

THE ROLE OF *PANTI SOSIAL BINA REMAJA (PSBR)* TARUNA JAYA-1, TEBET, SOUTH JAKARTA IN RELIEVING TROUBLED ADOLESCENTS

<https://doi.org/10.38214/jurnalbinaummatstidnatsir.v7i2.277>

Submitted:04-11-2024 Reviewed: 16-12-2024 Published: 25-12-2024

Ahmad Misbahul Anam

tabahkan@gmail.com

STID Muhammad Natsir – Indonesia

Emi Sari

emizay4@gmail.com

STID Muhammad Natsir - Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Research objectives: To find out and describe the role of *Panti Sosial Bina Remaja (PBR) Taruna Jaya-1*, Tebet, South Jakarta in increasing the independence of abandoned and school dropouts. **Research method:** Qualitative. **Research Results:** The results of the study show that *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* has a role as a social welfare institution which refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs *No. 184* at 2011 point 5, *first*, as a prevention of social problems by providing nutritious food, clean housing and free package schools to college; *second*, as a social service provider by providing mental and spiritual guidance, skills guidance and physical guidance; *third*, as an organizer of family welfare consultation, but in this 3rd role has not been implemented. The most dominant role is the role of a social service provider. **Conclusion:** *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* as a social welfare institution has been active in increasing the independence of abandoned and school dropouts effectively through service, guidance, and rehabilitation.

Keywords: role, independence, and adolescent

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan bagaimana Peran *Panti Sosial Bina Remaja (PBR) Taruna Jaya-1*, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan dalam meningkatkan kemandirian remaja terlantar dan putus sekolah. **Metode penelitian:** Kualitatif. **Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* memiliki peran sebagai lembaga kesejahteraan sosial yang mengacu pada Peraturan Menteri Sosial Nomor 184 Tahun 2011 pasal 5, pertama, sebagai pencegah terjadinya masalah sosial dengan cara memberikan makanan bergizi, tempat tinggal yang bersih serta sekolah paket gratis hingga kuliah; kedua, sebagai pemberi layanan sosial dengan cara memberikan



Jurnal Bina Ummat: Membina dan Membentengi Ummat is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

77 | Bina Ummat | Vol 7 | No. 2 | 2024

*bimbingan mental dan spiritual, bimbingan keterampilan dan bimbingan fisik; Ketiga, sebagai penyelenggara konsultasi kesejahteraan keluarga, namun pada peran ke 3 ini belum terlaksanakan. Dari 3 peran tersebut, peran yang banyak yang paling dominan dilakukan adalah peran sebagai pemberi layanan sosial. **Kesimpulan:** PSBR Taruna Jaya-1 sebagai lembaga kesejahteraan sosial telah berperam dalam meningkatkan kemandirian remaja terlantar dan putus sekolah secara efektif melalui pelayanan, bimbingan, dan rehabilitasi.*

Kata kunci: peran, kemandirian, dan remaja.

INTRODUCTION

Social problems carried out by adolescents are complex problems that occur in the midst of society. Kartini in Hurairah is of the view that the so-called social problems are all forms of behavior that violate the customs of society and social situations that are considered by most of the citizens as nuisances, undesirable, dangerous and detrimental to many people. One of the characteristics of social problems is that these conditions demand to be solved, if not resolved, it will have an impact and it is possible to cause new problems [1].

Refer to World Health Organization (WHO) data in 2020, every year there are 200 thousand homicides among young children aged 12-29 years. WHO states that juvenile crime has become a health issue for citizens around the world, such as physical violence, bullying, sexual violence, and murder. [2]

Juvenile delinquency is a form of actualization of deviant behavior and has the potential to cause unrest in social life. The social deviations committed by these adolescents certainly have an impact not only on the individual teenager but also extends to other individuals or larger groups. The forms of juvenile delinquency are very diverse, ranging from narcotics abuse, psychotropics, addictive until brawls with various levels of violence, beheading, sexual violence, and even murder with victims of their peers.

