

Background Of Fost Children In The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar District

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Abstract

This study aims to: 1) Describe the background of foster children in the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency. 2) Describe the parenting style of foster children at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency. 3) Describe the contribution of parental parenting to social studies education. This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawn. Test the validity of the data using triangulation. The results of the study were that children living in the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency came from various diverse backgrounds, including orphans, orphans, underprivileged, and abandoned children. This orphanage accepts 30 children with various age ranges. Data collection is expected to help orphanages to understand the needs and obstacles faced by these children. The orphanage management pays attention to children from these backgrounds. The orphanage is committed to providing the best care and education to all foster children, regardless of their family origin or background.

Keywords: Orphanage, Foster Children, Parenting Patterns

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) Mendeskripsikan latar belakang anak asuh di Panti Asuhan Raudhatul Yatama Kecamatan Kertak Hanyar Kabupaten Banjar. 2) Mendeskripsikan pola asuh anak asuh di Panti Asuhan Raudhatul Yatama Kecamatan Kertak Hanyar Kabupaten Banjar. 3) Mendeskripsikan kontribusi pola asuh orang tua terhadap pendidikan IPS. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi. Hasil penelitian adalah anak-anak yang tinggal di Panti Asuhan Raudhatul Yatama Kecamatan Kertak Hanyar Kabupaten Banjar berasal dari berbagai latar belakang yang beragam, antara lain anak yatim piatu, yatim piatu, kurang mampu, dan anak terlantar. Panti asuhan ini menerima 30 anak dengan rentang usia yang beragam. Pendataan diharapkan dapat membantu panti asuhan untuk memahami kebutuhan dan kendala yang dihadapi oleh anak-anak tersebut. Manajemen panti asuhan memberikan perhatian kepada anak-anak dari latar belakang tersebut. Panti asuhan berkomitmen untuk memberikan pengasuhan dan pendidikan terbaik kepada semua anak asuh, tanpa memandang asal-usul atau latar belakang keluarga mereka.

Kata Kunci: Panti Asuhan, Anak Asuh, Pola Pengasuhan

PRELIMINARY

An orphanage is a facility that takes care of the social, emotional, physical and mental needs of children entrusted to its care. The main goal is to provide broad and appropriate opportunities for children to grow and develop according to their potential (Handy, 2024; Ilhami, 2024). This concept underlines that orphanages act as a means to address increasing social problems, such as lack of access to education, neglected children, and individuals affected by natural disasters. Orphanages are considered a solution to face social challenges, considering the government's limited capacity to handle these problems effectively, especially in crisis situations and periods of reform (Sulthoni, 2013).

Orphanages have the same obligations as families and communities in developing and forming the character of the younger generation. So, it can be concluded that the main aim of an orphanage is to provide various services including support, dissemination of knowledge, counseling and improving skills aimed at improving the welfare of children in the community (CSI Surjastuti, 2012). Foster children are children under the care of certain people or institutions, according to the rules contained in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection (Jumriani, Mutiani, et al., 2024; Jumriani, Muhaimin, et al., 2024; Mutiani et al., 2024). The aim of parenting methods is to provide health, education and monitoring to children. When one or the child's parents are unable to provide the right environment for the child to grow and develop, then the stage becomes crucial. With this paradigm, children who live with their biological parents but receive educational assistance from other people are called foster children (N Malau, 2022).

Children were seen as a divine obligation with the same value and standing as fully formed humans. Apart from that, it was emphasized that children are the younger generation who have the potential to inherit the values of state companies. Their responsibilities and essential qualities ensure the long-term survival of states and countries (Abbas et al., 2023; Maulana et al., 2023; Rusmaniah et al., 2024). According to the law and experts, children are defined as those who are born in a marital relationship, are under 18 years old, depend on parental support, and lack independence. In situations where parents or at least their parents are unable to provide conditions that are important for their development, children who receive care from certain people or organizations will receive guidance, support, education and medical attention (M. Sudaryanto, 2020).

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Parenting techniques utilize the family's capacity to provide time, attention and support to meet the social, emotional and physical needs of developing children. In carrying out their role as parents, parents regardless of gender or other adults who are entrusted with the care and welfare of their children play a very important role. The aim of child care is to support the growth and development of children by providing them with direction, security, care, teaching, and guidance all in the hope that they will grow into better people (I Rakhmawati, 2015).

Applying values and strategies in daily life at home is a parent's role in raising children. The words "pattern" and "education" combine to form the etymological root of the term "parenting pattern". "Nurture" refers to an attitude or method of educational approach, while "pattern" refers to any configuration or arrangement (Rajiani et al., 2023; Syaharuddin et al., 2023). The term "parenting" describes the coordinated efforts that parents make over a long period of time to raise, educate, and care for their children (Nurhaya, 2020).

