

## **Building the Next Generation: Sowing Hope through Assistance to Orphans in RW 10 Semanan, Kali Deres District, West Jakarta**

**Andri Maulana<sup>1</sup> and Ahmad Baizuri<sup>2</sup>**

Correspondence author: [andrimaulanahe@gmail.com](mailto:andrimaulanahe@gmail.com)

<sup>1,2</sup> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Syari'ah Nahdlatul Ulama Nusantara, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia

INDEXING	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Keyword 1; Orphans Keyword 2; Next generation Keyword 3; Sowing Hope Keyword 4; Building Keyword 5; Assistance</p>	<p>The orphanage assistance program in RW 10 Semanan, in collaboration with the Pikiran dan Jiwa Rakyat Legal Aid Institute (LBH-PIJAR), is a concrete form of social concern in developing an empowered and noble next generation. This program not only provides material support in the form of basic necessities and education, but also instills moral values, empathy, and togetherness within the community. Through a community-based approach, the assistance program serves as a means to sow hope, motivate children to have a passion for learning, and prepare them to become independent individuals and contribute positively in the future. This activity also strengthens ties between residents and fosters collective awareness that the success of the development of the next generation is a shared responsibility. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with direct observation and interviews with administrators, donors, and beneficiaries. The results show that the assistance program not only helps meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and school supplies, but also plays a role in building self-confidence, a passion for learning, and values of togetherness. This activity strengthens the social capital of residents of RW 10 Semanan as well as being an effective empowerment strategy in preparing the next generation who are moral, independent, and ready to face future challenges. With this, the author as the chairman of the implementing committee is one of the pioneers of orphanage assistance in RW 10 Semanan where there are 120 orphans from 12 RTs in the RW 10 Semanan area in collaboration with the Legal Aid Institute for the Mind and Soul of the People (LBH-PIJAR) which currently runs every month with the Majelis Madinaturassul SAW led by Al Habib Husein Bin Alwy AlHamid.</p>

### **Article History**

Received : 30 August 2025 ; Revised : 15 September 2025 ; Accepted : 29 September 2025

Publish : 15 October 2025

### **INTRODUCTION**

The next generation is a vital asset for the sustainable development of a nation. The quality of the younger generation will determine the direction of future social, economic, and cultural development (Hariram *et al.*, 2023). Therefore, efforts to develop a generation of noble character, independence, and high competitiveness require serious attention from all elements of society (Arif, 2022). One group requiring special attention are orphans, who often face limitations in meeting basic needs, education, and emotional support due to the loss of a parent. As part of the urban community, RW 10 Semanan is committed to playing an active role in developing the next generation, one of which is through orphan assistance programs. This program not only provides material assistance but also serves as a means to instill moral values, strengthen social bonds, and build self-confidence and motivation to learn in the children receiving the assistance.

In RW 10 Semanan, Kali Deres District, West Jakarta, the orphan assistance initiative embodies a powerful vision: building the next generation through compassion, empowerment, and community solidarity. This program is not merely a social aid effort, it is a strategic investment in the future of children who face adversity. By sowing hope in the lives of orphans and vulnerable youth, the community cultivates resilience, dignity, and opportunity (Mengesha, 2021). The program adopts a participatory, community-based approach, engaging local leaders, youth organizations, educators, and caregivers. Activities range from educational support and character-building workshops to psychosocial counseling and creative expression. These interventions are tailored to meet the emotional and developmental needs of children, many of whom have experienced loss, displacement, or economic hardship. Beyond material assistance, the initiative fosters a nurturing environment where children feel seen, heard, and valued. Volunteers serve not only as mentors but as role models who inspire confidence and ambition. The involvement of RW 10's youth adds vibrancy and relatability, bridging generational gaps and reinforcing the message that every child deserves a chance to thrive.