The accident of 7 people that died in the Bekasi River on Sunday (22/09) is part of the current juvenile delinquency. Provisional allegations, previously they had planned a brawl, but were caught by the Bekasi City Police precision pioneer patrol until they ran into a mess, finally some chose to cross the river until disaster came. This incident is just one of the many problems raised by adolescence because social deviations among adolescence occur almost all over the country. [3]

The emergence of problems among adolescence is certainly triggered by various things. A website writes that the emergence of adolescent bad behavior is caused by, among others, family factors, a negative friendship environment, lack of attention from school and academic pressure, and the influence of massive social media. This will certainly easily have a negative impact on adolescents who tend to still have unstable emotional turmoil. [3]

Adolescence is a period where physiological changes begin to appear in the form of puberty until the acceptance of identity and behavior that indicates adulthood. At the age of adolescence, it is very important to improve the development in their lives in order to be able to solve their problems and be able to increase their potential. According to Santrock and John W. in Ekasari, adolescence is an individual's transitional developmental period between childhood and adulthood in both biological, cognitive, and social-emotional changes. [4]

Another opinion is stated by Hurlock that adolescence can be categorized into two parts, namely, the first is the early adolescence at the age of 13 or 14 years old to the age of 17. In this early adolescence there are many physical changes that occur very quickly and reach their peak. In addition, there is also emotional instability, seeking self-identity and changing social relationships. Second, late adolescence, which starts from the age of 17 to 20 years. At this time, they always want to be the center of attention, want to stand out, are idealistic, have high ideals, are passionate and have great energy, want to solidify their identity, and want to achieve emotional stability. [5]

Some of the conditions mentioned above need to be solved. Parents must improve to return to their obligations so that children are not trapped in wrong behavior and associations. If children commit delinquency, parents must contemplate that they will lack education, fail to instill social values, and cannot wait to always supervise their children in their daily interactions. At the same time, other related parties are working hand in hand to find a solution to wear adolescence. If there is no response from serious action to overcome the problem, it is impossible to imagine how adolescence will behave in the future, the youth population is high.

Demographic data shows that adolescents make up a large population of the world's population, there are about one-fifth of the world's population are adolescence aged 10 to 19 years. [6] In 2020, the world's largest population of adolescents aged 10-19 years amounted to 1.2 billion, while the number of adolescents in Indonesia in 2020 was recorded at 41,503,700 people. [7] Based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs taken from Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS) in 2020, the number of abandoned children and adolescents in Indonesia is 67,368 people. [8]

Specifically, if adolescents are condensed into abandoned groups, the fundamental problems experienced by abandoned adolescents are in health and educational aspects. Abandoned adolescents will experience a lack of good nutritional intake so that they are susceptible to dangerous diseases and stunted growth and development. [6] In addition, the health of abandoned children is very unguaranteed because they live in random places, are not suitable for habitation and are in slum environments. [9] Abandoned adolescence also have problems with the quality of their education. The low quality of education is due to a weak economy, so many adolescence drop out of school. In Indonesia, the number of

adolescents who did not continue their education at the high school level in 2022 was recorded at 12,063 students. [10] Based on data on the number of abandoned children and thousands of school dropouts, this is a social problem that is demanded to be solved. If not treated, as a result, they become victims of physical and non-physical violence. In addition, they are also easily affected by a damaged social environment such as gluing behavior, and drugs. [11]

To overcome adolescents and protect the children, various interrelated components are needed. These components include a social welfare system for children and adolescents and their families, a justice system that complies with international standards, and mechanisms to encourage appropriate adolescent behavior in society and their environment.

In an effort to alleviate their condition, *Undang-undang Dasar (UUD) 1945* gives a mandate in point 34, (1) which reads, "*Fakir miskin dan anak yang terlantar dipelihara oleh negara.*" [12]. It mbi translated *The poor and abandoned children are cared for by the state.* From this statements, it is clear that the state serves as a protector and directly have responsible for handling and coaching abandoned adolescents. This constitution is cleared through the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Num. 184 of 2011 point 5, there are three roles of social welfare institutions, namely preventing social problems, providing social services to people with social welfare problems, and organizing family welfare consultations. [13]

The roles of social welfare institutions - including social institutions - need to be empowered. Based on Governor's Regulation No. 20 of 2018 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Social Service point 1, it is explained that a social home is a service unit that carries out social rehabilitation for one or several types of targets to recover and develop the ability of a person who experiences social disfunction to be able to carry out his social functions reasonably.

