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The Role of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) Griya Wanita Mandiri in Supporting the Social Rehabilitation of Prostituted Women

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Abstract: This research aims to evaluate the role of the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) of the Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre in supporting social rehabilitation programmes for homeless women, as well as explore their future orientation in meeting the developmental and rehabilitation needs of women who are homeless. Conducted from October 2023 to June 2024, this research used qualitative methods such as interviews and observations. The results showed that the role and skills of the social service centre in facilitating the utilisation of the skills and resources of prostituted women have been running effectively. However, the motivation provided by social workers to prostitute women is still not optimal. In the role and skills of education, social workers have been able to provide physical, health, and recreational guidance training to prostituted women. Spiritual awareness provided through spiritual guidance still needs to be improved. The role and skills of representation have gone well, as evidenced by the programmes organised by the social service centre that have provided adequate understanding to prostituted women through social rehabilitation services. However, the social problem-solving by the social service centre for women who are prostitutes is not yet optimal, as evidenced by the ineffective relationship between social workers and fellow caseworkers in carrying out social rehabilitation for women who are prostitutes.

Keywords: Role of UPTD, Social Service Centre, Prostitute Women.

INTRODUCTION

As social creatures, humans will always experience problems in their lives. Individual interactions give rise to barriers that become integral to humans. People face different obstacles due to other needs, life phases, and complex social and cultural conventions. The process of interaction carried out by humans will produce various consequences from the formation of groups and formal organisations, even from the minor level of social life to the level of community and society, which will have a further impact on the formation of values and social networks. Therefore, these conditions will be realised as a standard life order for every human being based on agreed values.

Humans basically have the goal of living in society in order to create an ordered and civilised life. In further aspects of life, humans tend to seek a good life (Salsabila et al., 2023). However, in the process of achieving the realisation of human desires to be able to get the welfare of social life, they may experience social changes that can cause social problems in their lives. Meanwhile, humans have a construction of a good society as a description of idealised conditions as a concept of social welfare.

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Social welfare is formed from the fulfillment of efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and justice in life (Firmansyah et al., 2023). Article 1 of the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 8 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for Data Collection and Data Management of Persons with Social Welfare Problems as well as Potential and Sources of Social Welfare explains that persons with social welfare problems, or PMKS, are persons, families, groups, and communities who are unable to fulfil their social obligations due to disturbances, obstacles, or difficulties so that they cannot meet their physical, spiritual, and social needs reasonably and adequately.

Street children, homeless people, beggars, and prostitutes are groups of people with social welfare problems that must receive more attention from the local government. Therefore, PMKS need to be given a social rehabilitation service programme through guidance and educational education so that they can get a decent quality of life. Social problems conveyed by Soekanto in (Jamaludin, 2021), can be seen as unnatural signs in a community. This idea refers to anomalous symptoms and captures the inertia of social dynamics. The social problem that is currently the talk of the West Java community is the problem of prostitution. Prostitution is now an increasingly complex social problem because prostitution is a classic problem that has long been a polemic. Therefore, Anwar and Adang explain in (Jamaludin, 2021), that 'prostitution is a condition of women who voluntarily perform sexual acts for pay'.

According to Article 1 Paragraph 11 of the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2015 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Social Disorders, a prostitute is someone who, outside of marriage, has sexual relations alternately and repeatedly with the same or opposite sex in the hope of getting rewards or money in return.

The policies formed are the main products provided by the government as output for the benefit of people's lives (Nunung & Refian, 2023). To fulfil the public demand for quick access to reliable and accurate data and information, the official open data portal of West Java Province, Open Data Jabar (Jabar, 2021), offers data from district devices within the government of West Java Region. Jabar Open Data reported 10,203 prostitutes in West Java for the period 2021.

