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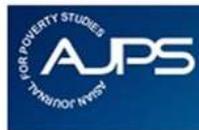
Proceeding

BENGKULU INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENGKULU
SUMATERA, INDONESIA
2017



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**BENGKULU INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (BIC-SPSD)**
Local, Regional, And International Perspective

BIC-SPSD

PROCEEDING
**BENGKULU INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLICY
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**
**Social Policy and Social Development on Local, Regional, and International
Perspective**

November 16 – 17, 2017
University of Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia





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PROCEEDING

Bengkulu International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development (BIC-SPSD)
“Social Policy and Social Development on Local, Regional, and International Perspective”

Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of
Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia

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PREFACE

The weakness of social development characterized by specific phenomenon such as much discrepancies, disparity, poverty, improper public facility management, poor institutional mechanism, unfair political system, and social inequities are often encountered in social development. Those problems occur since social policy has not been implemented optimally. The profound knowledge of social policy analysis, therefore is important required to determine good policies for society.

At this point, The Bengkulu International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development (BIC-SPSD) is the pre-eminent multidisciplinary conference concerned with issues of social policy and social development in Indonesia and beyond. This conference to bridge multidisciplinary approaches with some issues related to social development on local, regional, and international perspective. Discussion will be organized around themes that cover a wide range of social policy and social development topics, including Governance and Social Policy, Social Work and Social Welfare, Poverty, Welfare and Social Inequality, Community, Family and Children, Disability, Ageing and Disadvantage Peoples, Social Service and Social Development, Social Housing and Development, Regional and Community Development, Gender and Rural Community Development, Local Wisdom and Indigenous Community, Environmental and Community Sustainability, Social Entrepreneurship, and Other theme related to Social Policy, Social Work, Social Welfare, and Social Development.

The BIC-SPSD addressed the most pressing challenges facing Indonesia policy makers, practitioners and researchers at this key juncture. It will provide a forum for leading national and international researchers and analysts from government and community social welfare sectors in Indonesia and internationally to present their research findings and debate their implications. This international conference attracted interest from over 200 participants that consist of researches, policymakers, and development practitioners who shared their knowledge and expertise on some the current social problems and development issues.

In particular, we would like to address special thanks to the Technical Advisory Committee who helped review the papers maintained high standards for the international conference proceedings.

Bengkulu, November 2017



ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

“INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT”

The **Bengkulu International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development (BIC-SPSD)** is the pre-eminent multidisciplinary conference concerned with issues of social policy and social development in Indonesia and beyond. It attracts over 200 participants from academia, government and the community social welfare sector internationally.

The BIC-SPSD will address the most pressing challenges facing Indonesia policy makers, practitioners and researchers at this key juncture. It will provide a forum for leading national and international researchers and analysts from government and community social welfare sectors in Indonesia and internationally to present their research findings and debate their implications.

The conference presents work from researchers, academia, student and practitioners of social policy and social development. Discussion will be organised around themes that cover a wide range of social policy and social development topics, including Governance and Social Policy, Social Work and Social Welfare, Poverty, Welfare and Social Inequality, Community, Family and Children, Disability, Ageing and Disadvantage Peoples, Social Service and Social Development, Social Housing and Development, Regional and Community Development, Gender and Rural Community Development, Local Wisdom and Indigenous Community, Environmental and Community Sustainability, Social Entrepreneurship, and Other theme related to Social Policy, Social Work, Social Welfare, and Social Development.



Dr. Ridwan Nurazi, M.Sc
Rector,
University of Bengkulu

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good Morning.

On behalf of University of Bengkulu, I am delighted to welcome you all to the International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development on Local, Regional and International Perspective. This conference hosted by the Department of Social Welfare Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Bengkulu on November 16, 2017 and will be continued the day after with a workshop on International Journal writing.

It is my honour to extend my sincere gratitude to Acting Official Governor of Bengkulu for attending this conference and also to all respected keynote speakers: Professor. M. Rezaul Islam, Ph.D from Bangladesh, Associate Professor Wanwande Ponpooksin, MSW from Thailand, Professor. Dr. Juliet Bucoy, MSW from Filipina, Professor. Dr. H. Mohd. Dahlan HA Malek from Malaysia and Profesor. Adi Fahrudin, M.Soc.Sc., Ph.D from Indonesia.

My appreciation also goes to all delegates and participants from various countries and institutions: Australia, India, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Philipine, Thailand and from Indonesia: UNPAD, Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial (STKS, Bandung), PASIM, UNPAS, UT Padang, Universitas Sebelas Maret, UNILA and UMM as well as from Bengkulu UNHAZ, UMB, UT Bengkulu, UNIVED, IAIN, and STIA .

Ladies and gentlemen, please allow me to congratulate the Department of Social Welfare as the Organizing Committee for putting such a great effort in making this conference a great success. This effort from the Department also contributes in making University of Bengkulu becoming internationally known. It is proven by the upcoming



Letter of Intent (LOI) signing with the University of Dhaka Bangladesh and Nazareth college of Arts and Science India, and previously has signed an LOI with Universiti Malaysia Sabah. It is my great honour to say that I am proud of this achievement and I hope that in the future we can make more contribution in developing all participants universities as a world class university.

This conference I believe will give a great chance to all presenters and participants to exchange knowledge and experiences which will lead to the development of social welfare both locally and internationally. I wish you all a great conference and I would like to invite the Acting Official Governor of Bengkulu to officially open the Conference. Thank You.

Wassalamu'alaikum warohmatullah wabarokatuh



Dr. Achmad Aminuddin
Dean,
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bengkulu

Assalamu'alaikum warohmatullah wabarokatuh

On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, it is my pleasure to welcome everyone to Bengkulu and in the International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development on Local, Regional and International Perspective hosted by the Department of Social Welfare.

For this seminar, we are grateful to have Prof. M. Rezaul Islam, Ph.D from Bangladesh, Associate Prof. Wanwande Ponpooksin, MSW from Thailand, Prof. Dr. Juliet Bucoy, MSW from Philipppnes, Prof. Dr. H. Mohd. Dahlan HA Malek from Malaysia and Profesor Adi Fahrudin, M.Soc.Sc., Ph.D from Indonesia, as our keynote speakers.

In this opportunity, we would like to express our gratitude to all the organizing committee of this conference for volunteering their time and energy in making this event a great success. In particular, we would like to extend our gratitude to Rector of University of Bengkulu and its International Affairs Unit for their continuous support, as well as official Governor of Bengkulu for attending this event and for his dinner invitation to all delegates and presenters. It is also our honor to have the official Governor to officially open this conference and to visit the exhibition held by the students of University of Bengkulu.



It is worth noted that this is the first international conference held by the Department of Social Welfare. Therefore, we would like to apologize if there is any lack of service from us.

Finally, we would like to thank all the presenters for their willingness to share their research results and ideas as well as for their active participation. We hope that you will have an advantageous discussion and enjoy your time in Bengkulu, and leave with sweet memories of the various experience of this conference.

Billahitaufik walhidayah, Wassalamu'alaikum warohmatullah wabarokatuh



Dr. Muria Herlina, M.Kes
Head,
Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bengkulu
Chairperson,
International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development

Assalamu 'alaikum warohmatullah wabarokatuh

Greetings to the participants of the International Conference on Social Policy and Social Development : Local, Regional and International Perspective.

This conference is hosted by the Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Bengkulu. The theme of the conference was chosen due to the fact that there are so many unsolved social issues. On the other sides, the social development has not contributed optimally either in terms of national or international scale. Through this conference, we look forward to hearing a variety of perspectives to strengthen understanding regarding the social development. Therefore, the formulation of social policy to foster social welfare is expected to be accomplished.

The theme of this conference has been considered by the five keynote speakers coming from different countries: Prof. M. Rezaul Islam, Ph.D from Bangladesh, Associate Prof. Wanwande Ponpooksin, MSW from Thailand, Professor. Dr. Juliet Bucoy, MSW from Philippines, Professor. Dr. H. Mohd. Dahlan HA Malek from Malaysia and Professor. Adi Fahrudin, M.Soc.Sc., Ph.D from Indonesia.

This conference is attended by 257 participants and 79 presenters who will share various research results and innovations related to governance politics, social policy, social
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work, poverty, family and children, public health, social service, environment, disaster, local wisdom, indigenous community, disability, and elderly.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all participants, delegations from Malaysia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippines, India and Australia. My gratitude is also directed to all delegates from universities and institutions which have participated in this conference. They are Universiti of Malaysia Sabah, University of Dhaka, University of Science & Technology, Thammasat University, Srinakharinwirot University, University of Sydney, University of Negros Occidental, Trinity University, UNPAD, Universitas Sebelas Maret UNPAS, UMJ, Universitas Nasional PASIM, UMB, UMM, STKS, STISIPOL, UNIVED, UT Bengkulu, UT Padang, Indonesian Professional Social Worker Organization (IPPSI), Ministry of Social Affairs of Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Infrastructure and Left Behind Villages, Bengkulu government as well as UNIB and my beloved graduate and undergraduate students.

Special thanks also goes to Mrs Guswarni Anwar as the Head of International Affairs of University of Bengkulu and her team, Prof. Adi Fahrudin from UMJ/UMS, Pemda Kota dan Pemda Provinsi Bengkulu, Bank Bengkulu, Bank Mandiri, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, The Asean Journal For Poverty Studies (AJPS), Asian Social work Journal (ASWJ) Malaysian Journal Of Social Sciences and Humanities (MJ-SSH) and Asian Pacific Association of Social Worker Education (APASWE). Without their keen participation, this conference would not be a success.

In particular, we would like to address special thanks to the Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science, Rector of Universitas Bengkulu, for their continuous support and motivation; and to the Acting Official Governor of Bengkulu for his willingness to officially open the conference today.

Finally, we hope that you will take as much benefit as you can from this conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum warohmatullah wabarokatuh

KEYNOTE AND OPENING SPEECH



Dr. Rohidin Mersyah, M.M.
Governor
Bengkulu Province

Brief Biography

Dr. drh. H. Rohidin Mersyah, M.M , lahir di Gelumbang, Kota Manna, Bengkulu Selatan, Bengkulu, 9 Januari 1970 adalah Gubernur Bengkulu sejak tahun 2017. Ia pernah menjabat sebagai Wakil Gubernur, Wakil Bupati Bengkulu Selatan periode 16 September 2010 hingga 16 September 2015 berpasangan dengan Reskan Effendi Awaluddin.

Riwayat Pendidikan

- SD Negeri 13 Gelumbang Manna (1978)
- SMP Negeri 2 Manna (1984)
- SMA 3 Manna (1987)
- S1 Kedokteran Hewan UGM (1990)
- S2 Manajemen Agribisnis IPB (2000)
- S3 Pengelolaan SDA & Lingkungan (2002)

Riwayat Jabatan

- Kepala Poskeswan Kab.BS (1998)
- Kasubag Prog Kerja Bag.Pembangunan BS (2006)
- Kabid Perencanaan Ekonomi Bappeda BS (2008)
- Kabid Perencanaan Fisik Prasarana BS (2009)
- Wakil Bupati Bengkulu Selatan (2010-2015)
- Wakil Gubernur Bengkulu (2016-2017)
- Gubernur Bengkulu (2017-sekarang)



GOVERNOR OF BENGKULU PROVINCE

Keynote and opening speech
Dr. drh. H. Rohidin Mersyah, MM
(Governor of Bengkulu Province)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

The honorable Rector of University of Bengkulu and all the academic society of University of Bengkulu, particularly the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.

Distinguished professors, associate professor, researchers, social policy makers, and respected participants of the conference

Praise and gratitude we call upon the divine presence of Allah, for his gifts we can gather in this international conference on social policy and social development on local, regional and international perspectives.