METHOD

The research uses qualitative research methods, as explained by Sugiyono (2019:25) as descriptive qualitative research. The approach aims to explore the conditions of the research object in a natural way, where the main role of the researcher is as an instrument in data collection and analysis. The selection of qualitative methods was carried out because the researcher wanted to conduct an in-depth investigation, present accurate data, and describe the situation that occurred clearly. In this study, the researcher applies a qualitative approach with a type of descriptive research. According to S. Margono who quoted Moleong, qualitative research is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from participants and observed behaviors (S. Magono, 2010).

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research aimed at understanding and describing the parenting style at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency in detail using simple language and easy to understand for readers. An informant is a research subject who provides the data information desired by the researcher.

The research aims to provide information about parenting styles in the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency who are directly involved in the activities.

The location of the research at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage is located at Jalan A. Yani Km.10 Rt.01 /II Sungai Lakum, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. The research was carried out in stages starting from August 9, 2023 to December 06, 2023. The research instrument or main instrument is the researcher himself who is supported by tools such as notes, stationery, voice recorders, cameras to take pictures and videos, and other supporting devices. Researchers play the role of the main instrument that is actively involved in the field to conduct observations, interviews and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage is located in Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency. Orphanages are a place to live for children who have lost their parents or are unable to afford their lives. In the context of the research, the orphanage was chosen as the location of the research to find out the parenting style applied to the foster children in the orphanage. This orphanage was established because of the community's desire to provide religious education to children. At first, the Orphanage only held regular recitations. However, as time went by, interest in the plan increased, especially among teenagers who graduated from Madrasah Tsanawiyah and junior high school did not continue their higher education.

The foster children at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage have diverse backgrounds, ranging from the loss of parents due to natural disasters to the insufficient economic conditions of the family. This affects the parenting style applied in the orphanage, so it is necessary to conduct research to find out more about this. The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage was initially established to provide assistance to underprivileged children, orphans and those who have dropped out of school. However, as time goes by, more and more children from more affluent economic backgrounds are also interested in getting an education there. Currently, the orphanage accepts 30 children of various age ranges, who are provided with care under the supervision of dedicated teachers and caregivers. They aim to provide education and attention to every child there. The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage is involved in social activities. They often hold social services, orphan compensation, and religious activities. This pesantren is located on two hectares of waqf land.

The smallest social group in society is the family. As the smallest social unit, the family needs to be organized and must have a well-developed head of household. A family consists of many people who are nurtured and raised, therefore there is interaction between them. These

interactions affect the harmonious and disharmonious conditions of one family member, which ultimately has an impact on other family members (Gunarsa, 2002). The facilities at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage are very helpful for religious guidance to run well. It is considered that the building and other facilities at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage meet the needs of children to learn and carry out daily activities.

The building of the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage is still in good physical condition, and the structure has met the requirements in terms of design and layout.

Figure 1. Foundation Office



(Personal Data, December 06, 2023)

The foundation office is the place of administrative and operational activities of the foundation. The foundation's office consists of several rooms, such as a meeting room, a workspace, an archive room, and a storage room. The foundation's office is also equipped with supporting facilities, such as computers, printers, and the internet.

The school building is a structure that is used for teaching and learning activities. In this context, school buildings are equipped with comfortable classrooms and equipped with facilities such as desks, chairs, and whiteboards needed for the learning process. The existence of school buildings is an aspect in the education system, where a good building can provide optimal support for learning and teaching activities that have the potential to improve the quality of education.

Figure 3. Dormitories



(Source: Personal, December 06, 2023)

Orphanage dormitories are temporary residences for individuals in need of care, especially orphans or abandoned children. Shared facilities such as mattresses, toilets, and personal lockers are available in some rooms.

Figure 4. Dining room



(Source: Personal Data, December 06, 2023)

The dining room in the orphanage is a place where the residents of the orphanage gather to enjoy a meal together. The dining room in the orphanage has a simple atmosphere with ceramic chairs, but still creates togetherness. Although the dining room is simple, it gives an impression of comfort and safety for the residents of the orphanage when enjoying eating together. Even though the food place is simple, the residents of the orphanage can still feel happiness and cheerfulness in enjoying the meal together.

Figure 4.5 Mosque



(Source: Personal, December 06, 2023)

Mosques in orphanages are often a place for residents to carry out worship, learn Islam, and organize religious activities. The mosque facilities in the orphanage provide a comfortable and safe environment for residents to carry out worship, study, and interact. This mosque plays an important role in helping the residents of the orphanage to develop themselves spiritually and socially.