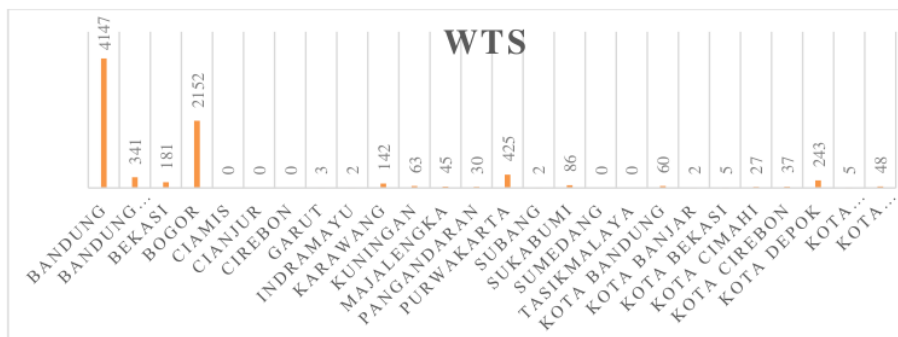


Figure 1: Number of Prostitutes in West Java Province

Source: Open Data Jabar, 2021

The number of prostitutes in various regions of West Java Province is not the same. This is because each region and its people have different social problems. The consequences of these problems can include increased criminal activity and STDs, including HIV/AIDS. The issue of prostitutes in West Java is now a main problem category among the community (Fasa, 2023). The factors that cause the emergence of a person's social problems to become a prostitute, according to Sedyaningsih in (Jamaludin, 2021), include. 1) The existence of economic pressure triggers some individuals to engage in prostitution practices. 2) Some individuals choose to engage in prostitution because they go with the flow, seeing that their peers in the neighbourhood are already doing the same thing. 3) Frustration due to divorce or failure in a love relationship can trigger a person to engage in prostitution.

Thus, the consequences of the emergence of prostituted women scattered in the area of West Java Province have become a crucial problem and must be addressed immediately by the local government towards handling the issue of prostitution activities through the social rehabilitation service programme for prostituted women. Because prostitution is a crime that has existed since the age of humanity, prostitution sometimes adapts and develops to reflect real progress in the development of society. There is a proven trend that the types and forms of crime that occur in a culture become more sophisticated and modern as the civilisation becomes more advanced and up-to-date (Maryonza et al., 2023).

The UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre is one of the coordinating institutions for social welfare services organised by the West Java Provincial Social Service. This institution offers social rehabilitation counselling, especially for women who have social welfare problems and those who experience problems with prostitution. Role theory, according to (Sarwono, 2019), is referred to as 'Role Theory, which comes from the

synthesis of several theories, perspectives, and scientific fields. This theory discusses various elements of disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and anthropology.

In order to create legal certainty, regional government areas must be formed in a systematic and coordinated manner to manage the social welfare of socially unprofitable women, social institutions use social rehabilitation activities to implement their social rehabilitation service plans (Vestikowati et al., 2023). The process of functionalization and growth that enables a person to carry out their social role in life according to a plan is known as social rehabilitation. This is in accordance with PerMen Social RI Number 1 of 2015 concerning Standards for Social Rehabilitation Organisations for the Socially Disabled, Article 1, Paragraph 2. Role is a collection of actions that a person must show based on their position in a system (Nagaring et al., 2021).

The role of social workers as companions, offering support, is to help programme participants, in this case, socially disabled women who have social limitations in meeting their needs. ¹⁷ The purpose of this service is to provide facilities to socially disabled women who are struggling with social problems or to teach them how to facilitate activities (Wahidin, 2023). The performance of social workers involves analysing social problems, mobilising communities, and developing social resources. In the development of this research issue, social workers have an essential role, starting from the beginning of obtaining social service data for socially disabled women to the process of terminating social rehabilitation services.

However, events that occur in the field of social rehabilitation activities aimed at people with social welfare problems have not been able to be carried out correctly. This is shown by the presence of prostituted women in social institutions who have participated in social rehabilitation activities; some of them will decide on their life journey as prostitutes. Prostituted women suffer from psychological symptoms such as worry, feelings of depression, and fear of their minds. Throughout the day, they also experience hopelessness, loss of interest, and unpleasant emotions (Sanjaya, 2022).

The Regional Technical Executive Unit of Griya Women's Social Service Centre in Palimanan Cirebon district is one of the local government organisations that implement social rehabilitation welfare in cases of the emergence of the phenomenon of prostitution committed by women who are not susceptible to prostitution. Giving a person hope and optimism to help them restore their social function is the essence of rehabilitation. In rehabilitation, specialists from various scientific fields collaborate. The implementation of

these social welfare services includes activities such as training them in skills, resocializing them, and providing them with mental, physical, and social support.

RESEARCH METHOD

To provide comprehensive and in-depth knowledge about the role of service delivery and social welfare development in the lives of women prostitutes in Cirebon Regency, the research used qualitative research techniques, which are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of words or writings and the behaviour of people observed, according to Bogdan and Taylor in (Trislianto, 2020). The purpose of this research is to identify phenomena, such as patterns of behaviour, that have never been reported before and to understand these phenomena.