It is my honor to warmly welcome all the participants to this conference hosted by the Department of Social Welfare of University of Bengkulu.

Ladies and gentlementhis conference is a very strategic meeting since it can bring together the researchers and the policy makers in a discussion focusing on the social policy and social development issues as an effort to give contributions to the local government in the development of the province.

To bring social welfare for all people into reality is a dream of all government. Therefore, innovations and development acceleration are needed in order to overcome the problems of poverty, isolation, and the lack of access.

Ladies and gentlemen...the government of Bengkulu province has established a five-year priority program which includes the poverty reduction, reinforcement of main agro-maritime commodities, the development of strategic infrastructure and industrialization, the transformation of bureaucracy, and visit 2020 wonderful Bengkulu program.

In achieving the development acceleration of Bengkulu Province, we have marked some strategic programs which have been proposed through 28 (twenty-eight) national strategic projects. Hopefully it will bring Bengkulu Province into a more developed and accessible province.



Distinguished guests,

On behalf of government of Bengkulu Province, I expect that this conference will be able to give contributions to the development of Bengkulu Province. We would like to congratulate the organizing committee who has done their best to make this conference a great success and made this as one of events for celebrating the anniversary of Bengkulu Province on November 18.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to all participants for coming to our region and I hope everybody can make this event become memorable and you can enjoy the beauty of our tourism spots in Bengkulu.

I wish all participants in this conference have advantageous discussions and a great success.

*Billahitaufik wal hidayah,
Wassalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.*

Governor of Bengkulu

Dr. drh. H. Rohidin mersyah, MM

KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEECH I



PROF. M. REZAUL ISLAM, PhD

Professor, Institute of Social Welfare & Research, University of Dhaka,
Dhaka-1205, Bangladesh.

E-mail: rezauldu@gmail.com

POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY : BANGLADESH EXPERIENCE

Abstract

This keynote paper looks at the poverty, inequality and social policy aspect in Bangladesh. This paper particularly provides a key theme how social inequality is crafting due to poverty or vice versa in Bangladesh. Social inequality within the poverty scenario in Bangladesh is elucidated following the Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 1: No Poverty and Goal 10: Reduced Inequality. Here, inequalities are measured by income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity. Results found that though the commitments of the current governments policies have addressed these inequality issues with all sorts of poverty reduction strategies, but Bangladesh is facing a number of challenges towards reducing social inequality due to the high level of regional and class disparities in terms of income, education, and social opportunities between the rural and urban, rich and poor, gender and ethnicity. Bangladesh would require an integrative action plan in order to achieve progressively sustaining income growth, empowering and promoting socio-economic and political inclusion, ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting supportive laws, policies and actions for achieving greater equality.

Keywords:Poverty; Social inequality; Social Policy; Disparity; Bangladesh

Brief Biography

Professor Dr M Rezaul Islam is currently Professor in Social Work at the Institute of Social Welfare & Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and International Academic Adviser at the Department of Social Administration & Justice, University of Malaya, Malaysia. Dr. Islam worked as Visiting Professor in the Department of Social Administration & Justice, University of Malaya, Malaysia from December 2012 to
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December 2016. Dr. Islam earned his MSW and PhD from the University of Nottingham, England. Over the past 20 years, Dr Islam has been involved in developing and promoting research opportunities through international exchanges and partnerships with many international universities and institutions. He delivered significant numbers of lectures, public and research talks in many universities in the world. His teaching areas include international development, community development, and globalization and social work; and his research interest includes poverty and social inequality, human rights and international migration. Dr Islam received approximately US\$ 2 million research fund from the international organizations including University of Malaya Research Grant (UMRG) in the last five years. Dr. Islam published 80 journal articles, 10 books chapters, and 3 books from the reputed International publishers. Out of these, 35 research articles are published from the Web of Science ISI cited high impact journals, and 35 from Scopus cited journals. Dr Islam has been awarded for the highest Web of Science ISI cited journal publication award in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 in Asia. Currently, Dr. Islam is working as a member of the International Advisory Board of the Community Development Journal (Web of Science ISI cited/Oxford University Press) and editorial board members with two Web of Science ISI cited journals e.g. Asian Social Work and Policy Review (Wiley) and *Review of Research and Social Intervention* (Expert Projects Publishing).

KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEECH II



PROF. JULIET K. BUCOY, Ph.D, RSW

Dean, Graduate School, Trinity University of Asia, Quezon City, Philippines

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CONTINUING SAGA OF LIFE-LONG LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

The right to education is enshrined in the Philippine Constitution. Article XIV, Section 1 of the Constitution guarantees this right, which states: "The state shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all." It is a pledge policy of the State in pursuit of its objectives of global competitiveness and poverty alleviation, to bring about sustainable development, for the benefit of present and future generations of Filipinos. The Philippine government was committed to the operationalization of the Global Program of Action for Sustainable Development (Agenda 21) which was adopted by the United Nations Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. The Philippine Agenda 21 has envisioned a better quality of life for all through the development initiatives where there is justice, moral uprightness, spiritual nurturance, economically improved individuals, caring, diverse yet cohesive society characterized by appropriate productivity, participatory and democratic processes and living in harmony with the integrity of creation (Peralta, 2004). The efforts of the Philippine Agenda 21 in 1992 is not isolated from the commitment of the Philippines to the Conference in Copenhagen in 1995 where heads of States made a declaration to focus their policies for the eradication of poverty, foster greater social integration and promote social progress. The Copenhagen Declaration (UN 1995) commits the world's governments to 8 major goals: the declaration of enabling economic, political and legal environment which will promote social development; the eradication of poverty; the promotion of full employment and sustainable livelihoods; the enhancement of social integration; the achievement of gender equity and the full participation of women in political, economic, civil and cultural life; the achievement of universal equitable access to education and health; the acceleration of economic and social development in Africa; and the mitigation of structural adjustment programs through social measures (the win-win strategies of development social policy edited by Christian Aspalter and Kenny Teguh Pribadi, 2017). Both UN Declarations equally seek the importance of the preservation of the dignity of the human person that covers the totality of a number of aspects or dimensions: spiritual, social, economic, cultural and political. These aspects are not to be taken as an autonomous part of one's personhood. These aspects should be addressed in social policy we will be talking about in this conference. The role of the University specifically the Trinity University of Asia commits to facilitate and contribute to improve the quality of life of



the marginalized sectors of selected Philippine population. It shall espouse a perspective for the other Universities in the Asian Community to learn from and continue the quest for better quality of life that can sustain and achieve people's worth and dignity as a human being.

Brief Biography

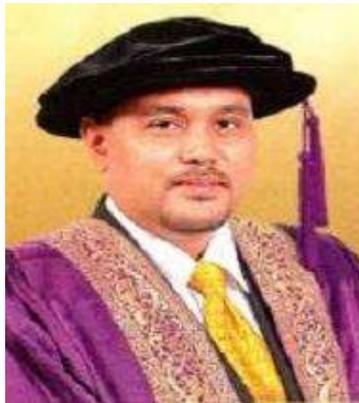
Prof. Dr. Juliet Bucoy, RSW is a Professor and Practitioner of the Social Work Profession for the last 34 years. She has utilized her field experiences in honing social workers who can influence a better world for all humanity to live with worth and dignity. As an Educator she is a realist, who capitalizes well in available resources, making practical efforts with a good sense of timing. She has prepared students who would not only excel in their own field of specialization but also to prepare them for life – a life of building relationship, compassion, consistency, dependability and making a difference throughout the course of their own time. She is an optimistic and positive person, and believes that learning is a life-long process of anything which will increase one's mental capability. Having been in development work for the last three decades, she willingly admits truth that people in need should be helped to find the best practical solutions with their problems. As a person she values truth above all else and primarily convinced by logical reasoning. She is versatile and quick-witted and able to work in multi-cultural setting. Because she is a learner herself, she is adaptable and willing appreciates from a new setting, new culture and new challenges. She loves to work with people, ensuring that everyone has a place in the sun – she has high regard for people from all walks of life and their interconnectedness with the environment and integrity of creation. She is a licensed Social Worker, and has a degree in Doctor in Philosophy in Development Studies from the University of Santo Tomas, Manila. She received an Ecumenical Leadership Course from the Celigny Institute in Geneva Switzerland. She has been invited in several conferences both local, in the Asian Region and the United States to talk about community development, and share experiences and approaches to improve the lives of people especially for people living at the edge of poverty. She has one great contribution in the Solutions Market Forum presented during the Asian Development Bank Governors meeting in 2012 in Manila, Philippines to the problem of people during disaster that is to Save One Peso (1.00 Php) a day to be able to be prepared for any disaster. A collaborative effort of people at the ground will remarkably enable them to face disasters without compromising their inadequacies and inability to address disaster response.



She is presently the Dean of the Graduate School at the Trinity University of Asia, Manila, Philippines. She is a person-oriented leader and motivates the students to speak their minds. She envisions researches of the faculty and the students that utilized for national development goals; more international linkages to improve the visibility and image of her University, develop curriculum that address the Whole Person Education and continually bid for quality management systems, certification and accreditation status from local and international certifying organizations. Her dedication, excellence, and integrity, gave her some accord. Two of these awards are: Ulirang Ina (Exemplary Mother) of Quezon City for Education category given by the Office of the Vice-Mayor in 2009 for her untiring efforts in assisting sectors in Quezon City, Philippines; and the Antoninus Leadership Award as Outstanding Graduate School Alumni of the University of Santo Tomas in 2014 for her continued dedication in assisting the plight of the poor in the Philippine population with compassion, commitment and consistency. To date, she continues to educate the ranks of professionals who will contribute to make the world better and fit for all humanity to live with worth and dignity.

Number of aspects or dimensions: spiritual, social, economic, cultural and political. These aspects are not to be taken as an autonomous part of one's personhood. These aspects should be addressed in social policy we will be talking about in this conference. The role of the University specifically the Trinity University of Asia commits to facilitate and contribute to improve the quality of life of the marginalized sectors of selected Philippine population. It shall espouse a perspective for the other Universities in the Asian Community to learn from and continue the quest for better quality of life that can sustain and achieve people's worth and dignity as a human being.

KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEECH III



PROF. MOHD DAHLAN H.A. MALEK, PhD

Professor & Dean, Faculty of Psychology & Education University Malaysia Sabah
Malaysia

ENVIRONMENTAL, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER: MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE

Abstract

Interactions between environment, climate change and disaster management communities in Malaysia have brought significant progress in recent years. Disasters are extreme environmental events that adversely affect all areas in the world. A natural or manmade disaster causes excess morbidity and mortality in both predictable and unpredictable ways. It is now becoming a global threat to all nations hence challenges and mechanism in handling and managing them becomes more imperative than ever. With the anticipation of increasing and changing nature of disaster risks due to climate change, the need for a holistic and integrated approach to climate and disaster management is recognized at the policy and institutional levels. As the top-down initiatives are progressing, local level studies, including case-specific research areas are being pursued to provide bottom-up inputs in laying adaptation roadmaps for national and sector-specific responses to mainstream climatic hazards. Future bridging of the climate change and disaster management communities in the country through the institutional and research platforms would require addressing several issues. The factors involve are the level of understanding (knowledge) and practice of Directive No.20. The National Security Council (NSC) in the Prime Minister's Department is responsible for the coordination of all activities related to disaster. In carrying out its responsibilities NSC had established Disaster Management and Relief Committee (DMRC) at the national, state and district level depending on the magnitude of disaster occurred. Directive No.20 is about the Policy and Mechanism related to the national disaster management and relief activities. This paper reviews the regulations and guidelines of disaster management and the Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) as well as the Malaysian experience in coping with the disasters.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Disaster, Coping, Malaysia Experience*



Brief Biography

Professor Dr Haji Mohd Dahlan Haji Abdul Malek is a Professor and Dean at the Faculty of Psychology and Education, Universiti Malaysia Sabah. He obtained his PhD in Psychology (Industrial and Organisational Psychology) from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, United Kingdom and the Professional Certification, Psychological Assessment from California State College-Dominguez Hill, USA. His major research interests include disaster management, job satisfaction, occupational stress at work, work motivation, leadership and psychology of religion. Recently he involved with disaster studies funded by Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia

KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEECH IV



ASSOC. PROF. WANWADEE POONPOKSIN, MSW

Visiting Researcher, Asian Research Institute for International Social Work, Shukutoku
University, Chiba, JAPAN
& Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, Bangkok, THAILAND Email:
nawadee@hotmail.com , wanwadee@tu.ac.th

MIGRATION IN THAILAND: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES TO SOCIAL WELFARE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

Thailand's migration problems may not be different from the movement of people in other countries for the pursuit of a better of life. The situation happening in Thai society today comes as foreign migrant workers view Thailand as one of the leading destination countries. In Thailand, there are many types of migrant workers, who create challenges to social welfare development, including directly incorporating unskilled migrant workers from neighboring countries in the ASEAN region, primarily Myanmar, Laos PDR, and Cambodia. This article discusses the most vulnerable group in the current context - registered unskilled migrant workers - who although they make up the most significant number of working migrants in Thailand today, are also more likely to be exploited than other legal migrant groups. Recent situations and lessons learned from the Thai Government are intended to push illegal migrant workers back to their country of origin after the enforcement of Royal Decree on Managing the Work of Aliens, B.E. 2560 (2017), effective from June 23, 2017. This law is the mechanism of the state that intends and desires to suppress human trafficking and illegal migrant workers, and came into being after the United States kept Thailand on Tier 2 of the Watch List for Trafficking in Persons Report in 2017, the second consecutive year Thailand was listed in this category. However, within a week of the adoption of the Royal Decree, the law was postponed by the military government, stating use of Article 44 of the interim constitution. The extension of time for illegal laborers to be legally registered in their home country before entering Thailand affects Thai employers' businesses. Many employers have urged the government to extend the use of such laws. The lessons learned affecting these development challenges of the migrant worker's management system in Thailand has resulted in the following recommendations at international and regional levels: (1) A long-term policy formulation, both in Thailand and internationally; (2) The signing of international conventions, which are more important at present, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of

All Migrant Workers and Family Members, which protects migrant workers and their families from exploitation in the destination country; (3) Encouraging concrete cooperation at the international level between origin and destination countries in the ASEAN framework, including between organizations related internationally both, nationally and globally. For the national level recommendations are as follows: (1) Law enforcement adjusting domestic laws in accordance with international laws, including strict penalties, especially on the part of state officials and employers who do not comply with the law; (2) Enhancing the correct knowledge and understanding of organizations and individuals involved in changing the attitudes of employers and Thai people towards migrant workers, in terms of treating them with respect, rather than as second-class citizens; (3) Related stakeholders, such as companies, employers, and other agencies, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, working together to protect the rights of migrant workers so that they may gain access to their rights easily and efficiently. Furthermore, what the state needs to focus on in terms of long-term management of migrant workers is the intensive review of the current situation in order to solve problems. Are the current laws and their application working well, or are they creating unsatisfactory conditions and increased problems. Finally, the systematic implementation of the state is to build a balance in three dimensions: (1) Economic development of the country; (2) Respect for the human rights of migrant workers, and laws at the state, regional, and international levels; and (3) National security awareness. These three dimensions must work hand in hand to ensure a high quality for life of migrant workers as well as the stability of Thailand's economy and security.

Brief Biography

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KEYNOTE AND INVITED SPEECH V



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INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION: LESSON TO BE LEARNT

Abstract

This presentation based on my experience involved and creator of international collaboration in social work education in Asia and Pacific region. Its will be highlight the main issues in globalization and international collaboration in social work education. Economic globalization, the tribalization of world politics and the accelerating migration of the world's population all have implication for social welfare policy and social work practice. As part of International community of social work, we must recognition of international interdependence and awareness that social work at the local level is increasingly influenced by problems of global scope. International collaboration is one potentially effective method for preparing social workers to function in this context of global realities. Exchange program, academic mobility among social work student and academic staff, institutional linkage agreements, joint research ventures, joint publication, joint seminar and many other types of collaboration between university/faculty/school of social work on different countries have increased considerably in the past decade. Participation in international collaboration has been shown to increase individual awareness and knowledge of global issues, open mind, and to strengthen the capacity of social work education to contribute to local, national and international development.

Keyword: international, collaboration, social work education, lesson to be learnt



Brief Biography

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POLITIC, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL POLYCE

POLITIC, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL POLYCE THE VALUES OF SOCIAL POLICY IN SUMEDANG

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ABSTRACT

Many social policy and programs have been conducted by the local government in Sumedang. Though an social policy has been designed well, does not mean that its implementation would be in line with the aim of which is expected to. The goals in a policy could be achieved when the implementator understood the values in the policy. This research aims to describe the values of the policy regulations of Bupati Sumedang Number 12/2013 by administrator in Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah, Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, dan Badan Lingkungan Hidup Sumedang. The results showed that values and criteria in social policy was defined by the administrator when interpreting the policy. Those values are mention in administrator choices; which are equality and equity. The criteria that mention in administrator choices are efficiency and effectiveness. In the policy interpreting process, the administrator also understand the constraints in the implementation of the policy. The field finding showed the obstacles in the policy implementation are the community's culture, policy evaluation, and the availability of supporting facilities. The recommendations of this research are involving more agencies in policy implementation, developing more operational regulation, improving community and private sectors involvement in policy implementation.

Keywords: Social Policy, Policy Interpretation, Value Based

1. Inturdition

Midgley (2009: 5) divides social policy into two aspects. First, social policy was understood as government-run policies and programs, designed to improve the welfare of the people or improve human dignity. Second, social policy was understood as an academic activity that includes descriptions, explanations, and evaluations of social policy.

Seeing the opinion of Midgley, it can be said that social policy is related to the welfare of society or social welfare. This view is in line with the opinion of Zastrow (2010: 2) which suggests that the goal of social welfare is to meet the social, economic, health, and recreational needs of every individual in society. To achieve these objectives, then from the social policy prepared social service programs to the community.

Social policies can be interpreted as social service programs in the social welfare field proposed by Deacon (2002: 4) which are health, education, housing, and personal social services. Broadly, social policy is interpreted as a social welfare policy, “anything a government chooses to do, or not to do, that affects the quality of life of its people” (Di Nitto, 2003: 2). Social welfare policy includes nearly everything government does from taxation, national defense, energy conservation, to health care, housing and public assistance.

Social policy is also defined as a choice of what benefit are offered, who gets the benefits, how it is provided, and how they are funded (Gilbert and Terrell, 1993: 43). Moreover, Gilbert and Terrell mention there are at least four categories of choice, among others:

- 1) The bases of social allocations : Selective to universal.
- 2) The nature of social provision : Intangible and limited to concrete and diversified.
- 3) The delivery system : Public and income maintenance linked to public, private, and free-standing.
- 4) Finance : Open-ended categorical grant to fixed-amount block grant. (Gilbert and Terrell, 1993 : 52).

Also explained by Gilbert and Terrell (1993: 55-58) that each choice will be influenced by values. These values include equality, equity, and adequacy. In the other side, Chambers and Wedel (2005: 49-51) describes the linkage between social work and social policy analysis from value-based criteria. Another view is given by Jansson (in Midgley and Livermore, 2009: 52), which says that social policies often use single criteria such as efficiency, effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and cost-benefit.

Many researches have been done to evaluate social policies that have been already implemented by government. Generally, the researches aimed to know whether the objects or the clients experienced any changes or improvement. In other words, the research related to the social policy is more focused on implementation and evaluation of social policies. The study about evaluation towards a policy is held to examine government’s programs (Mujiyadi and Sumarno, 2013; Suradi, 2012; Habibullah and Noviana, 2013; Widodo, et.al., 2010; Sumarno and Roebiyantho, 2013; Anasiru, 2011; Supeno, 2006). Beside

evaluation, social policy researches was focused on its implementation (Astuti, 2013; Padmi, et.al., 2013; Purwanto and Syawie, 2013; Fatony, 2011; Suradi, et.al., 2013). In conclusion, there are still many problems and obstacles that prevent many policies and service programs to gain their initial goals. Although social policy, as a guidance in making the programs, is already in a good shape, it doesn't assure the implementation will run as expected. We can say that the effectiveness of a social policy is derived from how it is being interpreted by any related parties.

This research will explain about the values in social policy Jatinangor, Sumedang. Jatinangor is one of the district on Sumedang Regency which has various potential social problems, such as flood, garbage, and population density. Referring to the report presented in the Final Report of Feasibility Study of Jatinangor Area as Urban Area in 2009 concluded that Jatinangor environmental condition is degraded due to unplanned development well (Bappeda Sumedang, 2009: 3). This is seen from the construction of houses/buildings are irregular, narrow streets and prone to traffic jams, and garbage accumulation.

Therefore, in order to improve the quality of life in Jatinangor and as an effort of the government in responding to problems in Jatinangor, the government of Sumedang Regency issued a policy on building and environment in Jatinangor. The policy is Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013 on Building and Environment Plan in Province Strategic Area Education Jatinangor. The government expects to solve problems in Jatinangor so that there will be improvement in people welfare.

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach, referring to Creswell's explanation (2002: 4) about the assumption of a qualitative approach by considering the subjective reality held by the object of research, in this case the interpretation of social policy in development. The selection of qualitative approaches is used to seek in-depth information about the values in social policy compiled by Sumedang regency government. The policy is Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013 on Building and Environment Plan in Province Strategic Area Education Jatinangor.

This research is a descriptive research as proposed by Neuman (2006: 35) "that descriptive research presents a picture of the specification of a situation, social setting, or relationship ... Descriptive study presents a picture of the types of people or of social activities". This research describes the policy interpretation of Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013 on Building and Environment Plan in Province Strategic Area Education Jatinangor, conducted by government officials at the administrative level. The interpretation is seen from the understanding of social issues and the goals stated in a policy; as well as an understanding of the regulations related to the policy. It is also seen from the values (equality, equity, and adequacy) and the single criterion (effectiveness, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, or cost benefit) arising from the choices taken by the government officers in interpreting the policy. These values appear in the choice of government officials regarding bases allocation and social provision. Meanwhile, a single criterion arises when defining options regarding delivery system and finance

The criteria of the informants in this study are government officers in the institution related to the policy of Regent Regulation Sumedang Number 12/2013 on Building and Environment Plan in Province Strategic Area Education Jatinangor. The government officers was from Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD) in Sumedang Regency, which is directly related to the regulation such as Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (BAPPEDA) Kabupaten Sumedang, Dinas Pekerjaan Umum (PU) Kabupaten Sumedang, Badan Lingkungan Hidup (BLH) Kabupaten Sumedang, and staff in Jatinangor District.

