

# Innovative Social Work Interventions for Abandoned Children in Cirebon

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## **Abstract**

*Cirebon had the highest number of abandoned children in the Ciayumajakuning Region (Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka, Kuningan) in 2021, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The number of abandoned children was 662 in Kuningan, 4,515 in Majalengka, 904 in Indramayu, and 5,546 in Cirebon. The purpose of this study was to determine the interventions carried out by social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service in handling neglected children. The research method used was qualitative with a descriptive approach. The results showed that the interventions by social workers in handling neglected children at the Cirebon City Social Service utilized a case management approach. This approach begins with an initial investigation to identify the problems faced by the neglected children, followed by an assessment to further understand these problems using tools such as BPSS (Bio-Psycho-Social-Spiritual). The intervention plan involves referring neglected children who experience physical and psychological abuse to specialists in these fields, such as healthcare professionals and psychiatrists. Social workers wait until the physical and psychological health issues are addressed. The implementation of the intervention involves carrying out the planned referrals. Evaluation is conducted from the initial investigation stage to termination. Referrals are made to other child welfare institutions (LKSA) or the children's families for reintegration. Termination occurs when the neglected child becomes independent or graduates from high school. In their work, social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service also use commonly employed tools and instruments, specifically BPSS (Biological, Psychological, Social, and Spiritual).*

## **Keywords:**

*Neglected Children, Social Worker, Social Intervention, Social Service, Case Management.*

## **Abstrak**

Anak terlantar dalam Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Tahun 2021 yang diunggah dalam Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Kabupaten Bekasi, Cirebon menempati angka paling tinggi di Daerah Ciayumajakuning (Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka, Kuningan). Jumlah anak terlantar yang ada di Kuningan mencapai 662 orang, Majalengka mencapai 4.515 Orang, Indramayu mencapai 904 orang dan Cirebon mencapai 5.546 orang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Bagaimana Intervensi yang dilakukan oleh pekerja Sosial di Dinas Sosial Kota Cirebon dalam menangani anak terlantar. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa Intervensi yang dilakukan oleh



pekerja sosial dalam menangani anak terlantar di dinas sosial Kota Cirebon menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kasus, dimana berawal dari Penggalan awal untuk mengetahui permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh anak terlantar, kemudian asesmen yakni memahami lebih jauh permasalahan dengan menggunakan tools atau alat yaitu BPSS (Bio-Psiko-Sosial-Spiritual). Rencana Intervensi yang dilakukan adalah merencanakan rujukan anak terlantar yang mengalami kekerasan fisik dan psikologis ke pihak yang lebih mahir dibidang tersebut seperti Kesehatan dan Psikiater dan pekerja sosial mengantar juga menunggu sampai penanganan dari pihak kesehatan fisik dan psikologis selesai. Pelaksanaan Intervensi yang dilakukan adalah melaksanakan rujukan yang telah direncanakan. Evaluasi yaitu dengan menilai dari awal tahap penggalan sampai dengan terminasi. Rujukan yang dilakukan ialah rujukan ke LKSA lain atau dirujuk ke keluarganya untuk dikembalikan, dan Terminasi yang dilakukan ialah memutuskan hubungan ketika anak terlantar tersebut sudah mandiri atau sudah lulus dari SMA. Kemudian dalam pelaksanaannya juga pekerja sosial di Dinas Sosial Kota Cirebon menggunakan tools atau instrument yang secara umum digunakan yaitu menggunakan BPSS (Biologis, Psikologis, Sosial, dan spiritual).

### **Kata Kunci:**

Anak Terlantar, Pekerja Sosial, Intervensi Sosial, Dinas Sosial, Manajemen Kasus.

### **INTRODUCTION**

An abandoned child is a person who is not yet 18 years old who has not fulfilled the basic aspects, namely the material, spiritual, and social aspects so that they cannot develop themselves and their social functioning is disturbed (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, 2024). According to Ruswanto & Senjaya, (2023) abandoned children are a form of failure of their guardians in raising children to meet their needs such as education, health, and others. Children are synonymous with unstable economic conditions or even called poor families, this situation can encourage parents or guardians to abandon the child (Izzan & Haecal, 2024).