One of the institutions involved in dealing with these problems is *Panti Sosial Bina Remaja (PSBR) Taruna Jaya-1* at Jakarta. PSBR is a government-owned institution that specializes in fostering and educating children or adolescents who do not have parents or do not live with their families. Children in social institutions are cared for by caregivers who are on duty in the social home who act as substitutes for their parents. PSBR has the responsibility to provide services, rehabilitation, coaching, and social protection for adolescents who have social problems. The purpose of these activities is so that those who have social problems can grow and develop in a reasonable, independent, and normative manner.

PSBR Taruna Jaya-1 provides skill development services through skill guidance so that children have sufficient skills in the world of work when they leave the orphanage and enter the community. In addition, children are able to live independently. The main purpose of the coaching of *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* is

so that disadvantaged adolescence in terms of affection, finance and education can grow and develop reasonably, live independently and normatively through social guidance activities, spiritual guidance, and skills guidance. [14]

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono, qualitative research is a research method based on philosophy *Postpositivism* which is used to research on the condition of scientific objects. The data in the study was collected through data triangulation, combining observations, document studies, and interviews. The data obtained were then analyzed according to the theory of Milles, Huberman, and Saldana which It consists of data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion. The data analysis process took place in a circular manner during the study. Miles & Huberman and Saldana through data condensation (data Condensation), presenting data (data display), and draw conclusions or verifications (concluding drawing and verification). [15]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A role is a behavioral device that is expected to be possessed by a person in a position in society. With demikina, adolescents who will continue their lives in society are introduced to several characters related to personal and characters related to performance aspects. With the development of these two aspects, adolescence can achieve an increasingly optimal role in society. To fulfill their role, the government pays attention by conducting coaching in dormitories.

In this study, there are several persons as well as research subjects who provide information through interview activities. The following is a list of these informant:

Table 1
List of Resource Persons for *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* Coaching Activities

Name	Sources
Fathiya Rizky, M.Psi	Psychologist
Ahmad Hamdan	Arts/Hadroh
Farhan Maksudi	Iqra' and the Qur'an
Saidah	Gymnastics
Zenwen Pador	Legal Aware Families
Nurul Huda	Physical Mental
Nawaz Ainun Najib	English
Khairul Basri	Entrepreneurship

Youth social institutions play themselves in three important roles in relieving troubled adolescents. In this study, a complete explanation will be

explained how the institution carries out phases in preparing its students to have independence. These stages are outlined in this study:

1. The orphanage plays a role in fulfilling the physical and mental aspects of the participants

To provide physical training, the institution plays a role in providing healthy eating services and periodic health checks.

a. Fulfilling the need for healthy food

If there is no action from the government directly on this problem, it will have an impact on the physical, psychological. On the physical impact, adolescent will experience poor nutrition as a result of the lack of nutritional intake obtained. Economic squeeze or poverty is the main factor in the neglect of the rights and obligations of unfortunate adolescence. The slum environment also results in many bacteria and viruses spreading in their bodies, making them less susceptible to disease. [16]

In addition to having an impact on the physical and psychological, abandoned adolescents also have an impact on their society. The social impact experienced by abandoned adolescents is that they are considered a disturbing group so they often receive discriminatory treatment from the surrounding community. This mistreatment makes abandoned adolescence look for a safe place to accept their existence. [16] In terms of daily food, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* pays great attention to the quality and nutritional content consumed by Social Assisted Citizens/*Warga Binaan Sosial* (WBS) every day. This can be seen in the list of their food menu for 10 days. They prioritize environmental cleanliness, starting from bathrooms, bedrooms, the surrounding environment, and even the inmates also have a schedule once a week to do community service work with the staff and coaches at *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1*.

b. Paying attention to physical health

Another problem experienced by abandoned adolescents is in the health aspect and the educational aspect. Abandoned adolescents will experience a lack of good nutritional intake so that they are susceptible to dangerous diseases and stunted growth and development. In addition, the health of abandoned children is very unguaranteed because they live in random places, are not suitable for habitation and are in a slum environment. [17]

In addition, *PSBR* health services also provide medicines, and ambulances. The seriousness in terms of food quality, environmental

cleanliness, and health services proves that *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* has a role in preventing the impact on abandoned youth fisheries.