The Raudatul Yatama Orphanage has made significant progress since its establishment in 1980. From 1998 to 2023, the orphanage has succeeded in returning many of its foster children back to the community. The Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage Foundation is home to various groups of children, including orphans, abandoned children, and homeless children. Not many children lived in orphanages when they were first established, but as time went by, the number continued to grow. There are about 30 children living in the orphanage. The orphanage has a policy of accepting new children every year, while some other children return to their families.

Mr. Iwan, Mr. Ilmiansyah, and Mrs. Wardah provided direction and care for the children in this orphanage. The condition of the orphanage and its children has become better than before thanks to the diligent efforts of the chairman, caregivers, administrators, and other related parties. This includes improvements in the fields of education, morals, religious activities, and facilities. All costs are covered by the orphanage, which provides them with free care, education, and supervision. In addition, orphanages also help children manage their funds as a source of independent capital, thereby reducing the financial burden to continue their education. The management of the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage/Islamic Boarding School, Kertak Hanyar District, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan, consists of several people totaling

9 people. Caregivers or administrators who come from teachers, many caregivers are domiciled around the orphanage

The Chairman of the Foundation, the Secretary of the Foundation, and the Treasurer of the Foundation are responsible for the general management of the orphanage. Caregivers are responsible for the education and coaching of orphanage children. The manager is responsible for the administrative and financial affairs of the orphanage. The orphanage management strives to provide the best service to the children living in the orphanage. They are responsible for providing proper shelter, daily food, clothing, education, and spiritual guidance for the children. In addition, the orphanage management also seeks to help children develop their potential and talents. They have great hopes that these children will grow up to be independent, virtuous individuals, and can make a positive contribution to society.

In addition to the orphanage administrators, there are also several individuals who voluntarily help in the operation of this orphanage. They contribute to various activities, such as cooking food, cleaning the area around the orphanage, and providing tutoring to the children who live there. Their existence is very meaningful because it helps ease the burden of management duties and increase the quality of services provided to children in the orphanage. Their volunteer spirit and willingness to participate in maintaining and developing the orphanage are a clear example of solidarity and concern for others.

Orphanage administrators and volunteers who are significantly involved in the operation of the orphanage have an important role for the children who live there. They are not only providers of daily services, but also a source of hope for these children. With their dedication, they provide opportunities for orphanage children to have a brighter future. Their presence and efforts provide protection and care, help shape character and provide inspiration for children to grow and develop into independent and empowered individuals.

The children at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage come from various regions, not only from Kertak Hanyar. The orphanage provides housing and education for abandoned children in the area. Although there are 30 foster children, only 21 children, consisting of 14 girls and 7 boys, live in the orphanage, as some of them return to their respective homes. At the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage, they have diverse backgrounds. Therefore, it is important to collect more complete data related to these children. The purpose of the data collection is to help orphanages understand the needs and identify the challenges faced by each foster child.

In the study, the researcher found that the backgrounds of children living in the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage are very diverse. Some of them come from orphans, underprivileged families, or from broken homes.

Here are some explanations about the background of the child living in the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage:

a) Orphans

An orphan is a child who has lost a parent. Generally, these children live in orphanages because they do not have families who can take care of them. They face various challenges in life, both physically, mentally, and emotionally. The loss of a parent can cause difficulties in meeting the needs of food, clothing, and shelter. They are susceptible to diseases due to lack of adequate care. In addition, they often feel lonely, and lose shelter. Orphans may also have difficulty adapting to new environments as well as developing social and emotional skills.

b) Children of underprivileged families

Children of underprivileged families are children of underprivileged families who are able to meet their needs, namely food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Families are unable to occur for various reasons, such as poverty, unemployment, or economic instability. Usually, children from underprivileged families live in orphanages because they lack a proper place to live.

c) Children of broken homes

Children of broken home families are children who have experienced divorce or separation of parents. A broken home can occur due to various factors such as divorce, the death of their parents or other separations. A broken home family can have a negative impact on children, both physically, mentally, and emotionally.

These impacts can be:

- a. Physical health problems, such as eating disorders, sleep disorders, or mental health problems.
- b. Behavioral problems, such as delinquency, or learning problems.
- c. Psychological problems, such as anxiety, depression, or low self-esteem.

Children from broken homes usually live in orphanages because they cannot be with one of their parents. Children from various backgrounds are accepted at the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage. Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage is committed to providing the best care and education to all foster children regardless of their background.

CONCLUSION

The foster children of the Raudhatul Yatama Orphanage come from various backgrounds. Therefore, more complete data collection related to them is needed. Data collection is expected to help orphanages to understand the needs and obstacles faced by these

children. The orphanage accommodates a variety of children from various backgrounds, such as orphans, families with financial disadvantage, or families who have experienced divorce. The orphanage management pays attention to children from these backgrounds. Orphanages are committed to providing the best care and education to all foster children, regardless of their origins or family background.

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