

## SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

### FORMATION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF FOSTER CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES

FRANSISKA SIMATUPANG

Department of Non-Formal Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Banten–Indonesia

[2221210043@untirta.ac.id](mailto:2221210043@untirta.ac.id)

#### ABSTRACT

Orphanages are recognized by society as institutions that play a role in fostering the development of children without families or who do not live with their families. The orphanage functions as a substitute for parents or guardians, meeting the physical, mental and social needs of foster children. The aim is to provide broad, appropriate and adequate opportunities for children to develop their personalities. This is in line with the expectation that they will become part of the next generation of the nation and actively participate in national development. This article discusses the formation of social behavior of foster children in orphanages. The method used in this research is the SLR (Systematic Literature Review) method using a qualitative approach. Data collection was obtained by analyzing articles similar to the research topic obtained from previous researchers' online publications. The results showed that parenting and coaching play an important role in shaping children's social behavior in orphanages. Democratic parenting with a psychological approach proved to be effective. Service programs that teach the importance of saving money and social interaction are beneficial in increasing children's social awareness. The role of caregivers as substitutes for parents in meeting children's needs and shaping positive behavior is also crucial. It can be concluded that proper care and guidance can develop the social behavior of children in orphanages.

**Keywords:** *Orphanage, Coaching, Social behavior*

#### INTRODUCTION

Children are seen as a gift from God that has a very important meaning and function in family life. The presence of children is a source of gratitude for every parent. At the same time, parents realize that children are a mandate from God that requires the best possible care, training and education. Since their birth, children are introduced to various institutions, rules, norms, and cultural values that apply in society. This introduction occurs through the nurturing process carried out by parents in the family environment.

Every child has their own uniqueness and specialty. Children desperately need the presence and support of parents to help them grow and develop. Before children are involved in the social life of the community, children will first be introduced to a smaller environment, namely the family. Children's development is strongly influenced by family conditions because their personalities will be formed according to the values and traditions instilled by the family.

According to Shochib, as cited by Hardian (2005), education within the family has an important role in shaping various aspects of the lives of its members. The family becomes a place to sanctify, among others, religion, cultural values including norms and rules in social interaction, outlook on life, skills and attitudes that support the life of society, nation and state and this educational process is aimed at all family members concerned. The family, as the smallest social unit,

plays a crucial role in building individual resilience to social problems early on. Both fathers and mothers have an important role in this process, even since the child is still in the womb (Rochaniningsih 2014:63).

However, there are differences in the roles played by fathers and mothers (Rosalina in Silalahi 2010:180). Mothers tend to focus on developing love and affection through interactions that involve physical touch and expressions of affection. Meanwhile, fathers are more instrumental in fostering children's self-confidence and competence through physical play activities. The role of parents is crucial in educating and guiding their children's behavior. This importance is not only limited to providing the appropriate needs of both parents, but also has a direct impact on the child's development. This is in contrast to children who do not have a family, where they may not feel the protection, comfort and sense of security that children with parents do.

In these situations, the role of the state becomes important in providing support and assistance to children who have no family or who are neglected by their own families. Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002 Article 55 confirms the government's obligation to organize maintenance and care for abandoned children, both through institutions and outside institutions. Based on this article, it can be understood that the government is responsible for providing maintenance and care that covers various aspects of the lives of neglected children, including one aspect of education. This provision aims to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of children who have no family or who are neglected by their families.

National Education System Law No. 20/2003 states that in Indonesia, the education system includes formal, non-formal and informal education. All three are interconnected and support each other to improve the quality of educational resources. Non-formal education as explained in Article 26 paragraph (4) includes various types of institutions such as course institutions, training, study groups, PKBM, majelis ta'lim, as well as other educational units such as orphanages. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia states that orphanages are social institutions that provide care to children from underprivileged economic backgrounds, such as orphans, orphans, and the poor.

According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2001), an orphanage is a social facility that aims to provide care and support to children who have no parents, either orphans (without a father) or orphans (without a father and mother). However, orphanages also accept other children such as abandoned children. This means that orphanages provide very important physical and spiritual assistance from an early age to guide and shape the outlook on life of foster children, as the orphanage is a family for them. This mentoring greatly affects the development of the child.

