was the problem of them being cheated by unscrupulous people who have been collecting money from the street vendors purportedly for an organisation's membership, which has come in to existence under the policy on street vending. Methodology: During a study on street vendors it was found that street vendors were being abused and cheated by some group of individuals in the pretext of getting them membership of organizations that help street vendors in various forms. In order to educate them and create awareness, social work students contacted a group of more than 50 vendors and a discussion was held with them to strategize an action plan. In association with Alternative Law Form – a NGO,

interactions with street vendors were held. Sessions on their rights and awareness on available schemes generated confidence among the street vendors. A membership drive was conducted which resulted in more than 150 vendors applying for membership in the local municipality and other similar positive outcomes are also being observed. A questionnaire was designed and administered to assess Socio – Economic conditions of these vendors. Uddyam Foundation – a NGO, was on boarded for conducting sessions on Social and Financial management. Results of the intervention: Enhanced awareness about the rights and government schemes, More than 150 street vendors are about to get their Identity cards and legitimizing their vending, A platform created for brainstorming and solving issues similar to many, multi-dimensional approach to business. This has clearly indicated that, a social worker with support of right kind of organizations can play a significant role in creating awareness and educating street vendors.

Keywords: *Street vendors, empowerment, unorganised, informal sector.*

DISABILITY AWARENESS FOR CHANGING SOCIETIES AND SOCIAL COHESION IN DIVERSE SOCIETY

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Abstract

Social cohesion in diverse society should include person with disabilities. This is, in disability studies, related with terms disability inclusion and inclusive society. The United Nation Convention on the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) stipulated awareness-raising is one of the most important measures to promote an inclusive society for people with disabilities. The CRPD also enacting effective public awareness the campaigns and training program regarding persons with disabilities and their rights. In shaping the future direction of Indonesia, Asia Pacific and the world for social change and social cohesion in all aspects of human well-being, this paper aims to describe the author and colleagues' struggle to develop disability awareness training in higher education institution in Indonesia where disability issues is still invisible in policy and academic discourse. To discuss disability awareness in the higher education institution, the author employs the qualitative method that allows the use of subjective experience of the researcher as a source of knowledge. The result reveals that the reality of persons with disabilities in Indonesia is still facing exclusion and low expectation caused by negative disability awareness among society. In conclusion, disability inclusion in changing societies and social cohesion in diverse society is a question of how well persons with disabilities are accepted by Indonesian society as part of diversity and as rights holders who have the same rights as all citizen without disabilities.

Keywords: *Disability awareness, disability inclusion, diversity, higher education*

CHALLENGE AND PROSPECT OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIAL WORK TOWARDS SOCIETY 5.0

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Abstract

Social workers help clients cope with problems such as poverty, abuse, addiction, and mental illness. Often social workers collaborate with doctors, schools and social service agencies. A great deal of communication is necessary for these practices. Such communication measures include, oral, non-verbal or paralanguage, and virtual (ICT-based) communication. This study sets out to explore the communication in social work according to three interconnected dimensions. The first section discusses the importance of communication in social work practice with clients, carers and other professionals. The second section explains the transformation of communication by the change in Japanese society such as Society 5.0. This includes the impact of ICT on communication in social work. After this, the third section considers challenge and prospect of social work towards Society 5.0. This include a discussion of the integration of computer and internet technologies with communication in traditional social work.

Keywords: *communication, japan, social work, society 5.0*

MOTOR SKILLS TRAINING FOR CAREGIVER OF DISABLED CHILDREN

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Abstract

In Malaysia, most caregivers, especially those with disabled children, still use traditional methods in stimulating their children's motor skills. These create challenges for them as they are not equipped with sufficient knowledge and skills, especially on the motor skills of disabled children. To address this issue, a team of researchers from Malaysia Research University Network (MRUN) Translational Research has developed a hands-on Training of Trainers (ToT) project to provide motor skills training for caregivers of disabled children at Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Center. The ultimate aim of the ToT project is to provide caregivers of disabled children knowledge on the right way to stimulate their children's motor skills at home. Furthermore, the caregivers can also share the knowledge they acquire in this ToT project with other caregivers of disabled children. A total number of 25 caregivers participated and benefited from the ToT motor skills training. The ToT project used a Quadruple Helix approach, which involves collaboration between Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Ministry of Women Family and Community Development of Malaysia (KPWKM), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), and the caregivers of disabled children. The transference of knowledge from these experts will be done through the concept of co-learn and co-create for the benefits of each other holistically. In the latter stages of the project, a module on motor skills will be developed and shared with other Community-Based Rehabilitation centers throughout Malaysia. It is hoped that the module will benefit other caregivers of disabled children so that they can live their lives to the full potential and contribute back to society.

Keywords: Caregiver, Children with Disabilities, Motor Skills, Training of Trainers (ToT).

HEALTH CARE SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF PARENTS CARING FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN BANGLADESH: LESSON FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

People with disabilities (PWD) are marginalized and vulnerable segment of population in most of the developing countries including Bangladesh. They enjoy very limited opportunities of education, health care and social amenities. Most of them are isolated from mainstream society, stigmatized and mistreated. They live in an unfriendly and hostile environment and are often subject to negative attitude, non-cooperation, ill-treatment, neglect and hostility in Bangladesh. However, inclusion of people from all segments of the society including people with disabilities in the mainstream development activities is necessary for minimizing inequalities and ensuring sustainable development. This study explores health care seeking behavior of parents caring for a child with disabilities in Bangladesh. Based on the qualitative approaches, the study highlights the multiple disadvantageous condition in access to health care services and experiences of neglect, abuse and discrimination from health care providers. The study illustrates that absence of disability friendly health care provisions and prevalence of superstitions led parents visit the traditional healers for the treatment of their children with disabilities. Therefore, children with disabilities experience double vulnerability which is a major impediment for Bangladesh to achieve the UN 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The paper recommended some strategies to address the issues in the context of Bangladesh, which in turn might be applicable to the developing countries as well. The paper has policy implications for the international agencies to design their working strategies while working in the developing countries.

Keywords: *People with disabilities, Sustainable development, Discrimination, Health care services, Bangladesh.*

FAMILY COPING STRATEGIES AND THE IMPLICATIONS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES IN KEBONJATI VILLAGE, NORTH SUMEDANG DISTRICT SUMEDANG REGENCY

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Abstract

Families with mental disabilities need to have more ability to be able to adapt and seek the best efforts in caring of family members with mental disabilities. This study aims to describe how the family coping strategies and how the quality of life of people with mental disabilities in their family. Descriptive qualitative research with data collection techniques using in-depth interviews and observations of eight research informants, namely four mothers and four people with mental disabilities. The results of the research shows that the whole family has a coping strategy, but there is a difference where one family has a good coping strategy while the other three have weaknesses in building coping seen from the measurement of coping aspects. The results of this study also show that the family with good coping strategies lead to problem focused coping and three families who are weak in developing coping strategies show emotion focused coping, with the main characteristic being acceptance and resignation to circumstances. The results also showed that the quality of life of people with mental disabilities in a family showed the difference of one person having a fairly good quality of life, and three people showing a low quality of life. The conclusion of this research is that family coping strategies can have a positive influence on the quality of life of people with mental disabilities. Reflections from the results of this study that families need to get support and strengthening in order to build an adequate coping strategy.

Keywords: *Family coping strategies, mental disabilities, quality of life*

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF REHABILITATIVE BENEFICIARIES OF BANGALORE METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD (BMRCL), KARNATAKA, INDIA

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Abstract

The vehicle population in the Bangalore city has been growing inexplicably, causing air and noise pollution, health problems besides heavily congesting the roads and reducing the pace of movement. The city has over 2.5 million vehicles; 75% of them are two wheelers and 5% are three wheelers. On an average about 900 new vehicles are being registered in the city every day. The inadequacy of public transport and the road accidents in the city are highest in comparison to any other city in the country. The city needs a reliable Mass rapid Transit System. The present study is designed to find out socioeconomic conditions of the rehabilitative beneficiaries of Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (BMRCL), the study is expected to help to understand socioeconomic conditions of the rehabilitative beneficiaries of BMRCL about their conditions and factors influencing on their socioeconomic conditions. Aims and objective: The main aim of the study is to understand the socioeconomic conditions of the rehabilitative beneficiaries of Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (BMRCL). Methodology: It was a survey research conducted in the month of November 2019 at in Srigandha Kaval village. During the data collection it was found that 25 no of households were rented/leased and some of the houses have sold out, finally 43 numbers of household were considered for the present study. A self prepared questionnaire was used for collecting the data. Convenience sampling method was followed to collect the data. Result and Conclusion: The results shows that all the beneficiaries of the household were slum dwellers and they were rehabilitated during the metro project and their socioeconomic status has got slightly change after the rehabilitation.

Keywords: Metro Project, BMRCL, Socio-economic conditions, rehabilitation.

ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS FOR DISABILITY IN UTILIZING TOOLS FOR SUPPORTING DAILY ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The provision of assistance to persons with disabilities at the Social Rehabilitation Center for Physical and Sensory Disabilities aims to improve the ability of persons with disabilities to fulfil basic rights. This research was conducted using descriptive evaluation research with quantitative approach models that are supported by qualitative data. Evaluation models using the countenance stake evaluation model are models that prioritize decryption evaluation and assessment. Research found that 10 disability centers in Indonesia found that the overall evaluation of the use of tools for the effective service disability category with an average score of 80.00%. Plan the provision of tools for physical and sensory disability services (blind, hearing impaired and speech impaired) in the appropriate category (83.02%), but need to pay attention to the provision of assistance standards for persons with disabilities (physical and sensory) preceded by assessors and interviews. Recommendations on the results of research on the provision of aids for people with disabilities need to be accompanied by social workers and experts making tools that are carried out on an on-going basis. Social workers are involved in considering standards for assistive devices for people with physical and sensory disabilities which begin with assessments and interviews in collaboration with professionals in the environment. Assistance for social workers in assisting disability in the provision of assistive devices is provided through medical examinations, provision of assistive devices, through measurement, assistive devices according to type, size, and level of disability, and good quality, assistive devices receiving routine care, receiving information about care for Device both beneficiaries and families.

Keywords: *Social Worker, Disability, Aid, utilization.*



***Green Social Work and
Social Harmony***

LUKUN VILLAGERS' LOCAL WISDOM ON MANAGING FIRE DISASTER IMPACT IN KEPULAUAN MERANTI REGENCY OF RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract

Lukun Village is one of many villages located in Tebing Tinggi District, Kepulauan Meranti Regency, Riau Province. This village is a peat area with a high vulnerability of land fire disaster. In the past 5 years, the peat land of this village have experienced 3 times of land fires with variations in affected area and material losses. The haze has also even reached Malaysia and Singapore. This article tends to discuss the local wisdom of Lukun villagers to survive and maintain the effects of land fires and also the continuity of their natural ecosystems. The data was taken by in-depth interviews and observations. The results show that the Lukun villagers have their local wisdom on managing the fire land in form of a traditional farming method with land clearing system regulated by local custom (adat), planting sago as a united (bersabatuih) plant of peat land, making trenches and small water reservoir (embung) as preparation in extinguishing the fire land and managing the sago stems mobility, and doing mutual cooperation in treating the trenches. Their traditional leadership holds by datuk, who plays important roles in all aspects of villagers' life. This indigenous community structure has proven to facilitate the coordination in handling the impact of land fire disasters.

Keywords: *local wisdom, Lukun villagers, fire disaster impact management*

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON THE ECO-TOURISM: STUDY ON THE COMMUNITY OF KONDANG MERAK BEACH, KABUPATEN MALANG

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Abstract

Community empowerment is based on socio-economic potential to be a strategic solution for the destructive influence of globalization era, mainly in local area. The phenomenon of various thematic kampongs represents the result of these efforts. One of the strategic issues in the process of community empowerment in the era of globalization today is about the sustainability of nature. Given the phenomenon ranging from climate change to the practice of mass-tourism, has been the background of natural damage that is precisely threatening human existence. Instead of pursuing the financial benefits of the quantity of traveller visits, it is the disadvantage of the damage to the environment that makes the tourism quality aspects even life to be neglected. One of the copies of the reality is in the community in Kondang Merak Beach District Malang. Before recognizing the concept of eco-tourism based tourism that is more educative and environmentally friendly, tourism activities provided by the local community is more oriented to aspects of financial gain solely based on the number of visits. The reality was then a serious concern from several concerned parties in the issue of environmentally friendly educative tourism. Call it from the community of Sahabat Alam (Salam), East Java Eco Tourism Forum, including by the local government. The Stake holders then conduct collaborative efforts in empowering communities in the area of Kondang Merak to make the impact of natural damage more seriously preventable earlier. Some of the empowerment efforts that have been done are: (1) Educate on the dangers of mass-tourism for natural sustainability; (2) Replanting the damaged coral reefs; (3) Conservation of the animal existence; (4) offer a more educative thematic nature tour package; and (5) Form an eco-tourism forum and conduct a joint supervision on the potential tourism in Kondang Merak beach.

Keywords: *community empowerment, eco-tourism.*

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS IN CITARUM RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Citarum Watershed Management (DAS) requires involvement from various parties both individually and institutionally. This paper will describe the involvement of local community institutions around the Citarum River Basin. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The aspects examined in this paper are local organizations and their roles and positions as well as regulations relating to the management of the Citarum watershed at the local community level. The study was conducted on communities around the Citarum watershed in Sector 7 of the Citarum Harum Program, namely in Baleendah District, Bandung Regency. The results showed that local organizations directly involved in the management of the Citarum watershed are local organizations that formally become part of the local government. Local organizations that are indirectly involved in the Citarum Harum Program for the management of the Citarum River Basin are local organizations formed from the community. The regulations that are used as a reference in the management of the Citarum watershed are regulations made by the central government and there are no regulations regarding the management of the Citarum watershed in its area issued by the local government. To support existing regulations, local governments need to make regulations that technically regulate the management of the Citarum Watershed in their areas to be more optimal.

Keywords: *Citarum watershed, local communities, local institutions, local organizations*

COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN CONSERVATION OF THE CILIWUNG RIVER WATERSHED IN BOGOR CITY

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Abstract

Environmental degradation is assumed to reflect a growing lack of synchrony between the community and its natural environment. Ciliwung River, as one of the natural resources that can provide benefits for the welfare of the community, is often only used as a landfill for waste disposal by the community. As a result, the Ciliwung river was degraded and caused disaster for the community. Komunitas Peduli Ciliwung (KPC) Bogor as one of the volunteer communities that focus on conservation of the Ciliwung River, has sought to involve various social actors in preserving the Ciliwung River. Through a qualitative approach, this study aims to describe the efforts made by KPC Bogor in building the commitment of various social actors from micro to macro levels in carrying out conservation of the Ciliwung River. Data collected from 11 informants, which determined purposively. KPC Bogor carried out various activities such as go along the river, picking up the river's garbage, socialization and education on environmental management and advocacy. Based on the environmental entitlement framework, social actor at the micro, meso and macro levels have different roles to preserve and involved in the Ciliwung River management.