Based on initial observations, researchers found news from the Kabar Cirebon.co.id website where there were two children who were abandoned by their parents because they were divorced, they were abandoned by their father and mother so that these two children did not know where to go and were currently being cared for by a grandfather with Stroke (Purnawati, 2023). Data on social problems can be seen from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which is a system

on the official website to collect statistical data easily and information can be quickly accessed by the general public. Looking at the data that informs the number of abandoned children in West Java Province in 2021 which was uploaded in the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bekasi Regency, Cirebon ranks the highest number in the Ciayumajakuning Region (Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka, Kuningan). The number of abandoned children in Kuningan reached 662 people, Majalengka reached 4,515 people, Indramayu reached 904 people and Cirebon reached 5,546 people (Central Statistics Agency, 2021).

The causative factors of abandoned children according to (Asyasya, 2018), include parents who are busy with work or other things so that it becomes a negligent factor that causes children to fall into bad things, usually children who are often abandoned by their parents for a long time they will not care about their parents, nor will they care about their behavior and actions. In addition, the economic condition in the family is lacking so that the child's education is hampered, a child has the right to meet his needs, both from

education, supported by other needs such as basic needs, namely clothing, food and board. If children live in poor families, the needs of children will not be met, so children will be disturbed, both in the field of education and in the health sector. Another causative factor is pregnancy out of wedlock so that parents consider the child they are born to be a disgrace to them and will gradually give rise to a negative social stigma which could cause a separate emphasis for the parents who gave birth to them and for their families (Maghfiroh & Gusnita, 2024).

According to Elande & Mulkan, (2023) what characterizes abandoned children is that they are 5 to less than 18 years old, children who are usually born from sex or get pregnant out of wedlock so that they are considered a disgrace and a negative social stigma appears, children who are born unplanned and there is an unpreparedness of parents to have children, poverty that is classified as vulnerable so that children's rights are not fulfilled and there is no ability to meet the needs of children, And the last is those who come from families that are divorced or broken home so that they are not

noticed by their parents. These characteristics are a sign of a child who is abandoned by his own family.

Article 3 of Law No. 23 Article 2002 states that child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity, as well as get protection from violence and discrimination. However, this shows other facts about children's lives (Haryanti, 2022; Hati & Suherman, 2024).

According to Haryanti (2022), Islam views children as gifts that are expensive and have a holy status. This expensive gift is as a mandate that must be maintained by parents, especially, because children are the assets of parents and the nation. Islam has also paid great attention to the protection of children including physical, psychological, intellectual, moral, economic and so on. This is described in the form of fulfilling all his rights, fulfilling all his pagan clothes, maintaining his good name and dignity, and others. As explained in Surah an-nisa verse 9:

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

Meaning: "And fear (Allah) those who should leave behind their weak offspring whom they fear (welfare). Therefore, let them fear Allah, and let them speak with the right word."

The content of the Qur'an Surah Annisa verse 9 says that a man should be afraid if he dies and leaves behind them children who are still small or weak, whom they are afraid of being wronged or unmanaged, then they should always feel watched by Allah in treating those who are under his dependency from orphans and other children. that is, by guarding their possessions, educating them well, and removing all distractions from them and

speaking to them with words that are in line with the spirit of justice and goodness (Qur'an Surah An-Nisa Verse 9, 2024)

The above verse explains that we as human beings must do good to the children that Allah has given us because after all, they are a gift given by God. That way Allah will avenge our deeds in the hereafter even if Allah will repay even a single dzarah. In addition, Allah commands not to abandon a young child

or in other words to abandon a child, but they should take care of the child as they should. By taking care of children who are still young and weak, Allah will send down sustenance to those who have done good, namely by taking care of the children that Allah has gifted. Nowadays we often hear "many children have a lot of sustenance", that's how the explanation is, with us taking care of our children, sustenance will be arranged by Allah.