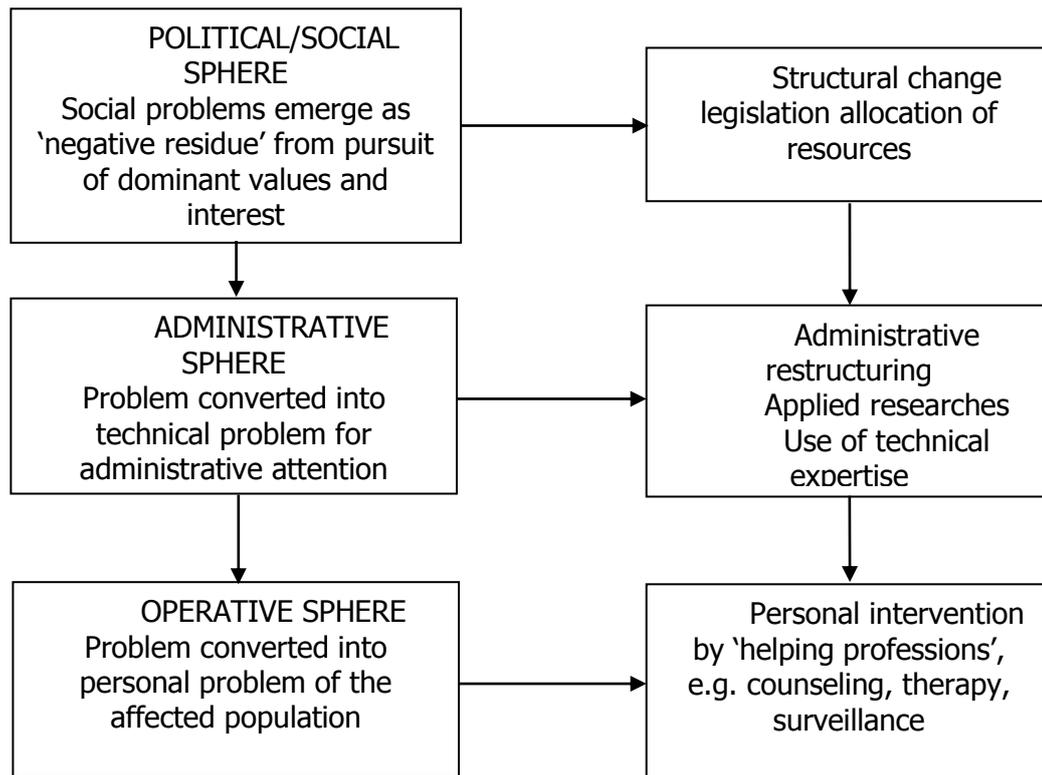
Information or data obtained from in-depth interviews with informants. Informant selection technique is done by using purposive technique, that is informant selection based on purpose, function, and usefulness of data needed. Data gathering in this research using several techniques which are observation, in-depth interview, Focus Group Discussion, and documentation studies.

3. Values in Social Policy

According to Jamrozik (2001), social policy is a holistic process that includes three spheres : political sphere, administrative sphere, and operational sphere. Political sphere is a process of policy planning and formulation. Then, in

administrative level, a policy will be interpreted into a series of activities to be more operational. Furthermore, it's a framework for the operational level where actual social services or service delivery carried out directly to the public (service-receiving public). Diagram 1 shows the spheres in social policy process and the transition between each spheres :

Diagram 1 Methods of Implementation of Social Policy



Source : Jamrozik (2001 : 56)

In addition to the three levels of policy process, Jamrozik also found that there are various versions in public policy presentation or interpreting policy, which he calls "tone of voice". Jamrozik and Nocella (1998) distinguish tone of voice from being *manifest, assumed, extant, and requisite*. *The manifest tone of voice* is the official version of the policy that can be found on government documents, ministerial speeches, public statements from public officials. *The assumed tone* is a policy as understood, interpreted, and implemented by administrators and service personnel, collectively and individually. *The extant tone* is a policy version based on actual reality or social situations as experienced by service personnel.

The requisite tone is a policy version expressed by a policy maker such as a statement of expectation, which is sometimes not always realized.

Diagram 2 Comparative Framework For Evaluation Organizational Performance

Levels of activity	"Tone of activity"			
	Manifest	Assumed	Extant	Requisite
Political	X			X
Administrative	X	X		
Operative		X	X	
Receiving			X	X

Source: Jamrozik & Nocella (1998)

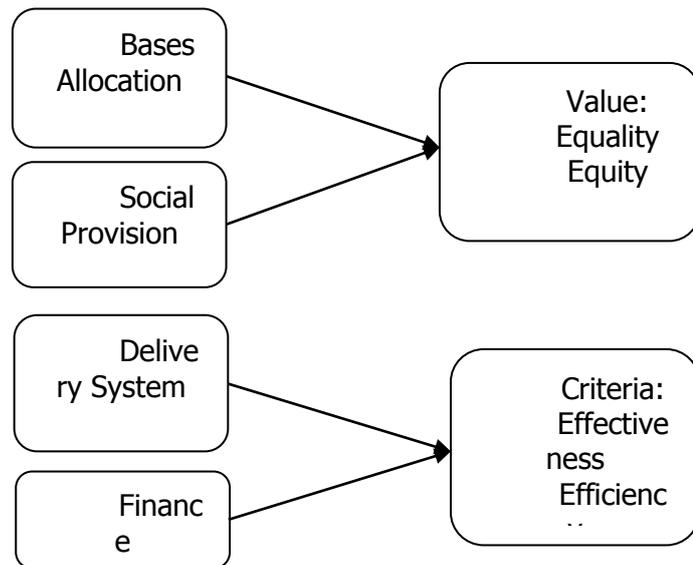
From the Diagram 2 it can be seen that, at the administrative level there is also a manifest tone. This suggests that the administrative level also has policy products such as regulations or decisions that do not go through the political process as it does at the political level. Thus, at the administrative level there is also a transition from manifest tone to assumed tone as a transition from political to administrative level. The transition from political to administrative and operative policy activities means the transition from a political/moral perspective to a technical perspective. It also means the transition from decision to wish statement or to do (desire to or should) is the desire to act, to be a decision based on technical knowledge or expertise influenced by administrative and professional interests. The understanding about the policy objective also shows the government effort in transforming tone of voice at administrative sphere. Manifest tone is also an aim enclosed in Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013 as the foundation in realizing proper housing and environment, productive, and sustainable in Province Strategic Area Education Jatinangor. Meanwhile, assumed tone raised by administrators is the regulation aimed to cope social problems as well as to improve the social welfare development in Jatinangor.

Besides the understanding of administrators in policy interpretation of Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013, administrators also interpret

about the bases allocation aspect and social provision aspect (Gilbert and Terrell (1993). From the government choice on both categories, it can be identified some values. It is presumed that the intrinsic values of the administrators' choice in both aspects are equality and equity. It shows that the administrators regard equal treatment for all citizen. In addition, the equity value also arises from the policy, which can be seen from the recognition of citizen rights.

The next aspect is program delivery and funding or finance (Gilbert and Terrell, 1993). From the two last aspects (service delivery and funding), there are several criteria occupied by the administrators. Jansson (2009) argued that the criteria used in the policy such as efficiency, effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit. From four criteria, only two of them used to make the choices of administrators in interpreting Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013 which are effectiveness and efficiency.

Diagram 3
Values and Criteria in Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013



Source : Field Finding, 2014

In addition to the values and criteria, this research also found the obstacles in implementing the policy. The administrator defined the constraints in the implementation of the policy, especially Sumedang Regents' Regulation Number 12/2013. The field finding showed the obstacles in the policy implementation are

the community's culture, policy evaluation, and the availability of supporting facilities.

4. Conclusion

The value in policy interpretation based on choices in four main aspects such as bases of allocation, social provision, delivery system, and finance. In bases of allocation and social provision aspect, the values that appear are equality and equity. The equality is seen from the equal treatment for all Jatinangor citizen. While, equity is viewed from the principles of social justice that emphasizes the importance of respecting the rights of every member of society.

In delivery system and financial aspect, criteria that appear are effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness is perceived from administrators' choice to involve people in the program delivery. Whereas, efficiency is seen from budget provision chosen by government which involves corporate social responsibility of the private sector to support the program implementation.

In the policy interpreting process, the administrator also understand the constraints in the implementation of the policy. The field finding showed the obstacles in the policy implementation are the community's culture, policy evaluation, and the availability of supporting facilities.

The recommendations of this research are involving more agencies in policy implementation, developing more operational regulation, improving community and private sectors involvement in policy implementation.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUNG GENERATION IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Background: Social media is the composite platform which has internet based applications where people can share and exchange ideas, information and other sources of recreation. This study was planned to investigate the possible effects of social media on young generation and the society as a whole in Bangladesh. It is a diverse interpretations related to the usefulness of social media as a powerful source of communication. Method: Exploratory survey method was followed for this study. The study was conducted around two areas of Dhaka city. This study composed of randomly selected 50 students having age range of 17 to 27 years of age. Of them, 32 were male and 18 were female. A pre-coded questionnaire was administered to each of the subjects to have their opinion about social media. Ethical guideline was strongly followed during collecting data. Result: It was found that 28% of the respondents were always linked with social media and 38% respondents were linked for 2-4 hours. It indicated that internet occupied maximum time of their daily activities. Majority of the respondents (38%) used internet in the mobile phones and only 24% used broadband connection. Respondents mainly used internet for socialization purpose such as for chatting with their friends of opposite sex. Some use face book for pleasure and personal communication and updating personal profile. Some of them use face book for social interaction purpose that maintained relationship and social comparison. Conclusion: If the social media are used in proper and right direction, it can help to develop youth academic career, skills and better living style. Parents should be careful about the activities of their children in social media.

Keyword: *inpact, sosial media, young generation*

1. Introduction

This is the world of technology. No one can think of life without modern technologies. There are numbers of media and social networks throughout the world to maintain the daily communication. Social media is one of the most used medium in this planet to communicate. New development in the technological world have made the internet an innovative way for individuals and families to communicate social media networks have created a phenomenon on the internet that has gained popularity over the last decade. Young are the main consumer of this social media as they maintain their joys, happiness, sorrows, opinions and

others matter in their daily life through the social media. Young generation use social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Viber, Imo, Tango, Snap chat, My space to create and sustain relationship with others (Boyd and Ellison, 2007). In this, "Information age" social media sites seem to be growing in popularity rapidly, especially among young, adults (Pempek and co-workers, 2008). Lenhant, and co-workers (2010) found that 95% of all universities students have a social media profile with 30% of college students using a social media site at last one a day.

The world is becoming 'global' from global and is squeezing its economic, social and political boundaries thus giving it a common platform for development. The convergence of the media has expanded the usage of internet that gave birth to social media. Social media, a concept that has given people a common platform for sharing their news, views and opinions regarding the happenings around them.

Within a few years, social media has become an integral part of the world. Why are people so enthusiastic about using these new technologies of virtual interaction? Since the time of Aristotle humans have been described as social beings, and one might state these technologies allow them to act out their crucial feeling of social belonging accordingly.

Social media is the composite platform of internet based applications where individuals by going online interact with one another through virtual communities and networks, and thus they get access to create. Share and exchange ideas information and other contents.

Objectives of the study

The prime objective of this study was to:

- Identify the youth perception towards social networking.
- Know the consequences of social media on the behavior of youth.
- Determine how the youth use social media in their daily life.
- Explore the role of social media in rising awareness among youth

2. Method

Selection of study area: The study area was conducted in Dhaka University campus and Dhanmondi Residential area. The reasons behind choosing these areas were easy access and communication of researcher to the respondents.

Population and unit of analysis: In the study area, 50 students and were consisted as population and each student was considered as unite of analysis.

Sample and sampling: In this study, purposive sampling method was followed and espondents are selected on a random basis.

Data collection method: The data for this study was collected both from primary and secondary sources. A pre-test was conducted in the study area. An ideal standard interview schedule is prepared. Questions were both open and close ended. The study was relied on interviews, observation and case study method. Secondary data was drawn from the existing literatures like official documents, books, newspaper reports, previous research works, seminar papers, reports etc.

Primary Data: Primary data was collected from the young people whose age ranged from 18 to 30 years. Data was collected from the study subjects following formal and informal interviews Informal discussions with various classes of people.

Secondary data: Secondary data for this study was gathered in two steps. In first step, before going to the study area, literatures were studied at Dhaka University Central library and Dr. Ahmadullah Memorial Seminar at Institute of Social Welfare, University of Dhaka. Secondary data includes book chapters, journals, reports, important articles, theses, related news/articles published in newspapers, related articles available in the websites.