Physical guidance activities are carried out every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 16.30-17.00 WIB, namely futsal/volleyball activities, then on Thursday at 08.00-10.00 WIB there are also physical activities that are the Marching Regulations (PBB) as the instructor is Mr. Nurul Huda. Furthermore, on Friday there was also morning gymnastics together at 07.30-08.30 WIB which was guided by Mrs. Saidah.

c. **Mental guidance**

Then on the psychological impact, abandoned adolescents very often receive harsh treatment or degrading words, resulting in them being insecure and degrading from social life. The bad mental condition was once told by Rio, who is one of the inmates at *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1*. He revealed in an interview conducted by researchers at the Red Building Block B of Rusunnawa Rawa Bebek, "Until now he still feels insecure, because his family and the surrounding environment continue to insult him and consider him low because he is a street child or an outcast." Of course, this condition will make Rio mentally fragile, easily sad, and even attempt suicide. [17]

In preventing these mental problems, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* also provides counseling services which are carried out every 2 weeks. This activity aims to find out the complaints and masalah faced by the inmates. With this counseling activity, of course, the inmates will feel that there is someone who cares about them and someone wants to listen to them. Based on the field facts that the researcher found, there are inmates who feel happy to be in the orphanage because there are parents who listen to their stories so that they feel safe and comfortable.

In addition to counseling, psychologist guidance can also help inmates recover their mental down. In this guidance, the inmates are required to be able to manage their emotions and be able to solve their own problems. Based on the theory that the researcher found, adolescents are a transition period that is very happy to seek the attention of others, or their emotions often overflow and cannot be controlled.

This condition is in accordance with the facts that the researcher can get when conducting interviews and observations. They are very irritable when what they want is not fulfilled, they are irritable, and also like to seek attention to the orphanage. One of the WBS in an interview that has been conducted also said the same thing that in controlling his emotions sometimes it is still very difficult.

In addition, to prevent the impact of mental health on abandoned adolescents, they are also kept busy in various positive activities. By keeping them busy studying, worshiping, and other useful activities, it will reduce or even divert their attitude or thoughts to negative things. Discipline in performing prayers is also trained in the orphanage, in the Qur'an has also explained how powerful the effect of performing prayers, namely preventing a person from doing heinous and evil deeds.

أَتْلُ مَا أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ
وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ ﴿٤٥﴾

"Read what has been revealed to you, the Book (Quran) and establish prayer. Indeed, prayer prevents evil and unlawful deeds. And indeed, remembering Allah (prayer) is greater (its priority than other worships). And Allah knows what you are doing." (QS. Al-Ankabut: 45)

The mental coaching effort is carried out because mentally, adolescents often have problems related to psychology when interacting with the community. The turmoil of his soul can encourage actions that are contrary to reasonableness, so in his early life the role of mental coaching is prioritized. This is as stated by Bahruddin who serves as the head of the social service unit. When asked about the role of PSBR *Taruna Jaya-1* as a deterrent of social problems, he answered as follows:

"Very role-playing. Sometimes these fostered adolescence at home are a little stiff and hard, but if we are here fostered and directed, thank God there are many changes. Training from the TNI is also there, religious is also there. Even the parents who once brought their children here when asked why their children were taken from this orphanage again, the parents replied "because there has been a change in sir". Then we will return it to his parents. [18]

Based on the interview, there is an overview of how institutions play a role in preventing social problems both in abandoned adolescents and out-of-school adolescents. Prevention is carried out as a coaching stage, thus allowing changing them in a better direction from their physical and mental side.

Mental and spiritual guidance activities carried out by PSBR *Taruna Jaya-1* consist of social ethics, legal awareness, religious activities such as congregational prayers, learning to read iqra and the

Qur'an, tadarus together, Dhuha prayers, Qur'an tahfidz, and also commemorating Islamic religious holidays. However, in the PSBR, the inmates are not only Muslims but there are also 4 people who are Christians. For adolescence who are Christians, mental and spiritual guidance is also given in the library as a temporary place in rususnawa. In addition, Christians can also worship at the Cakung church, East Jakarta every Saturday and Sunday.

This spiritual guidance of Islam and Christianity is carried out every Monday at 10.00-12.00 WIB. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 07.15-08.00 WIB, Muslim adolescence carry out Dhuha prayers while Christians receive spiritual guidance. Then on Friday spiritual guidance is only specialized in various Islam, namely at 15.30-17.30 WIB learning to read the Qur'an and iqra' with the resource person Mr. Farhan Maksudi. Then at 18.00-19.30 WIB continued with Islamic religious guidance.