The community-based approach implemented in this charity program involves various parties, from neighborhood association (RW) administrators, community leaders, donors, and local residents. With this synergy, the charity program is expected to become an effective model of social empowerment, particularly in providing new hope for underprivileged children (Obaidullah and Shirazi, 2014). This research or study aims to describe the role of orphanages in RW 10 Semanan in shaping the next generation who are ready to face future challenges, both in terms of academics, character, and independence.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Indonesian children are the nation's future generation and need quality nutrition, education, clothing, and healthcare to grow into intelligent individuals capable of contributing to the nation's development (Salesman, 2021). Although every child has the right to protection from the state, as stipulated in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the state guarantees the welfare of the poor and neglected children, many neglected children are still found in various regions of Indonesia (Harisman, 2021 ; Sari and Toni, 2022). This situation occurs due to limited resources available to care for them. Therefore, the presence of volunteers who establish homes for these children, such as orphanages, is a tangible contribution to helping the state provide protection and guidance, especially for children who have lost their parents or family. One of the goals of community service activities in orphanages is to demonstrate concern for others, especially children who grow up without parental love (Siskawati and Widyawati, 2024).

The term "orphan" consists of two words, namely "child" and "yatim". In Arabic, the word "child" is called *the wall*, with the plural form *aulâdun*, which comes from the root word *walada* – *forgetfulness* – *wildness* – *origin*. In Indonesian, the word "anak" refers to a descendant. Meanwhile, the word "yatim" comes from Arabic with three possible root words: (1) *yatama* – *yaitimu* – *yutman* – *yatman*, (2) *orphan* – *orphan* – *orphan* – *orphan*, and (3) *yatuma* – *yaitumu* – *yutman* – *yatman*. Etymologically, "yatim" is an adaptation of the Arabic words *swallow* – *lie down* – *lie down*, which contains meaning *uninjured* or *loneliness*. Words *orphan* is the shape *ism do'the* (noun actor), with plural form *yatâmâ* or *that's it* In a social context, an orphan refers to a child who has not reached adulthood (not yet reached puberty) and has lost his father as the primary figure in fulfilling his living and

educational needs, regardless of economic status or gender (Ariyadri, 2021).

Children and adolescents residing in orphanages represent a population highly vulnerable to psychosocial challenges, often categorized as orphans and vulnerable children. This community includes not only those who have lost their parents but also children from economically disadvantaged families who live in orphanages while their relatives remain in rural areas. These individuals may become perpetrators, witnesses, or victims of bullying and other forms of behavioral misconduct. To address these risks, both children and orphanage caregivers are encouraged to remain vigilant and actively recognize signs of deviant behavior within their environment. Promoting early mental health interventions through empowerment initiatives is essential to prevent and manage such issues. However, many students and parents remain unaware that mental health problems can be identified and addressed at an early stage through consistent and collaborative efforts (Hidayah *et al*, 2023).

Based on Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, it is emphasized that children are entrusted and gifted by God Almighty, who by nature possess the dignity and worth of a complete human being. Therefore, every child has the right to live, grow, and develop optimally, and is entitled to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. Orphans are those who have lost their father as a role model and the family's economic support. They are classified as children who experience hardship, are in a vulnerable condition, and are victims of the loss of paternal affection (Priyadi *et al*, 2025). Based on the explanation from Nazmi and Syofyan (2023), To enhance child protection efforts, Indonesia has established a range of legal instruments safeguarding children's rights, starting from the Constitution to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. In Article 1, point 2, the law clearly defines child protection as a series of actions aimed at ensuring and safeguarding children's rights, enabling them to live, grow, and develop optimally with respect for human dignity, while being shielded from violence and discrimination. Law No. 23 of 2002 serves as a key governmental policy to uphold children's rights, which are inherently part of human rights. The need to protect children stems from their role as the nation's future generation. Every child is entitled to equal rights without exception.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The orphan assistance program in RW 10 Semanan was implemented using a community-based, participatory approach. This method was designed to ensure the active involvement of stakeholders, including the RW 10 Semanan Forum regional administrators, the RW 10 Semanan Youth Organization, and other stakeholders, ensuring that the program was not merely a ceremonial event but also had a tangible impact on the beneficiaries. The implementation stages include:

### **1. Identification of Beneficiaries**

The author, along with RW (neighborhood association) administrators and community leaders, conducted a census of orphans in RW 10, Semanan. The data collected included the children's identities, family economic conditions, educational needs, and previous social support.