Processing, analysis and interpretation of Data: Data collected from field visit was edited properly. After editing the collected data, information was classified on the basis of their characteristics. After that, data have been processed through tabulation with the help of SPSS software before analysis.

Ethical consideration: Ethical guidance was strongly followed during collecting data, taking interviews and analyzing collected data in this present study.

3. Results:

Demography of the respondents: Age and gender of the respondents included in this study are shown in Table 1. There were 50 respondents studied and majority (34%) of them were in the category of 21-23 years of age group. Age distribution of other respondents is shown in Table 1. Majority of the respondents were male

Table 1: Age and gender distribution of the respondents

Age	Male	Female	Percentage
17-19	3	3	12%
19-21	3	5	16%
21-23	11	6	34%
23-25	12	4	32%
25-27	3		6%
	N=32	N= 18	

Use of social media: Duration of the use of social media varied among the respondents. It was found that 28% respondents were always connected social media. Response of others for the use of social media is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Use of social media by different respondents

Duration of usage online internet	Number of Respondents	%
Always connected	14	28%
More than 4 hours	9	18%
2 - 4 hours	10	20%
1-2 hours	8	16%
Less than 1 hour	4	8%
Don't use internet per daily basis	5	10%
	N= 50	100%

Use of different social media: Most of the respondents use internet either through mobile data (38%) or through the free Wi-Fi (30%). On the other hand use of broadband was recorded among 24% of the respondents.

Place of internet use: Most of the respondents (36%) used social media at home at their leisure time and very few (4%) used it at Cyber Café. Guidance of use of social: Majority (78%) of the respondents did not follow any guidance for using the social media. Even parents of 22% of the respondents did provide any guidance for use of social media.

Average daily usage of Facebook: Majority of the respondents (32%) used Facebook daily once for an hour followed by 24% respondents who used Facebook more than three hours a day. Very few respondents (8%) reported use of Facebook less than an hour a day.

Users attitude while chatting on Facebook: Young generation mainly use SNS for socialization purposes. Majority of the respondents (48%) were linked in Facebook with already know friends. Twenty four percent of respondents try to chat with unknown persons out of curiosity.

Role of Facebook to be linked with groups: Facebook encouraged respondents to be linked with different groups. Among the respondents, 42% were linked with 10 groups, 24% of them were linked with 1-3 groups and only 6% respondents did not join any group.

Reasons to join a group through social network: The respondents indicated different ways of joining a group. Majority of (26%) joined in the group through invitation from another group. Some of the respondents (20%) joined in a group groups to keep themselves familiar with other groups /organizations / institutions.

Opinion of respondents about the role of Facebook in the society: The respondents expressed their opinion about the role of Facebook in the society as charity (20%), public awareness (52%) and study purpose (28%) Table 3.

Table 3: Opinion about the role of Facebook in the society

Involvement of work in Facebook	Number of the respondents	Percentage
Charity Work	10	20%
Public	26	52%
Study purposes	14	28%
	N= 50	100%

Purpose of using Facebook: mainly for: In the query segment, we set up some questions that the purpose of the usage of Facebook and we found that most of the respondents use the Facebook as medium of communication with virtual friends that was 34%. 24% respondents use Facebook for passing their spare time and 12% uses Facebook for the purpose of news reading and checking out the notifications as well as inbox.

4. Discussion

Different social media like, email, mobile phone, Facebook have created revolution for sharing news, views and comments in a short period of time. In Bangladesh, digitalization is progressing rapidly and at the same time, setting up of different social media is being encouraged by the present Government in different Government and not-Government organization. Therefore, this study was undertaken to conduct a survey to understand the impact of social media on young generation. In this communication, preliminary results have been shared.

Our study population consisted of a group of students having age ranged from 17 to 27 years. Majority of the respondents were of age ranged from 21 to 23 years. This is a productive age of the respondents. If anybody wants to circulate any important announcement, social media could be used to reach the young generation successfully.

In this study, the study subjects used different types of social media, such as; mobile data, Wi-Fi, 3G and WiMax. Majority of them used mobile data. With respect to the use of a particular social media, our study was consistent with the findings of Jacobsen and Forste (2011).

Limitations of the study

This research is an academic one with limited time, money constraint. Besides, it is a lengthy, complex, systematic and skilled based process. So, it is

probable to have some error. During field survey some obstacles had to face in collecting data and documents. They are-

Time and money constraint: Time provided for the research is very limited. Time for collecting data is not enough. Also qualitative study requires more time to analyze data. At the same time extra time is required to design the research in the light of new developments and insights. Besides, there is no allocation of money for the research.

Non-availability of data and documents: For collecting reliable data a good understanding between the interviewer and respondents is required. If the respondents cannot take the interviewer with confidence, they may be conservative in providing proper information. Interviewer has to give enough time to make good rapport with respondents. With limited time, it is difficult to ensure it. Another challenge is the difficulty in having documented information. Sometimes documents may not be found readily available and considered confidential.

Selective study area: The study area was small and selective. There may be some variation as sample was taken from a particular geographical location for time and budget constraint.

5. Conclusion:

Social Media are widely used throughout the world. It facilitates global communication within a short period of time. Social media are very popular among young generation in Bangladesh. There should have some guidance about some good use of social media so that your generation could properly use social media. If the social media are used in proper and right direction, it can help to develop youth academic career, skills and better living style. Parents should be careful about the activities of their children in social media.

Islamic teachings that are destined for rahmatan lil alamin, in this case comes with the concept of Takkaful Al-Ijtima'i complete with various rules of

contract in doing muamalah, including also contract in insurance for the workers so as to create prosperous justice and prosperous for all people of Indonesia.

Definition of the National Social Security System

At the International Labor Organization (ILO) convention on social security standards as set out in the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No.102), the ILO defines social security as a government effort to protect the community (or most members of the community) from pressure economies that can cause loss of income due to illness, unemployment, disability, old age, and death; to provide the community with the necessary health care; and to provide assistance to families in the care of children.¹

Whereas in Law no.40 of 2004 on National Social Security System mentioned, Social security is a form of social protection to guarantee all people in order to fulfill their decent living needs (Article 1 point 1); the national social security system is social security by some social security providers (article 1 item 2); social insurance is a mandatory fundraising mechanism derived from contributions to provide protection against socioeconomic risks that affect the participants and / or members of their families (article 1 point 3).²

If it refers to the three definitions of the national social security system above, it would be difficult to find a standard definition. But Michael Raper explains, in general there are at least three tiers of social security as proposed by the World Bank and the ILO, namely: a) Social assistance that serves as a Safety Net, for all citizens. Pure social assistance comes from state revenues or taxes set by the state in the form of income assistance schemes for the most needy layers of society; b) social insurance derived from citizens' contributions and can be managed by the state; c) voluntary social security (voluntary), usually in the form of retirement benefits held by citizens with incentives from the government.³

¹Sentanoe Kertonegoro, *Jaminan Sosial Prinsip dan Pelaksanaannya di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Mutiara,2004), hlm. 29.

²Sentosa Sembiring, *Himpunan Undang-Undang Lengkap Tentang Asuransi dan Jaminan Sosial*, Bandung, Nusa Aulia, 2006, hlm. 20.

³Michael Raper, *Negara Tanpa Jaminan Sosial Tiga Pilar Jaminan Sosial di Australia dan Indonesia*, Jakarta, Trade Unionn Rights Centre, 2008, hlm.2

Definition of Takaful Al-Ijtima'i

According to Shaykh Abu Zahrah, what is meant by al-takaful al-ijtima'i is that every individual in a society is on the guarantee or dependent of his society. Every person who has the ability to become a guarantor, with the objective of humanity in society in line with the maintenance of the individual's benefit, in rejecting the damaging and nurturing good, in order to avoid the various constraints of community development built on the right foundations.⁴

Furthermore, the shaykh Husayn ibn Muhammad al Malah, gives the definition of takaful al-ijtima'i an insurance (guarantee) which is given to certain community, such as civil servants, soldiers, retired people, people who can not afford and others. This insurance is usually carried out by the government and is binding, such as health insurance, old age pension insurance, social worker insurance, special army social insurance, vehicle insurance, education insurance

⁴ Muhammad Abu Zahrah, *At-Takaful Al-Ijtima'i fil Al-Islam*, (Kairo: Darul Qaumiyyah lil Tiba'ah wal Nasyr), hlm.4

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POVERTY, SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

POVERTY ALEVIATION POLICY IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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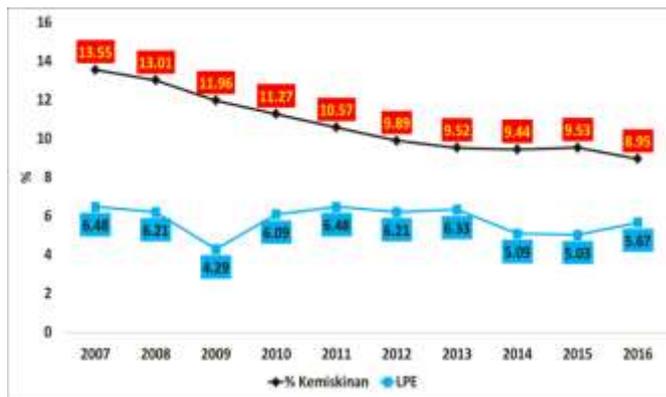
ABSTRACT

Poverty and social welfare issues shows an increase over time, both in the number, and the quality. On the other hand, the policy responses to social welfare issues from various parties are not sufficient to tackle those problems. This study aims to describe poverty and policy of West Java Provincial Government in poverty alleviation. The research is expected to contribute to the improvement of policy in poverty alleviation and affect the condition of West Java society to be more prosperous. The research design is Qualitative Descriptive. The informants are several Civil State Apparatuses who are capable to represent Regional Work Unit/ Organization at provincial level. Data Collecting Techniques consist of interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation studies. Data Validation is done using triangulation between data sources and techniques. The results showed that West Java's economy grew on average above 5%, while the average poverty reduction rate was only 0.46% per year. These conditions have an impact on increased number of people who are below the poverty threshold and also affect the index of depth and severity of poverty. The situation is similar for other social welfare issues, such as socio-economic vulnerable groups, homeless, beggars and scavengers, neglected elderly, and children who need social protection. To overcome those problems, several policies have been prepared. The obstacle is, social welfare planning and policy are often only viewed as a complement to development planning and policy framework, when they should be considered as an integrative, priority and substantive element that must be implemented. Various regulations and policies on poverty alleviation and other social welfare issues are still limited. Regulation at the central level is sufficient, but local governments have not been fully able to describe and operationalize it with various rules, either at the level of Regional Regulation, Governor Regulation, Mayor Regulation, or Regent Regulation. Legislation regulation and poverty alleviation are government's (central and local) full responsibility, so coordination and a common commitment are needed to address poverty and increase equity. West Java Provincial Policy needs to prioritize efforts to increase funding through funding synergies with central and district / city governments in order to finance more comprehensive and broader poverty reduction programs.

Keywords : *Poverty, Social Welfare Issues, Social Welfare Policies*

Introduction

The problem of poverty is still a formidable challenge for West Java Provincial Government. This is reflected in the very low decline of poverty every year for the last 10 years, whereas West Java's relatively high economic growth is always above the national level. This development paradox is illustrated in Figure 1.



The economy grew on average above 5%. The average poverty rate decline is only 0.46% per year. The logic of growing economics is not identical with the increase of people's income. To reduce poverty, a multi-dimensional development approach is

needed. The state can not only rely on the development of economic dimension, but also must pay attention to the development of social welfare. Data on Social Welfare Problems shows that the phenomenon of poverty tends to increase, both in terms of number and quality of problems. On the other hand, the policy response to social welfare issues from various parties are not sufficient.