Keywords: *Ciliwung River, environmental degradation, environmental entitlement, social actor*

THE LOCAL WISDOM OF BOAT PEOPLE FISHERMEN IS TRAPPED IN THE ECONOMIC NET OF CAPITALISM IN INDRAGIRI HILIR REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract

The marine and fisheries resource ecosystem which is a habitat for the life of the Boat Peoples Fishermen community, starting from the marine resources and the results, the potential of the coast, coast, river and land has experienced a decline or environmental degradation due to policies, plans and development programs introduced by the government tend to be oriented profit and economic interests without applying the principles of sustainable development. This problem is very real in Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province, where the central and regional governments provide the broadest possible investment and business opportunities to large-scale groups or economic classes to exploit available resources, such as for the people's coconut processing industry, upstream coconut oil industry, the mangrove charcoal industry, the development of oil palm plantations, oil, mining, agriculture and forestry as well as various other development interests without considering the existence and welfare of the tribal sea fishermen who are indigenous and depend their lives on fishery resources. From the era of the new order regime to the current post-reform and autonomy order, the government has done a lot to foster the Remote Indigenous Communities (KAT) of the Sea Tribe in order to improve their living standards. However, tribal fishermen still find it difficult to escape poverty and are loyal to prioritize safety (safety-first) in a patron-client relationship with the skipper (Tauke). Lately, the hue of the life of Sea Tribe fishermen is increasingly blurred because they are trapped in a net of capitalist economic class structures that tend to prey on and exploit the weak class, so that traditional rights and local wisdom values of Sea Tribe fishermen are increasingly difficult to develop in the arena of environmental degradation. The tradition of looking for seashells and floating on the sea to catch fish, crabs and bleaches is increasingly difficult, local knowledge of nature is developed to become a teacher (wind season, tohor, cloud signs, seagulls, seawater-resistant wood species) and traditional medical skills (thinning) pregnancy with mangrove trees, traditional herbal medicine, recipes and traditional foods) are fading, diving expertise, the ability to make traditional eco-friendly fishing gear (pento, fishing rod, traps, nets, barrels, togok and sampan) increasingly rare, the tradition of semah

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semara and others, were gradually marginalized and lost to the economic wave of modern capitalism.

Keywords: *Boat people fishermen, local wisdom and capitalism*

THE INITIATED OF FORMATION OF LINKING SOCIAL CAPITAL OF COMMUNITY IN CREATIVE TOURISM VILLAGE DAGO POJOK, BANDUNG, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Poverty in rural areas is now reaching an alarming condition, according to the Central Statistics Agency at this time the poor in rural areas dominate the percentage of poverty in Indonesia by 60%. Efforts to improve the welfare of rural communities will not be separated from how people use and maximize their potential, especially in networking relevant to the issue of social capital. Based on the concept of social capital, there is currently a type of social capital linking, which means emphasizing how the community is able to build relationships with parties who have authority, especially in making policy. This is considered to be important to support the development of welfare for the community, especially in the Dago Creative Tourism Village. Based on this, the purpose of this study is how the community initiated the development of social capital linking in the community in Dago Creative Tourism Village. Therefore, based on these objectives, this study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The data collection is done by observation, study of documentation of relevant documents and interviews. In addition interviews were conducted on 15 informants obtained using purposive sampling technique to determine informants. The results of this study indicate that there are several ways in which people initiate government involvement in developing social capital linking, such as community legalizing organizations, people participating in activities organized by the government, and the community providing government opportunities to participate in every activity organized by the government.

Keywords: *Village Development, Social Linking Capital, Government*

COMMUNICATING LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT: A CHALLENGING TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL EQUITY

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Abstract

The Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in close collaboration with its development partners has launched the Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) in 2018. Considering variety contents and key messages loaded for economic growth, climate action for emissions reductions or climate resilience, and social equity. Stakeholders mapping has taken seriously to seek better understanding in delivering messages to main constituencies. Thus, communication takes first place to strengthen its policy, governance, and mechanism at all levels of government for this new platform of Indonesia's development. This study aims to explore the communication role and its process that occurs among stakeholders to include governments, businesses, partners, and its relevant publics towards environmental and business sustainability, along with social equity. Using literature reviews, this paper analyses recent reports from state actors with the supports of several informants from the interviews. It presents challenging transformation to communicate climate mitigation in Indonesia through low carbon development program in more sustainable and more equitable.

Keywords: *Communication, Low Carbon Development, Climate Action, Climate Resilience, Social Equity*



***Social Work, Development
and Transformation***



PEMANFAATAN SUMBER DAYA LOCAL SEBAGAI STRATEGI DALAM DALAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT DI KAWASAN GEOPARK CILETUH – PELABUHAN RATU

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Abstrak

Pengembangan masyarakat dapat dikategorikan sebagai sebuah proses dalam memberikan peluang-peluang kepada masyarakat. Dalam prosesnya pengembangan masyarakat memerlukan dukungan dari berbagai aspek, termasuk aspek asset atau potensi. Dalam penelitian ini, tim mencoba untuk melakukan identifikasi mengenai pemanfaatan sumber daya atau asset local dalam pengembangan masyarakat ini sebagai sebuah strategi. Penelitian ini memiliki kekhasan tersendiri dengan lokasi di kawasan geopark, yakni Kawasan Geopark Ciletuh-Pelabuhan Ratu, dengan kondisi sumber daya yang sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan dan dimanfaatkan. Seperti sumber daya alam yang sangat potensial antara lain Tebing Panenjoan, Wisata Air terjun, Wisata Pantai, masyarakat yang terampil sebagai tour guide, kerajinan tanga, dan sebagainya. Dalam pemanfaatan dan pengelolaan sumber daya tersebut masyarakat di leading oleh lembaga kemasyarakatan yang aktif dalam berbagai kegiatan konservasi yakni PAPSI (Paguyuban ALam Pakidulan Sukabumi) dengan melibatkan berbagai elemen stakeholder baik dari dalam maupun dari luar kawasan geopark tersebut. Penelitian ini diharapkan mampu memperkaya konsep pengembangan masyarakat khususnya dalam konteks masyarakat yang berada di kawasan geopark. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sumber daya yang ada telah secara optimal dimanfaatkan, walaupun terdapat beberapa kendala dalam hal pengelolaan sumber daya tersebut secara kolektif.

Kata Kunci: *Sumber daya lokal, pemanfaatan sumber daya, pengembangan masyarakat, stakeholder.*

GENDER ASPECTS IN REMOTE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

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Abstract

This study attempts to point out the aspects of gender empowerment in the process in isolated indigenous people, the involvement of women in decision making will affect their level of participation and will give a different perspective from the policy. Empowerment was conducted in the Akit that of the majority people still patriarchy, the greatest challenge of women in tribe's Akit is the justice of gender and equality in taking a decision processed of the empowerment. The methodology used a qualitative approach based on to study descriptive data collection will be done with used technique interviews, observation non-participation and study documentation. The data used the research is primary and secondary data .The primary data was obtained from several informants tribes and research sick his previous. Data collected will be analyzed data through the reduction, categorization data , and the withdrawal of conclusion. The research said that women are limited, motion social cultural and the role of women empowerment, not optimal in the process but in this research to its uniqueness that the participation of women higher though she difficult judge. The factors that make the participation of women high at the internal factor, external and empowerment programs isolated communities which are more often include women as objects in the process.

Keywords: Gender, Empowerment and Indigenous People

TRANSFORMASI SOSIAL MASYARAKAT PERDESAAN MENUJU DESA SEJAHTERA MANDIRI DI INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan transformasi sosial masyarakat perdesaan menuju desa sejahtera mandiri dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Desa Sejahtera Mandiri merupakan program Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia yang menempatkan peran perguruan tinggi sebagai agen perubahan dalam mewujudkan transformasi sosial masyarakat pada empat aspek: (1)sumber daya manusia, (2)usaha swadaya masyarakat, (3)penataan lingkungan, dan (4)akseptabilitas pelayanan kesejahteraan sosial untuk kesejahteraan warga desa dengan mengelola asset dan potensi yang dimiliki serta memanfaatkan peluang yang ada. Kerangka teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu teori transformasi sosial dan perubahan sosial. Penelitian dilaksanakan di salah satu wilayah Kabupaten Cianjur Provinsi Jawa Barat. Data dan informasi diperoleh dari informan melalui wawancara secara individual dan kelompok serta melalui observasi kepada agen perubahan yang terdiri dari Akademisi, Birokrat Pemerintahan, Tokoh Masyarakat, dan Pengurus Lembaga Lokal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadinya transformasi sosial positif berupa: (1)tumbuhnya kesadaran dan pengetahuan sumber daya manusia tentang potensi dan sumber yang dapat digunakan untuk menangani masalah sosial, (2) tumbuhnya gerakan sosial dalam mengembangkan usaha swadaya masyarakat, dan (3) terorganisirnya kegiatan-kegiatan masyarakat dalam meningkatkan akseptabilitas terhadap pelayanan kesejahteraan sosial. Temuan negatif ditemukan pada aspek penataan lingkungan yang menunjukkan belum banyak perubahan yang dicapai. Keberhasilan transformasi sosial dipengaruhi oleh: 1)program Desa Sejahtera Mandiri yang terencana dan sistematis; 2)adanya keinginan masyarakat untuk berkembang;3)tersedianya potensi dan sumber kesejahteraan sosial; 4)adanya agen perubahan yang mempunyai kepedulian tinggi terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Agen Perubahan, Transformasi Sosial, Pengembangan Masyarakat, Kesejahteraan*

THE CHANGES OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND WELFARE: INVESTIGATION OF LAND USE CONVERSION IN MULYOAGUNG VILLAGE, MALANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

The changes of economic structure are motivated by a desire to encourage more effective economic growth. This view then gave birth to land policy, one of which was the transfer of functions. Transfer of land functions indirectly effects the depreciation of agricultural land. On the other hand, the central government aspires to become a world food barn in 2045, by striving to empower swamps (Land of Dead) to become agricultural land (productive land). This indirectly gave birth to a big Quandary, as was the case in Malang district, as a fertile land of Prov. East Java and has great potential in the agricultural sector. But, what happened in the village Mulyoagung district of Malang began to change the function of agricultural land into a coffee shop business area. In Consequence of this study aims to investigate the transfer of land functions and the resulting economic imbalances. The approach in this study use qualitative methods with primary and secondary data sources. The results showed a change that the livelihoods of the Mulyoagung village community who used to depend on the agricultural sector began to turn to coffee shop businesses. This transition occurred due to efforts to improve the standard of living of the community, because agricultural businesses do not provide welfare guarantees. This research is expected to encourage the government to pay more attention to the agricultural sector and the welfare of farmers. Therefore, the seriousness of the government in the agricultural sector can have implications for the protection of agricultural land, especially in Regency of Malang in realizing the ideals of world food barns.

Keywords: *change of land use, welfare, agriculture.*

THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CITARUM RIVER BASIN IN SECTOR 7, RANCAMANYAR VILLAGE, BALEENDAH DISTRICT, WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

Currently the Citarum River is experiencing a crisis and is polluted. According to the World Bank, the Citarum is the dirtiest river in the world. Citarum river water conditions are very severe (World Bank, 2018). During the rainy season, Citarum river water overflows which causes flooding. The impact of the flood can kill economic activities and people's lives. In 2018, the Central Government issued a policy to pay more attention to, manage and maintain watersheds. In accordance with Presidential Regulation number 15 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Citarum Watershed Pollution Control. This program aims to accelerate the control of watershed pollution in an integrated manner. The Village Government of Rancamanyar as one of the local government institutions responsible for managing the Citarum River watershed in Sector 7. According to Rubin (1992), the government of a country in general, the Central Government and Local Governments including local orders as stakeholders in community development have roles that are the responsibility, among others: (1) Program Design, (2) Program Funding and Allocation of Resources, (3) Provide Direct Services of Citizens, (4) Building Projects, (5) Awarding and Supervising Contracts, (6) Making and Enforcing Laws, (7) Regulations, (8) Negotiation and Persuasion, (9) Adjudication and Mediation, (10) Planning. The fact is that they have not been able to carry out their responsibilities properly. Therefore, one of the important roles of the local government is needed in maximizing the management of the Citarum River Basin.

Keywords: *Citarum, development, government, management*

HALANGAN MASYARAKAT DALAM SISTEM PENYAMPAIAN PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN: SATU KAJIAN KES DI BALING, KEDAH

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Abstract

Sistem penyampaian yang berkesan adalah penting bagi menyebarkan sebarang bentuk maklumat berkaitan pendidikan kepada masyarakat. Intipati sebarang program pendidikan tidak dapat disampaikan kepada masyarakat sekiranya terdapat halangan kepada masyarakat untuk mendapatkan maklumat. Rentetan daripada masalah ini, satu penyelidikan kualitatif telah dijalankan di sebuah sekolah di Baling, Kedah bagi mengenal pasti halangan masyarakat dalam mendapatkan maklumat daripada pihak sekolah. Sejumlah 10 orang ibu bapa serta lima wakil pelaksana daripada agensi kerajaan telah terlibat dalam proses temubual secara mendalam. Analisis bertema digunakan bagi menganalisis data yang diperolehi. Hasil kajian mendapati, kos yang tinggi, masa yang terhad, kewangan yang tidak kukuh, sikap negatif terhadap pendidikan serta kekurangan kebolehcapaian adalah antara halangan utama kepada masyarakat Baling mendapatkan maklumat pendidikan yang sewajarnya. Satu cadangan intervensi dengan pendekatan “bottom-up” digunakan bagi melihat kepada masalah ini.

Kata Kunci: Masyarakat, Sistem penyampaian, Program pendidikan, Bottom-up

KEBERDAYAAN PURNA PEKERJA MIGRAN INDONESIA: STUDI KASUS DI KELURAHAN LABUHAN SUMBAWA, KABUPATEN SUMBAWA NUSA TENGGERA BARAT

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Abstrak

Keberadaan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) mempunyai arti penting bagi keluarga, mereka dianggap sebagai pahlawan keluarga karena mereka sebagai katub penyelamat perekonomian keluarga. Mereka bekerja di luar negeri dalam upaya untuk mewujudkan keberdayaan keluarga dalam memenuhi kebutuhannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk kapasitas keberdayaan Purna Pekerja Migran Indonesia. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Sumbawa Nusa Tenggara Barat. Sumber data diperoleh dari key informant yaitu Pekerja Migran Purna yang ada di Kelurahan Labuhan Sumbawa, sedangkan informan adalah Kepala Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Kabupaten Sumbawa, Kepala Desa Labuhan Sumbawa, dan LSM Peduli Anak dan Perempuan. Metode pengumpulan data dilaksanakan melalui wawancara mendalam dan FGD. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa Purna PMI memiliki beberapa kemampuan yaitu pertama membeli komoditas kecil seperti membeli barang-barang kebutuhan keluarga sehari-hari (beras, minyak tanah, minyak goreng, bumbu, sabun mandi, sampo); Kedua, membeli komoditas besar seperti membeli barang-barang sekunder atau tersier (lemari pakaian, TV, radio, HP, pakaian keluarga, Motor); Ketiga, kebebasan mobilitas yaitu pergi ke pasar, Puskesmas, mengikuti kegiatan arisan RT, pengajian Majelis Ta'lim, kegiatan yang diadakan LSM PENA; Keempat, membiayai sekolah anak; Kelima, terlibat dalam pembuatan keputusan-keputusan rumah tangga, misalnya mengenai renovasi rumah, pembelian sapi dan kambing untuk ditenak, pembelian tanah/sawah, mengembangkan jenis usaha yang akan dilakukan; Keenam, jaminan ekonomi dan kontribusi terhadap keluarga, seperti memiliki rumah, tanah, usaha dagang, usaha kuliner, perkebunan; dan Terakhir, kemampuan berbahasa asing dan memasak masakan luar negeri. Permasalahan yang dialami yaitu terbatasnya modal untuk mengembangkan usaha maupun pemasaran hasil usaha karena sampai saat ini belum adanya dukungan ataupun bantuan modal baik dari pemerintah maupun pihak lain.