According to Casmini as cited by Almutahar (2014:3), orphanages are institutions that function as a place of care and care for children who have lost their parents or are in similar conditions. Orphanages play an important role in providing holistic guidance, including physical and spiritual aspects, to their foster children from an early age. This guidance aims to shape their outlook on life and future direction. As orphanages are a substitute for family for these children, the education provided has a significant impact on their development.

Orphanages provide services and guidance so that these disadvantaged children receive the education and care they need, both physically and emotionally. Therefore, the goal of guidance in orphanages is for these children to be accepted and integrated into society. In fact, the issue of abandoned children has been regulated in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the state is responsible for caring for the poor and abandoned children. The concept of care here includes not only providing basic needs such as shelter, food and clothing, but also the importance of providing education and skills necessary for them to live independently as adults.

According to Magdalena, Almutahar and Abao (2014), orphanages have a dual role. Not only do they provide care for children, but they also act as substitute parents for those who cannot adequately fulfill their parenting responsibilities. In addition to care, orphanages also provide services such as guidance and support in developing personal progress and appropriate work skills. The aim is

to prepare orphanage children to live independently, taking responsibility for themselves, their families and society as a whole when they grow up.

Children living in orphanages are cared for by caregivers who take on the role of surrogate parents in providing care, supervision and guidance to them. Because children are an important part of human survival and act as the next generation within the family and country. Because every child is born in an imperfect state, therefore they need guidance, protection, behavior formation, attention, and affection from their parents. The goal is for children to have a perspective and belief about themselves, both positive and negative.

Before receiving guidance in orphanages, children's social behavior is basically formed in the family. Children's social behavior is influenced by a family environment that has good parenting and has strengths such as economic, social, and religious. However, not all children are fortunate to live in harmonious and intact families. Many children live in unusual situations, such as children whose parents are divorced, orphans, orphans, or children from poor families. Because they are raised in harmonious families and receive good guidance from their family members, children have a good ability to adapt to society and in accordance with their religious beliefs.

According to Hurlock (in Assingkiy, 2019), social development refers to a person's ability to interact and establish social relationships in the community. This opinion is in line with Armadi, Pudjawan, and Antara (2018) who state that social development involves the process of shaping children's behavior so that they can live in society and socialize in the environment where they live. This process helps children to learn to coexist and adapt to the surrounding community.

Children's various social behaviors can be caused by many things. According to Mash and Wolfin, there are two factors that affect children's social behavior. Internal factors include children who do not receive proper education, which has an impact on the child's morality and ethics. External factors include family, environment, and unstable economic circumstances (Novianti, 2021). This must be achieved through fostering foster children who come from underprivileged social conditions. To help children develop their personality and independence, conscious, organized, and responsible coaching is necessary. This coaching must be right on target and carried out on an ongoing basis.

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (2004:4), orphanages are social welfare institutions responsible for providing social welfare services for abandoned children. They are also responsible for providing financing and assistance for abandoned children, as well as offering alternative services to parents or guardians to meet their physical needs. Shaping children spiritually and socially so that they can have appropriate opportunities as part of the nation's future generation and as individuals who actively participate in the country's development.

An orphanage is an institution that plays an important role in providing social welfare services to children in need, such as orphans, orphans and the poor. The main objective is to provide protection, fulfillment of basic needs, education, and guidance to these children. In addition, orphanages are also committed to helping these children to be independent and develop their potential so that they can become better individuals and have a brighter future (Karyadiputra, 2019). With the existence of orphanages, it is hoped that marginalized children can get equal opportunities to grow and develop optimally. Children raised in orphanages have different characters and cultures because they come from different family and ethnic backgrounds. As a result, it is expected that these children can achieve and behave in a way that is in accordance with the norms and principles of society.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research was conducted using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. The Systematic Literature Review method refers to a specific research methodology used to collect and evaluate related research relevant to a particular topic of focus (Lusiana and Suryani, 2018). This method is designed to present a comprehensive and structured understanding of the investigated research topic.

