

ROLE OF CARE ORPHANIC CARE IN FORMING INDEPENDENCE OF CHILDREN IN MUSTIKA TAMA ORPHANAGE IN BANTUL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the role of caregivers in configuring children's independence in Mustika Tama orphanages in Bantul in year 2020. Data were collected from documentation, observations, and interviews with caregivers and foster children at Mustika Tama orphanage. The data obtained then analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods with steps of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and testing the validity of the data using Triangulation method. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the role of caregivers was crucial to the formation of independence in the children's at Mustika Tama orphanage. Caregivers have a role to guide, educate, care for, love affectionately and provide high motivation to children. The role of caregivers in configuring children's independence is influenced by inhibiting and supporting factors. Inhibiting factors such as: the characteristics of different children, children are likely to go along and stubborn. The supporting factor is that the facilities provided by the management to the caregiver are maximized.

Keywords: Role Caregiver, Children's Independence

INTRODUCTION

Education and family are inseparable. Both become the most important things for children's growth and development. Family education is a source of strength for children, indirectly family education will affect further education. family is the first educational institution that is natural and the smallest communities, showing that the role of education in the family has an important meaning so that children have the ability to live a life in a wider community. Efforts to portray the function of education in the family lies in how basic education must be given as early as possible to children who are mentored directly by their parents.

On the other hand, there are some less fortunate that children who do not have a complete family, both caused by the loss of their parents or because of economic conditions that cause them to be given to the place of social institutions such as an orphanage. The orphanage is a place to shelter, educate and protect orphans,

displaced or poor people so that they get prosperity in their lives.

According Tia Suci article in kompasiana.com in November 2018, there was a finding by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, that around 67 percent of children living in orphanages still have families, both nuclear families and close relatives. This shows that in Indonesia there are still many children who have been deliberately abandoned by their parents for various factors such as lack of economic ability, unwanted children and so on.

The orphanage has the role and responsibility to develop and develop all aspects of a child's life, so that the child is able to complete his developmental tasks properly and optimally. One of the basic education provided will greatly affect the education of children in the future as the nation's successors in terms of the physical, cognitive, psychomotor and emotional aspects of children's development.

In every orphanage, of course it is necessary to intervene parents or caregivers in developing the child's self because it will be a vehicle to transfer the values that exist within

him in order to have the ability to adjust to the culture in the environment in which he grows and develops that includes potential, talents, interests and independence of children. Focusing on independence, it is something that needs to be applied early so that children are always ready when faced with any condition. Improper parenting will affect character development, thus causing the appearance of negative characters in children.

One of the goals of national education is the formation of character in children. Article 1 of the 2003 National Education System Law states that among the objectives of national education is to develop the potential of students to have intelligence, personality and having good characteristic. In this case, these objectives it can be seen that the purpose of education is not only to educate the life of the nation, but is able to configuring and print the personality out of children who have character. Ki Hajar Dewantara and his two monumental works, education and culture. Educating the character that is now touted by the Ministry of National Education is actually just another term for character education in the thought of Ki Hajar Dewantara. From character education it is hoped that a new generation will be born and developed with characters that breathe noble values of the nation and religion. According Muchlas Samani (2011: 2) explains that the root of all evil and bad actions, lies in the loss of character. Strong character is a fundamental concern that gives human populations the ability to live together in peace and to fill the world with all forms of goodness. Character is interpreted as a way for children to have the ability to think and behave specifically. Every individual to live and cooperate, both within the scope of family, nation and state. Good character individuals are individuals who can make decisions and are ready to take responsibility for the consequences of their decisions. Character can be considered as values of human behavior related to God Almighty, self, fellow human beings, environment and nationality, manifested in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, words, and deeds in accordance with religious, legal, ethical, cultural, and cultural norms customs. In short the

character is behavior that appears in everyday life, both in attitude and action.

Looking at the various definitions of the characters above, the character is a characteristic that is owned by everyone who is formed both by themselves and the influence of the environment that is manifested and their attitudes and behavior in daily life. So from the various definitions of character, it can be concluded that character is a basic education that needs to be given as early as possible. Habits that are formed in everyday life will manifest a character in the child, depending on how the caregiver familiarizes or trains the child from the earliest possible time. In every childcare, of course it is necessary to intervene parents or caregivers in developing the child's self because it will be a vehicle to transfer the values that exist within him in order to have the ability to adjust to the culture in the environment in which he grows and develops that includes potential, talents, interests and independence of children. Talking about independence is something that needs to be applied early so that children are always ready when faced with any condition. Improper parenting will affect character development, thus causing the appearance of negative characters in children.

Applying children's independence at the orphanage which has the biggest role of a caregiver is the capital or key to how the child always practices and accustoms to applying the attitude of independence in his daily life. Moreover, the orphanage is not only to train one or two children in growing their independence, but all children must be given an even and comprehensive education for independence so as not to causing social jealousy. Social jealousy will grow when children feel unfairly treated by caregivers. So that the role of caregivers will be one of the determining factors for the success of children's independence education at the orphanage.