According to Wulansari (2022), the impacts that occur if a child is abandoned include the impact on his physical, psychological, and even social: The physical impact where a child is

Intervention is an action carried out by professional workers as well as social workers whose job is to help individuals, groups or communities that are weak and disadvantaged, with which they can restore their social functioning (Sajiwo & Masela, 2024; Simanullang et al., 2023). There are several handling in abandoned child cases, including a case management approach where this is an approach that regulates and assists the services that will be carried out by the community to children and their families, which includes the stages from the beginning of problem identification to termination (Istiqomah & Widaningsih, 2024). Another approach is to use group work, which is one of the intervention approaches that focuses on groups (Fahira et al., 2023). The role of social workers in handling abandoned children is very important because as facilitators, mediators, and others so that abandoned children can be assisted in restoring their social functioning (Tafuli et al., 2024). Protecting and helping weak individuals, groups, and communities is the task of professional workers, precisely social workers who aim to restore their social functioning (Fafu et al., 2024).

Previous research has discussed a lot related to interventions carried out by social workers in dealing with abandoned children. The researcher highlighted

abandoned by his parents will affect his physicality such as an unkempt body, long to black nails, untidy hair, and even he is not taken care of in need. Psychological Abandoned children will have an impact on their psychology, they will feel discouraged, closed, miserable, hopeless, will not be able to put trust in others. And socializing is very important for a person, including children, in fact this child can be said to be very important in socializing because this can help develop himself in his life. In this case, guidance will be needed for the abandoned child by the authorities such as social workers.

several main studies that were used as a reference such as the expression Ocktilia (2020) where the handling of abandoned children was carried out with the stages of handling social worker practices on a macro basis starting from social initiation, social organization, assessment, preparation of intervention plans, implementation of interventions, to termination and referral then supported by the expression Ruswanto & Senjaya (2023) which revealed the same thing in the intervention stages aforementioned. This is also supported by the expression (Rahakbauw, 2016) where he revealed that abandoned children in their growth and development must be in an adult environment that can give the child comfort in undergoing the phases of his life. With the intervention, abandoned children will always undergo phases in their lives that are full of comfort (Mohammad Irfan Farraz Haecal, 2022).

It is different with the expression (Santoso et al., 2022) that reveals that child protection interventions start from the beginning of providing an assessment form, contacting parents/guardians, home visits to continue the assessment, preparing an intervention plan, coordinating cases with an intervention plan, and archiving documentation. Istiqomah & Widaningsih, (2024) in their article revealed that the stages used in

handling children facing the law begin with problem identification, assessment, intervention plan, intervention implementation, evaluation and termination as well as the handling of abandoned children, the stages may be the same as those carried out by social worker service units in Kuningan Regency. Then the expression Wahyudi et al., (2021) in their article that the Social Service plays a very important role in handling and empowering abandoned children, so that abandoned children can be protected from things that can indeed harm them such as being hit, kicked and others. The role of the Social Service in handling it includes home visits, skills training, and outreach. Then the role is the Social Service as an element of implementing government affairs as well as policies, the Social Service also plays the role of parents of the street children and is responsible for other government programs such as the ministry of social affairs. This is also supported by Kurniawan, (2019) who revealed that the role of social workers in empowering and protecting the social protection of clients is as a companion and protector to clients (Haecal & Rusmana, 2022).

Some of these descriptions are very related to the intervention of social workers in handling abandoned children. There are also some differences when the research conducted with previous research such as differences in approaches, differences in writing methods and differences in research places and times.

From some of these descriptions, it is necessary to make intervention efforts to deal with abandoned children, both the Social Service and other institutions. One of the institutions that plays a very important role in handling this is the Cirebon City Social Service. The Social Service is an institution that has collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Education, and Institutions that oversee several LKSA/Orphanages in Cirebon City. The Cirebon City social service includes a

person who works as a social worker who is tasked with handling social problems in Cirebon or called MSMEs (People with Social Welfare Problems), one of which is abandoned children. In handling it, social workers must use instruments to help a client, be it biological, psychological, social or spiritual. Therefore, we are interested in conducting in-depth research on how the Intervention carried out by Social Workers at the Cirebon City Social Service in dealing with abandoned children.