For the investigation, the researcher seeks to collect facts, symptoms, and information that are genuine (actual), realistic (reliable), and objective (based on reality) using the data collection process. Data analysis is carried out in qualitative research when the actual data collected is qualitative, which is not a collection of numerical values and cannot be categorised or grouped. Data in the form of words can be obtained by observation and interviews, which are then processed by re-recording using words that are usually arranged into expanded text rather than utilising statistics or mathematical calculations as a means of analysis.

Table 1. Research Informants

No.	Informants	Information
1.	Head of UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre	The role and skills of representation in the social rehabilitation service programme for prostituted women.
2.	Head of Reception and Distribution Section UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre	Educational roles and skills in the social rehabilitation service programme for prostituted women.
3.	Head of Social Rehabilitation Section UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre	Facilitation roles and skills in the social rehabilitation service programme for women who are sexually transmitted.
4.	Social Rehabilitation Section Executive UPTD Social Service Centre Griya Wanita Mandiri	Roles and technical skills in the social rehabilitation service programme for prostituted women.
5.	Counselor UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre	Implementation of social welfare counselling and development in the social rehabilitation service programme for women who are mentally disabled.
6.	Community Leaders	Opinions of community leaders

No.	Informants	Information
		regarding the role of UPTD PPS GWM in the social rehabilitation service programme for women who are mentally disabled.

Source: Research Data, 2024

Data analysis tools are needed to determine the truth of the data. Qualitative data processing in this research involves many stages. Djaelani (2013), in (Trislianto, 2020, p. 360) includes data reduction, presentation of data findings and follow-up, and conclusion drawing and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A number of performance mechanisms are used by the UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre to support the Social Rehabilitation Service Programme for Prostituted Women in carrying out the function of planning social rehabilitation services for prostituted women. Two social roles that need to be studied are (1) learning how to carry out duties and maintain the rights that accompany the role and (2) displaying attitudes, feelings, and expectations in various patterns of behaviour associated with occupying a specific position in a social group. Thus, in accordance with the operationalization of the role of community work practice as expressed by (Tesoriero, 2016), the author describes the role of the UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre in supporting the Social Rehabilitation Service Programme for Prostituted Women, including facilitative roles and skills, educational roles and abilities, representational roles and capabilities, and technical roles and skills.

1. The Role of Facilitation Skills

Practical facilitation skills play a critical role in supporting and advancing community development. By using various techniques, community workers can use facilitation efficiently as a tool to increase productivity and facilitate efficient procedures. The results of the research with informant interviews show that during the implementation of the programme, the supporting functions and capacities of the social rehabilitation service programme for socially unprofessional women have not been able to run well. This can be seen from the challenges of implementing responsibilities and skills in the social rehabilitation service programme for prostituted women. The obstacles that occur in the role and skills of facilitating are evidenced by the emergence of barriers to social workers' initiatives that have not fostered the social spirit of women who are prostitutes to be able to undergo social rehabilitation activities. In an effort to overcome these challenges, the role of

skills is changed to increase social motivation through the attributes that social workers must have, namely enthusiasm, dedication, and high integrity.

The social service centre has made efforts to provide social rehabilitation assistance for prostituted women by giving them stimulants to improve the social conditions they experience while making themselves prostitutes. The obstacle experienced by social workers is the role of social workers in providing social encouragement for women who are prostitutes to be able to live their lives normally again when social rehabilitation is carried out. The prostituted women tend to have a negative attitude as well as show their lazy attitude to be able to go through rehabilitation activities. Because they usually have to work harder and use more creative and inventive thinking to get out of poverty, prostitutes tend to be prolonged people. Competition in life requires many resources, including money, education, ability, and perseverance(Narmiyati, 2021).

(Tesoriero, 2016), explains that 'Social spirit is the ability to excite, motivate, energise, stimulate, direct, and encourage others to take action. It is an essential component of the community work approach. In the situation of the performance of social workers in providing stimulus in the form of motivation, in fact, in this condition, the social workers have not been able to fully motivate the prostituted women to be able to carry out various activities of their lives through the social rehabilitation process. The results of research in the form of interviews with informants show that the implementation of facilitation skills in building communication relationships between social workers is carried out to analyse the problems that occur in women who are not yet able to apply ideal communication relationship patterns. The obstacles that arise in the communication relationship between social workers and prostitutes are characterised by negative factors of prostitutes that interfere with personal communication in the process of social rehabilitation services.

