

---

> Vol. 02, 2 (Agustus 2024), 110 – 120S

## **Role SOS Children Village Through Family Strengthening Programs in The Development of Children and Adolescents** (Study in Gampong Pasie Mesjid Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency)

**Desi Purnama Sari**

**To cite this article:** Purnama Sari, D. (2024). Role SOS Children Village Through Family Strengthening Programs in The Development of Children and Adolescents: Study in Gampong Pasie Mesjid Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency. *ISTIFHAM: Journal Of Islamic Studies*, 2(2), 110–120.

**Available at:** <https://jurnal.seutiahukamaa.org/index.php/istifham/article/view/45>

© 2024 The Author(s).

---

**First Publication Right :**  
© ISTIFHAM: Journal of Islamic Studies

---

**Published online:** September 30, 2024.

---

**Published by:**  
Seutia Hukamaa Cendekia



## Role SOS Children Village Through Family Strengthening Programs in The Development of Children and Adolescents

(Study in Gampong Pasie Mesjid Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency)

**Desi Purnama Sari**

*STAIN Teungku Dirundeng Meulaboh, Aceh, Indonesia*

Received: April 17, 2024

Accepted: June 14, 2024

Published: September 30, 2024

Corresponding Author:

Desi Purnama Sari, STAIN Teungku

Dirundeng Meulaboh Aceh

E-mail:

[desipurnamasari261@gmail.com](mailto:desipurnamasari261@gmail.com)

### Keywords:

*Role;*

*Family Strengthening Programs;*

*Child and Youth Development.*

### Abstract

Family *Strengthening* is one of the programs at SOS Children Village that aims to strengthen economically vulnerable families. The author is interested in research by raising the title Role SOS Children Village Through Family Strengthening in Child and Adolescent Development (Study in Gampong Pasie Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency). This research aims to determine the development of children and adolescents carried out by SOS Children Village through Family Strengthening, to find out the obstacles faced by SOS Children Village and to know the strategy of SOS Children Village in dealing with barriers experienced in the development of children and adolescents. This research uses qualitative methods, including interviews, documentation, and observation data collection techniques. The research results from interviews explain that there are two types of development categories carried out by Family Strengthening, namely for PAUD and elementary school children in the form of calistung training and for teenagers in the form of training soft skills in the form of computer technology training, handicraft training, cake and drink processing training as well public speaking. The obstacles faced are a lack of commitment from children and teenagers to participate in the program and differences in the level of absorption of mentors who spend a long time providing understanding to the children. Strategy SOS Children Village deals with obstacles to the development of children and adolescents by motivating children and adolescents who take part in training. The mentor patiently guides children and adolescents who lack absorption capacity during the learning process.

**Copyright:** © Name (2024).

This is an open access article under the [CC BY SA license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



### Introduction

Humans can develop themselves and become efficient members of society by establishing the various types of potential resources they have. Zuriyat Adam, quoted by Abuddin Nata, also stated that at least three human potentials cover the domains of cognitive, *affective*, and *psychomotor* that humans have.” (Nata, 2009) The cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects are the skills of

knowing, understanding, applying, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating, which are continued with the skills of accepting, participating, organizing and forming life patterns, and continued with the ability to perceive, prepare oneself, carry out guided movements, habitual movements, complex movements, adjustment of movement patterns and generating creativity. (Sudirman, 2006)

Developing cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects can be done through guidance and coaching so humans have these competencies. Human resources are an integrated ability of thinking and physical power that an individual possesses comprehensively. Human resource development is a process of individual preparation for carrying out higher responsibilities related to their duties and functions. (Grid, 2023)

Human resource development is closely related to the quantity and quality of knowledge. This situation is very important because it is from knowledge that humans have the basis for acting. It is from knowledge that humans can improve the quality of their lives. Therefore, existing human resources should be developed in such a way as to achieve prosperity. Human resource development is very necessary because it has important aspects for increasing human resource productivity and has certain goals that must be achieved for a nation's development. (Mukhlison, 2023)