### **Literature Review**

In this study, we conducted a literature review from several sources, both journal articles and theses related to research problems. The relevance of this research can be seen from his research Ocktilia (2020), which discusses social work practices in handling abandoned children based on the scope of Mezzo or Community. The similarity of the research that will be carried out with this journal is to raise the problem of abandoned children. Meanwhile, the difference in the research that will be carried out is that it focuses on interventions or actions taken in handling abandoned children.

The next relevant research refers to a study from Ruswanto and Senjaya (2023), which discusses the practice of social workers from the beginning of the stages, namely social initiation, social organizing, social assessment, intervention plan, social intervention and evaluation. The similarities of this study are handling abandoned children and the differences in this study focus on the social service of Cirebon city.

Another literature review, namely research from Intan Sari (2022), discusses child protection interventions from the beginning by providing assessment forms, contacting parents/guardians, home visits to continue assessments, preparing intervention plans, coordinating cases with intervention plans, and archiving documentation. The similarity with the

research conducted with this study is to examine the method of child protection intervention and the difference is that the research carried out focuses on the intervention carried out by social workers in the care of abandoned children from the initial intake to termination.

The next literature review that is relevant to the research conducted is the research conducted by Wahyudi (2021), in his article discussing the role of social services in the development of street children in the city of Makassar which includes home visits, skills training, and outreach. Then the role is the Social Service as an element of implementing government affairs as well as policies, the Social Service also plays the role of parents of the street children and is

## **METHOD**

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, besides being a type of research that is suitable for the direction of this research, also because the researcher will describe various findings in the field and then compare them with the theory used. The object of this study is the intervention of social workers in handling abandoned children. The informant determination technique used in this study is the purposive sampling technique, which is a sampling technique for data sources with certain considerations (Bado, 2022). The informants in this study are Mrs. Siti Fatimah as a Social Worker of the Cirebon City Social Service, Mr. Iwan as the administrator of LKSA Budhi Asih and Mr. Tikno as the administrator of LKSA Budhi Asih, Mrs. Yesi Venalosa as the Head of the General Subdivision of the Social Service and Mr. Andi as a child companion.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Overview of Cirebon City Social Service**

The Cirebon City Social Service is located on jl. Brig. Gen. Dharsono No.4,

responsible for other government programs such as the ministry of social affairs. The similarity with the research conducted is about the Social Service while the difference is that the research conducted focuses on the role of social workers in the Social Service.

Then in addition, a literature review conducted by Kurniawan (2018), refers to the role of social workers in the empowerment and social protection of clients, namely as companions and protectors to clients. The equation is to examine the role of social workers. The difference is that if the article describes the role of social workers in client protection, then the research conducted is to describe the role of social workers in dealing with abandoned children.

In this study, the author uses data collection techniques in the form of participant observation, unstructured/free interviews, and documentation studies (Sugiyono, 2016). The data analysis technique used in this study is the Miles and Huberman model data analysis technique, which consists of several stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification (Sugiyono, 2016). The data validation test technique used in this study is a triangulation technique, meaning using different data collections to obtain data from the same source (Sugiyono, 2016). Then this research uses the theory from (Kirst & Kay, 2018) which reveals the stages of case management which include Enggament, Assessment, Intervention Plan, Intervention Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, Termination, and Follow-up (Haecal & Rusmana, 2022).

Sunyaragi, Kec. Kesambi, Cirebon City, West Java 45132 is precisely next to the Youth Building. Cirebon City social service is an institution that focuses on handling social problems that occur in

Cirebon City. The groups targeted by the Cirebon City Social Service are people with social welfare problems such as abandoned children, abandoned elderly, people with disabilities, victims of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances (Drugs).