The SLR method has several advantages in research. According to Traiandini et al. (2019), this approach allows researchers to identify, review, evaluate, and interpret all research relevant to the specific topic or phenomenon that is the focus of the research. In other words, SLR helps researchers in thoroughly analyzing various studies related to the research field of interest.

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a research method that conducts a structured literature search or literature study from various journal sources. The aim is to support the process of identifying relevant findings. This method is used to collect evidence from various studies that are in accordance with the predetermined research focus.

This study applied a systematic literature review approach to examine the results of previous research on the formation of social behavior of foster children in orphanages. In the process, the study collected various journal articles related to the main topic. These articles will then be re-evaluated with the aim of strengthening the literature base that will be further explained in this study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Based on the method previously described, this time the researcher found a total of 20 articles to be studied in more depth using tables to make it easier for readers to make comparisons, totaling 5 articles consisting of 3 articles discussing the role of caregivers in fostering foster children, 1 article on fostering strategies for foster children and 1 article on the relationship between fostering patterns and foster children's social behavior. Then other articles with related themes provide answers to the research that has been written. A detailed explanation of each article is described in the table below.

**Tabel 1.**  
*Research results from the Formation of Social Behavior of Foster Children in Orphanages*

No.	Title, Research and Years of Research	Research Result
1.	Parenting patterns in developing children's social skills. (Syifa Rohmatin, Siti Nurbayani, and Neiny Ratmaningsih, 2020)	The results show that the parenting style adopted in the orphanage is democratic, with a focus on providing a nurturing environment for the children. The implementation of this parenting style includes various processes such as interpersonal approaches for adaptation, instilling social values for goal achievement, communication for integration, and regular evaluation for latency. Factors that hinder the development of social skills in children include caregiver limitations, differences in children's backgrounds and characteristics, and environmental factors. Efforts to improve social skills involve effective coordination and communication among caregivers, a personalized approach to each child, providing guidance, discipline, punishment, and motivation, collaborating with schools, and conducting regular evaluations. The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The descriptive method is used to describe conditions or events systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the relationship between the phenomena studied. This method is used so that the research can

		describe the pattern of orphanage care in developing children's social skills accurately and systematically. The data collection technique is through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.
2.	Fostering Strategies for Foster Children in Shaping Social Behavior in Orphanages. (Ayu Lia Puspita Sari, Desih Dwi Pratama, Kusaelin, Reka Rachmawati, and Wulandari, 2021)	The results showed that strategies that can be applied to shape children's social behavior in orphanages include strategies to shape religious character, disciplinary character, and children's independence. Implementation of Community Service (PKM) activities of Pamulang University students to the children of the Noble Al-Qur'an Bait Orphan Foundation. PKM provides socialization of the importance of saving early for the future. This activity received a good response from the participants and succeeded in encouraging enthusiasm to continue to form social behavior in the future. The end result is that children understand the meaning of social behavior formation in orphanages, and it is hoped that this program can help orphanages shape children's social behavior even better. So the core results of this research are strategies that can be applied to shape children's social behavior in orphanages, along with the results of the implementation of student PKM activities for the orphanage children. The method used in the community service (PKM) carried out is Socialization, namely, PKM is carried out in the form of socialization to the children of Yayasan Yatim Bait Al-Qur'an Mulia. Socialization in the form of material exposure to children. Discussion, namely, after the material has been presented, followed by a discussion in the form of questions and answers between the speaker and the participants. Discussions are held so that participants better understand the material.
3.	The Role of Caregivers in Fostering Children's Social Behavior at the North Kluet Orphanage, South Aceh Regency. (Purnama Afrella, and Drs. Amsal Amri, M.Pd, 2018)	The results show that orphanages act as a substitute for family for the children in them. Caregivers have a role as a place to fulfill love, physical needs, education, and provide a view of life to children. Caregivers try to shape children's behavior in a better direction by providing rules and guidance in the orphanage. For example, the rules of play are not too long and have limits. The formation of positive social behavior in children includes