According to the UN (1956), Community Development is the process by which the effort people themselves are united with those governmental authorities to improve the economic, sosial and cultural conditions of communities to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress this complex of process in this made up of two essential elements the participation of the people themselves of their initiative and the provision of technical and other services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help and make these effective. (Efri, 2019)

Every empowerment is a strength that exists in an institution or organization. Powerless resources are the same as the absence of human resources, even though they have complete equipment. Complete equipment: If no one can operate it, it is the same as if the equipment doesn't exist. HR empowerment (*empowerment of human resources*) is a strategic aspect of management because HR is a resource that comes from humans and will provide power to other management sources. If humans cannot demonstrate power and provide power from different sources, then it is certain that management in the organization will not be inefficient.

Children are the next generation of the nation. Of course, we must prepare them to grow and develop well following religious values and the guidance of the teachings of Islam itself. (Sumardi, 2023). Likewise, children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid must also receive advice and training. Children in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, especially those in the Tsunami victim relocation housing complex in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, still lack understanding in recognizing letters and using technology. Due to parents' economic limitations, children cannot be given additional education or training.

Talking about village potential will refer to everything that can support development and be developed in a better direction. Meanwhile, the problem with the identification process carried out regarding the potential of Pasi Mesjid Village is that if you look at it from a human resources perspective, there is still a low level of awareness among the people of Pasi Mesjid Village regarding the potential they have, the level of education is low, the literacy sector, so that the available potential is simply neglected without utilized and developed properly, and if viewed from the perspective of natural resources, there is a lot of natural potential that can be created, such as processed sago leaves which are processed into roofs, palm trees (palm sugar, broom), fish, salted

fish, fish crackers, processed sago stems. (chairs, wooden cars) and so on. After reviewing all existing potential, it has not been managed properly and maximally, and the level of public awareness of the potential of Pasi Mesjid Village is low. People's reasons are varied, starting from lack of capital and lack of motivation, which causes them to lack self-confidence. People tend to fear failure, and their handicrafts won't sell. (Sukri: 2023)

Seeing this, *SOS Children Village* Meulaboh made a breakthrough by empowering children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, by providing computer training to teenagers. These teenagers are still in junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) students through *Family Strengthening Programs*. Hopefully, this computer training can help teenagers who still have not mastered technology and can use it in daily activities or when taking exams using the online system, apart from providing computer training to teenagers still in middle and high school. *SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh programs *Family Strengthening* also empowers children in Gampong Pasi Mesjid Meureubo District who are still studying at the Kindergarten and Elementary School levels. Empowering children who are still studying at kindergarten and elementary school levels, especially lower classes, is by guiding children to be able to write, read and count. (Observations, 2023)

SOS Children's Village aims to refer to the vision and mission: building families for children in need, helping them plan their future and allowing them to create lasting family relationships, enabling them to live according to their culture and religion, allowing them to discover and express their abilities, interests and talents. Ensure that every child receives the education and skills training they need to be successful and contribute as members of society. (Siti Hajar:2022)

Every child and teenager needs training to develop their physiology and psychology. Without training, children and adolescents who do not receive adequate training cannot create themselves physiologically, psychologically or intellectually. Training for children and adolescents is the responsibility of all government and private parties who have capabilities in their fields, as is done by *SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh *Family Strengthening programs*. Training and guidance are provided by *SOS Children Village* Meulaboh West Aceh Regency to children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid Meureubo District for free or without charge. Even children from underprivileged families will be given basic food (*nine necessities*) by *SOS Children Village* Meulaboh to meet children's nutritional needs. This attracted the author to look further into the role of *Children Village* in developing children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District.

## Method

The research method used is qualitative. Lexy J. Moleong states that “qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behaviour, perceptions, motivations, actions and so on, holistically and employing descriptions in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context and by utilizing various natural methods” (Moleong, 2013).