The Cirebon City Social Service has the function of formulating policies regarding the implementation of administrative tasks and supporting tasks given to urban areas in the social sector, as well as the implementation of mandatory administrative tasks. And the supporting tasks given to cities in the social field are the social field, carrying out evaluations and reports of mandatory administrative tasks, supporting the tasks of cities and regions in the social field. Carry out service management in the implementation of mandatory administrative tasks in the social sector and carry out other related functions given by the Mayor according to their duties and functions.

The social service has a vision, namely that we realize Cirebon as a creative city based on culture and history

## **2. Intervention of Social Workers in Handling Abandoned Children at the Cirebon City Social Service**

Intervention is the participation of the state in handling social problems that aims to help the target or client carry out his social function again (Wahyudi et al., 2021). Social intervention can also be said to be a planned action that aims to help individuals, groups or families who are facing social problems (Raharjo, 2015).

The intervention carried out by social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service is in accordance with the applicable standard operating procedures (SOP), the service procedures carried out for social worker

and is driven by its missions, namely realizing the quality of superior human resources in various fields. In addition, they also have a mission to realize good service facilities and infrastructure. With the vision and mission, the Social Service can carry out its main duties and functions based on the reference of the vision and mission. The Cirebon City Social Service oversees 40 Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) with 34 Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) focusing on street children, abandoned children, and children facing the law (ABH). Then 4 Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) focus on handling the elderly, 1 Social Welfare Institution (LKS) focuses on Disability, and 1 Social Welfare Institution (LKS) focuses on handling Narcotics – Psychotropics – Addictive Substances (Cirebon City Social Service, 2024).

This is in line with the research conducted because the Cirebon City Social Service has the authority to be able to help individuals, groups and or communities that are weak and disadvantaged, the goal is to be able to restore their social functioning.

intervention in the handling of abandoned children are by using case management methods, where the stages are problem identification or intake where social workers approach abandoned child referrals so that social workers are able to understand the client's problems. The approach that is often taken by social workers is case management, which is that there are several stages from the beginning of intake to termination. When I asked about the approach used in social intervention when dealing with abandoned children, the answer from Mrs. Siti Fatimah as a Social Worker at the Social Service was:

*"We usually use the Neng case management approach, initially there is an initial excavation stage or initial data collection of the intake, then there is an assessment, then there is an intervention plan, the implementation of the*

*intervention, then the referral, then the evaluation, then the termination" (Siti Fatimah, 2024).*

From the results of the interview, it was stated that the intervention used was none other than BPSS (Bio-Pscho-Social-Spiritual) and social workers using tools such as family maps or genograms and social mapping. The following are the stages of intervention carried out by Social Workers at the Cirebon City Office:

### **1. Initial Excavation**

In this stage, the social worker collects initial data on where the client comes

from, the beginning of the involvement between the social worker and the abandoned child who can be referred by the Rw/village or even the parents themselves who contact the social worker. In this stage, it also makes abandoned children trust the social worker and here there is also a contract process. When I discussed the initial excavation with Mrs. Siti Fatimah, her statement was:

*"If the initial approach is just approaching, there is chemistry, there is a contract process that okay, I am a social worker who will help your problems to the client, later the client will understand that we are social workers. Don't let us when we do the assessment later we do not understand the problem of abandoned children" (Siti Fatimah, 2024)*

From the interview, it was revealed that the initial excavation is a process of getting closer to a social worker with clients in the field so that there is *chemistry* or building trust in abandoned children to social workers.

This initial approach can build trust between abandoned children and social workers who will help deal with the problem. Besides that, there are also several things that must be done by social workers according to (Mulyati, 2016) including:

- a. Receive reports or case referrals from agencies or the community
- b. Coordinate with agencies that refer cases
- c. Study documents related to potential clients through records or referral forms
- d. Make direct contact with potential clients
- e. Encouraging clients or their families to forward their concerns
- f. Conduct interviews combined with intakes that aim to build a comfortable rapport by facilitating the development of a cooperative

relationship and placing social workers as safe points in contact with clients and in the intake also conduct an initial assessment of the client's needs which aims to bridge the gap between the need for services and resource systems

- g. Make short and precise analysis and decisions
- h. If it cannot be continued, it will be referred to it, but if it is continued, then continue by discussing the purpose of the service, and signing the service contract professionally.