Kata Kunci : Keberdayaan, Purna Pekerja Migran, Kapasitas



***Social Work, Local
Development and Sustainability***

PEMANFAATAN BANTUAN CSR BIDANG EKONOMI BERBASIS PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT: STUDI PADA CSR PT. AQUA – PKPU HI DI KABUPATEN SUBANG

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan menganalisis pelaksanaan program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan PT Aqua dalam bidang ekonomi melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat bagi pelaku UMKM di Kecamatan Kasomalang Kabupaten Subang. Konsep yang digunakan adalah Triple Bottom Line (3P) yang dikemukakan oleh John Elkington (1998), bahwa tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan (CSR) mencakup tiga bidang yaitu bidang ekonomi, bidang sosial, dan bidang lingkungan. Artikel ini menitikberatkan pada pelaksanaan pemberdayaan masyarakat bidang ekonomi bagi pelaku UMKM. Adapun pemberdayaan masyarakat senantiasa menyangkut dua kelompok yang saling terkait yaitu masyarakat sebagai pihak yang diberdayakan dan pihak yang menaruh kepedulian sebagai pihak yang memberdayakan. Dalam hal tersebut masyarakat pelaku UMKM sebagai pihak yang diberdayakan dan CSR PT Aqua sebagai pihak yang memberdayakan melalui PKPU HI Jawa Barat. Pendekatan dalam penelitian adalah kualitatif, dan pemilihan informan dilaksanakan dengan teknik purposive. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan serta verifikasi. Teknik keabsahan data yang digunakan yaitu triangulasi sumber. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dampak pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan bantuan CSR PT. Aqua adalah bahwa pada bidang ekonomi pelaku UMKM menjadi lebih kreatif dan terbuka dalam menuangkan ide-ide serta inovasi dalam pengembangan usahanya.

Kata Kunci: *pelaku UMKM, pemberdayaan masyarakat, pemanfaatan bantuan CSR.*

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE SOUTH TANGERANG CITY

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Abstract

In international scientific journals around the world, the attention of researchers towards the sustainability of development issues has come to the detailed and specific issues. It is because that the efforts to achieve the sustainable development required a sustainable regional development. In a region it there are micro entities should also implement the principles of sustainability. In an attempt to expand the academic discourse, this article develops and elaborates on a number of criteria of sustainable residential area in the suburbs of Indonesia. These issues become very important when confronted on the fact that the country is facing a massif spatial transformation. Articles are written by using the approach of the review literature and critical analysis then do sistensis upon review and critical analysis of the literature. The process then produces six dimensions and forty five criterias for assessing the sustainability of residential area in the suburbs of Indonesia.

Keywords: *decentralization, governance, land, institutional, critical analysis*

THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF MINIMIZATION ON USING GROUNDWATER IN SOUTH JAKARTA AS EFFORT FOR SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The development of Jakarta is so rapid that it is an impact on the cities physical condition, this is based on city development planning, one of the planning on managing water resources is on groundwater management. To supporting sustainable development in Jakarta especially to minimize of using groundwater to useful for the people. In an environmental perspective with so many people in Jakarta on faster using groundwater to faster land subsidence, this has impact in North Jakarta is the land which is lower than the ocean and the groundwater has been contaminated with sea water. Measuring the progress of a city should be based on the quality of ecology, social-culture, and politics not be rely on the physical infrastructure. The research method is uses descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The finding's show that many people still using groundwater for their daily needs because of the lack of concern of the local government for socializing the impact of using groundwater and the lack of regional role in the distribution of clean water to each people. For the management of water resources there are stakeholders including Industry and Energy Agency having assignment of supervision and law enforcement. PAM Jaya having assignment of supervision to operating water corporate like a Palyja and Aetra, also the collaborate with Industry and Energy Agency for improved customers socializing. The impact of regional government using groundwater for sustainable development is that regional governments are aware of the importance of environmental management for progress in all aspects.

Keywords: *Groundwater, environmental, land subsidence, Jakarta*

THE ECHO CHAMBER PHENOMENON AND IT'S EFFECT IN COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PRACTICE: A CASE STUDY IN CIGUGUR GIRANG, BANDUNG BARAT

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Abstract

This research is purposed to define the echo chamber phenomenon and it's effect in community empowerment practice. Community empowerment is a part of social work's macro practice. Community empowerment practice is not always what was planned. Many factors determine the empowerment process that affects the results of the community empowerment, one of them is the echo chamber phenomenon. Echo chamber could be defined as an environment in which somebody encounters only opinions and beliefs similar to their own. This phenomenon is characterized by closed communication patterns in society that have unique characteristics in them. Communication patterns that are formed are symbolized by the star, which means that they are interconnected between individuals within them. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Case studies are used using a single interlayer subject. This study interviewed and observed five informants consisting of a perpetrator of community empowerment and community groups who rejecting the community empowerment program. The results is concluded that the existence of the echo chamber phenomenon in the practice of community empowerment. The characteristics are the presence of polarization in society and the formation of closed communication patterns within the community. The impacts are impeded empowerment process and low participation of the community in the empowerment process. The significance of this research recommends that there be special attention in the practice of community empowerment, especially in increasing community participation. The perpetrator of community empowerment must not be attached to something that makes him different from the people.

Keywords: *Community empowerment, echo chamber, macro practice*

SISTEM USAHA KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL INTEGRATIF PADA MASYARAKAT PESISIR MELALUI PEMANFAATAN KAWASAN MANGROVE

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Abstrak

Secara umum kehidupan masyarakat pesisir masih jauh dari kondisi yang layak, baik aspek ekonomi, pendidikan, lingkungan, sosial dan budaya. Mata pencaharian yang berubah-ubah mengikuti kondisi alam dan lingkungan geografis pesisir yang seringkali tidak menentu, sehingga masyarakat berada dalam ketidakpastian penghasilan ekonomi. Hal ini berdampak luas pada kualitas hidup yang semakin rendah. Namun di sisi lain, kekhasan masyarakat pesisir pada aspek pengetahuan, kebudayaan dan aspek kepemilikan, yakni wilayah pesisir dengan sumberdaya yang terkandung di dalamnya memiliki sifat terbuka dan dapat dikelola bersama. Dimensi kemiskinan disatu pihak dan sumberdaya pesisir dipihak lain, menjadi tantangan dan harapan bagi dunia pekerjaan sosial untuk mengelaborasi kemampuan Science and Art sehingga intervensi komunitas dapat dilakukan lebih kreatif dan solutif. Usaha kesejahteraan sosial dilakukan dengan mengelola sumberdaya kawasan pesisir dan pelestarian hutan mangrove. Selain dapat mengubah rona lingkungan menjadi hijau dan bermanfaat menahan abrasi pantai, sekaligus usaha menjaga keanekaragaman hayati yang mampu memberi dampak multidimensi (multiflier efect) kehidupan masyarakat pesisir. Proses engagement dan gerakan kolektif dilakukan di tingkat internal komunitas yaitu dengan membangun kesadaran (mindset) untuk menjaga lingkungan. Aspek struktural sebagai komponen diluar komunitas juga dibentuk melalui kerjasama multipihak; masyarakat (civil society), lembaga swasta (perusahaan), pemerintah desa dan kabupaten. Keragaman permasalahan, kepentingan, peranan dan struktur sosial sebagai latar dilakukannya intervensi, maka dibutuhkan suatu sistem usaha kesejahteraan sosial integratif. Hasilnya, kawasan mangrove sebagai media perubahan masyarakat mampu memperbaiki kualitas di berbagai dimensi kehidupan masyarakat; ekonomi, pendidikan, kesehatan, lingkungan, sosial dan budaya.

Kata Kunci: *Kemiskinan, usaha, integrative, masyarakat pesisir, mangrove*

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BHAKTI YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN KAMOJING VILLAGE CIKAMPEK SUB-DISTRICT KARAWANG REGENCY

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Abstract

This research refers to the implementation of the function of the youth organization. The purpose of the study was to obtain an empirical picture of the profile of youth organizations in Kamojing Village, the implementation of the function of youth in preventing social welfare problems; increase productive economic endeavours; foster, strengthen and maintain awareness and social responsibility of community members; foster, strengthen and maintain local wisdom; maintain the spirit of national diversity Unity in diversity. The research method used is quantitative methods with a descriptive approach. Sources of research data are primary and secondary data sources. The research population was administrators and active youth cadets total about 79 people. The research sample is a saturated sample of 79 people. The research measuring instrument uses a rating scale. Test the validity of measuring devices is advance validity. Reliability test with Cronbach Alpha method, data analysis technique is qualitative quantitative data analysis. The results: 1) Implementation of the function of youth groups in preventing social welfare problems by 1,788 is in the high category, 2) carrying out social welfare of 1,736 is in the high category, 3) increase productive economic effort (UEP) by 1,447 in the high category, 4) grow, strengthen and maintain social awareness and social responsibility of community members by 1,468 in the high category, 5) grow, strengthen maintain local wisdom in the high category, 6) maintain and strengthen the spirit of Unity in Diversity for 1,502 in the high category. The score of the implementation of the Bhakti Youth Organization function in Kamojing Village was in the high category 9,343 This showed that the function of the Youth Organization was carried out routinely and thoroughly so that it became the 4th Exemplary Youth Organization of West Java in 2018.

Keywords: *Main tasks, function, youth organization.*

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN IMPROVING COMMUNITY INTEREST

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Abstract

Knowledge is a very strategic corporate resource, which useful to develop the competitiveness of organisations and companies that are valuable, so that with the understanding of the organisation or company, human beings become visible capital, namely Human Capital. The purpose of this study is to describe the process of developing Human Capital carried out by Community Library, especially in terms of increasing public interest in reading. By knowing the extent of the process of development activities, the community can realise how significant the presence of a Community Library is as a place to develop a culture of fond of reading, increasing their potential, quality of life, creativity, and their struggle to compete in the future. We conducted this research in a Community Reading Park at the Sawangan Baru District of Depok with descriptive analysis in qualitative approach. Through in-depth interviews, we interviewed 20 informants from members of the community library, community leaders and other stakeholders. We also used literature study and observation in 3 Months. Our study showed the dynamic of reading interest development to improve human resources. Libraries in the community have a role to develop community reading interest. However the dynamics of the implementation requires the commitment of the stakeholders in maintaining library sustainability in the community. Thus, the community library still has its meaning. Furthermore, every element in the community needs to be involved in the community library development. They are not only adults but also young people and even children who are recipients of services.

Keywords: *Human Capital, Community Library, Interest in reading, Literacy, Children, Youth.*



***Contemporary Social Work
Practice***



THE IMPACT OF WEST JAVA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT ON ADOLESCENT EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education is a determinant factor for facing the future especially to young people because they are the incoming generation hoped to lead a better life. This article aim to discussing the condition of education profile of youth in the area West Java International Airport or known as BIJB with descriptive method study is using qualitative approach with the data collection technique utilizing in depth interview using guided interview tool. The research found that the development of the airport have changed the way of thinking and pattern of behavior among the teenagers and their parents mainly in education. The level of education of the people in the community before the development of the BIJB airport was categorized as low. The people were also having difficulties in travelling to and from school, thus often the parents do not motivate their teenage children to pursue their education, moreoften, the parents more often directing their teenage children to work in order to help the parents to fulfill their family needs. However, when the airport has been built and operated, the people's housings were relocated and the opportunity to work in the airport environment are created. These have motivated the teenage children to pursue their study to a higher degree and their wish to be in a different situation with their parent's adversity due to the parent's low level of education. This study recommends the Majalengka Municipality Regional Government and Management of BIJB Airport to establish hub facilities for youth to enhance their self capacity.

Keywords: Youth, education, social change, development, West Java International Airport

ANALYSIS OF PROVIDING SHELTERS FOR OLDER AS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOCIAL WORK BUSINESS

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Abstract

The phenomenon of separation of the elderly from the family becomes interesting today because the separation is an option for the better quality of service in the context of elderly if outside the family. Other family members also hope for better service for elderly while at the shelter. This study describes the results of observations, interviews and document review about the factors that influence the implementation of social services in the elderly based on shelter. Even though it is not a permanent residence for the elderly, it turns out that the place is enough to provide happiness for them. Psychological well-being (Carol D. Ryff) is a factor in attracting elderly to use the shelter as a place that is considered contributory to their happiness. Being in a shelter makes the elderly feel self-acceptance, positive relations with others, autonomy, purposive in live, personal growth, environment mastery and authority. In Social Work practice, this phenomenon is a social work business opportunity as a profession that puts human values, service quality and professionalism as a priority.

Keywords: *Shelter, business, social work.*

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATION FUNCTION IN CHILDREN'S SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE SUPERVISION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The practice of social work with children needs to be supervised so that the handling of children's social problems is appropriate and safe. For this reason, the function of education in conducting supervision is important. The purpose of this research is to produce an overview of the implementation of the educational function in supervising children's social work carried out by the supervisors of the children's social work unit. This research used an internet-based survey of supervisors and Child Social Workers (CSWs) in 34 provinces which were responded by 161 people. To complete the data, interviews and Focus Group Discussions were carried out in four locations. The results showed that the educational background of respondents only 29, 19% who have a social work education, so they have educational needs, especially in conducting assessments and interventions to address the social welfare problems of children. The distance between supervisors and supervised CSWs are far apart. Comparison between supervisors and the social work of children supervised is inadequate (among them there is 1: 62) Implementation of the educational function provided at this time (50.93%) is mostly related to providing policy or program information from the local area. Media supervision in the aspect of education used is social media with WhatsApp, so it is less effective. The results of this research recommend that e-supervision contains features for educational communication media in the process of supervising children's social work.

Keywords: *Education Function, Supervision, Child Social Work Practices.*

THE NEED OF STATE CIVIL APPARATUS SOCIAL WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF CHILDREN SERVICES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The high incidence and reports of child problems in Indonesia, require more serious handling, especially by the government with the support of adequate social workers. Therefore, this research aimed to describe the needs of the number and qualifications of these social workers. This research was conducted using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods with a sample of South Sulawesi, West Java and North Sumatra, involving 56 participants from social workers, service management, local government officials and the Ministry of Social Affairs, and experts. The data were collected by questionnaire, focused discussion, in-depth interviews, and documentation study. The result showed that about one third of children in the regional technical service unit (UPT) and all children in the central UPT experienced complex problems. The ideal ratio of social workers to child recipients of services is 1:10, except in dealing with complex problems 1: 5. Thus, the number of social workers in 8 central UPTs with a capacity of 800 children needs to be added by 60 people to meet the ideal number of 160 people, while in 88 regional service institutions / UPT Social Services with a capacity of 7,040 children need to be added by around 600 people to meet the ideal number of 916 people, and in the district / city and provincial Empowerment of Women and Children Center (P2TP2A), 548 people need to be provided. Primary level child services in the community are ideally needed at least at the sub-district level with 1 social worker, so for all sub-districts it takes 73,408 social workers with 548 supervisors at the district / city and provincial level. The social worker must have child service competencies and special competencies according to the problem specifications. The realization of these needs needs to be supported by the development of child welfare policies and social worker education programs.