The role of social workers in the communication relationship of social welfare services for prostituted women needs to examine essential elements in the pattern of communication relationships with prostituted women to be able to form effective interactions in maintaining an atmosphere of trust between social workers and prostituted women. Research results from informant interviews show that social welfare organisations serving the needs of prostitutes can use resources and knowledge effectively. This is evidenced by the skills guidance procedures that show the success of the social service centre industry.

To accelerate the transmission of information from information sources, inter-organisational communication is needed to establish guidelines or policy indications. The success or failure of a policy will be significantly influenced by its ability to communicate

with the institution in charge of implementing it. Kasmad, 2016 in (Darmayanthi & Kurniawan, 2022). The utilisation of the skills provided to women who are sexually impaired can produce optimal results in providing their functioning to be able to utilise their ability to make hand skills.

2. Facilitating roles and skills

Given that various facilitating roles also involve workers in stimulating and supporting multiple educational skills processes, various educational roles also require the role of agenda setting to be able to educate. The results of the research in the form of interviews with informants can be seen in the social welfare services of women who are not yet able to be carried out optimally by the social service centre. This is evidenced because the process of increasing awareness of the role and skills of education has not been able to create an effective awareness process for women who are prostitutes in order to produce awareness objectives through mental and spiritual guidance for women who are prostitutes. The obstacles faced in this case are the emergence of barriers to the recovery of awareness of women who are mentally unprotected in the mental problems experienced by the social rehabilitation program, especially in the religious guidance program as one of the activities to increase awareness of mentally unprotected women. Efforts that can be made to overcome these obstacles are to maintain the level of awareness of prostituted women and raise awareness of the full responsibility of prostituted women, who need to be maintained so as not to cause other obstacles.

(Soetomo, 2018), Explains that 'In the process of transformation towards awareness of common needs and interests, ¹³ it is necessary to pay attention to the compatibility between perceived needs, stated needs, and normative needs.' Increasing awareness of spiritual and mental guidance will provide direction for understanding everything taught by religion. Religious knowledge has a substantial impact on the birth of religious awareness among women who are not prostitutes.

Training is a learning process that emphasises practice rather than theory and is carried out by individuals or many to help improve abilities in one or various skills. Training is an effort to enhance knowledge and change (Ummuttaufiqoh et al., 2021). The training provided by social workers will be re-adjusted to the development of the condition of the prostituted women to be able to carry out various activities according to what they are interested in. These training activities are designed so that women can express their feelings of pleasure and joy regarding social welfare service practice activities.

The role of social workers in providing training must be based on some fundamental decisions made by each prostituted woman. (Soekanto, 1986), said that 'Sociology concerns theories that only to a certain extent concern social and moral values; the main thing is the scientific aspect.' In this case, sociology will function to examine the symptoms faced by prostituted women and the problems they experience. In an effort to identify solutions to problems encountered by prostitutes, aspects can be identified by analysing the basic needs of prostitutes in normal circumstances and the cultural elements of prostitutes. Biologically, humans have two fundamental needs, namely, the need for food and life. On the basis of biological components, other needs also develop due to associations in social positions and social roles.

3. Representation Roles and Skills

The term representation roles is used to indicate the various roles of a community worker in interacting with external parties for the sake of or to benefit the community. The results of the research in the form of interviews with informants show that the knowledge of social workers in social rehabilitation services for women who are prostitutes has been carried out well and can run effectively. This is evidenced by the insights of social workers in encouraging social change in socially disabled women and improving social functioning capacity.

(Soetomo, 2018) said that 'knowledge that is more technical in nature is knowledge about character building, knowledge of community development, its values and philosophy, its urgency, and its purpose in encouraging changes in people's lives towards a more prosperous life.' Knowledge is important in many activities carried out by the UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre, as it can provide aspects of fulfilling productive training for prostituted women in the implementation of their training. The results of the research in the form of interviews with informants show that the implementation of the experience of social workers with women who are prostitutes has been done well and can run effectively. This is evidenced by the experience of social workers in their ability to undergo and deal with problems in the process of social rehabilitation of women who are prostitutes

In every relationship between people and social groups, there will always be power and authority. Power includes the ability to command (for the governed to obey) and also to make decisions that directly or indirectly influence the actions of others. The role of social workers must be to demonstrate their power and authority to be able to carry out their functional duties in carrying out the social rehabilitation process for sexually promiscuous women. The power that can be found in a social rehabilitation activity in providing experience and

education to prostituted women includes several main elements, namely: 1) fear arising from the assertiveness of social workers towards prostitutes in providing social rehabilitation activities; 2) love generated in the interaction of social workers with prostitutes to be able to act pleasantly during the rehabilitation period; and 3) trust that can arise due to the results of more associative interactions. 4) Veneration arising from the existence of more trust from prostitutes in social workers, which causes prostitutes to see that what social workers do in the social rehabilitation process is an action that is considered correct (Soekanto, 1986).