BAPPENAS (2016) considers this to be due to the limited of funding priority for social protection programs. Whereas in the legislation, poverty alleviation is the fully responsible of the government (central and regional), so that required coordination and commitment together to deal with poverty and improve equity. Therefore the policy of West Java Province needs to prioritize efforts to increase funding through funding synergy with the central and district/city governments in order to finance a comprehensive and broader poverty reduction program. Policy is seen as a set of actions, frameworks, guidelines, plans, maps or strategies designed to translate the political vision of government or government agencies into programs and actions to achieve certain goals in the field of social welfare (Suharto, 2008). Social policy deals with issues of social and welfare issues as well-being in social services by the state. Social service as the embodiment of the country's ideals, established for the welfare of the people. Based on the above description, the researcher defines the research problem "How to describe poverty and West Java Provincial Government Policy in Poverty Alleviation". The purpose of this study to describe the poverty and policy of West Java Provincial Government in Poverty Eradication. Through this research is expected to contribute to the improvement of policies in poverty reduction to achieve the condition of the people of West Java more prosperous.

Method

The design of this study using Qualitative Descriptive. The informants involved in this study are the Civil State Apparatus of each of the 2 persons who can represent the Organization of Regional Devices at the West Java Provincial level such as from Bappeda (*Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level*), Dinas Sosial (*Social Services*), KUKM (*Small and Medium Business Group*) and Community Empowerment Agency, Civil Registry Offices and district/city representatives in 5 districts/cities such as Tasikmalaya City, Tasikmalaya District, Ciamis, Cirebon City, Cirebon District, Majalengka and Indramayu. Total number of informants are 20 peoples. Data collection technique is conducted by interview, focus group discussion and documentation study. FGDs were conducted at the provincial level in West Java twice and at the district /city level twice. Validation of data is done by using triangulation from various primary data sources with various informants and secondary from various study results and data available in various Organization of the Region.

Literature Review

Social Welfare Approach

According to Romanyshyn and Romamyshyn (in Dubois & Milley (1992,)) social welfare:

[...] includes those provisions and processes that are concerned with the treatment and prevention of social problems, the development of human resources, and the improvement of the quality of life. It involves social services to individuals and families as well as efforts to strengthen or modify social institutions. Social welfare functions to maintain the social system and to adopt it to change social reality.

The elements of social welfare can be used as a benchmark to measure the level of welfare of a community. According to Bell in Dubois & Milley (1992), ideally social welfare should be able to respond quickly and appropriately to human needs such as providing adequate income security, adequate housing, cheap education, affordable health care, and security for the individual -personal, and high public participation in community activities. Such services should be effective, fair, appropriate, feasible and up to date. To ensure this,

there is a need for regular planning mechanisms, professional social accounting, appropriate feedback and close coordination between economic policies.

In responding to the needs of society as an effort to improve social welfare, there are two different views on social welfare, namely residual and institutional views. The residual view holds that social welfare is a residual activity, namely that social welfare services work when problems occur in family, economic and political structures. So a troubled society can take advantage of social welfare services. Instead, the institutional view considers social welfare the right of every citizen. This means the social welfare system must be available under any circumstances, available to all citizens and integrated as one of the state systems. Zastrow (2000) provides a response to this view which explains that residual views perceive social welfare services lead to dependence on the recipients of their services and will ultimately have a negative impact on the country's economy. Instead, the institutional view considers social welfare services programs necessary to help meet basic human needs. The discourse on social welfare from these two different views is mediated by a developmental view. Developmental perspectives advocate for social interventions that can contribute positively to economic development, promoting harmony between economic and social institutions.

Frankel in Siporin (1975) states that welfare is a moral idea to achieve good life and good society. Therefore, there must be a think and build a social welfare system adequate for community life, which includes forms of social intervention that can be categorized 1) Planning and Analysis of Social Welfare Policy; 2) Social Welfare Administration. 3) Maintenance or Improvement Programs of Income; 4) Social services; 5) Social Action.

Social Welfare Policy

Particularly related to this paper will only examine more deeply on aspects of social welfare policy analysis that can further be used to formulate planning in various social welfare development programs. Social engineering helps in formulating and consolidating government and non-governmental plans, policies and programs such as social security systems, income insurance, employment law, local welfare councils and welfare funds.

Various policies in the field of social welfare relate to the provision of financial guarantees. Policies related to the provision of social services consist of activities tailored to individual needs, direct, organized, case interventions aimed at assisting individuals,

collectives, and the social environment so that they can reciprocally adapt to each other. Forms of social service are; a) access services, such as information, referrals, advocacy, and participation; b) therapy, relief and rehabilitation, including social protection and replacement care, c) socialization and development services. To achieve an adequate level of social welfare there must be an effort to build an adequate social welfare system. When viewed from an institutional point of view this is the responsibility of the government. Therefore, the central and local governments need to formulate the arrangements of the rules in the formulation of social welfare development policies.

Results

Poverty Overview

The population below the Poverty Line in West Java experienced an increase of 196,739 people (0.36 percent), from 4,238,960 people (9.18 percent) in September 2014 to 4,435,699 people (9.53 percent) in March 2015. The Poverty Depth Index rose from 1,393 in September 2014 to 1,628 in March 2015. The Poverty Severity Index showed an increase from 0.332 in September 2014 to 0.435 in March 2015. This indicates that the average spending of the poor tends to move further away from the poverty line and inequality of spending the poor also tend to widen.

(<http://pusdalisbang.jabarprov.go.id/pusdalisbang/beritastatistik-80.html>). With such data, West Java is still facing the problem of poverty that is still severe. This poverty phenomenon can lead to an increase in the number of social welfare problems. In 2014 the number of people classified as the poor is 1,821,049 inhabitants. Women's socioeconomic groups are increasing in number each year (ranging from 210,000 to 299,000 in the period 2009 to 2014). West Java also faces quite serious problems related to the group of poor non-permanent residents (homeless, beggars and scavengers) that reached 50,000 by 2014, in which there were migration problems. The number of neglected elderly in West Java reaches 213,054 in 2014. Child protection issues covering neglected toddlers, neglected children, street children, children with disabilities, children victims of violence and children who need special protection in 2014 number more than 160 thousand children (70% of the total).

4.2 Poverty Reduction Policy

Currently there are at least 26 national laws and regulations that are directly related to social welfare. This is sufficient and comprehensive to be the foundation and support of social welfare development. Some West Java provincial regulations have also regulated the implementation of social welfare programs such as the MDGs Acceleration Action Plan, the

Determination of Minimum Service Standards for Social Affairs, Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility, and the Prevention and Handling of Victims of Trafficking in Persons. West Java is even the only province that has the Perda of Family Development Development (No. 9 of 2014). The establishment of the Family Resilience Regulation is based on the consideration of the importance of increasing family resilience to prevent the spread of various social problems (eg drugs, psychological problem families, street children, neglect and violence against children, children in conflict with law, family poverty) caused by family malfunction through development of government and community participation. The basis for the implementation of social welfare in West Java has been established West Java Provincial Regulation No. 30 of 2012 on the Implementation of Social Welfare. District/City Government is responsible for the implementation of social welfare business. This rule refers to the Regional Autonomy Policy for Social Welfare in accordance with the regional authority in the implementation of Law no. 23 years 2014. At the provincial and local levels (cities and districts) still needed various regulations. For example, arrangements on the handling of social problems with cross-border areas with other areas outside West Java, especially for the handling of poor and non-permanent residents. Policies on family resilience at the district and city levels also need to be developed and effectiveness in the implementation given the importance of family resilience in preventing and addressing various risk factors that can cause social problems. Legislation as a form of policy that supports social welfare not only must be held but also must be implemented optimally. Various policies at the central and regional levels in West Java have provided a foundation and encourage collaboration and synergy between government, society, business and universities in accelerating the achievement of social welfare, especially in poverty alleviation and improving the quality of disadvantaged communities. For example in 2015, MOU has agreed between the Government of West Java Province and 22 private companies in an effort to accelerate social welfare in the region of West Java. Nevertheless, the implementation of policies that facilitate synergy between communities, government, universities and the business world has not been widely implemented and concentration on infrastructure issues of puskesmas and schools. So it has not been in the intervention of the more massive problem of poverty.

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 129/HUK/2008 on SPM Social Area of Province, Regency/Municipality and Minister of Social Affairs Decree Number 80/HUK/2010 concerning Guide of Planning of Financing of SPM Achievement in Social

Area Provincial and District/City Region has been followed up by Governor of Java West no. 55 of 2012 on Implementation of Minimum Service Standards Social Sector in West Java Province. But in its implementation still not oriented to the achievement of targets that have been set in the attachment of the SPM.

Efforts to break the poverty chain is a necessary commitment of the political will with a professional approach and adequate budget determination. Standardized standards that integrate social protection, social services and social assistance programs are inevitable for people with poverty-related social welfare issues, such as various forms of abandonment and poverty. Thus, the wider volume coverage for Social Welfare Persons is also the responsibility of the West Java government as well as the districts/municipal governments that are still limited.

Conclusions

- 1) Social welfare planning and policy is the foundation for the implementation of social welfare development which is mainly carried out by the government with the support of community, business and universities. Social welfare planning and policy is not just a complement to development planning and policy framework but an integrative, priority and substantive element to be implemented.
- 2) Poverty alleviation regulations and policies relating to other social issues are limited in terms of budget and program integration in the areas of social assistance, community empowerment, social services and social protection.
- 3) Regulation at the central level is sufficient, but local governments have not been fully able to describe and operationalize with various regulations either at the level of Perda, Governor Regulation, Mayor Regulation or Bupati Regulation.

Recommendation

- 1) The handling of poverty needs to be strengthened by expanding the scope of social services, social empowerment and social protection both in quantity and quality of handling.
- 2) Development of social welfare planning and policy development that is anticipative and evidence-based and participatory and transparent.
- 3) Strengthening the implementation of existing laws and regulations so that more applicable

- 4) Harmonization of legislation and policies across the organization of regional apparatus at the level of provincial and district government in handling social welfare issues.
- 5) Four Poverty Reduction Strategies: (a) Creation opportunities, (b) People empowerment, (c) Improved capacity, (d) Social protection ('social protection').

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CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY MARRIAGE AMONG SLUM WOMEN IN DHAKA CITY

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to understand the present situation of early marriage in the country and identify the factors associated with the practice. It is also intended to reveal the consequences of early marriage on young married women as well as society. Interview and observation technique for data collection are used in the study. The survey findings highlight just how prevalent child marriage is in Bangladesh and also it's changing trends. It showed that majority slum women got married before the age of eighteen years because of poverty, insecurity and ignorance. The mean marital age is found 14.6 years. So, early marriage is more common in rural areas compared to urban areas. But slum area is the deprived section of rural area where slum women, the poor and marginalized sections of society, are the victims of early marriage in most cases. The most common consequence of early marriage is the negative impact on a woman's health. It also covers the policy recommendations to prevent child marriage in Bangladesh.

Keywords : *Consequences, Of Early Marriage Among , Slum Women*

1. Introduction

Development depends upon the proper utilization of population including men and women in a country. In Bangladesh, women comprise nearly half of the total population which is about 159.9 million and woman ratio is about 100.5 (Bangladesh Economic Review; 2016). Experts have observed that development is directly connected to socio-economic issues like women participation and women empowerment etc. Women role in decision-making is one of the most important questions for consideration in the movement for their empowerment. But in Bangladesh this effort has become a wardrobe matter due to the failure of bringing women in the lime light for multiple socio-economic causes. Early marriage is one of the remarkable social barriers for women development in Bangladesh. Early marriage is a global phenomenon and a grave cause of concern. Bangladesh is the first country in Asia and third in the world in terms of early marriage prevalence. (UNFPA2012). Until recently, when the Birth and Death Registration Act was amended in 2004, most marriages in Bangladesh were not officially registered. Many parents falsified girls' ages to confirm to the marriage law, enabling marriage before legally acceptable. This was less challenging in rural areas as many births were not registered and many people did not have birth certificates and demonstrable proof of age. In rural areas, parents arrange child

marriages in the hope that this will benefit the family by reducing the financial burden that a girl may present (Barkat and Majid, 2003). However, child marriage rates still remain high, influenced by factors at the local level including discrimination against women and socio-cultural norms (Field and Hayes, 2009).