Keywords: *the need of assessment, social workers, children's problems, levels of services*

APPLYING SOCIAL GROUP WORK INTERVENTION METHOD THROUGH ORGANIZING MARGINAL VILLAGERS TO ENCOURAGE INCLUSIVE POLICIES AT VILLAGE LEVEL (CASE STUDY OF KPMD KOMPAK PROGRAM IN KRAKITAN VILLAGE, KLATEN REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA)

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Abstract

Inclusive policies require involvement of all elements of society without exception. At village level, the strengthening of public awareness of the importance of the process of submitting aspirations and proposals for needs is still dominated by the village elites. The status of social exclusion attached to marginal groups such as the poor, informal workers, women, disabilities, belief/religious minorities and also transgender people often do not have room to determine their aspirations at the village level. This research uses qualitative method which is case study. The data collection techniques are carried out by conducting observation, unstructured interviews, and documentation studies. The results of the study show that social interventions through groups can be used as an approach method used by Social Workers to encourage marginalized villagers' participation at village level by involving marginal groups in art activities, fulfillment of administrative services, villager forums, and management of economic assets. Providing opportunities for marginalized villagers to meet each other, share experiences and stories, discuss village issues, develop skills and manage group activities make them feel "considered" to be villagers who have the same rights as others. Through group work approach, marginalized villagers are actively involved and have the opportunities to express their rights and eager to express their opinions related to their village's future. The fulfillment of access to village office which is disability-friendly is one example of the results of inclusive village policies.

Keywords: *social group work interventions, marginalized villagers, inclusive policies*

COPING STRATEGIES USED BY TEACHERS IN DEALING WITH STRESS CONDITIONS (STUDY IN X INCLUSIVE SCHOOL IN DEPOK, INDONESIA)

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Abstract

Inclusive education is education in regular schools that accept children with special needs with the same curriculum, infrastructure for all students. In the process of learning and fostering children with special needs, Special Tutors with a Special Education background are needed. But in X Inclusive School, the role of Special Tutors is taken by classroom and subject teachers. Previous studies have shown that Special Tutors have a higher anxiety than other teachers in general. Therefore, it is interesting to study the coping strategies of X Inclusive School's teachers to deal with stress conditions. This research carried out qualitatively in X Inclusive School, and a descriptive research type. The informants selected using purposive sampling technique, by interviewing classroom and subject teachers who also has a role Special Tutors, headmasters, and inclusive work group leader. The result shows that in coping strategy used by X Inclusive School's teachers, Problem Focused Coping method is more used than Emotional Focused Coping one. Among Problem Focused Coping strategies, "seeking social support for instrumental reason" is the most used coping strategy by X Inclusive School's teachers. Aside from that, "planful problem-solving", "confrontive coping", and "restraint" strategies are also used. In another hand, among Emotional Focused Coping strategy, "positive reinterpretation and growth coping" is the most used strategy by X Inclusive School's teachers. Aside from that, "seeking social support for emotional reason" and "turning to religion" strategies are also used.

Keywords: *Inclusive education, coping strategy, stress coping, special tutors*

STRATEGI MEDIASI ANAK YANG BERKONFLIK DENGAN HUKUM: STUDI KASUS PELECEHAN SEKSUAL PADA ANAK DI WILAYAH DKI JAKARTA

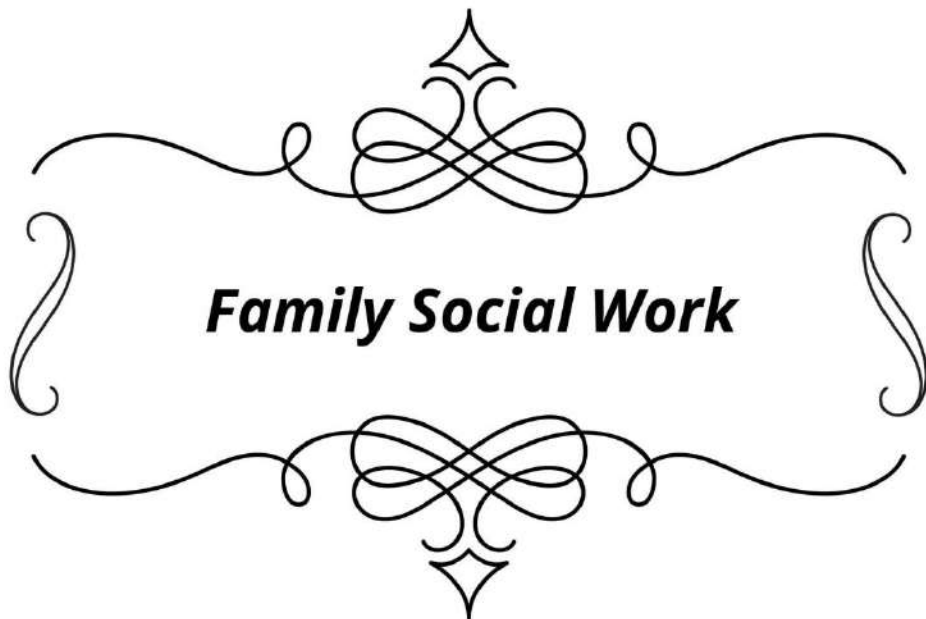
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Abstrak

Anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum merupakan anak yang memerlukan perlindungan khusus. Kasus pelecehan seksual pada anak dengan pelaku dan korban anak biasanya berujung pada putusan pidana. Mediasi merupakan upaya yang dilakukan agar pelaku anak pelecehan seksual tidak mendapatkan putusan pidana melainkan putusan tindakan. Hal ini menarik untuk dikaji bagaimana strategi mediasi Anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum yang dilakukan oleh pekerja social. Penelitian dilakukan secara kualitatif di wilayah DKI Jakarta, dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif. Pemilihan informan dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling, dengan mewawancarai Pekerja social yang menangani kasus pelecehan seksual pada pelaku dan korban anak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi mediasi yang dilakukan oleh pekerja social berdasarkan pada typology proaktif, semi proaktif dan tidak proaktif. Diantara strategi keluarga korban yang paling banyak dilakukan adalah strategi proaktif adalah dimana pekerja social yang melakukan proses mediasi secara langsung dan menjadi mediator. Selain itu juga dilakukan startegi semi proaktif yaitu pekerja social proses mediasi dengan melibatkan aparat penegak hukum. Dan strategi Tidak proaktif yaitu pekerja social tidak terlibat langsung dalam mediasi dan hanya menjadi pendamping bagi anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum.

Keywords: *Strategi, Mediasi, Anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum, Pekerja Sosial*



THE EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON MARRIED PERSON IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

This study is about an effort to explore the forms of domestic violence often encountered in the Malaysian community. This study used the quantitative research design through a survey method to obtain research data. A total number of 390 respondents were selected by using simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. The findings showed that there were significant differences between male and female respondents in the form of domestic violence. Women were more likely to experience domestic violence because of the men's power and control over women. In terms of experienced, it is found that the most dominant form of violence in a household is economic violence. Therefore, top down and bottom up approaches should be intensified by increasing promotional and awareness programs to all levels of society in order to solve the issue of domestic violence. These interventions are crucial in order to reduce the issue of domestic violence, create a society that possesses a stronger bond, and restore families to a functional state and to bring about a harmonious family environment.

Keywords: *Domestic violence, marital status, occupation, income, and intervention*

**INDIGENIZING SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE: BEST
PRACTICE OF FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY (LK3)
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY (UIN) SYARIF
HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA**

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Abstract

This paper examines the existence, role, and challenge of Family Service Agency, in Bahasa Indonesia known as Lembaga Konsultasi Kesejahteraan Keluarga (LK3) of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta. It has been established since 2012. It is an official agency under the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia. The establishment of LK3 aims to provide psychosocial services for families of students who has psychosocial problem in their life. The study also aims to explore the trend of psychosocial problems of its client (student) for the past three years (2018-2019). The research method of the study is using a qualitative social work research method. A review of selected data of the client of LK3 UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta around five main issues: Family background, psychosocial mapping, potential resources, student coping mechanism strategy, client strength and network. The study also uses a review of academic performance report as well as an interview and observation. The findings show that the trend of psychosocial problems of the client of LK3 UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta vary as follow: bad academic performance, low income family, broken home, domestic violence, disability, mental disorder, sexual abuse, and the like. LK3 UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta has significant roles to provide psychosocial support and services for the survival of the students to deal with their psychosocial problems. Social worker of LK3 performs indigenous social work practice: individual counseling, family counseling, group therapy, home visit, case conference, Islamic Spiritual Approach, and Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEPT).

Keywords: *Psychosocial, indigenous social work, resiliency, coping mechanism*

HUBUNGAN KONFLIK KEWANGAN TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL MANGSA WANITA DALAM ISU KEGANASAN RUMAH TANGGA

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Abstrak

Kewangan merupakan antara keperluan penting yang perlu disediakan oleh pihak suami dalam sesebuah rumah tangga. Namun, pengurusan kewangan yang lemah oleh pasangan memberikan impak negatif terhadap mangsa terutama golongan isteri menerusi tingkah laku penderaan emosi, fizikal serta kewangan. Bertepatan dengan permasalahan ini, satu penyelidikan kualitatif telah dijalankan dalam bentuk eksploritari bagi mengenal pasti pengaruh aspek kewangan terhadap kesejahteraan sosial hidup mangsa dalam konteks keganasan rumah tangga. Justeru, kaedah temubual secara mendalam telah dijalankan terhadap 15 orang responden wanita menerusi persampelan bertujuan (purposive sampling) dan bola salji (snowball). Semua data berbentuk verbatim diperdengarkan semula sebelum dipindahkan menjadi transkrip temubual untuk dianalisis menggunakan perisian NVivo 8. Hasil penyelidikan mendapati tekanan masalah kewangan yang dihadapi dalam rumah tangga mendorong suami melakukan pelbagai bentuk penderaan terhadap isteri iaitu mangsa keganasan rumah tangga. Rentetan itu, bentuk intervensi kerja sosial turut dicadangkan dengan memfokus sistem-sistem sosial yang berkaitan. Langkah ini penting kerana ia bukan sahaja dapat mengurangkan konflik isu permasalahan ini, malah ia turut dapat membantu meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial golongan wanita yang menjadi mangsa keganasan rumah tangga.

Kata Kunci: *Kewangan, Keganasan rumah tangga, Kesejahteraan Sosial, Mangsa wanita.*

FAMILY ACCEPTANCE TOWARD PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDER AFTER TREATMENT: A STUDY IN PANGALENGAN SUB-DISTRICT BANDUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

Family acceptance is giving attention, opportunity, and family affection to people with mental disorders. The purpose of this research was to pay for how family acceptance of people with mental disorders (PWMD) in Pangalengan Sub-district, Bandung Regency includes: 1) Characteristics of informants, 2) giving attention, 3) giving opportunities, 4) and giving family affection toward family member with mental disorders. The method used a qualitative approach; with a case study data source design used primary data sources and secondary data sources. Information selected used a purposive technique. Data collection techniques with 1) in-depth interviews, 2) observation 3) study documentation. Testing of the data validity was used; credibility test, transferability test, dependability test, and conformability test. Furthermore, the data were analyzed with qualitative analysis techniques 1) Unit processing (Unitizing), 2) categorization and 3) data interpretation. The results showed that family acceptance of people with mental disorders in the aspect of giving attention, opportunity and affection from three informants two received one less received.

Keywords: *Acceptance, Family, People with Mental Disorder*

KOMUNIKASI PARTISIPATIF DALAM PEMBERDAYAAN PEREMPUAN: STUDI KASUS PEREMPUAN PERAJIN KULIT KERANG DI PAMULANG-TANGERANG SELATAN

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Abstrak

Penelitian mengenai komunikasi partisipatif perempuan sebagai sasaran program pemberdayaan perempuan ini melihat bagaimana perempuan sebagai ibu rumah tangga mampu memberikan kontribusi pada ekonomi keluarga, dalam rangka mencapai ketahanan keluarga. Program pemberdayaan melalui ekonomi kreatif ini juga merupakan salah satu upaya pengentasan kemiskinan pada perempuan dari keluarga kurang mampu. Kurang berhasilnya program pemberdayaan diasumsikan terjadi karena kurangnya partisipasi kelompok sasaran, salah satunya adalah partisipasi komunikasi, mereka kurang mampu mengemukakan pikirannya sehingga program yang dijalankan kurang mampu mengakomodir keinginan dan kebutuhan kelompok sasaran. Penelitian ini menganalisis apakah kurangnya partisipasi komunikasi dapat menjadi penyebab berhasil tidaknya program pemberdayaan. Teori komunikasi partisipatif, teori pemberdayaan dan konsep mengenai pengembangan masyarakat menjadi landasan teoritis dalam mencapai tujuan penelitian, yaitu: 1) Mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe komunikasi partisipatif dalam pemberdayaan perempuan pengrajin kulit kerang; 2) Menganalisis domain pemberdayaan pada perempuan perajin kulit kerang, dan 3) Menganalisis modal masyarakat dalam proses pengembangan masyarakat yang dilakukan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan bersifat deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi. Strategi penelitian adalah studi kasus. Teknik analisis data kualitatif serta teknik keabsahan data dengan triangulasi pengumpulan data. Informan penelitian terdiri dari lima orang; yaitu tiga orang perempuan perajin kerang, seorang pelatih sekaligus pemilik tempat pelatihan yang bersertifikasi dan seorang konsultan pemasaran yang membantu teknik pemasaran online. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari empat tipe komunikasi partisipatif, hanya satu tipe yang tidak sesuai yaitu partisipasi yang pasif. Berdasarkan empat domain pemberdayaan; baik domain aktivasi, kompetensi menyelesaikan masalah, domain manajemen program dan kemampuan mobilisasi sumber daya; semuanya dilakukan walaupun dalam skala kecil. Modal dalam pengembangan masyarakat: modal, manusia, modal fisik, modal keuangan dan modal lingkungan semuanya mendukung.

Kata Kunci: *Komunikasi partisipatif, pemberdayaan masyarakat, pengembangan masyarakat*

EMPOWERMENT OF THE POOR FAMILIES IN THE MADANI BROTHERHOOD PROGRAM IN KENDARI CITY

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Abstract

This paper describes how poor families in the Indonesian semi urban dwellings of Kendari City are being empowered through the Madani Brotherhood Program (the MBP). The Kendari City government initiated empowerment program utilized community assets on the basis of "spirituality" principles that was translated into "one family help one family" approach to overcome various social problems in the city outskirts. This is a descriptive-qualitative with some case studies. Informants were selected through a snowball process and purposive techniques. The results of the study show that: First, the empowerment of poor families in the MBP is more successful with family couples who are spiritually committed than family partners who do not have or less spirituality motivated. Second, the empowerment of poor families in MBP has been effective in improving the quality of life of poor families observed, climbing eventually from poor conditions to better conditions. Observation were further made on indicators, inter alia: (1) having a job; (2) has income; (3) have a house; (4) can send children to college, etc. Based on the research findings, empowerment in MBP can be replicated elsewhere to improve people's lives and overcome the problem of poverty.