This mental and spiritual guidance activity is designed to help the fostered adolescence to develop good character, and to be able to practice the teachings contained in their respective religions. Mr. Budi, who is one of the office security personnel, said that PSBR not only focuses on skills, but also pays great attention to the spiritual values that exist in the fostered youth, because the chairman of *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* also practices Islamic religious values and is also a coach in one of the Islamic boarding schools.

2. The role of providing non formal education to out-of-school adolescents

There are some program conducted by PSBR connected with education and skill service.

a. *Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM)*

To solve the problem of adolescence dropping out of school, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* also provides learning services at the Community Learning Activity Center/*Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM)*. This PKBM is carried out once a week so that later they can get a diploma and through the diploma they can work in a decent place. Based on the data obtained by the researcher, there are 13 inmates who attend package schools, the number is small because not all inmates are offered because there are several conditions that must be met, for example related to the age of which the maximum limit is 20 years [18]. According to Bahrudin in an interview held at the green building of block C of Rusunawa Rawa Bebek, in order for the inmates to get educational formatilas, "There is no formal school, there is only a package school. Because this orphanage focuses on skills".

The service of *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* in preventing the problem of adolescence dropping out of school is really serious. This is evidenced by

providing education through PKBM for free, and even they are picked up to go back and forth to the place of study. Meanwhile, the inmates who attend higher education in the orphanage are looking for scholarship opportunities for them.

b. Life Skills Ability Guidance

This skill guidance is carried out two times a day, namely at 08.00-10.00 WIB and 13.00-16.00 WIB on Monday, then on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 10.00-12.00 WIB and 13.00-16.00 WIB. In the implementation of this skill activity, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* has provided two instructors for each skill who is an expert in their respective fields.

PSBR Taruna Jaya-1 has nine types of skills that can be learned according to the abilities and interests of each socially assisted resident. Each skill activity has its own room and facilities and infrastructure that support these activities. However, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* had to temporarily move to Rusunnawa Rawa Bebek, Cakung and it was not possible to bring all the items in Tebet, the facilities used in skill activities were limited. One of the social assisted residents revealed that the facilities in PSBR are quite complete, especially the facilities in Tebet are more complete and sophisticated, while in Rusunnawa only the necessary equipment is needed. [19]

The nine skills in *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* are as follows: Automotive skills (cars and motorcycles), welding skills, AC service skills, sewing skills, salon skills, cellphone service skills, computer skills, culinary skills, furniture skills

c. Providing Work-Study Practices

The effective period for inmates to participate in coaching activities at *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* is six months. The first four months they received skills guidance from the orphanage. Then in the fifth month they take part in the Work-Learning Practice (PBK) and in the last month of training.

In the Work-Learning Practice/*Praktik Belajar Kerja (PBK)* program or known as Field Work Practice/*Praktik Kerja Lapangan (PKL)*, each assisted resident is required to find a location or institution where PBK activities are carried out independently and conduct a survey of the institution first. However, if there is one of the inmates who cannot find the location of the PBK and they have previously tried to find it, then the PBK place will be provided and assisted by an instructor related to his major. When the inmates do PBK, the orphanage will continue to monitor to see how far their progress has gone after being fostered in the orphanage for 4 months.

In the last month, the inmates will take part in training in collaboration with the Jakarta Regional Job Training Center/*Pusat Pelatihan Kerja Daerah (PPKD)* to obtain an official certificate at the national level from the

National Professional Certification Agency/*Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi (BNSP)*.

d. Providing Social Skills Guidance Services

Social guidance consists of psychologist guidance, entrepreneurship, and English. In the psychologist guidance activity, it is intended that the fostered adolescents can know the emotions and behaviors that exist in themselves and others. Encourage problem-solving skills and personality development and be able to know the true meaning of human behavior. In addition to fostered adolescents who are trained to understand others, this psychologist guidance activity also aims to find out or explore the behavior of adolescents about independence in their emotional aspects.