Early marriage is a human rights violation. Despite laws against it, the practice remains widespread due to rural poverty and gender inequality. In developing countries, one in every three girls is married before reaching age 18. One in nine is married under age 15. (Retrieved on 05 March 2017 from <http://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage>). Child marriage not only hinders the personal growth of the victim but also backwards the country as well as the family and society. In a survey report, it is found that the average age of the girl's child marriage is about 15.3 years (Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007). A recent study conducted by ICDDR, B & Plan Bangladesh- 2012 shows an improving trend, with 64 per cent of women in the 20-24 age group married before 18 years of age.

Although the legal age of marriage in Bangladesh is 18 years for girls. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007 showed that the median age at first marriage for females aged 20-24 was 16.4 years (NIPORT 2007). This is despite the fact that the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) in Bangladesh states that child marriage is punishable. However, the penalties are weak, with only imprisonment of up to one month, or a fine equivalent to roughly \$12.50, or both (The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; 2010). In very recent, another law entitled 'Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017' has been enacted by the government with special provision of article 19 by which marriage age can be relaxed in special circumstances. The alarming effect of early marriage situation is harmful for family, society as well as the country. So it must be prevented through making public awareness and enforcing new laws. The present study is an attempt to explore the present child marriage situation and its consequences on young married girls as well as society.

2. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the present study is to explore the situation of the early marriage of slum women in the urban area and its consequences on person as well as society. Towards attaining the general objective, the study focuses on some pertinent objectives which are as follows;

- To know the socio-demographic condition of the slum women;

- To reveal the factors behind early marriage among the respondent slum women;
- To find out the consequences of early marriage on the respondent slum women; and

3. Method

The present study is a quantitative type in nature. After reviewing literature from secondary sources, a sample survey has been conducted to collect primary data. The study areas are three selected slums taking purposively of Dhaka City Corporation such as, *Rayer bazaar* slum, *Bou bazaar* slum and *Karwan Bazaar* Railway Slum. The population of the study is the married women under the study area and every selected married woman has been considered as a unit of analysis. A sample of 60 respondents has been selected on the basis of the purposive sampling technique. All the married slum women and their families are the primary source of data. In addition, secondary sources of data such as books, periodicals, journals and government and non-government organization's reports are also surveyed for better understanding and knowledge for doing the research well. A semi-structured interview is administered for data collection. In collecting data quantitative methods are used in the study. With respect to gathering data, an interview schedule having a set of questions related to study variables is used. Before doing that, a pretest of the schedule is also administered for standardizing the interview schedule. In the case of collecting data, partial participant observation is also applied as a supplementary technique of receiving data from the respondents. In analyzing quantitative data, descriptive statistics (percentage and mean) are followed.

4. Findings and Discussions

The purpose of the present study was to find out the real scenario of early marriage among the slum women in Dhaka city. Child marriage and teenage pregnancy often mean that girls no longer attend school. In addition, the girls suffer mentally and physically in the marriage. Many girls suffer from depression and post-traumatic stress. Because in many countries such as Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, child marriage is most common: young girls who are married off become completely dependent on their husband and get pregnant before their bodies are fully grown.

The first objective of the study was to know the socio-demographic condition of the slum women. The findings showed that about 33.33% aged women were between 15-20 years and between 25-30 years includes about 20%.11.67% respondents were between 30 to 45 years old women. Most of the slum women dwellers were aged 23.33 years who migrated

from rural areas to urban areas and finds out slums as their living place at a low cost and leads a poor life. It also showed that all of the respondents are Muslims. Most of the slum people are Muslim in compare to total population of Bangladesh (about 170 millions) and the percentage of Muslim people is about 89.5%. (Bangladesh Economic Review- 2016). It is also found that about 58.33% respondents live in *Bou Bazar* Slum, about 21.67% live in *Karwan Bazaar* Railway Slum and about 20% live in *Rayer Bazar* Slum. It is found that about 43.33% respondents are illiterate while about 43.33% have completed their primary education. The rest of the respondents completed secondary level education. It indicates that majority slum women are less educated. Because of economic insolvency and poverty, most of the slum dwellers are unconscious about education and most of the women cannot complete their educational life that increases the illiteracy rate among the slum people. **Another study showed that level of education is strongly associated with child marriage. 86% of women with no education were married before 18 years of age, compared to 26% of women who had completed secondary or higher education. (ICDDR, B-2013)**

About 46.67% respondent slum women are housewife. The remaining respondents include maid servant, garments' worker, construction workers, floating vender, mobile tea stall shopper in profession. The result of this finding defines that as most of the slum women are illiterate and they have to do lower category jobs like maid servant, floating vender, garments' workers etc. It is significant that most of the respondents are engaged in income generating activities. The finding showed that 48.33% respondents have 3 or 4 children. Percentage of having two children is about 45% while 1.67% have more than 7 children and about 5% has 5/6 children. Though the respondents were married early in most cases, but they are conscious about keeping their family in small size and try to give a better life for their children.

Another objective of the present study was to reveal the factors behind early marriage among the respondent slum women. The study revealed that the mean marriage age of the respondents is 14.6 years. 46.67 percent respondent women get married at 10-14 age groups while the percentage of getting married between 18-22 years constitutes 11.67% of the total respondents. It indicates that 88.34 percent women get married before 18 years. Another finding was found in the study conducted by ICDDR, B. **Lower rates of child marriage were found among younger women compared to older women suggesting that child marriage rates are decreasing (ICDDR, B 2013).** It is found from the present study that 37.88% had the opportunity to give their opinion at the time of their marriage while most of them (about

58.33%) did not get that opportunity. This indicates that women of Bangladesh have to depend on their family for selecting their life partners which also shows the insincerity of slum women about their life. It also revealed that most of the girls are dependent on the family choice for their life partner selection and their opinions are not evaluated in most cases. It is also observed during data collection that **fathers were found to be the main decision-maker regarding the marriage of their daughters.**

The respondent slum women were asked to know about their idea regarding child marriage. The study showed that about 45% respondent women feel happy at the time of their marriage. 46.55% respondents feel fear and frustration which indicates the negative impacts of child marriage. A few number of slum women feel mixed feeling. In the poor slum life recreation facilities are very limited and they think marriage as a great source of enjoyment but this trend gives birth of various problems like increase of population, unemployment, vulnerability, and increase in crime rate. In the study, it is found that about 35% respondents mentioned poverty as the main cause of their child marriage while about 30% respondents point out insecurity against child marriage and nearly 26.67% respondents mentioned ignorance for their child marriage. Among other causes having good groom, less dowry, affair marriage etc are notable for giving them early marriage that constitute of 11.67% of the total respondents. So the leading factors of child marriage are poverty, insecurity and ignorance. But, most of the people of this country are poor (about 31.5% people live below the poverty line) and lead a lower standard life. (<https://www.adb.org/countries/bangladesh/poverty>).

Another objective of the study was to find out the consequences of early marriage on the respondent as well as society. The study finding represents that about 35% respondents faced unwanted pregnancy after their marriage while about 6.67% faced reproductive health problem and about 5% had others problems like weakness and STI . Most of the respondents (55%) did not mention any problems. The common cause of the physical problems is lack of consciousness among the slum people about marital life and most of them are unaware about their reproductive health and health problem. About 56.67% do not face any type of familiar problem after their child marriage. Adjustment problem is faced by 20% and 18.33% faced maltreatment after their child marriage. This indicates that most of the slum dwellers are habituated in the traditional familiar life and they think that if any familiar problem occurs it is for their luck. It also revealed that about 18.33% identified hamper of normal movement, about 5% indicate feeling lonely and uneasy and negative

attitude of surrounding as the mental feeling after their marriage. It is observed that slum people are unconscious about their social life. The study represents that among the respondents about 56.67% express that after their marriage they got co-operative behavior from their husband's family. This is an unexpected positive aspect of child marriage in this research. Percentage of mental and physical torture is about 25% and 20% respectively. It is observed that respondent slum women have seen the behavioral issue as a part of family life.

The respondents were asked to know the knowledge level of child marriage restraint act 1929. It is found that 43.33% respondent slum women are known to the child marriage restriction act 1929 of Bangladesh while about 56.67% are totally unknown to this act. This is a great barrier to stop or abolish child marriage from Bangladesh and symbolize that women are ignorant about their rights because of lack of education and consciousness. Most of the respondents have to know the law through print and electronic media. It is also found that about 45% respondents have idea about the initiatives taken by the Bangladesh government to stop child marriage. The result indicates that people are becoming conscious about the negative impacts of child marriage and try to stop that malpractice.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

The early marriage is the most prevalent and serious violation of human rights. Child Marriage has serious social, economic, psychological negative correlation as well as high-health cost. Girls married early are more likely to have early child bearing which puts mother's life in danger, causes miscarriage, infant mortality, and malnutrition. Maternal health risks are very high and risks of death in pregnancy. Girls marrying early has chance of being poor and remaining poor throughout life. Such marriage limits their right to education, right to have a decent life, and endangers health and diminishes her chance and prospect for personal growth and development. The "special circumstances" provision of the new Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, which was passed by parliament, will now technically make child marriages legal. While the rest of the world works toward ending child marriage as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the UN, Bangladesh is taking two steps back. The government has not considered the repercussions the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 will have on underage girls who may now be forced to marry their sexual assaulter. The special provision proposes that underage females may be married off under "special contexts" as long as it is conducted with the permission of her

parents or guardians in conjunction with a magistrate. Such a marriage will no longer be considered an offence. As a result, girls continue to be married off very young in Bangladesh. The following recommendations provide new or reinforce existing insights into the best ways to prevent child marriage in Bangladesh;

1. Ending child marriage requires a change in social norms. Messages coming from social and religious leaders around the value of girls' education or the need to stop dowry practices can be very effective in creating public awareness.
2. Women leaders can play key roles in reducing the incidence of early marriage and they must come out beyond those of being a wife and mother. Broadening opportunities for women makes it meaningful for parents to invest in a girl's education.
3. Build strategic alliances and partnerships between global, national, and regional actors with a shared interest in eliminating child marriage and violence against women and girls.
4. The introduction of the birth register in all the areas of the country can be an effective way to stop child marriage. Publicity can be the key instrument among general people about the negative effects of child marriage.
5. Poverty is considered as one of the main cause of early marriage. So steps should be taken to alleviate poverty in accordance with the restriction of child marriage programs through bringing financial support to the vulnerable families.
6. Implementation of the child marriage restriction act 1929 should be ensured and necessary steps should be taken to reform the act in keeping pace with the randomly changed society. The government should re-think about the newly enacted Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 because it may lead to malpractice of special provision that may cause the increase of early marriage.

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POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY: BANGLADESH EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This keynote paper looks at the poverty, inequality and social policy aspect in Bangladesh. The paper particularly provides a key theme how social inequality is crafting due to poverty or vice versa in Bangladesh. Social inequality within the poverty scenario in Bangladesh is elucidated following the Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 1: No Poverty and Goal 10: Reduced Inequality. Here, inequalities are measured by region, income, sex, race, class, ethnicity, religion, land and social opportunities. Results found that though the commitments of the current governments policies have addressed these inequality issues with all sorts of poverty reduction strategies, but Bangladesh is facing a number of challenges towards reducing social inequality due to the high level of regional and class disparities in terms of income, education, and social opportunities between the rural and urban, rich and poor, gender and ethnicity. Bangladesh would require an integrative action plan in order to achieve progressively sustaining income growth, empowering and promoting socio-economic and political inclusion, ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting supportive laws, policies and actions for achieving greater equality.