Seems like orphanages in Bantul district, namely the Mustia Tama orphanage with the intent and purpose of establishing to move in the social and humanitarian fields that are open, active, non-profit and not political organizations. Based on observations made by researchers at the Orphanage of Mustika Tama

Bantul Regency on October 22, 2019 found that there were 23 children living in an orphanage with an age range between 2 months - 10 years with a variety of diverse family backgrounds. Each room consists of 3 children who occupy and 1 caregiver per shift with a total of 9 caregivers. Alternately the caregivers in the orphanage provide care in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities. Researchers are interested in how the role of caregivers in shaping the independence of the child while the caregivers take care of the children in turn (shift). So looking at the conditions above, researchers are very interested in conducting research on the Role of Caregivers Orphans in Configuring Children's Independence at Mustika Tama Orphanage in Bantul in 2020.

DISCUSSION

Independence of Children

According to Syamsu Yusuf (2008: 130) that independence is a characteristic of a healthy personality (*healthy personality*). Individual independence is reflected in the way children think and act, able to make decisions, direct and develop themselves, and adjust themselves constructively to the prevailing norms in their environment.

While independence according to Bacharrudin Musthafa (2008: 75) is the ability to make choices and accept the consequences that accompany them. Independence in children is seen when children use their own thoughts in making decisions. The growth of independence of the child together with the emergence of fear (worry) in various forms and different intensities.

So it can be concluded that independence is a child who has healthy characteristics, where the child has the ability to make decisions according to what he has thought or considered and has the ability to adjust to environmental conditions.

Each child experiences different growth and development, but children who have independent tendencies or have independent potential are of course influenced by the treatment of their parents or siblings in the family. Because every child is endowed with

feelings, thoughts, wills, volition, psychological totality, traits and attitudes that appear in every aspect of his development. Based on the characteristics of the independence of the child raised by Ahmad Susanto (2017: 39) has seven characteristics of independence, namely 1) Confidence in the child. 2) High intrinsic motivation. 3) Able and courageous to make their own choices. 4) Creative and innovative. 5) Responsible for accepting the consequences that accompany his choice. 6) Adapting to the environment. 7) Not dependence on others.

Developing children's independence needs to be continuously improved to continue to be skilled so that children achieve the task of independence optimally. So that efforts are needed to develop children's independence, according to Ratri Sunar Astuti (2006: 49), namely: 1) Children are encouraged to want to do their own daily activities such as bathing themselves, brushing their teeth, eating alone, combing, dressing, and so on as soon as they are able to do it themselves. 2) Children are given the opportunity to make their own decisions, for example choosing clothes to wear. 3) Children are given the opportunity to play alone without being accompanied so that they are trained to develop ideas and think for themselves. To prevent accidents, arrange the children's playroom so that there are no dangerous items. 4) Let the child do everything himself even though often make mistakes. 5) When playing together play according to the wishes of the child, if the child depends on us then give encouragement to take the initiative and support the decision. 6) Encourage children to express their feelings and ideas. 7) Train children to socialize themselves, so that children learn to deal with more complex social problems. If the child is hesitant or afraid try to accompany him first, so the child is not forced. 8) For older children, start inviting children to take care of the household, for example watering plants, cleaning tables, sweeping rooms, and others. 9) When children begin to understand the concept of time push them to arrange their personal schedules, for example when they will learn, play and so on. Parents can assist by asking the reasons for setting the

time. 10) Children also need to be given responsibilities and consequences if they do not fulfill their responsibilities. This will help children develop a sense of meaningfulness as well as discipline. 11) Health and strength are usually also related to independence, so it is necessary to provide a healthy menu for children and encourage children to exercise or do physical activities.

Role of Caregivers

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2009: 212) Role or role is a dynamic process of status (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he plays a role. Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the role has the meaning of actions carried out by a person or group of people in an event or the part that someone plays in an event. So it can be concluded that the role is the position or position of someone who is given the responsibility to carry out their obligations properly in accordance with the given task.

According to Eko Endarmoko (2007: 37) the word caretaker is derived from the word "foster" which means supervisor, person in charge, or guardian. Meanwhile, according to Adawiah Arba the caregiver is responsible for the development of someone with the behavior and actions carried out by someone. Understanding caregivers above can be concluded that caregivers are people who are responsible for guiding someone's behavior and actions. So from the understanding of the role of caregivers above, it can be concluded that the role of caregivers in the research in question is the person who has the position to guide, educate, care for, care lovingly and provide high motivation to children as a form of responsibility in increasing the child's developmental abilities and completing the task of its development properly in order to form an independent personality in children.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used is descriptive qualitative research. This study describes, analyzes and obtain data or images about the role of caregivers in the orphanage