Qualitative research analyzes existing phenomena, events, and activities in depth by the researcher himself or with the help of others as the main data collection tool for research objects and problems. In this research, researchers utilize and collect information by exploring existing events to obtain an overview and explanation of the role of *Children Village* in developing children and adolescents in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District. Data is very important in research. Data sources can be obtained from respondents as data sources in qualitative research. The data sources in this thesis are divided into two, namely:

1. The primary data source is from interviews with related parties, namely 2 administrators, *Sos Children Village* Meulaboh, 4 parents, children and 4 teenagers in Gampong Pasie Mesjid.
2. Secondary data sources are supporting data obtained from documentation and other archives related to this research.

The research subject is a data source where researchers can obtain the data needed. Research subjects can provide information related to the research being conducted. (Arikunto, 2008). Research subjects are determined using *purposive sampling* (purpose-based sampling). Research subjects were taken from *SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh, which includes 2 administrators, *Children's Village* Meulaboh, 4 parents, children and 4 teenagers in Gampong Pasie Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency. The data collection technique for this research was carried out in several steps, namely:

1. Interview

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to those questions. Those interviewed in this research were 2 administrators, *SOS Children Village* Meulaboh, 4 parents, children and 4 teenagers in Gampong Pasie Mesjid. The type of interview used in this research is a direct interview, meaning the author meets the respondent directly, and the interview method used is an open interview.

2. Documentation

Documentation is written material or film, other than *record*, which was not prepared due to an investigator's request. The documentation in this research is in the form of data or archives from *SOS Children Village* relating to the development of children and adolescents in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh.

3. Observation

What is meant by observation is careful observation of the subject's behaviour, both in formal and relaxed settings. Researchers can dig up further information about the research subject based on the appearance phenomena seen. What is observed in this discussion are all activities of *SOS Children Village* in developing children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency.

Data analysis organises and sorts data into patterns, categories and basic units of description so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated as the data suggests. The data analysis technique that the author uses in this research is the descriptive qualitative analysis technique. In analyzing the data, the author provides an overview of the findings in the field with words and actions. The rest is additional data such as documentation and others. Activities in data analysis include the data reduction stage (*data reduction*), presenting data (*data display*), and concluding (*conclusion*).

## Findings

### Overview *SOS Childrens Village*

In January 2005, *SOS Children's Village* was present in Meulaboh, and in September 2007, *SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh occupied a permanent location in Lapang Meulaboh Village. *SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh is located in Desa Lapang, Cot Nibong, 3.5 KM from the city centre and 6 KM from the seaside. *SOS Children's Village* was inaugurated on June 25 2008. It has existed in Indonesia since 1972 in Lembang, West Java. Besides that, *SOS Children's Village* is also found

in Semarang, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bali, Maumere Flores, Medan, and Banda Aceh. (Documentation)

It is important to pay attention to family-based education to restore the true role of the family within education. Without the role and care of family, children potentially lose a place to develop themselves. A lot of research shows that a lack of family roles causes Moral degradation in children and adolescents. (Khairuddin, 2021).

Nowadays, education has experienced a reduction in meaning. In general, education is considered a path to a successful future in the sense of abundance in the form of material. Material is indeed important, especially in measuring the welfare of humans, but understanding is oriented only to that focal point that has dehumanized humans. (Kurniawan, 2016)

*SOS Children's Village* comprises 15 family houses, a leadership house, an office (administrative and medical rooms), an activity centre (computers, library, music and dancing), a multifunctional hall, and staff houses. Until 2022, *SOS Children's Villages* Meulaboh has provided service support through several programs, namely: (Documentation)

1. Disaster Emergency Response (*Emergency Response*): when a disaster occurs, children are the group most affected, starting by losing access to education, losing their families, and leaving behind deep trauma. *SOS Children's Villages* ensures that every child affected by a disaster still gets their rights and is free from the trauma of the catastrophe through direct assistance programs and the establishment of children's centres that facilitate all children's activities, including education, play and trauma healing.
2. *SOS Family Based Care (SOS Family Care Programs)* *SOS Children's Village* ensures that children who have lost parental care have a home, mother, brothers and sisters like a family, forming a community called Children's Villages (villages) that has cared for 254 children. *SOS Children's Village* consists of 12-15 Family Houses, and each house has a Foster Mother who takes care of a maximum of 1-8 children. Siblings live together.
3. *Family Strengthening Program (Family Strengthening Programs)* *SOS Children's Village* supports vulnerable families in preventing conditions that cause children to be separated from their parents, especially due to economic factors. *SOS* provides direct intervention through assistance with education costs, provision of nutritious food and adequate access to activities. *SOS* also collaborates with parents, especially mothers, by providing counselling about the best care for children and entrepreneurship training to support the family economy. It has supported 286 children in 127 families.
4. The nurturing program (*Kinship Care*), carried out by the child's closest relatives, has 9 children being looked after.