This was also revealed by Mrs. Ninik as a social worker in the interview, as follows:

"The actual *basic* program is social rehabilitation. So the children consist of children with social problems such as abandoned children, school dropouts, street children. The program is a social rehabilitation program in which there are several activities, one of which is activities in the physical field. In the physical field there are sports, mental guidance is discipline and spirituality. Then there is social guidance such as English, entrepreneurship, there are self-development activities, then there are activities called *vocational guidance*. In this guidance, there are nine majors, namely welding, automotive, air conditioning service, cellphone service, computer, *furniture*, sewing, catering, and salon. Well, if they are fostered in this orphanage, we will help them to improve their discipline, religion, how to behave and behave well. In addition, the orphanage also focuses on increasing independence through skills guidance, so that they have skills that they can use when working outside. All of these coaching, service and rehabilitation activities are accompanied by expert and certified resource persons. [18].

Then entrepreneurial guidance is accompanied by Mr. Khairul Basri which is carried out once a week, namely every Tuesday at 08.00-10.00 WIB. In this activity, the inmates are trained to become entrepreneurs in the competency program of their choice, namely by creating opportunities and becoming socio-economic and entrepreneurial. After learning entrepreneurship, it is hoped that they can create jobs in their respective areas of origin. Furthermore, every Wednesday at 08.00-10.00 WIB, WBS conducts English guidance activities accompanied by Nawaz Ainun Najib. They are trained to be able to understand the lessons gradually and practice them so that one day it will be easy when working in a well-known company.

Based on the results of research on the role of preventing the occurrence of abandoned adolescents and school dropouts, *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* has made various efforts so that they become a generation that can be independent both in terms of emotions, behavior, and values. In the

prevention of abandoned adolescents and school dropouts, it can be concluded that it is more likely to focus on efforts to empower the adolescents directly.

3. Organizing Family Welfare Consultations

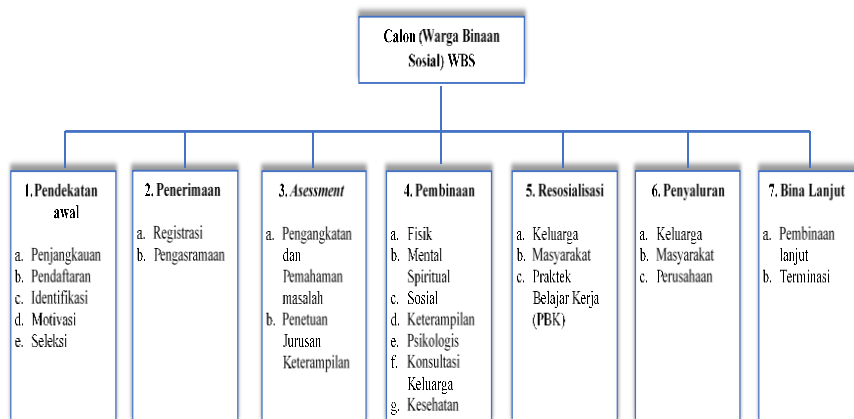
Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Bahrudin when asked about whether *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* has a role as an organizer of family welfare consultations, he replied,

"Here there is such a thing as the guidance of psychologists, psychologists for children and their officers. However, when the family consultation is at the beginning of registration or called the initial assessment. His parents were also given advice and understanding about his child's problems. [18].

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* only conducts consultations during *the initial consultation* which aims to find out the background of the WBS family, then the problem is understood and helps them to find a solution,

"The condition of the disharmonious family was once told by Alfi, who is one of the inmates at PSBR Taruna Jaya-1, as follows: "Here it's like a brother and sister. Many listen to our complaints. If at home *boro-boro* Vent *talk* It's rare except for important things." [20]

He said this in an interview when the author asked if he felt family while in the orphanage. This condition was also felt by Habibie, he said, "Here many of our mentors are willing to listen to our complaints and problems." [19] Based on the statements from the inmates above, it can be seen that communication between families is very important. However, based on the results of interviews and observations, the family welfare consultation at PSBR has not been carried out or there is no follow-up after the initial *basis*. In addition, it can be proven in the service and coaching flow chart that there are coaching activities about family consultation but cannot be carried out.



Picture 1. Service and Coaching Flow at PSBR Taruna Jaya-1)

If it is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 184 of 2011 point 5, the role as a family counseling organizer does not seem to have been implemented properly. This may be because government institutions often experience a multi-level bureaucratic process, starting with the determination of activities. For example, these activities always rely on the availability of budgets, the structure of field implementers and the slowness of the organization in the aspect of leadership decisions. This is a common assumption in government-managed activities.

CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded there are several roles played by *PSBR Taruna Jaya-1* in increasing the independence of abandoned adolescents and out-of-school adolescents with efforts in the form of; The orphanage plays a role in fulfilling the physical and mental aspects of participants, the role of providing formal education to youth who drop out of school, providing services for guidance on social skills, guidance on life skills, and the need for institutions to provide work-study practices and organize sustainable family welfare consultations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] A. Hurairah, *Pengorganisasian*, Bandung: Humaniora, 2011.

- [2] T. Redaksi, *“Tawuran dan Kekerasan Remaja Sudah Jadi Isu Kesehatan Masyarakat Dunia, Mari Kita Peduli,”* VOI, Jakarta, 2022.
- [3] E. E. Caroko, *“Mengurai Persoalan Kriminalitas Anak Muda yang Makin Meresahkan,”* SINDONEWS, Jakarta, 2024.
- [4] M. F. Ekasari, *Latihan Keterampilan Hidup bagi Remaja*, Jakarta: Wineka Media, 2022.
- [5] S. A. Octavia, *Motivasi Belajar dan Perkembangan*, Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2020.
- [6] Novi Berliana, at.al., *“Sumber Informasi, Pengetahuan dan Sikap Pencegahan Remaja terhadap pencegahan Kehamilan bagi Remaja,”* *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, vol. II, no. VII, p. 1905, 2021.
- [7] Ira Mati Ayu, at.al., *“Program Peningkatan Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja di SMA X tangerang Raya,”* *Jurnal Kreativitas Pengabdian Masyarakat*, vol. III, no. I, p. 99, 2020.
- [8] Aristina P Rahayu, Marini, *“Pendampingan Pendidikan Bagi Anak Jalanan dan Dhuafa sebagai Upaya Penemuan Hak Pendidikan bagi Setiap Anak,”* *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, vol. VI, no. II, p. 321, 2022.
- [9] Khairunnisa, at. al., *“Perlindungan Hukum Anak Terlantar atas Hak Anak Mendapatkan Jaminan Kesehatan,”* *Jurnal Notarius*, p. 553, 2021.
- [10] Irika Widiastuti, at.al. , *“Ancaman Melawan putus Sekolah dengan Dilema Kualitas Pendidikan Indonesia,”* *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan*, vol. VII, no. III, p. 2121, 2023.
- [11] Chatarina Suryaningsih, Sholeha Hendarsyah, *“Pengalaman Anak Jalananusia Remaja dalam Perilaku Inhalasi,”* *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Anak*, vol. II, no. II, p. 44, 2019.
- [12] T. R. BIP, *UUD 1945 Negara Republik Indonesia*, Jakarta: Bhuana Ilmu Populer, 2018.
- [13] *M. S. RI, Peraturan Menteri Sosial RI Tentang Lembaga Kesehateraan Sosial, Jakarta: Kemensos, 2011.*

- [14] D. S. P. D. Jakarta, 4 Juli 2023. [Online]. [Diakses 4 Juli 2024].
- [15] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017.
- [16] n. Rahakbauw, "Faktor-faktor Anak Ditelantarkan dan Dampaknya (Studi di Kota Ambon0," *Jurnal Insani*, vol. III, no. I, p. 42, 2016.
- [17] Khorunnisa, at.al., "Perlindungan Hukum Anak terlanyat atas Hak Anak Mendapatkan Jaminan Kesehatan," *Jurnal Notarius*, vol. XIII, no. II, p. 552, 2020.
- [18] Rio, Interviewee, *Warga Binaan Sosial*. [Wawancara]. 1 Februari 2024.
- [19] Bahrudin, Interviewee, *Kepala satuan Pelayanan Sosial*. [Wawancara]. 1 Februari 2024.
- [20] Habibie, Interviewee, *Warga Binaan Sosial*. [Wawancara]. 1 Februari 2024.
- [21] Alfi, Interviewee, *Warga Binaan Sosial*. [Wawancara]. 1 Februari 2024.
- [22] Novi Enis Rosulina, at.al., *Paket Edukasi pada Remaja terhadap Kecenderungan Menikah Dini*, Ponorogo: Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia, 2020.