Keywords: Empowerment, poor families, poverty alleviation, spiritual capital

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZER OF KOMUNITAS KELUARGA BURUH MIGRAN (KKBM) IN THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RETIRED FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILY

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Abstract

Indonesian migrant workers are dominated by women especially in the informal sector so that women can help their families's economy. BNP2TKI in 2017 recorded 93,641 female Indonesian workers. Even though it has been going on for years, it turns out that the economy of many female migrant workers and their families remains unstable. In dealing with this problem the government through BNP2TKI conducts economic empowerment for post-placement migrant workers and their families. Karawang Regency is one of the areas of the Komunitas Keluarga Buruh Migran (KKBM) program carried out to empower the economy of retired female migrant workers and their families. This economic empowerment is accompanied and facilitated by community organizers who have the role to mobilize and assist retired female migrant workers and their families so that they can be economically empowered. Implementation of the objectives of the KKBM has a role that must be done well by the community organizer as a actor who is very close to migrant workers. Therefore this study aims to identify the role carried out by the Community organizer to empower women migrant workers and their families. The research method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, non-participation observations, literature studies and documentation studies. The results showed that the Community Organizer in the KKBM played an important and positive role for the economic stability of women migrant workers and their families.

Keywords: *Community organizer, female, former migrant workers, economic empowerment*



***Social Work Practice and
Population at Risk***



POTENTIAL CHALLENGES IN FIELD PRACTICUM FOR CHINESE EXCHANGE STUDENTS IN THE US: THE COMPARISON BETWEEN CHINA AND THE US IN SOCIAL WORK FIELD EDUCATION

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Abstract

Under the projects of China-U.S. Social Work Collaborative (2012-2017), more and more Chinese social work students have arrived in the US as exchange students. Considering the different academic and cultural environment, students may face barriers when they are doing their field practicum in the US. This study aims to compare the field educations between China and the US. It addresses the potential difficulties such exchanges may cause and offers suggestions for dealing with the special problems, and encourages a constructive analysis of westernized practices and indigenous needs.

Keywords: *field practicum, international placement, exchange students, China, USA*

SOCIAL RECOVERY AND SOCIAL REUNIFICATION PROCESS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS IN SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS: A STUDY AT PONDOK PEMULIHAN DOULOS, BATU CITY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Mental disorders are a pattern of behavior or psychological associated with distress or suffering and mental health is not achieved. The process of social recovery and social reunification of "People with Mental Disorders" is carried out by the Social Welfare Institution "Pondok Remulihan Doulos" Batu, East Java Province. This study aims to examine how the process of social recovery and the process of social reunification for people with mental disorders carried out by the Social Welfare Institution "Pondok Pemulihan Doulos". This research uses qualitative research methods and qualitative descriptive research types. The research subject was determined purposively. Data collection techniques was using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the process of social recovery "People with Mental Disorders" focused on three aspects, namely: (1) aspects of medical therapy; (2) Psychotherapy aspects; and (3) Aspects of pneumotherapy, which are carried out through stages, namely: (1) Assessment Phase; (2) Rehabilitation and Outreach Phase; (3) Monitoring and Evaluation Phase); and (4) Termination and Distribution Phase. While the social reunification process "People with Mental Disorders" is carried out through the following activities: (1) Holistic Assessment; (2) Home Visit; (3) Family Counseling; and (4) Family Support Group. The process of social recovery and social reunification by the Social Welfare Institution "Pondok Pemulihan Doulos" has succeeded in restoring the social functions of clients "People with Mental Disorders" in both family and community life.

Keywords: Social Recovery, Social Reunification, Mental Disorders.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF DEATH PREPARATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

With the increasing population of older adults, the awareness of the needs for death preparation programs has escalated in South Korea. The number of education programs and researches for death preparation has also increased recently. The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of educational programs related to death preparation for older adults. A total of 10 educative programs for death preparation were analyzed. Those programs have been provided by diverse settings such as 5 senior welfare centers, 2 welfare foundations, 1 township, 1 research center, and 1 community health center. They appeared to provide 7 weeks sessions on average, and participants were mostly 55 years old or older. The most common contents were understanding death in terms of medical, theoretical, and religious perspective as well as writing a will. Preparing for funeral, taking lectures on bereavements and grief, writing bucket lists, writing a biography, taking a photograph of deceased in advance and experiencing casket were followed. Based on the findings, this study suggests that further analysis of the effectiveness of those death preparation programs is required.

Keywords: *older adult, death preparation program, educational programs for older adults.*

THE APPROACH OF TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) IN COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION, UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) was the first public university in Malaysia to establish the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR). The concept of Training of Trainers (ToT) was adopted in USM CBR. This approach emphasizes the full involvement of disabled parents in terms of rehabilitation and intervention. This is to ensure that every form of rehabilitation and intervention program is carried out consistently and can be applied by parents with their disabled children at home. ToT approach has proven to change parents' perceptions and behaviors in developmental processes of fine motor skill, behavior and special children's communication. Lack of knowledge and skills in dealing with disabled children with specific diagnoses will cause conflicts in the family. Emotional and psychological disturbance of parents can result in neglect of special children and impede growth and development for both parents and disabled children. The ability of parents to handle disabled children will help them to provide the needs of the children and plan an effective recovery plan in order to maximize their disabled children's development and abilities. This paper will discuss the implementation of ToT for parents in enhancing their knowledge and skills in caring for their disabled children. Several modules such as cognitive development, behavior management, and self-management will be discussed based on a literature review. ToT will be able to provide parents with the best possible care and development of their disabled children.

Keywords: *Community Based Rehabilitation, Training of Trainers (ToT), Disabled Parents, Rehabilitation, Intervention*

CONTEXTUAL ACCEPTANCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WIVES: SURVEY AMONG INDONESIAN SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS

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Abstract

Social work is one of professions that highly potential to work with violence against women issues, therefore students shall be well prepared to deal with them. This study investigates associations of socio-demographics and individual attitudinal factors with contextual justification of physical violence by husband toward wife among social work students. Respondents were 432 male and female undergraduate students recruited from 5 private and public universities in 4 Indonesian provinces. In general, social work students in this study reported a relatively moderate acceptance of certain situations for physical violence against wives to be justified ($M=30.14$, $SD=11.03$). Study found that the length of study, age and attitudes toward gender roles were significant predictors. Students who were categorized at senior cohort (3rd year and above) reported stronger agreement that physical abuse by a husband toward a wife was accepted under particular circumstances ($\beta=.322$, $p<.001$) compared to their junior counterparts (2nd year and below). Similarly, age positively associated with higher agreement of contextual acceptance of physical violence against wives ($\beta=.129$, $p<.050$). In contrast, the higher the support toward egalitarian gender attitudes, the stronger disagreement toward contexts for physical violence against wives ($\beta=-.292$, $p<.001$). Findings were discussed within the framework of social work education strategy to improve social work students' attitudes toward violence against wives.

Keywords: *contextual acceptance, physical violence, social work education, violence against wives*

AT-RISK YOUTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT: A HUMAN CAPITAL STUDY IN URBAN POOR COMMUNITY

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Abstract

The uses of human capital in development not only aim to increase income but also the welfare of the community. In reality, a future filled with challenges and uncertainties which forces young people to be able to have the power to prepare for the future even to anticipate failures. This is a shared responsibility, not only for the young people themselves but also society and the country. At-risk youth can be seen from their behaviour and also from the context in which they live. Risk conditions are faced by young people living in urban poor communities, but through maximum efforts, by examining the needs, potential, and challenges, these risks can be reduced. Youth can get out of the shackles of risk by creating a good quality human capital of future generations. For this reason, needs assessment becomes a tool in identifying the needs of these at-risk youth, as a basis in the programs and policies formulations. This article was written based on the research using qualitative-descriptive methods, through the literature studies, in-depth interviews and observations techniques that conducted in North Jakarta, Indonesia. Based on the results of needs assessment, several attempts have been made by various parties, but these efforts must be sustained, at-risk youth still need support from various stakeholders in meeting their needs, one of which is the improvement of skills that are balanced with the availability of jobs.

Keywords: *at-risk youth, human capital, needs assessment, urban poor community*

SOCIAL WORKERS COMPETENCE IN IMPLEMENTING PSYCHOSOCIAL THERAPY AT THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION CENTER FOR PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES (BRPDM) PHALA MARTHA SUKABUMI

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Abstract

Social Workers' Competencies based on a body of value, knowledge, and body of skills (Zastrow, 2010;) must form the basis of the service process or intervention of social workers wherever they work. Likewise for social workers at the Social Rehabilitation Center for People with Mental Disabilities (BRSPDM) Phala Martha Sukabumi. Following the policy of the Ministry of Social Affairs, BRSPDM is required to provide Advanced Social Rehabilitation services, one of which provides Therapy services consisting of therapy: physical, mental spiritual, psychosocial, and livelihood. The purpose of this research was to determine what competencies are needed and used by social workers, especially in providing Psychosocial Therapy services for the beneficiaries at Phala Martha Sukabumi BRSPDM. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach to six social workers as informants, through interview and focus group discussions (FGD). The results showed that the competency of social workers related to values, in general following the principles and ethics inherent in the social work profession, including: confidentiality, acceptance, individualization and participation. Besides that, the values are related to the culture and norms inherent in the informant and the values developed by the institution. Whereas in terms of knowledge including knowledge about: ODMK, ODGJ, Psychotic: cause and effect, the risk of drugs is also related to knowledge of the type of therapy used and based on assessment results and psychosocial problems experienced by PM, including cognitive therapy (reality, RET, counseling, CBT) behavior therapy (social skills training, relaxation, modeling, positive and negative reinforcement, economic tokens, assertiveness, rewards and punishments) etc., emotive therapy (catharsis technique, EFT) etc. In terms of informant skills in general use a variety of skills that support the implementation of therapy such as: communication, empathy, assessment. Also skills tailored to the stages of the intervention: initial approach, Intakes, Contacts and contracts, Assessments, Interventions etc. Recommendations include capacity building for social workers through various activities; training, seminars, workshops, internships and others. Also making/providing a variety of

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literature is needed: journals, modules, manuals, operational and technical guidelines especially in conducting psychosocial therapy.

Keywords: *Social workers' competency, psychosocial therapy, social rehabilitation*

TAHAP KEBIMBANGAN, TAHAP KEMURUNGAN DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN FAKTOR SOSIO-DEMOGRAFI SERTA SOKONGAN SOSIAL DALAM KALANGAN PEROKOK YANG MENDAFTAR DI PERKHIDMATAN KLINIK BERHENTI MEROKOK DI HOSPITAL SEKITAR LEMBAH KLANG, MALAYSIA

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Abstrak

Kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti simptom tahap kebimbangan dan tahap kemurungan dan hubungannya dengan faktor sosiodemografi, profil merokok dan sokongan sosial dalam kalangan pesakit yang mendaftar di PKBM di hospital sekitar Lembah Klang. Kajian ini merupakan kajian keratan rentas yang melibatkan 115 responden dengan menggunakan persampela bertujuan. Soal selidik Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) dan Multidimensional Scale of Percieved Social Support (MSPSS) telah digunakan di dalam kajian ini. Hasil kajian menunjukkan 13.9% responden mengalami simptom kebimbangan yang tinggi dan 16.5% pula mengalami simptom kebimbangan yang sederhana. Simptom kemurungan pula menunjukkan 4.3% responden mengalami simptom kemurungan yang tinggi dan 16.5% mengalami simptom kemurungan yang sederhana. Analisis khi kuasa dua menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara tahap kebimbangan dengan status kesihatan responden ($p > 0.05$). Analisis Spearmen pula menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan ($p > 0.05$) di antara skor kebimbangan dengan skor sokongan sosial keseluruhan, sokongan sosial daripada keluarga, sokongan sosial daripada rakan-rakan dan sokongan sosial daripada teman istimewa dengan masing-masing mencatatkan nilai ($r = -0.353$, $r = -0.208$, $r = -0.330$ dan $r = 0.332$). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara tahap kemurungan dengan faktor sosioemografi responden namun analisis spearmen menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan ($p > 0.05$) di antara skor kemurungan dengan skor sokongan sosial keseluruhan, sokongan sosial daripada keluarga, sokongan sosial daripada rakan-rakan dan sokongan sosial daripada teman istimewa dengan masing-masing mencatatkan nilai ($r = -0.352$, $r = -0.303$, $r = -0.319$ dan $r = -0.288$). Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa penilaian

elemen psikososial terhadap pesakit yang mempunyai tingkah laku merokok adalah penting. Justeru itu, bagi mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih jelas terhadap isu ini, kajian terhadap penilaian dan pengaruh elemen biopsikososial dan spiritual terhadap tingkah laku merokok dalam kalangan pesakit adalah diperlukan terutama di Malaysia dan negara serantau.

Keywords: *Kebimbangan, kemurungan, sokongan sosial, psikososial, perokok*

MUHAMMADIYAH AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

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Abstract

Muhammadiyah is the second largest Islamic organization in Indonesia, whose social and political positions could not be ignored by any observers. Although its main activities from the beginning has been the development of modern Western-oriented Islamic schools, social rehabilitation centers and health clinics, it has now turn its attention to other issues including environmental protection, climate change, and deforestation. Theologically speaking, Muhammadiyah teachings on environment has been based on the Quran and the sunnah of Muhammad, the Messenger. This paper tries to describe the role of this Islamic organization in protecting environment by investigating its theological discourses, its religious decision (fatwa) and its practice through institutional programs. Interest group analysis would be employed to highlight social and political behaviors of this organization regarding environment issues. Data is collected by conducting library research and interviews with key persons of Muhammadiyah who are in charge of environmental issues under Council of Environment (Majelis Lingkungan Hidup). The paper concludes that environment protection has become an important subject of interest for Muhammadiyah recently since it is mandated in the Islamic main teachings where man is called upon to act as the vicegerent of God in the world and he has to maintain its harmonious relations with nature as a manifestation of submission to God.

Keywords: Muhammadiyah, environment, Islam, Protection

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***Social Work Innovation
and Human Service
Organization***

CLASSIFICATION OF PROFILE OF CARE INSTITUTIONS THAT ACCOMMODATE ORPHANS AND POOR CHILDREN IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Lately, there have been various problems regarding children in care institutions in Malaysia. These include issues related to institutional security, fire, rape, sodomy, and abuse; including physical, mental and sexual abuse. These issues are of great concern to the government, society, country and especially parents or guardians who want to send their children to the institutions, or parents or guardians who have already sent their children to the institutions. Therefore, this study was conducted to classify or categorize care institutions in Terengganu, Malaysia and the problems faced by their management in managing the child care institutions. A total of 49 care institutions that accommodate orphans and poor children across the state of Terengganu, Malaysia were used as the study samples. Mixed methods were used to obtain data through interviews and distributed checklist forms. The study found that there are three categories of institutions that can be classified as academic institutions only, Tahfiz institutions only, and academic-cum-Tahfiz institutions. In addition, the study also found that there are also child care institutions that are operating without registering with any relevant bodies. This has led to various problems in institutional management. Therefore, it is recommended that the managers of care institutions create innovation in management by establishing an integrated network to improve the lives of orphans and poor children under the care of their insitutions.