The role of social workers in maintaining the social state of socially unprotected women as a priority target is to shape the identity of socially unprotected women to be able to reflect themselves through various coaching and rehabilitation activities by having elements of fear, love, trust, and worship of social workers. Social workers carry out their role as initiators by initiating activities as a step in handling problems (Adityo & Arditya, 2022). The values and principles of social workers are those of someone who has experience in theoretical and practical understanding related to branches of science and other developmental sciences around social knowledge.

4. Roles and Technical Skills

The results of research in the form of interviews with informants show that social problem research in the social welfare services of socially unprotected women has not been carried out effectively. The obstacle faced in this social problem research is the lack of ability of social workers to conduct research activities as a means of gaining insight into the experience of social welfare services for socially unprotected women. Efforts made to overcome these obstacles include increasing the ability and responsibility of a social worker to research social problems to be more aware of and care about the social conditions that occur.

(Tesoriero, 2016) Explains that 'combining action research and collaboration results in an approach called participatory action research.' The social worker's role in researching this problem will have an attachment to the social worker's ability to analyse a problem in the social rehabilitation of socially prostituted women. The results of the research, in the form of interviews with informants, show that the management of social rehabilitation activities in the social rehabilitation services of socially disabled women has been implemented but has not run optimally. This happens because of the emergence of factors inside and outside the work environment that hinder the effectiveness of organisational management of social rehabilitation services for sexually impaired women.

The obstacles faced in the management of social rehabilitation activities for socially unprotected women include the emergence of conflicts with third parties that have a negative impact on social welfare service institutions. In addition, some prostituted women choose to turn themselves back into prostitutes; they want to continue their work in a way that is not halal for the sake of pleasure and their economic fulfilment needs. Efforts made to overcome these obstacles are by adjusting the management system with the strategy determined by the social service centre to create management results of activities that are directed at the stage of resolving conflict management experienced by the social service centre to be made effective and efficient again.

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The social rehabilitation activities of the social service centre have the main target of realising changes and improvements in social life at the individual, family, and community levels. In accordance with what was conveyed (Kamrin, 2023), the role of social workers should include 1) the role as a facilitator in meeting the needs of prostitutes; 2) the role as a mediator in providing mediation services; 3) the role as a liaison in providing appropriate consideration to prostitutes; 4) the role as a counsellor in assisting consultation activities; and 5) the role as an intermediary in solving problems experienced by prostitutes.

The new psychoanalytic theory discusses the social-psychological aspects of individual behaviour and personality development (Sarwono, 2019). Its relevance in the management of social rehabilitation for prostituted women generally uses the working group method. The rehabilitation programme provided by the social service centre is an essential activity in realising social change in prostituted women to be able to form behaviour in accordance with social norms. Social rehabilitation programmes involve providing social assistance, health services, addiction recovery, and skills training to help them improve their quality of life and find decent work.

CONCLUSION

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Based on the results of the research obtained during the research process, several conclusions were reached regarding the role of the UPTD Griya Wanita Mandiri Social Service Centre in supporting the Social Rehabilitation Service Programme for Prostituted Women. The role and skills of facilitating the utilisation of skills and resources in the process of social rehabilitation services for women who are prostitutes can run effectively. While the motivation of social workers in the process of providing social rehabilitation services for socially unprotected women at the social service centre is not entirely optimal, through their role and skills in education, social workers have been able to guide physical and health, as

well as provide physical and recreational guidance training, to prostituted women. However, the awareness of spiritual guidance among socially unprotected women is still not optimal. The role and skills of representation have been running optimally. This is evidenced by the programme that social services have been able to provide insight to women who are prostitutes through social welfare services into the problems of women who are prostitutes. Social problem research conducted by the social service centre in the social rehabilitation service programme for women who are entirely prostitutes has not been able to run optimally. This is evidenced by the ability of social workers to establish relationships that have not been effective with fellow caseworkers to carry out the process of fostering prostituted women.

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