It is. *Programs in Foster Care* are children raised in a family not related by blood. Any person or institution can participate and help *SOS Children's Village* by becoming a Friend of the Nation's Children, such as:

1. Regular voluntary donations (regular donors) and incidentals, both in funds and goods. Material assistance can be in notebooks, pens, school uniforms, shoes, bags, textbooks, Student Worksheets (LKS), clothes and other children's needs.
2. A foster parent periodically helps one or more foster children is called a sponsor.
3. Make periodic visits or entertain the children in *SOS Children's Village* and hold other activities to give them a sense of belonging to *SOS Children's Village*.
4. Helping teenagers at *SOS Children's Village* to obtain skills and expertise education, as well as help distribute their skills to workplaces according to their expertise. It is. Services, such

as work program activities, help the program implementation process. And open networks with other parties, such as donor agencies, other parties who have the authority to issue policies that support the progress of the program.

Not only that, but *SOS Children's Village* also has a good vision and mission. The vision and mission are as follows:

1. Every child is part of a family.

Family is the heart of society. In a family, every child is protected and feels accepted and part of a family. Children learn values, share responsibilities, and form long-term relationships within the family. The family environment provides children with a solid foundation to build their lives.

2. Every child grows up with love.

Through love and acceptance, emotional wounds are healed, and children's self-confidence is built. Children learn to trust themselves and others. With this self-confidence, every child can understand and hone their potential.

3. Every child grows up with respect

Every child's opinion is listened to and taken seriously. Children participate in making decisions that impact their lives and are guided to play an active role in self-development. Children grow up with respect and self-esteem as part of the family and society.

4. Every child grows up feeling safe.

Children are protected from violence, neglect and all forms of exploitation and receive protection when natural disasters and war occur. Children have the right to have shelter, have enough food, and receive health and education services. This is the most basic need for a child's growth and development.

*SOS Children's Village* Meulaboh is a social organization in the form of a foundation, private, non-political and not aimed at making a profit, establishing families for disadvantaged children, helping them shape their future, providing opportunities to develop in society, and giving them hope. For their future by giving them formal education in schools. The assistance provided is in the form of a home to live in, the warmth of love from mother, father, brothers and sisters, care and education so that one day they can stand on their own.

One of the programs by *SOS Children Village* for the development of children and adolescents is the *Family Strengthening Program*, carried out for children and teenagers in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District. *Family Strengthening Programs* This has been running for approximately 5 years, from 2018 to 2023. This information is explained by the program implementer *Family Strengthening Programs* "Family Strengthening Programs This has been going on for approximately 5 years. In *Family Strengthening Programs* It has various types of activities." The same thing was also expressed by Siti Aminah: "When it comes to activities *Family Strengthening Programs*. "This has been running from 2018 to 2023, meaning it has been running for more or less 5 years."

Statements from both executors and administrators *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children Village* This was also confirmed by the parents of the children who participated in the program: "If my child joins the program *Family Strengthening Programs* This has been approximately 5 years." Mrs. Wani also said, "My child has followed *Family Strengthening Programs*. "It's been a long time, but more than 4 years. I can't remember the program's date, but the year was 2018, to be exact."

However, some teenagers participate in activities such as *Family Strengthening Programs*, which have just reached 3 years. Andika explained, "I participated in a Family Strengthening Program training program. It's been more or less 3 years." Likewise, Rizal's statement that "more or less I have been following the SOS program for 3 years".

