Analysis of Policy Child Welfare Institutions of Parenting Implementation in Cirebon

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Abstract

The background of this research is based on the results of field studies and observations regarding cases of neglect in early childhood, both in terms of parenting, giving affection, eligibility for housing, and the right of children to receive age-appropriate education services. Researchers want to dig deeper into government policies regarding mentoring and parenting programs for early childhood who experience neglect. Another objective of this study is to analyze the implementation of child social welfare services carried out by the private sector. Method This article adopts qualitative research. Specifically, it employs a case study approach. Case study is selected because it allows researchers to explore in great detail participoant's government collaboration with the private sector in providing assistance and parenting for early childhood has been maximized in Cirebon. The government provides social workers, provides funds for social institutions, and monitors evaluations of permits and services carried out by institutions

Key words: Policy, Child Welfare Institutions, Parenting Implementation, Early Childhood

Introduction

This research begins with cases of neglect of children’s rights to be cared for by biological parents, with various backgrounds as reasons for this neglect. Neglect by parents towards children, among others, is the lack of bedrooms for children so that children sleep together in one room. The inability of parents to pay for education for their children so that school-age children are late to get education services. Parents who are busy working, so the children do not get good care. Limited knowledge of parents to stimulate the development of religious values, morals, character, language, social–emotional, and cognitive in early childhood. Child’s will, in part, have opposing ideas by blaming others. The role and upbringing of parents are felt to be very important, and relationships with friends of the same age become essential in line with the expansion of the child’s social world. Play becomes a special aspect of children’s lives and is a major part of cognitive and socio–emotional development (Harlok, 2012: 359). The ecological approach is a reminder that childhood has not developed in isolation. Bronfenbrenner’s (1979) approach, the social construction of childhood: that childhood experiences differ from person to person and from time to time. Bronfenbrenner’s theory defines every complex layer of the environment as having an effect on the child’s development. This theory was recently renamed "Bioecological Systems Theory" to emphasize that biological
theory was the most important factor driving its development. The interaction between factors in a child’s biological maturation, his/her immediate family/community environment, and the social landscape motivates and places his or her development. The microsystem is the closest layer to the child and the part directly owned by the child. The microsystem includes the bonds that a child has with his immediate environment (Berk, 2000). Family, school, environment, or environmental child care patterns are included in the structure of the microsystem. At this level, the relationship has the effect of a two-way relationship, both the influence of parents on children and vice versa, the influence of children on parents. Bronfenbrenner called this a two-way effect, and he showed how it occurs in the environment between all layers. Structural interactions within layers and structural interactions between layers are the keys to this theory. At the microsystem level, the two-way relationship is strongest and has the greatest effect on the child. However, interactions at the outer level can still have an effect on the inner structure (Santrock, J.W. 2012).

There is a child who has been left by his mother since the age of 40 days to work abroad for eight years, so he does not know his biological mother. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 7 (1), every child has the right to know his parents, and to be raised and cared for by his own parents. Orphans and neglected children are entrusted to social welfare institutions because they do not get proper housing at home. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2017 Concerning the Implementation of Child Care. Article 3 (1), every child has the right to be cared for by his own parents. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2013 concerning Child Care. In this case, the extended family takes over the role, and the grandmother is more dominant. Grandmother and extended family paid little attention to children’s education and health, so they were entrusted to institutions.

Parenting is that children form affective bonds with parents that have continuity over time and that parents form reciprocal relationships with their children. In the book "Pattern of Attachment", Ainsworth (1978) also wrote about ethological and evolutionary concepts as the basis for a sense of security for children by building attachment through interactions in the parenting environment because attachment is not inherited. Ainsworth further explained that the coordination of the attachment control system has a function to maintain the closeness of children with primary caregivers and support exploration in learning.

Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, and Wall, 1978; Bowlby, 1969; 1973 Parenting is that children form affective bonds with parents that have continuity over time and that parents form reciprocal relationships with their children. (Ainsworth, 1962; Bowlby, 1951; Rutter, 1995), Children who live in normal circumstances form an attachment to their parents. Ainsworth, 1982; Crowell, Fraley, and Shaver, 1999; Hazan and Shaver, 1987 write attachment symbolizes other close relationships, including romantic and marital relationships, with implications for individual functioning. In the book "Pattern of Attachment", Ainsworth (1978) also wrote about ethological and evolutionary concepts as the basis for a sense of security for children by building attachment through interactions in the parenting environment because attachment is not inherited. Ainsworth further explained that the coordination of the attachment control system has a function to maintain the child's closeness with the main caregiver and support exploration in learning.

Based on this case analysis study of child neglect, a research study was conducted on policy analysis and implementation of early childhood assistance and parenting in child social welfare institutions conducted by the government and the private sector.

Method

This article uses qualitative research with a case study approach. The case studies were chosen so that researchers could explore child social worker officers and child social welfare institution managers regarding the implementation of mentoring and parenting service policies in great detail (Creswell, 2014). In this study, the researcher treats each subject as a different unit of analysis. This research was conducted in Cirebon Regency, West Java. Cirebon is a unique district because it has two mother languages, namely Sundanese and Javanese, or known as jawareh. Participants were child social welfare workers and managers of child social welfare institutions in different villages. The village was selected after consultation with the Social Service to ensure that it represented the different areas of Cirebon. One village is located at the border of the regency city; another city is located at the end of the regency. From each city, a gatekeeper was contacted. The collection of data and information is done by non-formal interviews. Interviews were conducted in Indonesian. Each interview lasted 1 to 2 hours. At the final stage of data collection, a discussion was held to review the explanation about the implementation of mentoring and parenting policies in Cirebon. The data was then transcribed and translated into English. Transcripts were returned to participants to ensure their authenticity. Participants were also given the opportunity to change or delete any statement from the transcript. Furthermore, the data was analyzed using coding in two stages (Creswell, 2014).

Results and Discussion
Result

The head of the child social welfare institution accompanies children who cannot afford to go to school from early childhood to senior high school. The chairman of the institution makes a letter of request for permission to parents to send their children to school with the full financing being borne by the institution so that children can get an education according to their age.

At night, many children, who are not supervised by their parents, come home late, so they are entrusted to institutions. Activities at the institution at night are filled with recitations, as well as activities such as at Islamic boarding schools. In institutions, children are paid attention to their education, health, and character so that they can become good individuals.

Funding is provided by institutional foundations that have received Siop permits. Child social welfare institutions are assessed for quality and standards through accreditation activities carried out by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Conclusion

The implementation of the policy of the child social welfare institution in Cirebon is an extension of the Ministry of Social Affairs in caring for, managing and caring for orphans, neglected children and children in conditions of neglect. Financing is carried out independently by foundations and food assistance from the government, which is given once a month. Administrators of child social welfare institutions become surrogate parents for children, provide education, health services, as well as proper and safe housing. Social worker officers always provide attention and assistance to children with problems and cooperate positively with the managers of child social welfare institutions so that after being educated, they will provide benefits and produce children with good character.

References