		<p>honesty, cooperation, respect for parents and elders, and obedience to rules. Orphanage children are able to achieve achievement at school because they receive full support from caregivers, both academically and non-academically. There is good interaction and familiarity between caregivers and children through psychological approaches and spending time together. The orphanage plays a role in providing education on life values and social skills for children to be independent and blend in with the environment. The research method used is a descriptive research method with a qualitative research approach. Descriptive research is a study that aims to provide or describe a situation or phenomenon that occurs today using scientific procedures to answer actual problems regarding existing facts. The author also uses a direct interview method with key informants and makes direct observations to the research location to obtain related data and documents. The informants interviewed consisted of the Head of the Orphanage, Caregivers, and Orphanage Children.</p>
4.	<p>Coaching Patterns of Orphanages in Improving Children's Social Behavior.          (Darnisa Ahmad and Lukman Arsyad, 2017)</p>	<p>The results showed that the coaching pattern carried out by caregivers at Marhamah Orphanage Gorontalo City is semi-democratic parenting. Democratic parenting is not fully applied because in certain situations caregivers apply more permissive and authoritarian parenting. Permissive parenting is applied to elementary and kindergarten age children, while authoritarian parenting is applied to MTs and MA age children. In addition to the three parenting patterns according to Hurlock, Marhamah Orphanage also emphasizes the application of the exemplary method. The forms of moral development at Marhamah Orphanage include religious guidance, intensive care, arts and skills development as well as social activities and spiritual tourism. The improvement in the social behavior of Marhamah Orphanage children can be seen from the obedience to worship and positive attitudes such as honesty, forgiveness, optimism and others that have been successfully instilled in the orphanage. So the core of the findings of this journal relates to the pattern of coaching and the</p>

		<p>form of moral guidance at Marhamah Orphanage and its influence in improving the social behavior of foster children. The method used by the author in this research is qualitative research with an ethnographic study approach. This can be seen from several the following indicators: The research title "Ethnographic Study of Marhamah Orphanage, Gorontalo City" shows that the researcher will conduct an ethnographic study at the research location. In the introduction, it is known that the researcher will conduct a scientific search of the research object through an ethnographic study approach. The data sources used by researchers are direct observation at the research location, in-depth interviews, and documentation. These methods are commonly used in ethnographic qualitative research. The researcher's findings and discussion prioritize in-depth and contextual descriptions based on primary data collected in the research field.</p>
5.	<p>The Relationship between Coaching Patterns and Children's Social Behavior at Filadelfia Orphanage, Boyolali Regency (Melia Kristiyani, 2016)</p>	<p>The results showed that the relationship between coaching patterns and children's social behavior at Filadelfia Orphanage in Boyolali Regency. The calculated r value is greater than r table (<math>0.977 &gt; 0.361</math>) which shows that there is a positive relationship between coaching patterns and children's social behavior. The results of the correlation coefficient show that the relationship between the two is very strong, namely 95.545% in the table range of 0.80 - 1.000%. The results of the percentage calculation through observation show that the coaching pattern and children's social behavior are 90% in the strong percentage of 70-79%. So the main finding of this journal is that there is a strong positive relationship between coaching patterns and children's social behavior at Filadelfia Orphanage, Boyolali Regency. The relationship between the two is very strong based on the results of correlation analysis and observation. The method used by researchers is quantitative research method with correlational research type. Quantitative research is used because researchers want to know the relationship between two independent variables on the dependent variable. The type of research is a correlational study</p>

		<p>that aims to determine the relationship between coaching patterns and children's social behavior. The population of this study were 30 children from Filadelfia Orphanage in Boyolali Regency who were taken as samples. The data collection technique used questionnaires, direct observation, and documentation. To analyze the data using validity, reliability, normality, homogeneity, heteroscedasticity, and product moment correlation formula.</p>
--	--	--

## Discussion

In terms of etymology, the term "orphanage" is formed from a combination of two words. The word "orphanage" refers to the concept of social care, which is defined as an institution or work unit that functions as a facility and infrastructure in providing social services. These services are run based on professional principles in the field of social work. The term "foster care" refers to temporary efforts given to children in special circumstances, with the aim of replacing the role of parents or family. This care aims to ensure the normal development of the child in spiritual, physical and social aspects (Gosita, 1998: 272-273). Therefore, an orphanage can be defined as a social welfare institution that has the responsibility to provide substitute services in meeting the physical, mental, and social needs of foster children. The aim is to provide wider, appropriate, and adequate opportunities for these children to develop their personalities as expected.