It can be seen from the informant's statements above that *Family Strengthening Programs* has been running for approximately 5 years. However, some children in Pasie Mesjid village have been participating in the activities for up to 5 years, and some have only joined the program for 3 years. *Family Strengthening* the.

SOS Children's Village already runs a program that implements family strengthening in two categories, namely for children aged PAUD and elementary school (SD) and for teenagers in Pasie Mesjid village who have studied junior high and high school. There are two categories of activities *Family Strengthening* including the following:

### 1. Calistung Activities for PAUD and Elementary School Children

Program activities *Family Strengthening* for elementary and early childhood level children in the form of Calistung learning activities (learning to read, write and count) and other activities such as colouring and reciting the Koran and memorizing short letters. This is as informed by the activity management *Family Strengthening Programs* that "The activities that have been carried out for children at PAUD and elementary school levels include Calistung tutoring activities (learning to read, learning to write and learning to count and colouring) and activities to recite the Koran and memorize short letters and daily prayers. "The Calistung tutoring activities are carried out in 3 weekly meetings."

The parents of children also explained the above statement in Pasie Mesjid village who participated in the *Family Strengthening Programs*: "The activities carried out by my children who are still in elementary school include afternoon tutoring in reading, writing, calculating and reciting the Koran." Mrs Rosna also explained the same thing: "My child carries out many activities such as learning to read, learning to count, learning to write, learning to recite the Koran and many other activities such as participating in competitions."

### 2. Training soft Skills for Middle School and High School Youth Levels

At the junior and senior high school youth levels, activities are provided by *Family Strengthening Programs* in the form of skills training *soft skills*. This includes training activities in handicrafts, making wet and dry cakes, and computer technology-based training *for public speaking*. This is as informed by the activity management *Family Strengthening Programs* that:

For junior and senior high school youth, the activities take the form of skills training *skills*, for example, training in making handicrafts to be sold or used as decoration or making dry cakes and cakes to sell. Apart from that, there is also computer training to help them master technology and other activities, like *speaking*. "These activities have a schedule of computer lessons 4 times a week and training in handicrafts and cake making once a week.

The above statement was also explained by teenagers from Pasie Mesjid village who took part in skills activities *soft skill* that

There are a lot of training activities, computer tutoring activities, lectures about teenagers, sports competitions, training in making cakes/food, and training in making handicrafts and drinks. Handicrafts include flower bouquets, making trash cans from used cardboard, and brooches.



Food-making training includes making chocolate colas, pineapple, chocolate balls, and a cat's tongue. "Training on making drinks such as soda mixed with syrup and melon syrup.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the activities of *Family Strengthening Programs* are carried out in two categories. The first category for PAUD and elementary school level children consists of Calistung activities (reading, writing and arithmetic) and other activities. The second category for teenagers is skills training in computer technology training, handicraft training, cake making and beverage processing.

Construction program activities *Family Strengthening Programs* aim to increase independence. The quality of care is good; it can grow to meet the family's needs, and access to basic services is achieved. The skills gained from this training will improve your insight and abilities in creating businesses that can help your family's income in the future. This condition can fulfil the living needs of family members without depending on other people. Coaching activities through *Family Strengthening Programs* continue until children and adolescents achieve independence. If children and teenagers already have the skills to be trained, then the *Family Strengthening Programs* This child will be dismissed, and other children in the program target villages will be screened. This is as explained by the program implementer *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children's Village*.

"*Family Strengthening Programs* This continues to be done continuously until the children and teenagers are independent, depending on how long they are. Their independence can be measured by the programs given to them. Whether their skills have improved or not, a survey will always be carried out on their development. If there is an increase, then the training assistance will be terminated. SOS continues *Family Strengthening Programs*. However, other children who meet the categories to be fostered will be filtered out. During our assistance, we continue to provide good service to them. Activities that provide capacity for them. The program aims to achieve independence for children and adolescents, good quality care, economic improvement in meeting life's needs and smooth access to basic services."