## 2. Fundraising and Resources

Funds were raised through voluntary donations from residents, individual donors, social organizations, and local sponsors. In addition to cash assistance, donations of basic necessities were also collected.

## 3. Activity Planning



**Figure 1. Meeting to Prepare the Joint Activity Agenda with the Regional Management of RW 10 Semanan**

Source: Author (2025)

The author, as the committee member, prepared an activity agenda that included the distribution of donations, moral and motivational guidance, and sermons from habibs and asatidz. The schedule is set to be monthly, and this month's event will be held on August 13, 2025.

## 4. Implementation of Compensation

The assistance was distributed directly at an event attended by neighborhood association (RW) officials, community leaders, donors, and local residents. In addition to the distribution of aid, the children also received learning motivation, religious guidance, and community sessions aimed at boosting their self-confidence and happiness.



**Figure 2. Beneficiaries of Compensation**

Source: Author (2025)



**Figure 3. Tausiyah from Asatidz**

Source: Author (2025)

## 5. Evaluation and Follow-up

Following the activity, the committee conducted an evaluation to assess the success of the program and its impact on the children receiving the assistance. Planned follow-up actions include ongoing mentoring, educational scholarships, and periodic character-building programs.

This implementation method is expected to be able to create a compensation system that is not only short-term, but also becomes a strategic step in building the next generation that is superior, has character, and is ready to contribute to society.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Results of Activity Implementation

The orphan assistance program in RW 10 Semanan was carried out with the active participation of residents, community leaders, and support from local donors. Based on initial data collection, there were **120 orphans** who meet the beneficiary criteria. The assistance provided includes:

- Cash for the needs of orphans.
- The basic food packages contain rice, oil, sugar, and other food ingredients.



Figure 4. Symbolic Provision of Assistance to Orphans

Source: Author (2025)

The donation event included remarks from neighborhood association (RW) officials, a motivational session from religious leaders, educational games, and a symbolic handover of aid. The children receiving the donations showed great enthusiasm, evident in their active participation in the activities and their positive response to the motivational materials provided.

### 2. Impact on Child Beneficiaries

The results of observations and interviews show that the assistance has a significant impact, including:

- **Economic Aspects:** Lighten the burden of basic needs and education costs.
- **Psychological Aspects:** Increase children's self-confidence and happiness because they feel cared for.
- **Educational Aspects:** Motivating children to stay enthusiastic about going to school and achieving success.
- **Social Aspects:** Strengthening the sense of togetherness among children and residents of RW 10 Semanan.

### 3. Discussion



**Figure 5. Congregation and beneficiaries**

Source: Author (2025)

The results of implementing this activity are in line with the theory *social capital* (social capital), where social networks and community support play a crucial role in improving individual well-being, particularly for vulnerable groups such as orphans. Donations not only provide material assistance but also serve as a vehicle for character development and the instilling of positive values, such as empathy, caring, and mutual cooperation. The community-based approach implemented in RW 10 Semanan demonstrates that collaboration between residents, community leaders, and donors can create a sustainable impact. Children receiving the assistance demonstrated increased enthusiasm for learning, optimism, and awareness of the importance of education as a future asset. Furthermore, this activity had a dual effect on the community, raising social awareness among residents to continue contributing to humanitarian activities. Therefore, the assistance program for orphans in RW 10 Semanan can serve as a model for a social program that can be replicated in other areas as a strategic effort to build a superior and competitive next generation.

The orphan assistance program in RW 10 Semanan was implemented using a community-based, participatory approach. This method was designed to ensure the active involvement of stakeholders, including the RW 10 Semanan Forum regional administrators, the RW 10 Semanan Youth Organization, and other stakeholders, ensuring that the program was not merely a ceremonial event but also had a tangible impact on the beneficiaries. Through collaborative planning and execution, the program prioritized the real needs of orphans and vulnerable children, focusing on psychosocial support, educational access, and character development.