in shaping the independence of children in the orphanage of Mustika Tama, Bantul. Through field research (interviews) to several data sources in this study, namely the orphanage Mustika Tama Bantul such as caregivers and foster children. it refers to the view of KJ Veeger (2013: 66) that data collection procedures are formal stages that must be taken by a researcher in conducting field research. As for some of these stages, namely observation and interviews. The data analysis used in this study uses the triangulation analysis method. According to Miles and Huberman quoted from Sugiyono (2009: 246) activities in this data analysis are data reduction, data analysis and drawing conclusions. Checking the validity of the data in this study uses checking the validity of the data with the source and time triangulation methods. Source triangulation is comparing and checking back the degree of trust in information. To ensure the truth in this study to caregivers as primary subjects related to their role in shaping the independence of children and several issues related to them researchers check or compare the truth of the primary subject's information.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Caregivers Orphanage Children's

independence of people will be formed from the habits they do, then will form a character of independence itself. The role of caregivers is very important in configuring independence, therefore caregivers must instill good habits for foster children found that the role of caregivers is crucial to the formation of independence of children in the orphanage.

Caregivers keep focus to guide, educate, care for, love affectionately and provide high motivation to children as a form of responsibility in improving the child's developmental abilities and completing their developmental tasks properly so as to form an independent personality in the child. Specifically, in educating children's daily

activities, caregivers still have to remind the schedules of what should be done by children, such as schedules when they have to study, bathe, worship and do religious activities. For these things children are still dependent on instructions from the orphanage caregiver. Various kinds of characteristics and backgrounds of children from one another certainly different.

Specifically, in educating children's daily activities, caregivers still have to remind the schedules of what should be done by children, such as schedules when they have to study, bathe, worship and do religious activities. For these things children are still dependent on instructions from the orphanage caregiver. Various kinds of characteristics and backgrounds of children from one another certainly different. Manners, social attitudes, and often violating the rules become a challenge for a caregiver in educating him. There are children who are obedient, shy, have difficulty socializing, naughty, ignorant and are easily upset not to discourage caregivers to always provide education such as giving direction or advice to them as a form of responsibility. This is usually done by caregivers by directly rebuking foster children.

Preparing all primary needs of children is a duty and responsibility of a caregiver, from starting to prepare clothes such as washing, ironing and storing neatly in the closet. The daily food consumptions arranged by the caregiver from cooking to feeding the child into something very important for their existence. The success of a caregiver in caring for foster children is when an older child (ES) is able to do primary needs on their own. regarding children's health becomes something very important, including implementing a healthy lifestyle for children. A healthy lifestyle that is applied to children is to get used to after school to change clothes. When the child is bathing it will be supervised by a caregiver so that it is clean and free of germs. Giving vitamins to children becomes a very important thing for children's health. Caregivers are very alert if

there are children who experience pain because they go directly to the doctor.

Caregivers assume that in caring for them every day is considered like their own children. When there is a naughty child the caregiver immediately gives advice or reprimands him directly with a firm tone. Efforts to form the habits of children to be independent and able to do daily activities without being dependent on other people caregivers give *rewards* to children who help work such as sweeping the yard, tidying up the bed, tidying clothes, collect dirty clothes to the place and helping cooking in the kitchen . The award given can be in the form of additional allowance or nominal rupiah which will later be bought by the child and delivered by the caregiver.

Children's independence is to have healthy characteristics, where the child has the ability to make decisions according to what he has thought or considered and has the ability to adjust to environmental conditions. Caregivers assume that in caring for them every day is considered like their own children. When there is a naughty child the caregiver immediately gives advice or reprimands him directly with a firm tone. Efforts to form the habits of children to be independent and able to do daily activities without being dependent on other people caregivers give *rewards* to children who help work such as sweeping the yard, tidying up the bed, tidying clothes, storing dirty clothes to the place and helping cooking in the kitchen .

2. Inhibiting and Supporting Factors in the Care

Communicative between each caregivers makes this a task to be done together including moral guidance. The inhibiting factors felt by the caregivers themselves are the characteristics of different children, they are more likely to follow along disobediently like the others. Supporting factors during care are the fulfillment of the maximum needs of the orphanage administrators, if the caregiver needs something properly, of course, for the

needs of the child, the administrators provide excellent facilities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the role of orphanage caregivers in configuring the independence of children at the orphanage Mustika Tama, Bantul in 2020, the researchers conclude that caregivers keep focus to guide, educate, care for, care lovingly and provide high motivation to children as a form of responsibility in improving children's development abilities and completing their developmental tasks properly in order to form an independent personality to child. Specifically, in educating children's daily activities, caregivers still have to remind the schedules of what should be done by children, such as schedules when they have to study, bathe, worship and do religious activities. For these things children are still dependent on instructions from the orphanage caregiver. Configuring children's habits so that they are independent and able to do their daily activities without being spoiled on others. Caregivers give rewards to children who help with work such as sweeping the yard, tidying the bed, tidying clothes, storing dirty clothes to the place and helping cooking in the kitchen. In addition, inhibiting factors and supporting factors are very influential in the care process.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For the caretaker of the orphanage

The caretaker are expected to provide training or education to caregivers to improve the quality of care maximally.

2. For Caregivers

Caregivers play an important role in efforts to increase children's independence so that they are expected to be able to continue to improve effective guidance and care in order to realize optimal children's independence.

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