According to Gospor Nabor (cited in Bardawi Barzan, 1999: 5), orphanages are social institutions established by both the government and the community. Its main purpose is to provide support and assistance to certain individuals or groups of people in their efforts to meet their daily needs. Caregivers in orphanages have an important role as parent figures for children, significantly influencing their development. The implementation of effective parenting methods by caregivers can positively contribute to the growth and development of children in the orphanage. The adaptation stage involves the way children establish relationships, peace and communicate with their peers and caregivers. In this situation, children are expected to be able to adapt to the new environment in the orphanage. In the orphanage, democratic parenting is applied as the main approach, where the caregivers assume the role of parents to the foster children. This method of choice is based on the understanding that foster children do not live in a protected space or without context. Foster care with a democratic approach is characterized by openness in interactions between caregivers and children. In this model, children are given space to voice their thoughts, feelings and expectations. They are also trained to develop the ability to respond and respect the views of others wisely. Silalahi and Meinarno (2010, p. 165) support this idea by suggesting that the authoritative or democratic parenting style has three distinctive features, including: a warm attitude, a balanced division of authority, and expectations of children. This opinion reinforces the concepts discussed earlier.

Parson's structural functionalism theory emphasizes that a well-functioning system requires four key elements. These elements are known by the acronym AGIL, namely, Adaptability (Adaptation), Determination and achievement of goals (Goals Attention), Integration between components (Integration), and Maintenance of patterns (Latency). According to Caldarella and Merrell, as cited in the work of Gimpel & Merrell (1998), the cultivation of social values includes three main aspects: the ability to establish relationships with peers, obey or obey, and develop assertive behavior.

### a. Establishing Relationships with Peers

This ability is illustrated through positive behaviors towards peers, such as giving praise or advice, offering help, and sharing with each other. This form of nurturing cannot be separated from the role of caregivers as educators, motivators and role models.

Caregivers give children equal rights and responsibilities, encouraging complementarity and respect. This approach aims to prevent jealousy that could lead to disputes. In acting, caregivers always provide explanations, encourage children to help each other, and are objective, firm but warm and understanding. Democratic parenting has a positive influence on children's development and behavior. Through democratic affirmation, children build confidence in solving problems.

b. Obedience or Compliance

The orphanage imposes a set of conditions that the foster children must comply with. In its implementation, the caregivers carry out the task of monitoring and giving directions to all activities carried out by the children. Furthermore, a sanctioning system is implemented for children who do not comply with the rules, as well as giving appreciation to those who successfully obey the rules. The application of punishment is done with careful consideration and through two-way communication between caregivers and children. This means that punishments are not imposed arbitrarily or unilaterally. The sanctions applied are educational in nature, meaning they are designed to teach children valuable lessons. On the other hand, rewards are also implemented as a way to motivate children to always comply with the rules that have been set.

c. Assertive Behavior

The behaviors, attitudes, and habits exhibited by caregivers in orphanages become objects of observation, assessment, and imitation for foster children. As a result, children tend to adopt the behaviors exemplified by their caregivers, including in terms of assertive attitude development. As a result, children develop the ability to communicate effectively, express their thoughts and ideas, make requests and seek help, and express their positive feelings in appropriate ways.

In their role as surrogate parents, caregivers are responsible for meeting three basic needs of children:

a. Foster Care (Physical or Biomedical Needs)

This includes meeting nutritional needs such as food, drink, and balanced nutrition, as well as the need for proper shelter, comfortable clothing, and adequate health care.

b. Asah (Educational Needs or Mental Stimulation)

This includes the provision of a learning process, formal education, and specialized training in accordance with the needs and potential of the child.

c. Asih (Compassion or emotional needs)

d. This focuses on creating a sense of security, meeting the needs of affection, attention, appreciation, providing new experiences, praise, and developing a sense of responsibility in children.