Keywords: *Institutions, Institutional care, orphans and poor child, children, checklist*

INTEGRATED NETWORK: A CATALYST FOR CHILD WELL-BEING IN INSTITUTIONAL CARE IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

This study is about an effort to map out the local child welfare network, in particular, the public institutional social care. The objective of the study is to identify the antecedent factors that may hinder the involved agencies' capabilities to deliver conducive services that are consistent with the needs and rights of the children. The study which is qualitative in its approach utilized the Grounded Theory design to gather its data. The study used a set of interview protocol to guide a series of face-to-face and in-depth interviews among 30 respondents, who were representing 24 different child agencies. The findings showed that the structural factors (i.e., legislative framework, the administration issuance, and geographic location) were the leading contributing factor that blocks the development of an integrated and conducive child welfare network in Malaysia. Therefore, the study proposed that the local child welfare institution adopt an open system through the formulated Social Network Development Model. It is because the establishment of an integrated network through open systems is a catalyst for the well-being of children in institutional care in Malaysia.

Keywords: *child, child welfare, child welfare network, integrated network, institutional care, network system, social network.*

CONTRACTING-OUT FOR SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract

Even if their ownership belongs to governments, most of social service organizations in South Korea are run by non-profit incorporations. For example, governments establish a social service facility and, after then, make contract-out its management with non-profit incorporations. In short, governments own the land and building of the facility, but its management leaves on the non-profit after contracting-out. This is a kind of partnership between the public sector and the non-profit sector. Meanwhile, the non-profit usually receives government subsidy for running. This study is intended to investigate the properties and problems of Korea's Contracting-Out Mechanism in social service setting. Typical cases will be as follows: community-based multi-purposed social service centers (about 500 nationwide), community social service centers for the handicapped (about 280 nationwide), and community-based elderly service centers (about 300 nationwide). Background, supply and demand for social services, contracting-out data by social service area, emergence of super incorporations which running hundreds of facilities, and policy issues will be discussed. In addition, service quality as well as commitment to clients will also be reviewed.

Keywords: *Commitment, contracting-out mechanism, social service organization*

DESIGNING STRATEGY AND HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TO CREATE VALUE FOR THE STAKEHOLDERS: CASE STUDY IN AN INDONESIA PUBLIC HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Hospital performance management is very important to create value for owners, users (patients), human resources who work at the hospital, and other hospital stakeholders. The purpose of this study is to design hospital strategies using SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and hospital performance management using the Balanced Scorecard. This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation and focus group discussions and study of documentation. The results showed that based on the SWOT analysis, the competitive position of the hospital was in quadrant II so that the strategic steps taken were to maintain organizational stability, improve organizational quality by improving organizational governance, management system capabilities, hospital management information systems, business processes and building culture organization. From the results of the documentation study which were the vision, missions and organizational values then translated into strategic goals and targets, the main performance indicators are based on the balanced scorecard which is divided into four perspectives on learning and growth, internal business processes, customers, and finance. The strategic choices and the hospital performance indicators are the basis for preparing the hospital's strategic plans and operational plans.

Keywords: *SWOT, balanced scorecard, Performance, management.*

BUREAUCRATIC COMMUNICATION IN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA

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Abstract

In the Provincial Government of Special Capital Region of Jakarta, there is currently an inability to deliver information, and a lack of equality between the people of Jakarta and bureaucracy in communication. This is one of the problems, so that in the long run it impacts on the inability of the Jakarta to realize good governance. The research aims to analyze bureaucratic communication in the Jakarta. The research uses descriptive methods, and qualitative approaches. The results of the research: formal and informal bureaucratic communication in the Jakarta in general has given the best results, being able to achieve the desired targets even though this achievement is not optimal. Civil Servants have tried to understand and carry out every stage of communication and good communication techniques, so as to eliminate or minimize any obstacles that occur. The bureaucratic communication emphasizes the interdependence of relations between people, bureaucracies, and with the community.

Keywords: *communication, bureaucracy, civil servants*

MINIMUM STANDARD OF SERVICES FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE NEGLECTED ELDERLY RECEIVED SOCIAL SERVICE FROM SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTION: NOTES FROM THE FIELD

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Abstract

This article is the result of research on Standard Minimum of Services for Social Function of The Neglected Elderly in elderly home. The Neglected elderly is someone who is sixty years old or older who does not have relatives, or has relatives but they do not want to take care of the elderly and because of certain factors the elderly can not fulfill their basic needs like physically, spiritually, or socially. Standard Minimum of Services (SPM) is provisions about the type and the quality of basic services that are minimum obtained by every citizen. The qualitative research was done at BPSTW Budi Luhur DIY and PSLU Mappakasungu Pare Pare. The results showed that the services in the elderly home have not fully met the SPM criteria. Urgently need for increase the role of local governments in providing basic services for the elderly in institutions. Furthermore, the role of the family is important to help clients get their social function.

Keywords: *elderly, social function, standard minimum of services, social institutions*

PENINGKATAN MUTU PELAYANAN LEMBAGA KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL ANAK MELALUI PENYELENGGARAAN AKREDITASI

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Abstrak

Sejak dicanangkannya berbagai kebijakan terkait upaya peningkatan mutu pelayanan lembaga di bidang kesejahteraan social , penyelenggaraan akreditasi diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu mekanisme yang cukup strategis dan kongkrit. Demikian pula bagi peningkatan mutu pelayanan di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) dalam memberikan pelayanan pengasuhan kepada anak terlantar. Jumlah LKSA di Indonesia, memiliki porsi terbesar dibandingkan dengan jumlah Lembaga jenis pelayanan social lainnya. Sejak dilaksanakannya proses akreditasi , peringkat unggul bagi LKSA menduduki posisi sangat rendah. Hal ini mencerminkan masih rendahnya mutu penyelenggaraan pengasuhan anak di LKSA. Proses akreditasi yang diselenggarakan oleh Badan Akreditasi Lembaga di Bidang Kesejahteraan Sosial (BALKS) saat ini akan memasuki periode ketiga. Pada dua periode berjalan, banyak didapat pembelajaran yang seharusnya menjadi bahan refleksi bagaimana akreditasi ini seharusnya dapat berdampak secara signifikan kepada peningkatan mutu LKSA. Saat ini masih terdapat kesenjangan peran dan fungsi dalam internal maupun eksternal komponen penyelenggaraan akreditasi. Demikian pula secara substantive , masih didapat rendahnya implementasi Standar Nasional Pengasuhan Anak (SNPA) sebagaimana tertuang dalam peraturan menteri social no 30/HUK/2011. Refleksi yang didapat adalah bahwa diperlukan peran strategis dan koordinatif serta komitmen antara komponen – komponen terkait dalam penyelenggaraan akreditasi, mulai dari persiapan, saat maupun pasca akreditasi baik substansi maupun teknis pada level pemerintah, pemerintah daerah maupun masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Akreditasi, standar pengasuhan mutu pelayanan, anak

ELDERLY CARE MODEL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ELDERLY CARE IN INSTITUTIONS AND HOME CARE

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Abstract

Elderly care is an urgent need in societies where life expectancy is higher, given the vulnerability experienced by the elderly. Therefore we need models of elderly care that can reduce the vulnerability of the elderly while empowering the potential and ability of the elderly so they can function socially in their lives. This qualitative approach research attempts to examine the comparison of the elderly care models conducted by institutions with elderly care at home in Bengkulu Province. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, observation and documentation studies, the results of which were then analyzed by qualitative analysis. The results showed that each model of elderly care, both in institutions and at home, had their strengths and weaknesses. Care within institutions is relatively more structured through various physical, mental, social and spiritual activities, compared to elderly care at home. However, elderly care at home turns out to be more comfortable for the elderly because of its closeness to the family, compared to when treated in institutions. Based on these results it's recommended that collaboration between elderly care activities within the institution be maintained at home so that the goals of elderly care can be optimally achieved.

Keywords: care models in institutions, home care, elderly

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***Social Work, Media and
Human Communication***

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN CASE MANAGEMENT WITH PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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Abstract

Since 2015, the Vietnam's government has been legally pushing case management as a major practice with persons with disabilities. In this context, social workers are assigned to work as a case manager. However, one of big barriers hinders their performance is assumed due to their limited competencies and un-readiness. This study determined whether they are well trained enough in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude and how confident they are to perform. Furthermore, pre-test and post-test of a training program were measured to identify its effectiveness towards 30 participants. The results indicate remarkable increase in their levels of confidence in carrying out roles, tasks and skills of a social work case manager. Therefore, the study comes up with some implications for research and education or training.

Keywords: *Case management, confidence, persons with disabilities, roles, skills, social workers, tasks.*

LEARNING ABOUT AUTISM HANDLING FOR PARENTS THROUGH VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES: A REVIEW FROM COMMUNICATION PATTERNS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Handling children with autism or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is not easy. Indonesian parents often feel worried and urgently need social support from the environment. Social support becomes important so that they could exchange information and reduce uncertainty about the future of their children. The rise of virtual communities has concrete implications for parents of ASD children in Indonesia. Through virtual communities, especially on social media such as Facebook, they can communicate each other and learn so much information about handling of their ASD children. It breaks distance and time constraints. This study aims to identify communication pattern in virtual communities among parents who have ASD children regarding the handling of autism. The research used qualitative approach, with virtual ethnography method. Data collection techniques were carried out through participant observation on Facebook LRD Member Suar Autisme by researching 178 uploads and 3,569 comments during August 2018 and in-depth interviews with the admin. The data encoded with NVivo 12 Pro. Result showed that communication patterns are grouped into two. First, communication patterns initiated by the admin, and secondly, communication patterns initiated by group members. Both communication patterns showed that the exchange of information about handling ASD children went well. The admin played a role in answering questions and so the fellow of group members.

Keywords: ASD children, communication pattern, facebook, parents, virtual community.

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION AND MCDONALDIZATION ON ONLINE SERVICE BASED PLATFORM: A STUDY OF GO-JEK USERS AND DRIVERS IN CENTRAL JAVA)

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Abstract

The presence of start-up companies in Indonesia caused many shifts in terms of human interaction. Go-jek, is one of the most influential, whom the applications being downloaded more than 155 million times with 100 million transactions and managed to cooperate with more than 2 million driver partners on early 2019. Go-jek became one of the startup companies that brought many changes in lifestyle, since every transaction can be done through the application. This kind of online services makes Go-jek as the technology products that utilize human services and tends to minimize communication between person to person. It relates to the McDonaldization concept promoted by George Ritzer regarding human work that is being replaced by machines, as well as the loss of communication between people due to the principles of predictability, calculability, efficiency, and control. This study aims to describe the process of interpersonal communication between users and Go-Jek drivers in Central Java using McDonalization theory from George Ritzer. This research used qualitative approach with interview as data collecting method. There were 6 informants interviewed in this study, 3 Go-Jek customers and 3 people from Go-Jek drivers who provide services on a daily basis. The results of this study are communication carried out between the customers and Go-jek drivers as the service provider still occurs. Through those interpersonal communications, they keep optimizing services and minimizing errors, although the four principles of McDonalization have been applied. Small talks and light conversation also needed when it comes to human service. This also happens because Indonesian used to be friendly and open to have conversations with others in society. Then, the principle of predictability, calculability, efficiency, and control does not really affect interpersonal communication of Go-Jek customers and drivers in Central Java.

Keywords: *McDonalization, Go-Jek, communication process, human service*

PENGARUH CYBERBULLYING DI MEDIA SOSIAL TERHADAP PERILAKU REAKTIF ANAK REMAJA

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Abstrak

Cyberbullying merupakan segala bentuk kekerasan yang dialami seseorang atau individu melalui media sosial di Internet. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui sejauhmana pengaruh cyberbullying terhadap perilaku reaktif sebagai pelaku dan korban cyberbullying pada siswa. Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode survei dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 60 orang dari salah satu SMP Swasta di Kota Bandung. Siswa yang dimaksud dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa SMP kelas VIII sampai kelas IX karena tanggap responden cakap dalam teknologi dan pada masa perkembangan anak remaja dengan perubahan baik psikis maupun fisik atau masa ini lebih dikenal dengan masa transisi, labil, mencari identitas diri dan mencari model peniruan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terbuktinya hipotesis bahwa ada pengaruh antara perilaku pelaku cyberbullying dengan perilaku reaktif siswa SMP Swasta Kota Bandung korban cyberbullying dengan signifikansi $0,034 < 0,05$. Dengan demikian semakin rendah perilaku reaktif pelaku maka makin rendah pula perilaku reaktif korban cyberbullying, bahwa bila makin tinggi perilaku reaktif pelaku maka makin tinggi pula perilaku reaktif korban.

Kata Kunci: *Cyberbullying, media sosial, pelaku, korban, anak remaja.*

PERAN MEDIA RELATIONS DALAM PENANGANAN KRISIS KEHUMASAN PADA MASKAPAI PENERBANGAN GARUDA INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penulisan ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana penanganan krisis public relations khususnya peran kegiatan media relations dalam mengendalikan isu negative yang dialami maskapai Garuda Indonesia. Beberapa waktu lalu maskapai penerbangan Garuda Indonesia diterpa isu negative terkait penyelundupan suku cadang sepeda motor Harley Davidson dan sepeda Brompton. Isu tersebut telah memaksa menteri BUMN mencopot jajaran direksi Garuda yang ada. Dari sisi kehumasan, menarik untuk dikaji lebih jauh untuk mengetahui bagaimana aktivitas media relations yang dilakukan Humas Garuda dalam mengendalikan krisis kehumasan yang dialami perusahaan. Salah satu kegiatan kehumasan yang dilakukan adalah Media Relations. Kegiatan ini berperan penting dalam menunjang kelancaran kegiatan kehumasan organisasi atau perusahaan dalam menjalin hubungan dengan kalangan media massa. Melalui hubungan baik tersebut akan tercipta kepercayaan dan dukungan public internal maupun eksternalnya terhadap kegiatan organisasi. Berbagai aktivitas kegiatan media relations bisa dilakukan perusahaan. Seperti open house, konferensi pers, coffee morning, media gathering, hingga pembuatan beragam media komunikasi perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: *media relations, krisis kehumasan, humas dalam organisasi*

PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION IN ZAKAT FUND COLLECTION

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Abstract

Muslims' awareness about zakat is not as high as their awareness about the obligation to prayer (shalat). Zakat has high potential for economic and social development, making it a challenge and also an opportunity for zakat managers (amil) in collecting zakat funds. Persuasive communication can be an approach in zakat collection. The aims of this study were to find out: 1) the application of persuasive methods as communication approach to zakat fund collection by amil zakat officers; 2) elements of persuasive communication in zakat fund collection; 3) persuasive communication techniques used in zakat fund collection. The study used qualitative methods through interviews, observation and document analysis of LAZ Darussalam Kota Wisata Cibubur. Results show that: 1) zakat fund collection used persuasive communication approach through extension, consultation services, cash and card services, zakat pick up service, as well as through mass media, online media, and activity programs; 2) elements of persuasive communication present in zakat fund collection are persuader, persuadee, message, channel, effect, feedback and environment; 3) persuasive communication techniques used in zakat fund collection namely association technique, integration technique, pay-of technique and icing technique, whereas red herring technique was not used. In conclusion, persuasive communication techniques were present and useful in zakat fund collection, and done in primary and secondary levels, where all elements of persuasive communication were fulfilled and that the techniques applied were association, integration, pay-of and icing techniques. These communication techniques can be used to make zakat fund collection process more effective.