Basically, this stage focuses on establishing professional relationships between social workers and their clients. The professional relationship between social workers and their clients is characterized by the formation of clear goals, a commitment to meet the needs of clients, ethical standards of practice, and an emphasis on communication with warmth, openness, and empathy.

So it can be concluded that the involvement referred to here is where the social worker and the client first meet and begin to identify the client's needs. Then,



at this stage the client needs to sign the contract, form and other documents required for the service. In this case, the social worker must assist in this process

## 2. Assessment

The next stage is the assessment stage where in this stage social workers carry out a deeper understanding of the problem of abandoned children. Abandoned children can be caused by several things that have been handled by social workers, namely due to economic factors where they can be classified from poor families, they cannot meet the needs of their children so they are abandoned. In addition, another cause is pregnancy out of wedlock where the child born is considered a family disgrace so that the negative stigma that arises from society makes parents and their families depressed and encourages children to be abandoned.

*"Next, we make an assessment form that uses BPSS and so on. We use all of that, for example, abandoned children in a state of anxiety, we don't just keep asking until finally we become heroes for the child, don't worry, there is me, there is me, it can't be like that. So, for a while, the assessment was not once, it didn't work now and again and so on"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

From the interview, it was revealed that an abandoned child who with an anxious state, of course, a social worker could not continue to ask the client, but they used tools or tools that could be used in the stages of social intervention such as a genogram where an abandoned child could create his family tree by describing his father and mother, siblings and others. In addition, it also uses social mapping where the use of this tool aims to find out the relationship between the neglected child and his social or environment, be it with his friends, grandmothers, brothers, or others.

So, the assessment process carried out here is to delve into the problems that

by explaining the form, answering each question, and indicating the level of confidentiality in which these documents will be stored.

are being faced by the abandoned child. In the assessment process, social workers also carry out things that have been planned, such as providing motivation and mental strengthening. The benefit of the assessment is that it can develop the right plans and interventions. Assessments here can also be carried out in a safe and comfortable place and it is also necessary to dig up additional information through home visits and visits from other parties.

## 3. Intervention Plan

An intervention plan is a stage where social workers plan an action to help abandoned children according to their needs. The following is an expression from Mrs. Siti Fatimah:

*"The intervention plan can be exemplified like this, it turns out that the problem faced by abandoned children is experiencing physical violence committed by their stepfathers, after the assessment is completed then the intervention plan, what does the client need? The agreement is how, this child needs health because he is bleeding because of the physical violence earlier, it means that we take a referral step to the realm of health, he needs a psychologist, he needs calm, it means that we refer to a psychiatrist, that's called we are planning an intervention"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

From the interview above, it shows that the intervention plan carried out by the social worker of the Cirebon City Social Service is to refer abandoned children who experience physical and psychological violence to parties who are more proficient in the field such as Health and Psychiatrists and social workers escort and wait until the treatment from the physical and psychological health is

completed. Other plans that can be done are physical guidance, spiritual guidance that aims to shape the attitudes and behaviors of abandoned children as well as providing religious guidance for abandoned children, in addition to developing children can also be held programs that help abandoned children develop in their respective fields according to their interests and talents.

So it can be concluded that the intervention plan here is the process of determining a number of actions to resolve the client's problem. At this stage, a discussion was also held regarding which parties would be involved and must be in accordance with the requirements of the client's family.