In an effort to shape children's social behavior for the better, caregivers need to be good role models for their foster children. This is done through giving advice and involving children in useful activities, so that children can imitate and adopt the positive behavior of caregivers. Caregivers are required to understand the diversity of children's characters by adapting to their environment. It is not enough just to invite, caregivers must participate in various activities, facilitating children to quickly mingle with caregivers and fellow friends. The relationship between orphanage children and caregivers should ideally be like that between parents and their own biological children.

According to Hurlock, the development of a person's character, either in a positive or negative direction, is influenced by accumulated life experiences. Hurlock also argues that changes in individual development have a specific purpose. This goal is none other than self-actualization or the termination of one's genetic potential. Referring to the thoughts of Schneirla (1957), as cited by Nursalim et al (2007: 14), the process of child development cannot be separated from the role and support of adults. This assistance is needed so that children can optimally meet their self-actualization needs in an appropriate and appropriate way.

Hurlock, as cited by Suyadi (2012:52), suggests several approaches in parenting to support the development of their identity:

1. Children's health and physical strength play an important role in their ability to cope with problems.
2. A safe and risk-free physical environment allows children to fully self-actualize without fear
3. Positive educational acceptance.
4. An environment that supports the child's individual development.
5. Presence and support of the environment, including parents, by the child's side.
6. Setting realistic goals to avoid failure in the child.

## CONCLUSION

The development of children's social behavior in orphanages is highly dependent on the care methods applied by the caregivers. The development of children's social behavior in orphanages shows that the parenting and coaching methods applied by caregivers have a major impact on the evolution of children's social behavior. A nurturing approach that emphasizes modeling positive moral and social values, accompanied by intense guidance, has proven effective in shaping character and improving the quality of children's social behavior.

A coaching approach that focuses on developing religious traits, discipline, and independence has proven successful in shaping children's social behavior. Community service programs that teach the importance of saving money have been effective in increasing children's social awareness. Through various social interactions, children in the orphanage have come to understand the importance of shaping their social behavior. The role of caregivers is seen as crucial in shaping good social behavior in children in orphanages. As a substitute for parents, caregivers are tasked with fulfilling children's needs for affection, education, and good life examples. The application of democratic parenting with a psychological approach has been shown to be effective in improving children's ability to interact socially and achieve better performance in the school environment.

The coaching method, which applies a semi-democratic approach and is tailored to the age level of the children, has proven effective in developing their social behavior. Programs that include religious education, skills training and social activities succeed in instilling positive values in the children, such as honesty and friendliness in interacting with others. There is a significant correlation between parenting methods and the social behavior of children in orphanages. The quality of parenting and coaching applied is directly proportional to the development of children's social behavior. In other words, improving the quality of parenting and coaching tends to result in more positive social behavior development in children.

## REFERENCES

- Afrella, P. (2018). Peranan Pengasuh Dalam Membina Perilaku Sosial Anak Pada Panti Asuhan Kluet Utara Kabupaten Aceh Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial & Ilmu Politik*, 3(1).
- Ahmad, D. (2017). Pola Pembinaan Panti Asuhan dalam Meningkatkan Perilaku Sosial Anak: Studi Etnografi Panti Asuhan Marhamah Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Ilmiah AL-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam dan Interdisipliner*, 2(1), 12-35.
- Armadi, N.W, Pudjawan, K., & Antara, P.A. (2018). Pengaruh pembelajaran kolaboratif terhadap perilaku sosial pada anak Kelompok B di taman kanak-kanak. *e-Journal PG PAUD Undiksha*, Volume 6, Nomor 2 hlm 180.
- Assingkily, M. H. (2019). Analisis perkembangan sosial-emosional tercapai dan tidak tercapai siswa usia dasar. *Journal of Islamic Primary Education*, Volume 2(2), 19-31.
- Barzan, B. (1999). Panti Asuhan sebagai Lingkungan Keluarga. *Yogyakarta: Rineka Cipta*.
- Depdiknas. (2001). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