From the quoted statement above, it can be seen that the implementation of activities *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children's Village Meulaboh* is carried out continuously until the children and adolescents are independent and able to apply the skills provided by *SOS Children's Village Meulaboh*. Training activities are held through *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children's Village Meulaboh*. It offers many benefits for children and teenagers in Pasie Mesjid village, especially increasing insight, knowledge, life skills, experience, and friends. Children and teenagers in Pasie Mesjid village also receive material support through school supplies, hobby equipment, and financial assistance for school needs. This is as explained by Andika

"From the activities I participated in, I gained a lot, both materially and immaterially. I feel very happy about getting training from SOS because, from this activity, I have gained much experience and increased my knowledge and insight into life skills. Apart from that, I also received materials from SOS in the form of school supplies such as school clothes, shoes, bags, books and snacks for school. And also sports equipment such as rackets, football shoes and other sports necessities."

Rizal explained something similar: "I am very happy to receive training from SOS. Lots of experience, increased knowledge, increased insight and lots of friends. They also receive assistance with school necessities such as school uniforms, shoes, bags, and pocket money for daily snacks. Apart from that, I also bought sports equipment, as I like playing football and soccer shoes."

From the description above, it can be understood that the development of children and adolescents is through *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children Village Meulaboh* in two categories. For the PAUD and SD children category, guidance is carried out during Calistung training and reciting the Koran. Meanwhile, in the youth category at junior high and high school levels, guidance is in the form of *soft skills* training, such as computer technology training, handicraft training, cake and drink-making training, and public speaking training. With this coaching, it is hoped that children and teenagers will be able to be independent and later be creative with the competencies they already have. Their skills can be applied in everyday life and generate economic income for their families.

## Discussion

Strategy is a method used to achieve the expected goals. Regarding the development of children and adolescents in Pasi Mesjid Village, the implementing party *Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children Village Meulaboh* implemented a strategy to resolve the obstacles it faced. Resolving obstacles is done by continuing to motivate children and teenagers to be patient in participating in the program, as explained by Mauli Sri Mutya

“In resolving the obstacles faced, most of us as program implementers always remind children and teenagers to follow the programs that have been implemented. And we always understand to children and teenagers that what you do now is very important for you in the future. “We continue to motivate children and teenagers so that there is awareness, and most importantly, we also ask for help or support from parents so that they can commit to supporting their children in participating in this program.”

Providing children and teenagers with an understanding of the benefits of this program will be one solution for these children to continue to be enthusiastic about learning. Apart from that, the strategy is carried out by mentors who teach training activities to children and teenagers with weak absorption capacity, patiently guiding these children and teenagers. As the mentor accompanying the training explained, “There are obstacles when entering the learning room. Sometimes, children have different absorption capacities. So we as teaching staff must always be patient in guiding these children and teenagers.”

From the description above, it can be concluded that the strategy carried out by the implementer *Family Strengthening Programs from SOS Children Village Meulaboh* by providing motivation and understanding to children and teenagers who take part in the program so that they continue to be enthusiastic and committed to participating in the training. Apart from that, mentors who teach also implement strategies by continuing to guide children and teenagers who lack absorption capacity patiently.

*SOS Children's Village* is a social institution with various development programs for children who do not have families. In his activities, *SOS Children's Village* carries out family-based childcare activities. *SOS Children's Village* has programs designed to care for children like they are in a family. Some *SOS Children's Village programs* include the family strengthening program (*Family strengthening programme*).

The research carried out in *SOS Children's Village Meulaboh* and Pasi Mesjid village, collected from informants, shows that the development of children and youth is through *Program Family Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children Village Meulaboh* in two categories. The first category is for PAUD and elementary school children, and guidance is carried out during Calistung training and reciting the Koran. The second category is for teenagers at junior high and high school levels whose

guidance is in the form of *soft skills* training, such as computer technology training, handicraft training, cake and drink making training, and public training. With this coaching, it is hoped that children and teenagers will be able to be independent and later be creative with the competencies they already have. Their skills can be applied in everyday life and generate economic income for their families.