#### **4. Implementation of the Intervention**

After the needs of the abandoned child are known and planned, then the child is taken to the hospital and examined both physically and psychologically, so that the abandoned child who experiences physical violence from his stepparents can gradually recover. The following is a statement from Mrs. Siti Fatimah as a Social Worker of the Cirebon City Social Service:

*"Only after the intervention plan do we immediately intervene, the child is brought then the child is given to a psychologist and checked for health" (Siti Fatimah, 2024).*

The interviews showed that there were other interventions provided such as physical guidance such as sports or programs that could help abandoned children maintain and restore their health. Currently, one of the foundations that has collaborated with social services and social workers from the Cirebon City Social Service refers abandoned children to LKSA Budhi Asih Cirebon City which has several programs including health guidance, spiritual guidance, educational guidance, and emotional guidance to help develop the abilities of abandoned children.

Health guidance carried out for abandoned children is the existence of sports and silat programs so that besides they can maintain their health they can also develop their interests and talents in the program. The program has been attended by several children and they won the championship. From these achievements, it makes it easier for them to enter high school with the achievement path.

Spiritual guidance is guidance that contains the provision of religious guidance to abandoned children, this guidance is also to provide an understanding of ethics and rules in their religious life. One of the programs in this spiritual guidance is the "Mataqu Kasep" program where this is a technique for memorizing the Qur'an taught by Mr. Asep (founder) about memorizing the Qur'an. The following is the statement of Mr. Iwan Supriwanto as the administrator of LKSA Budhi Asih:

*"Here there is the Mataqu Kasep program, which is a technique for memorizing the Qur'an taught by Mr. Asep, his name is Mr. Asep, he is a person with a disability who memorizes 30 Juz al Quran and he teaches children here to memorize the Qur'an" (Iwan Supriwanto, 2024).*

The results of the interview above show that at LKSA Budhi Asih has a program in the intervention process, namely with Formal and Non-Formal guidance with the Mataqu kasep program

Educational guidance is formal guidance that only facilitates them with school fees, if they go to school far from the dormitory, then they get two allowances, namely for transportation money and snacks.

*"The formal education provided to them is outside of our dormitory, we only finance and provide pocket money when they go to school" (Iwan Supriwanto, 2024).*

From the above statement, it shows that emotional guidance helps them develop abilities such as discipline, and skills. In terms of discipline they were taught to get up at 03.00 and qiyamullail then cleaned the bed and there was not a single item scattered in the room and the administrator checked from each of their rooms. In terms of skills they are taught for training in several fields namely agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and sewing skills.

In agriculture they grow pakcoy, chili, and grapes behind the dormitory. In the field of animal husbandry they raise ducks and in the field of fisheries they cultivate catfish located behind the dormitory. The latter in the field of sewing they sewed mask connectors that started at the time of Covid-19 and they sold them. The following is a statement by Mr. Iwan as the administrator of LKSA Budhi Asih:

*"Here we also have skills training that can fill their free time, such as planting pakcoy, chili, duck livestock, catfish cultivation, the same when we make this we know if we don't connect masks, we make that"* (Iwan Supriwanto, 2024).

From the above expression, it shows that the implementation of the intervention focuses on the implementation of the plan that has been formulated in the third stage of case management that is oriented towards change or efforts towards the client in a better direction where the service to the intervention can be measured for its success. At this stage, it only measures success in terms of change.

## 5. Monitoring and evaluation

## 7. Termination

After an evaluation of the success, the intervention carried out is in accordance with the needs of the child, then termination or release is carried out

This stage is the evaluation stage from the initial approach process to the implementation of the intervention. With the evaluation of social workers in the Social Service, they will find out the shortcomings that exist from the stage of data mining, assessment to the implementation of interventions. In this stage, it also evaluates whether the child is abandoned and dependent on social workers or not.

*"After the intervention, we evaluate everything from the intake stage to the intervention whether there are shortcomings or not"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

The results of the interview show that in this evaluation stage to measure the success carried out by social workers in handling abandoned children, if there are shortcomings, then meet the shortcomings and re-intervene.

At the monitoring and evaluation stage, it is also necessary to measure the success rate or implementation of the intervention and measure the success rate must involve the client and the client's family. Monev also does not have to be done only in the fifth stage, but each stage is carried out its own monev.