- Hasanah, U., Kustati, M., Amelia, R., Zalnur, M., & Shiddiqi, M. H. A. (2023). PENDAMPINGAN PENGGUNAAN GAWAI DALAM MEMBENTUK PERILAKU SOSIAL ANAK DI MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 2 KOTA JAMBI. *BUDIMAS: JURNAL PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT*, 6(1).
- Karyadiputra, E., Mahalisa, G., Sidik, A., & Wathani, M. R. (2019). Pengembangan Kreativitas Anak Asuh Berbasis Ti Dalam Menanamkan Nilai Wirausaha Pada Asrama Putera Panti Asuhan Yatim Piatu Dan Dhu'Afa Yayasan Al-Ashr Banjarmasin. *Jurnal Pengabdian Al-Ikhlis Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjary*, 4(2).
- Kristiyani, M. E. L. I. A. (2016). Hubungan Antara Pola Pembinaan Dengan Perilaku Sosial Anak di Panti Asuhan Filadelfia Kabupaten Boyolali. *J+ PLUS UNESA*, 5(1), 3.
- Lusiana, L., & Suryani, M. (2014). Metode SLR untuk mengidentifikasi isu-isu dalam Software Engineering. *Sains dan Teknologi Informasi*, 3(1), 1-11.
- Magdalena, Almunthar, H., & Abao, A. S. (2014). Pola Pengasuhan Anak Yatim Terlantar dan Kurang Mampu di Panti Asuhan Bunda Pengharapan (PABP) di Kecamatan Sungai Raya Kabupaten Kubu Raya. *Jurnal Tesis PMIS*, 1-18.
- Merrell, K. W., & Gimpel, G. (2014). *Social skills of children and adolescents: Conceptualization, assessment, treatment*. Psychology Press.
- Novianti, E. (2021). *Metode Pembinaan Agama dalam Pembentukan Perilaku Sosial Anak di Yayasan Islam Media Kasih Tangerang* (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Ilmu Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta).
- RIA, P. (2022). *PEMBINAAN ANAK ASUH DALAM PEMBENTUKAN PERILAKU SOSIAL KEAGAMAAN DI PANTI ASUHAN QOROBA MULYA SUKARAME BANDAR LAMPUNG* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG).
- Rochaniningsih, N. S. (2014). Dampak pergeseran peran dan fungsi keluarga pada perilaku menyimpang remaja. *Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi dan Aplikasi*, 2(1).
- Rohmatin, S. (2020). Origin pattern care of orphanage in developing childrens social skills. *International Journal Pedagogy of Social Studies*, 5(1), 17-24.
- Sari, A. P., Pratama, D. D., Kusaelin, K., Rachmawati, R., & Wulandari, W. (2021). Strategi Pembinaan Anak Asuh dalam Pembentukan Perilaku Sosial di Panti Asuhan. *Dedikasi PKM*, 2(3), 351-354.
- Silalahi, K dan Meinarno, E, A. (2010). *Keluarga Indonesia:Aspek dan Dinamika Zaman*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sudaryanto, M. (2020). *Pembinaan Anak Asuh Terhadap Pembentukan Perilaku Sosial Keagamaan Di Panti Asuhan Peduli Harapan Bangsa Di Bandar Lampung* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Raden Intan Lampung).
- Supala, W. *FORMATION OF FOSTER CHILDREN'S MORALS THROUGH A COACHING PROGRAM AT THE ORPHANAGE OF THE PUTERA HARAPAN MUHAMMADIYAH CHILDREN'S SOCIAL WELFARE*.
- Syukur, A. (2015). peran pengasuh membentuk sikap sosio emosional anak (Studi kasus di panti asuhan). *Jurnal PG-PAUD Trunojoyo: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Anak Usia Dini*, 2(1), 1-7.
- Triandini, E., Jayanatha, S., Indrawan, A., Putra, G. W., & Iswara, B. (2019). Metode systematic literature review untuk identifikasi platform dan metode pengembangan sistem informasi di Indonesia. *Indonesian Journal of Information Systems*, 1(2), 63-77.
- Wafa, Z. A., Zuhdi, M. N., & Pratisti, W. D. (2016). *Kesejahteraan Subjektif Pada Anak Yatim Di Panti Asuhan Yatim Muhammadiyah Purworejo* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).
- Wahyuni, S., Antara, P. A., & Magta, M. (2020). Stimulasi Metode Service Learning Dalam Menumbuhkan Perilaku Prosocial Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini Undiksha*, 8(2), 91-100.