Activities included mentoring sessions, life skills workshops, and emotional resilience training facilitated by volunteers and local educators. The involvement of youth organizations added a dynamic and relatable dimension to the program, allowing children to engage with role models from their own community. Moreover, the program emphasized family reintegration efforts and strengthened ties between orphanage residents and their extended families in the village, fostering a sense of belonging and continuity. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were embedded throughout the implementation process to ensure accountability and continuous improvement. Feedback from children, caregivers, and community members was actively collected and used to refine the program's strategies. This participatory feedback loop not only enhanced the program's responsiveness but also empowered stakeholders to take ownership of the outcomes.

## CONCLUSION

The orphanage assistance program in RW 10 Semanan has proven to be a tangible form of social responsibility, positively impacting the development of a future generation with character, independence, and competitiveness. The assistance provided not only helps meet economic needs but also provides moral support, motivation to learn, and fosters religious values and togetherness.

A community-based approach involving neighborhood association (RW) administrators, community leaders, donors, and local residents has created effective synergy in empowering orphans. This program has fostered self-confidence, optimism, and a passion for learning in the beneficiary children, while strengthening social bonds within the community.

With continued implementation and follow-up in the form of mentoring and educational scholarships, this assistance program has the potential to become a model for social empowerment that can be adapted in other regions. This demonstrates that developing the next generation is not solely the responsibility of families or schools, but a shared responsibility of all elements of society.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author expresses his deepest appreciation and gratitude to all parties who have contributed to the implementation of the orphan assistance program in RW 10 Semanan. Special thanks are extended to the management of RW 10 Semanan and the Legal Aid Institute for the Mind and Soul of the People (LBH-PIJAR), community leaders, donors, and residents who have sincerely provided support in the form of funds, energy, and time to ensure the smooth running of this program.

Appreciation was also given to the children who received the assistance and participated enthusiastically, as well as to all those who, too numerous to mention, have contributed to the success of this activity. May all acts of kindness become ongoing charity and bring blessings to all involved.

## REFERENCES

### Authored Book

Obaidullah, M., & Shirazi, N. S. (2014). Integrating philanthropy with microfinance: Models of community empowerment. In *Social Impact Finance* (pp. 75-96). London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.

### Dissertation from a Database

Mengesha, H. T. (2021). *Orphan care in context: evidence-based management of care alternatives for orphans and separated children in sub-Saharan Africa* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Maryland University College).

### Journal articles

Arif, M. (2022). Character Education Innovation in Forming Millennial Generation Personality. *Didaktika Religia*, 10(1), 75-99.

- Ariyadri, A. (2021). Konsep Pemeliharaan Anak Yatim Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *Ulumul Qur'an: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir*, 1(1), 27-42.
- Hariram, N. P., Mekha, K. B., Suganthan, V., & Sudhakar, K. (2023). Sustainalism: An integrated socio-economic-environmental model to address sustainable development and sustainability. *Sustainability*, 15(13), 10682.
- Hidayah, R., Fatma, E. P. L., & Lestari, R. (2023). Community-based Psychosocial Support for Orphan and Vulnerable Children living in an Orphanage. *Journal of Innovation and Applied Technology*, 9(1), 39-42.
- Nazmi, D., & Syofyan, S. (2023). Pengaturan perlindungan hak anak di Indonesia dalam rangka mengeliminir pelanggaran hak anak. *Unes Journal of Swara Justisia*, 7(2), 774-784.
- Priyadi, W. J., Syaiful, S., Aminda, R. S., & Aminda, A. (2025). Pendampingan Dan Edukasi Anak Yatim Dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Di Desa Sukaharja. *SINKRON*, 3(1), 38-49.
- Salesman, F. (2021). Subjective Contribution of Health and Education to Improve the Human Capital Index in Indonesia. *J Data Mining Genomics Proteomics*, 12(003).
- Sari, F., & Toni, T. (2022). Review of Article 34 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution concerning Handling Abandoned Children (Case Study of the Labuhanbatu Regency Social Service). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 5(1), 2162-2169.

### **Proceedings**

- Harisman, H. (2021, May). Protection of Human Rights in the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia. In *1st International Conference on Law and Human Rights 2020 (ICLHR 2020)* (pp. 384-389). Atlantis Press.