Program implementation *SOS Children Village Meulaboh* There are obstacles faced by the implementer. Family *Strengthening Programs* from *SOS Children Village Meulaboh* are due to a lack of commitment from children and teenagers to participate in daily program activities. Apart from that, there are also obstacles in implementing the training at different levels of children's absorption capacity, so the mentor spends a long time providing understanding to children whose understanding capacity is weak.

## Conclusion

SOS Children Village develops children and adolescents through *family strengthening* in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, and West Aceh Regency. It is carried out in two types of categories. The first category is for PAUD and elementary school children, and guidance is carried out during Calistung training and reciting the Koran. The second category is for teenagers at junior high and high school levels whose guidance is in the form of *soft skills* training, such as computer technology training, handicraft training, cake and drink making training, and public training. With this coaching, it is hoped that children and teenagers will be able to be independent and later be creative with the competencies they already have. Their skills can be applied in everyday life and generate economic income for their families.

The obstacles faced by *SOS Children Village* through *Family Strengthening* in the development of children and adolescents in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency, due to a lack of commitment from children and adolescents to participate in daily program activities. Apart from that, there are also obstacles in implementing the training at different levels of children's absorption capacity, so the mentor spends a long time providing understanding to children whose understanding capacity is weak.

Strategy *SOS Children Village* in dealing with the obstacles experienced in the development of children and adolescents in Gampong Pasi Mesjid, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency, by providing motivation and understanding to children and adolescents who take part in the program so that they continue to be enthusiastic and committed to participating in the training. Apart from that, mentors who teach during training carry out strategies by continuing to guide children and teenagers who lack absorption capacity patiently.

## References

- Arikunto, S. (2008). *Manajemen Penelitian*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Efendi, S., & Kasih, D. (2022). *Pengembangan Bakat dan Minat Serta Membentuk Karakter Islami Anak-Anak Gampong Layung Kec. Bubon Kab. Aceh Barat*. Khadem: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 1(2), 361-372.
- Effendi, Mukhlison dan Sulistyorini. (2021) “*Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia dalam Meningkatkan Citra Lembaga di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam*”, Southeast Asian Journal of Islamic Education Management, Vol. 2, Nomor 1.

- Efri Syamsul Bahri. (2019). *“Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Berkelanjutan”*. Kediri: FAM Publishing.
- Fitri, K. (2019). *Peran Yayasan SOS ChildrenS Village Dalam Membina Perilaku Sosial Anak Asuh Di Desa Lamreung* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN AR-RANIRY).
- Grid. (2023). *Berkolaborasi dengan SOS Childrem’s Villages, Allianz Group Inisiasi Program Family Strengthening Demi Memperkuat Keluarga Rentan dari Dampak Pandemi*, diakses melalui <https://www.grid.id>, tanggal 15 Mei 2023.
- Khairuddin, dkk. (2019). *“Integrasi Keilmuan Dalam Peningkatan SDM Unggul Berkompetisi Selama Pandemi”*. Tulungagung: Akademia Pustaka.
- Kurniawan, Ade. (2016). *“Urgensi Proses Dalam Dunia Pendidikan”*. At Ta’dib: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam.
- Moleong, L. J. (2013). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nata, A. (2009). *Perspektif Islam tentang Strategi Pembelajaran*, Jakarta: Kencana.
- Siti Hajar. (2022). *“Pemberdayaan Anak Melalui Program Family Based Care di SOS Children’s Village di Meulaboh”*, Al Ukhwah: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam, Vol 1, Nomor 1, 2022.
- Sudirman. (2006). *Ilmu Pendidikan*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Sukri., & Kasih, D. (2023). *Sosialisasi dan Pemetaan Potensi Desa Sebagai Arah Pembangunan Yang Berkelanjutan*. JPMA-Jurnal Pengabdian As-Salam, Vol.3 No 1, 19-27.
- Sukri., dkk (2023). *Pemetaan Potensi Desa di Gampong Pasie Mesjid Menuju Gampong Syariat*. Meuseuraya: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, Vol 2 Nomor 1, 10-20
- Tahir, A. (2018). *Psikologi Perkembangan*, Medan: Publishing.