Keywords: *persuasive communication, zakat, fund collection, non-profit business communication*

KONTRIBUSI DANA BANTUAN OPERASIONAL SEKOLAH TERHADAP SISWA MISKIN DI LIMA SEKOLAH SWASTA DI KECAMATAN CAKUNG JAKARTA TIMUR

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Abstrak

Tingginya alokasi APBN dalam sektor pendidikan tersebut ternyata belum membantu meningkatkan akses dan mutu pendidikan. Saat ini di Indonesia masih ada sekitar 465.500 anak usia 7-12 tahun yang belum masuk SD, dan 1,2 juta anak usia 13-15 tahun yang tidak sekolah di SMP. Angka putus sekolah di jenjang SD mencapai 13 persen. Tujuan penelitian: 1) Mengetahui kontribusi dana BOS terhadap siswa miskin di sekolah swasta di Jakarta Timur. 2) Mengetahui ketepatan alokasi dana BOS bagi siswa miskin di sekolah swasta di Jakarta Timur. 3) Mengetahui peran orang tua siswa dalam pelaksanaan program BOS pada sekolah swasta di Jakarta Timur. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif di 5 sekolah swasta miskin Cakung Jakarta Timur. Hasil penelitian turut dibahas dalam artikel ini.

Kata Kunci: alokasi, dana operasional, sekolah, siswa, mutu pendidikan

PERILAKU HIPERAKTIF ANAK DISABILITAS MENTAL: STUDI KASUS DI SLB BC KURNIA DI DESA KERSAMANA, GARUT, JAWA BARAT

Ajat Sudrajat

Laboratorium Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Sosial, Politeknik Kesejahteraan Sosial

Abstrak

Hyperactive behaviour shows symptoms of abnormality, that is unique and tendency of inability to focus on certain things. The purposes of this study are to examine: 1) Characteristic of informants, 2) Child's interaction with peers and teachers, 3) form of hyperactive behaviour of child with disability, 4) factors that causing hyperactive behaviour on child with disability, 5) intervention which designed to address the hyperactive behaviour of child with disability. The study used qualitative research methodology with descriptive approach. The used data resources are primary and secondary data sources. The techniques of data collection were using in-depth interview, observation and documentation study. Validity check on this study did use purposive sampling techniques with certain consideration applied, that are namely people who later will facilitate the researcher in exploring the social object or situation that being examined. The results of the study showed attention disorder with hyperactivity (ADH) or Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), conversely called Minimal Brain Disfunction Syndrome. This syndrome or situation marked by behaviour of the child who has having difficulty to stay calm, disrupting other people, cutting off the conversation of the teachers and or peers, furthermore, experiencing the difficulty to understand topics that being taught by the teachers.

Keywords, *Hyperactive Behaviour, Children, Mental Disability, SLB BC Kurnia*

COPING STRATEGY OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IN ORDER TO PERFORM THEIR SOCIAL FUNCTIONING IN BANDUNG, INDONESIA

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Abstract

Woman living with HIV are confronted with all types of barriers that lead to stress in life. Social pressures and stresses faced have encouraged women living with HIV to undertake relevant coping strategies in order to achieve their full social functioning. This qualitative study focusing on case study, involving five (5) informants of women living with HIV. The study also included eight (8) volunteers from the Warga Peduli AIDS (WPA) and three (3) family members, which were all selected through purposive sampling. Data collection were conducted through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, participation observation, and documentation study, which was done in two (2) years in Kelurahan Kebon Pisang, Kecamatan Sumur Bandung, Kota Bandung, Indonesia. Study findings have indicated that women living with HIV do faced complex psychological and social problems, which include contraction of HIV from husband who were injecting drug users; economic problem due to high medical expenses; disclosure problems due to negative stigma that limits the needed social support system. All informants indicated that they faced difficulties in performing their full social functioning due to environmental pressures, which then motivated them to develop own coping strategies. Among the coping strategies chosen by these women living with HIV can be divided into two, namely problem focused coping and emotion focused coping. These strategies were developed in order to reduce stresses and many barriers in performing their daily social functioning, which include daily role in fulfilling their daily life tasks. The study recommendation is directed to a more HIV integrated social work intervention, which includes social work services at micro, mezzo and macro levels and be guided by reflexive-therapeutic, individual reformist and socialist-collectivist perspectives.

Keywords: *Women, HIV, coping strategy, social functioning*

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***Social Work, Prevention
and Health Service***

HOLISTIC APPROACH DEVELOPMENT IN TEENAGER EMPOWERMENT AS AN EFFORTS TO REALIZE SOCIAL FUNCTION (A STUDY OF TEENAGE VICTIMS OF NARCOTICS ABUSE IN JABUNG, MALANG DISTRICT)

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Abstract

Holistic approach is an approach that views that "Every problem faced by humans never stands alone", means that one problem is always related to another. Solving one problem must be followed by solving the another problem that is broadly and comprehensively related. The problem of teenage victims of narcotics abuse is not stands alone, since various factors related to the background and its impact. This study aims to describe the development of holistic approach in empowering teenage victims of narcotics abuse as an effort to realize their social function. Data collection techniques are done by observation, interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), while data analysis techniques are done by qualitative analysis of interactive models (Milles and Huberman). The results of the study show that the first (and main) approach is the approach to the local community, then to the teenage and their families through the Literacy Program by establishing Gubuk Baca Lentera Negeri, and disperse through basic educational institutions - universities, governments, entrepreneurs, and the wider community with various activities, so that the teenage victims of narcotics abuse able to carry out their social functions, such as: a). fulfill their daily needs, b) solve the problem, c) carry out social roles in their family and surrounding community, and d). develop themselves.

Keywords: *Holistic approach, empowerment, teenage, narcotics abuse, literacy, social functions.*

SURROGACY CASE STUDY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK SETTINGS

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Abstract

The advancement of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) in health sector has provided an opportunity for any individual to conceive a child. This innovation has led into surrogacy which often supported by legal arrangement between the intended individual or parents and a surrogate mother. A surrogate mother is a woman whom agrees to bear a child for another person. Generally, there are two types of surrogacy. First, is traditional surrogacy and secondly is gestational surrogacy. Traditional surrogacy refers to a situation where the surrogate is inseminated with sperm either her male partner or a donor. Meanwhile, gestational surrogacy refers to a situation where a female or a donor inseminates her eggs with a male or a donor sperms using in-vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure. The embryo is then transferred into the uterus of a surrogate mother. Hence, couples that are unable to conceive a child might consider choosing surrogacy arrangement as part of their alternatives for having a child without realizing the consequences. Currently in Malaysia, there are no specific laws to govern surrogacy and issues that arise after the child is born. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is mainly discussing about issues and challenges on managing surrogacy by studying a case that had been referred to Department of Medical Social Work, University of Malaya Medical Centre. The issues and challenges highlighted are i.e.: case management, psycho-emotional impact, rights and consent, legal differences, disorganized identity, as well as welfare related agencies. Recommendations are also suggested to improve social worker's competency in managing case.

Keywords: *human ethics, medical social work, social justice, social work, surrogacy.*

FACTORS THAT ARE RELATED TO THE COMPLAINTS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IRON WORKERS IN PT. TATAMULIA NUSANTARA INDAH BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MALL CIPUTRA RAYA CIKUPA TANGERANG

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Abstract

Background: Occupational Safety and Health (K3) is growing rapidly both nationally and globally, especially in the industrial field. One of the industries that must apply Occupational Safety and Health is one that is engaged in construction. Research Purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with complaints of Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) in iron workers in a construction of Ciputra Raya mall construction in the Cikupa area of Tangerang. Research method uses quantitative analytic using primary data (questionnaire) and using cross sectional design. The sampling technique is to use total sampling with a total sample of 52 iron workers. Musculoskeletal Disorders complaint data used a questionnaire of 16 question items related to 2 variables and a Nordic Body Map questionnaire related to MSDs complaints with questions about complaints in the body felt by workers. Statistical tests using chi square. Results of the study of workers in the iron structure on average experienced complaints of very high MSDs which is as much as 65.4%. Based on bivariate analysis it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between smoking habits with complaints of Musculoskeletal Disorders obtained P-value (0.01) with a degree of significance $\alpha = 0.05$. Conclusion of this study is that the factors associated with the incidence of MSDs in iron workers are smoking habits.

Keywords: *Occupational safety and health, musculoskeletal disorders, construction*

KESADARAN TERHADAP PENULARAN HIV DAN AIDS KEPADA PASANGAN DIKALANGAN ORANG DENGAN HIV/AIDS DI JAKARTA UTARA

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Abstrak

Kasus HIV dan AIDS di Indonesia meningkat setiap tahunnya. Upaya pencegahannya tidak hanya dilakukan oleh masyarakat umum tetapi melibatkan mereka yang sudah terinfeksi HIV atau Orang Dengan HIV dan AIDS (ODHA). Salah satu upaya dilakukan dikalangan ODHA adalah pencegahan penularan HIV terhadap pasangannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan kesadaran diri ODHA pada penularan HIV dan AIDS terhadap pasangan di Jakarta Utara, mencakup sistem nilai pada penularan HIV, cara pandang pada penularan HIV, dan perilaku dalam upaya pencegahan penularan HIV. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei deskriptif terhadap 99 orang sampel yang dipilih melalui Simple Random Sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui angket dan studi dokumentasi. Alat ukur yang digunakan skala Likert dengan uji validitas muka. Teknik analisis data menggunakan statistik deskriptif menyajikan tabel frekuensi untuk menarik kesimpulan tanpa menaksirkan hasil penelitian terhadap populasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, 79,04% responden memiliki sistem nilai yang baik pada penularan HIV dan AIDS, 80,30% responden memiliki cara pandang yang baik pada penularan HIV dan AIDS, dan 92,21% responden memiliki perilaku yang baik dalam upaya pencegahan penularan HIV dan AIDS. Penelitian ini menemukan adanya pandangan buruk responden pada pernyataan mengenai kemungkinan dirinya menularkan HIV pada pasangan, keinginan agar pasangannya tidak tertular HIV, pandangan buruk dari orang lain mempengaruhi perilaku responden, dan adanya keacuhan responden untuk berbagi informasi mengenai HIV dan AIDS dengan pasangan. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya kesalahan informasi dalam penilaian responden. Kesimpulan penelitian adalah perlu adanya pemberian pemahaman dan kesadaran dikalangan ODHA serta diberikan keberdayaan agar mereka mampu melaksanakan pencegahan positif terhadap pasangannya dan orang lain pada umumnya. Intervensi praktik pekerjaan sosial dengan kelompok melalui kelompok pendidikan (Educational group) dan kelompok bantu diri (self-help group) dapat dijalankan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran diri ODHA pada penularan HIV dan AIDS terhadap pasangan dan orang lain.

Kata Kunci: *ODHA, Kesadaran Diri, Penularan HIV terhadap Pasangan*

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT POLICY IN PREVENTING HIV/AIDS IN INDONESIA: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The right to be health is a fundamental right that every individual must have and must be fulfilled by the state. Many serious diseases still occurs and become a phenomenon in Indonesia, one of them attacking human sexual health. Transmission and spread of HIV / AIDS is one example of a sexual health phenomenon that often happened. Considering from UNAIDS, in 2018 people with HIV/AIDS have reached 640.000 inhabitants from 266.000.000 population based on Indonesian Health Ministry. The data shows that the HIV AIDS epidemic needs to be addressed immediately by the government with a full response. In this case, the government has formed various policies aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS as contained in Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Of 2013 About HIV and AIDS Control. This paper uses descriptive qualitative with literature studies approach and analyze the data sources of this case using Cresswell data analysis technique. The result of this study found that 1) lack of public awareness in the importance of maintaining reproductive and sexual health 2) the government regulations that are less effective and must be evaluated, especially in implementation of preventing HIV/AIDS 3) lack of continuity of two-way communication between the government and the community.

Keywords: *effectiveness, government policy, sexual health, HIV/AIDS.*

FREE HEALTH SERVICES INNOVATIONS IN SOUTH TANGERANG CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Abstract

The poor population of South Tangerang has 18,747 people and people under the poverty line of 366,605 people with low health status. Poor health status is closely related to the limited access to health care, either due to geographical factors or because of hospital costs. In an effort to improve the quality, equality, and affordability of health services, the Government through the General Hospital (RSU) of South Tangerang city which is the only government-owned RSU, which is located in South Tangerang City provides free health services for people who have KTP/KK city South Tangerang on the basis of the research by the title: The purpose of this research is to analyze the implementation of innovation services as well as supporting factors and inhibitors of free health services innovation in South Tangerang City General Hospital. The method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The results of this research stated that the process of free health service innovation is already running well, providing benefits and according to the needs of the community. Supporting factors include leadership support, employee support, and community support, and for the lack of facilities and infrastructure, lack of socialization and a conflict with central government policy.

Keywords: innovation, service, free health, leadership

INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO HELP ELDERLY ADJUSTMENTS AT SOCIAL PROTECTION INSTITUTION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN CIPARAY, BANDUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

Sustainable Strategy in foster integrated care it's not only crucial for humanity, but rather give a different result about efficiency and the form of the effectiveness such as : Funding : The structure and allocation fund health and social services, Administrative : Regulation and government administrative functions are arranged and remove the complexity, program streamline conformity and access and manage the resources of the system better, Organizational : Networking with a horizontal or vertical synchronization in formal and informal as a method of main to increase organizational performance and the collaboration includes the cooperation between institutions in the field of health and socially to optimize resources , overall efficiency and improving the capacity of providers of care without any obstacles, Service Delivery : Service delivery and management about how employees are trained, show responsibility and duty, work together and puts forward a client and the family as well as the need is to effect any of them service access, services integration the availability and flexibility, of continuity and coordinating officer, the satisfaction of clients and the quality and the result, Clinical : Exchanging understanding of client needs, the inter professional and type , used specifically with the agreement when practices and standards on the condition and care walk or further , establish communication and reciprocal services integration of quality. The integration of social services such as classified 4, clinical, professional, functional and organizational integration with attention self-adjustment elderly people with natural environment, themselves and their social environment in helping the process of fitting in the elderly in running activity there was at an institution. They can accept the changes his current condition. This study using a qualitative approach descriptive method with a case study, kind of research the informant determined based on purposive sampling using techniques data collection through in-depth, interview observation non participative and study documentation.

Keywords: *Elderly people, integrated care, self-adjustment*

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) are pandemics which have always been global discourses. In addition to its adverse effects on health aspects, HIV/AIDS also creates many negative externalities on social aspects. In Indonesia, during the period 2015 to 2017, the data from Ministry of Health showed that the trend of HIV sufferers was increasing with total of 120.485 people. Of these, there are 13.21% or 15.917 people were in DKI Jakarta Province, it making Jakarta as the Province with the highest number of HIV sufferers. In the same period, the total of AIDS sufferers in Jakarta also increased every year with a total of 1.251 people. The problem is getting worse by the findings of the Atmajaya University's HIV Research Center (PPH) which shows that only 12% of the people of Jakarta who have adequate knowledge related to HIV/AIDS. Regarding these various problems, this research aims to find out and analyze the policy implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention that are reflected through Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2008 concerning HIV and AIDS Prevention and DKI Jakarta Provincial Governor Regulation No. 231 of 2015 concerning the Provincial and Municipal/Regency AIDS Commission. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. Meanwhile, the main theory is Edward III's theory which consisting of 4 main dimensions such as: Communication, Resources, Disposition, and Bureaucratic Structure. The results of this research are expected to find out the significance of the policy implementation in preventing HIV/AIDS in DKI Jakarta Province.