## 6. Reference

In the next stage, a social worker referred the abandoned child to LKSA/Orphanage in Cirebon City. One of the orphanages in Cirebon City is the Budhi Asih Foundation. This foundation is a foundation that has collaborated with the Cirebon City Social Service so that social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service refer abandoned children to the Budhi Asih Foundation.

so that the abandoned child does not depend on a social worker.

*"After the referral, there is only a termination stage, namely the termination of service. So social workers are not allowed to provide*



*services only to the point of intervention without ending, if it is not terminated, they will continue to depend on us for some time. So in the end, it will be as if the social media considers us to be supermen or people who can really help him"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

From the above expression, it shows that the termination of services carried out by social workers is to avoid dependence from the child to the social worker. The termination stage is carried out if the child has left the high school education period or feels that the child can support himself. Even if they go to college, they can still live in the dormitory referred but become foster brothers for their younger siblings.

Termination here is the termination of all case management processes or the latest process however, if one of the parties breaches the contract or has been successful, it does not have to be continued until the end.

## **8. Advanced Construction**

The follow-up coaching carried out by social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service is divided into 2, namely family follow-up coaching, and follow-up coaching entrusted to LKSA or Orphanage.

### **a. Family Coaching**

The family has a very important role in a child's education. That way, even though the child has been abandoned and has gone through the intervention carried out, the child is returned to his family for further coaching and social workers do not just give the child to their family. Social workers provide understanding to the families of abandoned children to be fostered and avoid neglect by their parents. so was the statement from the social worker of the Cirebon City Social Service

*"The continued guidance of children carried out by our family provides direction and awareness to the child's parents, because if*

*this abandoned child still has parents and has enough economy to meet his needs, we will return it to his parents"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

From the interview above, it shows that with the direction from social workers who have handled cases of abandoned children to their families, it is hoped that the children will not be abandoned by their families.

### **b. Making referrals to (Child Welfare Institutions) or Orphanages**

When the abandoned child no longer has parents or orphans, this child is referred to LKSA or Orphanage. This institution plays a very important role in handling abandoned children, this institution is an institution that has collaborated with the Cirebon City Government, therefore, the further guidance of abandoned children is entrusted to the Children's Social Welfare Institution or LKSA.

The social service will also provide guarantees for their education and for their daily lives. As expressed by social workers at the Cirebon City Social Service.

*"Yes, we will refer them to LKSA/Orphanage and we guarantee their school, meals, and others related to clothing, food, and boards"* (Siti Fatimah, 2024).

Based on the results of the interview, the Social Service will not let go of their hands when they entrust abandoned children to LKSA or Orphanage, they will provide fees for their education and daily needs at LKSA or Orphanage.

The Cirebon City Social Service referred abandoned children to be placed at the Budhi Asih Foundation Jl. Dr. Wahidin sudirohusodo No. 22, Sukapura, Cirebon City Prosecutor's District, West Java Province. At the Budhi Asih foundation, there are trainings in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture, fisheries, and tailoring. In addition, there

is a Silat program, and the "Mataqu Kasep" program in the religious field. With the direction from social workers who have handled cases of abandoned

children to their families, it is hoped that the children will not be abandoned by their families.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted at the Cirebon city social service, it can be concluded that the intervention carried out by social workers in dealing with abandoned children at the Cirebon city social service is using instruments and tools that are generally used by other social workers such as BPSS, namely Biological, Psychological, Social, and Spiritual. The approach carried out by social workers is with a case management approach which starts from problem identification, then assessment, intervention plan, intervention implementation, evaluation, referral, and termination. In the problem identification stage, they conduct data mining or called intake which aims to understand the problems and initial involvement of social workers with abandoned children. The assessment carried out was to dig further data using instruments such as BPSS, and tools such as Genogram, social mapping, body map, life road map, and mobility map. The intervention plan is carried out to plan actions that are in accordance with the needs of abandoned children, the implementation of the intervention is to carry out what has been planned, the evaluation is to assess from the beginning to the implementation of the intervention, and the termination of releasing the child to his or her family if they have grown up by graduating from high school or are able to finance themselves

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