Keywords: *Public Policy, Policy Implementation, HIV/AIDS*

A decorative flourish consisting of a central diamond shape with a pointed top and bottom, connected by a series of loops and curves that form a wide, horizontal frame. The text is centered within this frame.

***Social Work, Children
and Indigenous Practice***

PEMENUHAN HAK ANAK: STUDI KASUS DI DESA CIBURIAL KECAMATAN CIMENYAN KABUPATEN BANDUNG

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Abstrak

Anak merupakan kelompok usia muda yang memiliki potensi untuk dikembangkan agar dapat berpartisipasi aktif dalam pembangunan di masa mendatang. Mereka merupakan kelompok yang perlu disiapkan untuk kelangsungan mbangsa dan Negara di masa mendatang. UU No 23 tahun 2002 pasal 4 tentang Perlindungan Anak, menyatakan bahwa setiap anak berhak untuk dapat hidup, tumbuh, berkembang dan berpartisipasi secara wajar sesuai dengan harkat dan martabat kemanusiaan serta mendapatkan perlindungan dari kekerasan dan diskriminasi. Dalam hubungannya secara sosial masalah anak diantaranya diskriminasi, kekerasan, eksploitasi dan penelantaran anak. UU no. 4 tahun 1979 tentang Kesejahteraan Anak dan UU No. 23 tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak, menyatakan pentingnya perlindungan anak oleh orang tua dan Masyarakat, akan tetapi hal tersebut belum sepenuhnya terpenuhi pada tataran implementasi. Untuk mewujudkan perlindungan pada anak, Pemerintah kabupaten Bandung, sejak tahun 2014 telah mencanangkan rintisan kabupaten layak anak sebagai langkah awal pembentukan kabupaten layak anak, Kabupaten Bandung telah merintis empat desa sebagai Desa Layak Anak dengan program pemenuhan Hak anak, diantaranya adalah Desa Ciburial Kecamatan Cimencyan. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif (field research), dengan metode yang diterapkan merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian berjumlah delapan orang. Sumber utamanya pimpinan Desa Ciburial dan beberapa aparat Desa yang menentukan berbagai kebijakan dan program desa yang mendukung perlindungan anak. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan utamanya adalah wawancara kelompok dengan para aparat di desa Ciburial, selain itu digunakan pula teknik wawancara mendalam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Pemenuhan Hak Anak dalam rangka mendukung desa layak anak sangat baik, yaitu dengan (1) ketersediaan Kelembagaan sosial yang ada di tiap RW yang menjamin terpenuhi hak anak, (2) terpenuhinya hak sipil dan kebebasan anak (3) Hak Kesehatan dan Kesejahteraan Dasar, (4) tersedianya lingkungan Keluarga dan Pengasuhan alternative bagi anak, (5) Hak Pendidikan, pemanfaatan waktu luang dan kegiatan budaya dengan brbsis kearifan local, dan (6) memberikan perlindungan khusus. Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah perlu terus menggalakkan sosialisasi tentang perlindungan anak,

juga penyediaan SDM yang concern terhadap perlindungan anak yang berasal dari kalangan internal Desa Ciburial selain itu aparat pemerintah Desa Ciburial agar lebih berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bandung dan instansi lainnya, agar pemenuhan hak anak di Desa Ciburial dapat berjalan dengan optimal.

Kata Kunci :Anak, perlindungan, penelantaran, pemenuhan hak, desa layak anak.

THE PATTERN OF MANAGEMENT ISLAMIC PHILANTHROPY FUND BY LAZISMU MALANG CITY IN THE ASPECT OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

The Trend of philanthropy activities or in terms of the year to year is increasing, because of the high awareness and ease in donations. Research by Dunn, et.all, to students and employees of the company in Boston, shows a compelling outcome that students who spend their wealth to help others, and give gifts to others are happier, compared to students who spend their wealth for personal needs, have fun and account repayment (Dunn, Aknin, & Norton, 2008). Lembaga Zakat Infaq, and Shodaqoh Muhammadiyah (LAZISMU) Malang City as a newcomer in the "fund scramble Ummah" in the city of Malang, with the acquisition of philanthropy funds are quite a lot and have a network of organizations in all villages. However, the "pulse" of community empowerment has not been significant, this research is by using qualitative description type research. Location of research is in LAZISMU Malang City, with the Board of Research of the caretaker LAZISMU Malang and program recipients. This research wanted to know the pattern of the management of Islamic philanthropy funds in the aspect of Community Empowerment. Based on the results of the research, it is explained that the community empowerment conducted by LAZISMU Malang is realized in education programs (tutoring, scholarship, teacher compensation), health, productive economic business (UEP) and fundraising Humanitarian funds. Meanwhile, the distribution of zakat funds, Infaq, and shodaqoh program is conducted in accordance with the recommendation of Muhammadiyah leadership and direct application of potential mustahiq. Furthermore, the team of LAZISMU Malang will do the home visit to potential Mustahiq. Some obstacles faced by LAZISMU Malang is a limitation human resources of Community empowerment programs, the absence of community empowerment guidelines, lack of synergy-internal support of Muhammadiyah become a constraint in gathering and Distribution of Islamic philanthropic funds.

Keywords: *Community Empowerment, Islamic Philanthropy, Lazismu*

DIMENSI RELASI SOSIAL DALAM PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL LANJUT USIA INKLUSIF DI KABUPATEN GARUT

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Abstrak

Indonesia perlu memaksimalkan kebijakan-kebijakan, program-program, serta sarana dan prasarana demi kesejahteraan lanjut usia (lansia) agar mampu menghadapi fenomena struktur ageing population beserta implikasinya. Salah satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan menyangkut hal tersebut adalah implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia. Beberapa penelitian terkait perlindungan sosial lansia belum banyak yang membahas tentang inklusi sosial dari sisi relasi sosialnya. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini akan menekankan hal tersebut. Argumen penelitian ini adalah dimensi relasi sosial yang terjalin dalam implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia yang inklusif bersifat esensial. Artinya, penelitian ini berupaya menganalisis proses inklusi sosial dalam implementasi perlindungan sosial lansia berdasarkan tiga aspek dari relasi sosial, yaitu partisipasi sosial, jaringan dan dukungan sosial, serta kualitas hubungan sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif dan melakukan studi kasus di Kabupaten Garut, Jawa Barat.

Kata Kunci: *Perlindungan sosial, lanjut usia, inklusi sosial, dimensi relasi sosial.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF PT. BANK MANDIRI TBK CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PROGRAMS AS A COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT EFFORTS (CASE STUDY IN KARACAK VILLAGE, LEUWILIANG BOGOR)

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an important part of a company, because in Indonesia there is a law that regulates an obligation to implement CSR by companies. In addition to complying with the law, Corporate Social Responsibility is also carried out because of the company's awareness in helping the country eradicate poverty. PT. Bank Mandiri has a CSR program with empowerment namely Mandiri Bersama Mandiri. The purpose of this research is to describe the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility program, the strategies implemented and the results of the Mandiri Bersama Mandiri program conducted by Bank Mandiri in Karacak Village, Leuwiliang Bogor. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, namely the observation of research objects. As for the collection of data in research using observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility program in the Mandiri Bersama Mandiri program conducted by Bank Mandiri in general consists of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating output-oriented benefits that are felt by the community. The implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility program implemented by Bank Mandiri through the agricultural empowerment program, develops local potential by achieving physical and non-physical results. Physical results, namely the existence of a Corporate Social Responsibility empowerment program in agriculture so that the community has a better agricultural supporting infrastructure and non-physical results are the community can be more independent in managing the agricultural products they have, and there is a level of awareness from the community about potential resources in Karacak Village that can be used for community empowerment.

Keywords: *Corporate Social Responsibility, implementation, empowerment, results.*

ISLAM DAN PHILANTHROPRENEURSHIP: STUDI KASUS DI MUHAMMADIYAH

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Abstrak

Filantropi Islam kini bukanlah sebuah konsep yang abal-abal. Falsafah filantropi yang berakar dari sikap kedermawanan tersebut telah dikembangkan menjadi sebuah platform perubahan sosial ekonomi. Ada proses transformasi yang kuat dari konsep dan praktik filantropi Islam yang pada awalnya sangat sederhana menjadi sebuah ekosistem penguatan sosial ekonomi kemanusiaan dan pembangunan. Lembaga internasional di PBB misalnya telah melihat potensi filantropi Islam untuk dapat menjadi akselerator dalam pencapaian beberapa bidang yang menjadi bagian dari tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs). Tak heran, BAZNAS dan lembaga filantropi Islam lainnya dijadikan mitra pencapaian pembangunan di Indonesia. Tidak hanya itu, tim Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K) milik pemerintah juga sudah menggandeng filantropi Islam dalam mengeksekusi program-program pengentasan masyarakat dari kemiskinan. Di lingkungan Muhammadiyah, sejak awal berdiri KH Ahmad Dahlan sudah mempraktikkan nilai kehidupan yang luhur bahwa hidup itu memberi. Dibangun di atas landasan Teologi Sosial surat al Ma'un yang menganjurkan kita Care for Humanity terutama kepada anak-anak yatim dan orang miskin. Dahlan membelajarkan kepada santri-santrinya bahwa berislam itu tidak hanya sekedar paham dan mengerti tentang Islam, tapi yang penting adalah sampai pada kemampuan memberi untuk membangun praktek hidup yang Islami. Bahwa bukti dari sikap beragama yang harus dan benar itu adalah diindikasikan oleh kepedulian terhadap sesama terutama yang tertindas dan terpinggirkan. Nilai inilah yakni nilai filantropi yang menjadi basis gerakan Muhammadiyah hingga organisasi keagamaan itu terus berkembang. Untuk mengorganisasikan filantropi di Muhammadiyah apa yang kita kenal dengan Lembaga Amil Zakat Muhammadiyah (LAZISMU) merupakan wadah filantropi yang terus berkembang saat ini.

Kata Kunci: Muhammadiyah, Islam, Filantropreneurship

MENCERDASKAN ANAK BANGSA DI PERBATASAN: POLICY BRIEF SISTEM KETAHANAN NEGARA BERBASIS BUDAYA DI SEBATIK UTARA KABUPATEN NUNUKAN

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Abstrak

Letak geografis perbatasan Sebatik yang hanya dapat dijangkau melalui pulau Nunukan dan Tawau Sabah Malaysia, menjadi satu kendala utama bagi pendidikan warga Sebatik. Anak-anak tenaga kerja Indonesia (TKI) bahkan harus dijemput di perkebunan-perkebunan Malaysia untuk bisa ikut bersekolah di Sebatik. Kehadiran Yayasan pendidikan Hidayatullah yang merupakan pesantren tertua bagi anak-anak TKI, belumlah cukup memadai, sebab pendidikan tidak hanya dibutuhkan anak-anak tetapi juga orang dewasa di Sebatik yang belum mengenyam pendidikan sekolah. Kemunculan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat dalam bentuk Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar (PKBM) di Sebatik membantu mengatasi kekurangan tersebut. PKBM berfungsi membantu warga dan masyarakat yang ingin mengikuti tes persamaan untuk SD, SMP dan SMA. Nasionalisme mereka yang hidup di perbatasan nyaris tidak memiliki, sebab tidak banyak yang diketahui tentang Dasar Negara dan wawasan kebangsaan. Mereka lebih kenal budayanya sendiri, yang notabene juga merupakan budaya negara jiran (etnisitas dan budaya yang sama seperti Bugis, Melayu, Dayak). Sisi lain wilayah Sebatik memiliki potensi alam yang cukup berlimpah, membutuhkan tenaga-tenaga terampil untuk mengolahnya agar bisa dimanfaatkan bagi kesejahteraan warga sendiri, daripada harus dijual semua ke negeri jiran. Mencerdaskan anak bangsa di perbatasan, butuh perjuangan dan berbagai kebijakan baik lokal maupun nasional sebagai bagian dari menjaga negara, suatu sistem ketahanan negara berbasis budaya lokal. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan melakukan pengamatan partisipasi pada PKBM Hidayatullah dan Firdaus sebagai point entry. Data didapatkan melalui teknik etnografi dan dianalisis menggunakan analisa jaringan sosial.

Keywords: Pendidikan di perbatasan, Ketahanan Negara, policybrief

UPAYA PEKERJA SOSIAL DALAM PENINGKATAN EKONOMI MASYAKAT DI DESA SUREN KECAMATAN KUTOARJO, KABUPATEN PURWOREJO

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Abstrak

Peluang pekerjaan sosial dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial di lihat dari sisi ekonomi merupakan rangkaian serta peluang praktek pekerja sosial. Hal ini memberikan pemahaman tentang perilaku, pengetahuan, nilai-nilai, keterampilan, serta memberikan pemahaman secara kognitif yang efektif bagi masyarakat dalam upaya menjamin ekonomi individu keluarga. Permasalahan yang ada di Desa Suren secara menyeluruh yaitu di lihat dari faktor ekonomi. Hal ini di tunjukkan dengan kurang dapatnya memenuhi kebutuhan sehari hari, dan penghasilan yang tidak menentu. Upaya pekerja sosial untuk menanganai permasalahan tersebut adalah dengan melakukan pendampingan secara berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat Desa Suren dengan mengembangkan potensi yang dimiliki oleh masyarakat tersebut baik individu maupun kelompok melalui home visit, FGD, advokasi ke dua lembaga milik pemerintah. Pertama adalah Dinas Sosial Pengendalian Penduduk Keluarga Berencana Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Purworejo. Kedua adalah Dinas Koperasi UKM Dan Perdagangan Kabupaten Purworejo. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan sampel 37 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket, wawancara, observasi dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa upaya pekerja sosial dapat membantu masyarakat Desa Suren dalam peningkatan ekonomi mereka. Hal ini dapat di buktikan dengan peningkatan pendapatan mereka (masyarakat) setelah mendapatkan pendampingan dari pekerjaan sosial. Hal iini juga dibenarkan oleh statmen 37 responden ketika dilakukan wawancara.

Keywords: *pekerja sosial, upaya, peningkatan ekonomi. potensi, berkelanjutan*

STUDY OF FOSTER PARENTS CONCEPTS IN ASUHAN KELUARGA MUHAMMADIYAH GUIDELINES 1989

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Abstract

This study is about an effort to analyze and revitalization the foster parents concepts in Asuhan Keluarga Muhammadiyah Guidelines 1989. This study uses the qualitative design with a comparative method. Data collection techniques include the study of literature, observation, and documentation. the results of this study there are revitalization in foster parents concepts: (a) prospective foster parents participating in comprehensive assessment, (b) prospective foster parents participating care plan, (c) prospective foster parents participating in training and foster parents learning activity, (d) Foster parents protected children from abuse and neglect. (e) Foster parents fulfill children needs (spiritual, psychological, health and education), (f) foster parents can make partnership with social worker and other professional, (h) foster parents participating in monitoring and evaluation activity.

Keywords: *Foster Care, Foster Parents, Asuhan Keluarga*

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