Keywords: *Poverty; Social inequality; Social Policy; Disparity; Bangladesh*

Introduction

Poverty and social inequality are two inseparable and interlinking issue in the development discourse. The Research Institute of the Credit Suisse (Davies, Shorrocks and Lluberas, 2014) reported that Europe holds about one-third of the world's total wealth, North America owns another third and the rest of the world the remaining one. Africa, China, India and South America only account for about half of that last third, which implies that more than half of the world's population only gets some 15% of the total wealth. The whole continent of Africa barely holds 1% of the aggregate wealth. Such unequal distribution of resources, which results in high levels of inequality and poverty in a large fraction of the world's population, involves an extremely unfair distribution of opportunities (Villar, 2017). Most development advocates, planners and practitioners view this inequality as unacceptable, unfair and rooted in broader social injustice. Such inequities pose critical challenges across countries and cultures and are becoming an important social concern. Inequities and poverty systematically exacerbate the disadvantaged position of the poor with respect to health and health care utilization, undermine population health, and

seriously hinder equitable, sustainable development (Khan et al., 2011). Reduction in poverty and inequality is a fundamental challenge in Bangladesh. Prioritizing these, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represented an international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and foster global collaboration for development by 2015, while the Vision -2021 in Bangladesh represents the commitments of the present government to reduce the rate of poverty to 25% and 15% by 2013 and 2021 respectively. The 7th Five Year Plan 2016-2020 includes the aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals related to reduce poverty and social inequality.

Recently, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 2016) reported that the poverty rate is 24.3% in Bangladesh which was 31% in 2010. At present, the total number of poor people in Bangladesh is 39.30 million and currently 10% rich people hold 38% of the total national income. In Bangladesh, the overall development process has favoured the rich and powerful and has generated gross inequity across socioeconomic groups (Khan et al., 2011). Khan et al., (2011) conducted a study and found that there are huge disparities between the poorest and the richest quintiles. They found that of 49 factors considered, 16 show increasing inequity, whereas 22 show a decrease in the rich-poor gap. The main objective of this keynote paper is to look at the poverty, inequality and social policy aspect in Bangladesh. This paper first defined two main concepts such as poverty and social inequality, and then provides a key theme how two concepts is interrelated each other. Here, poverty and inequality are measured by region, income, sex, race, class, ethnicity, religion, land and social opportunities. Finally, this paper offered some policy options with the line of the two SDGs towards to reduce poverty and social inequality in Bangladesh.

Conceptual definitions: Poverty and social inequality

Poverty

Poverty is a complex phenomenon that refers to the difficulty of having access to those goods and services that ensure living with dignity and developing a satisfactory social and personal life (Villar, 2017). Different scholars have described poverty in different ways. For example, poverty is perceived as economic, social and psychological deprivation, occurring either among people or countries that lack resources to maintain or provide either individual or collective minimum levels of living. It is also described as something that impairs the ability to provide for minimum nutrition, health, shelter, education, security, leisure or other aspects considered necessary for life. Poverty may also be represented as an

exclusionary relationship, including exclusion from an institutional network sufficient to maintain one's survival (McCarthy and Feldman, 1988; Kamruzzaman, 2014). According to Green and Hulme (2005), poverty is not a natural fact, but a social experience. Poverty is not a characteristic of a certain group of people; rather, it characterizes a particular situation in which people may find themselves at a given point in time (Bastiaensen et al., 2005). According to the World Bank, in estimating poverty worldwide, the same reference poverty line has to be used, which is expressed in a common unit across countries. The Bank uses reference lines set at US\$1 and US\$2 per day (more precisely US\$1.08 and US\$2.15 in 1993). It is not very clear, though, why the same poverty line should be used for all poor countries. Moreover, the World Bank's heavy reliance on per capita income to categorize countries, and its use of US\$1 or US\$2 a day as its most widely cited benchmarks, fuels the view that income must be the main criterion for assessing poverty (Nguyen-Marshall, 2008).

Moving on from monetary features, there are non-monetary aspects of poverty. For example, Sen (1981) emphasizes one's capability, entitlement and deprivation response in this regard. He illustrates how a peasant and a landless labourer may both be poor, but their fortunes are not identical. What emerges is an alternative conceptualization of poverty as a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors, which recognize that poverty arises from various forms of deprivation, including social and psychological as well as economic dimensions. The recognition of non-income dimensions reflects a greater acceptance that well-being and poverty are multidimensional and, in particular, that no single unidimensional measure adequately captures the full gamut of well-being achievement. Yunus (2002) stresses that the first thing to remember is that poverty is not created by poor people. It is created by social, political and financial institutions, and the designers and managers of these institutions. However, poverty can be perceived through a range of contested definitions, which overlap and sometimes contradict each other (Kamruzzaman, 2014). In contrast to a universally applicable definition of poverty (for *all* poor countries), I propose that local understandings of poverty may be more effective for ameliorating local situations.

We find two broad categories or those poverty lines, absolute poverty lines and relative poverty lines. Absolute poverty lines provide an estimate of some consumption threshold that permits satisfying the most basic needs (food, shelter, clothing), assuming that they are somehow universal. Absolute poverty has been defined in terms of survival criteria, usually the amount of income required to acquire a minimal food calorie intake, a

minimal basket of other consumer goods or a level of individual welfare needed to live a basic life. In this regard, poverty is considered only from a basic needs point of view, yet there are other issues. Relative poverty lines, which are the most frequently used, are defined for each society as a function of their own parameters. The idea behind is that needs, even basic needs, are relative to the society of reference so that who is poor depends on the social environment (Villar, 2017).

In Bangladesh, poverty has been seen as food poverty line and non-food. In food poverty line, three criteria are selected such as a basic food basket (eleven food items), the quantities in the basket are scaled according to the nutritional requirement of 2,122 k.cal per person per day, and the cost of acquiring the basket is calculated. This estimated cost is taken as the Food Poverty Line (FPL). In non-food poverty line is calculated by estimating the cost of consuming non-food items by the households close to the food poverty line. Another two criteria such as lower poverty line and upper poverty line are also used to calculate poverty in Bangladesh. In lower poverty line, the extreme poor households are those households whose total expenditures on food and non-food combined are equal to or less than the food poverty line. The upper poverty line is estimated by adding together the food and non-food poverty lines. The moderate poor households are those households whose total expenditures are equal to or less than the upper poverty line. Despite the large numbers of people living in poverty, the definition of poverty has been the subject of debate. The mainstream emerging sees poverty as generally being characterised by inability of individuals, households, or entire communities, to command sufficient resources to satisfy a socially acceptable minimum standard of living. The alternative view understands poverty as a part of social property relations. Inequality can be defined in terms of being the opposite of 'equality', a state of social organization that enables or gives equal access to resources and opportunities to all members. Bangladesh has witnessed a modest progress in reducing poverty since the early 1990s. However, there is no room for complacency. Still, about one-third (31.5 percent) of its population is living below the so-called poverty line (BBS, 2010). Likewise, many other countries, poverty is still a vital concern and challenge for Bangladesh (Titumir and Rahman, 2011).

Social inequality

There is a wide range of variation about the meaning of 'social inequality'. Social inequality refers to the graduated dimensions (Blau, 1977), vertical classifications (Ossowski,

1963: Schwartz and Winship, 1980) and bounded categories (Tilly, 1998), or hierarchical relations (Burt, 1982) by which human populations at varying levels of aggregation are differentiated. This concept is among the oldest and most diversely defined in sociology, extending back at least as far as Plato's conception of the republic and developed subsequently in the social theories of Marx in 1859, Mosca in 1939, Weber in 1947, Simmel in 1896, Sorokin in 1941, Eisenstadt in 1971 and Merton in 1968. The construct often is used interchangeably with related (though relatively more specific) concepts such as social class, social stratification, socioeconomic status, power, privilege, cumulative advantage, dependence, and dominance (Encyclopaedia of Sociology, 2001). Social inequality occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly, typically through norms of allocation, that engender specific patterns along lines of socially defined categories of persons. It is the differentiation preference of access of social goods in the society brought about by power, religion, kinship, prestige, race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, and class. The social rights include labour market, the source of income, health care, and freedom of speech, education, political representation, and participation (Wade, 2014). However, social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources such as power, wealth and income and opportunities (related, for example, to health, education and employment)

Social inequality is the condition where people have unequal access to valued resources, services, and positions in the society (Kerbo, 2003). Here, we are concerned with the inequalities entailed in social stratification: power, class, status, money and lifestyle (Blackburn, 2008). The notion of social inequality only refers to differences in such parameters that have an influence on the social position of an individual. These characteristics are resources, or goods in a broad sense, that are much in demand in the society (Hoffmann, 2008). Social inequality exists when people frequently receive more of a society's 'valuable goods' than others owing to their position in the social network of relationships (Hradil, 2001). This definition implies that differences in eye colour, body height, physical handicap, etc. cannot be called social differences or social inequality because they are not the result of a social process (Hoffmann, 2008). In discussing social inequalities, it is important to make two distinctions. First is the difference between the unequal distribution of desirable life outcomes (such as health, happiness, educational success, or material possessions) and the unequal distribution of opportunities (access to power and life chances that facilitate attainment of desirable outcomes). Second is the distinction between

the unequal distribution of opportunities and outcomes among individuals and between groups (Carter and Reardon, 2014). There are structural and cyclical causes behind this pattern. The cyclical component of the higher inequality is mostly due to the increment of unemployment, which affects more workers with less human capital and less stability in their contracts. The most important of the structural causes is technological change.

How poverty is linked with social inequality

The evolution of inequality and poverty is complex, and each presents particular features (Villar, 2017). Inequalities lead to: (i) a dampening of the poverty reduction impact of growth; (ii) lowering the growth rate itself; (iii) a 'hollowing out' of the middle class; (iv) a degrading of the capacity of a country's institutions, thereby nurturing corruption and rent seeking; (v) increased crime and violence; and (vi) undermining of social stability (Ayub, 2013). Over time, non-income dimensions like education and health have emerged in providing a multidimensional and intergenerational perspective on poverty and inequality (Kanbur and Zhuang, 2012). Inequality of opportunity is the portion of inequality of outcome that can be attributed to differences in 'individual circumstances', related to race, region of birth, parental income, mother's education, etc. (Roemer, 1998). Inequality and poverty are widespread phenomena that have very negative implications for individuals and societies and affect their possibilities for the future. Keeping track of the magnitude of those problems helps maintaining them in the political agenda and reminds us of the need of dealing with them. This might seem a trivial aspect but it is not so, as less well-off people tend to be less present in the social and political life, so that their problems may remain hidden as they lack channels to get recognition and promote action. Poor people are not very visible in the social and political life and are outside of those interest groups that conform social needs and influence public policies (Villar, 2017).

Inequality and poverty affect consumption opportunities, nutrition, health, education, personal development, family relations, work options, social cohesion, political influence and the overall economic growth potential of societies. So inequality and poverty affect both individuals and societies and involve ethical and efficiency issues. Moreover, most of these factors (e.g., education) are in turn determinants of the income distribution, closing a circle of social discrimination (Villar, 2017). Inequality and poverty have an impact not only on the present welfare of those individuals or families involved but also affect the opportunities of

their descendants and the capabilities of the whole society. In 2010, the United Nations Development

Programme included inequality in the measurement of human development and introduced a new approach to assess poverty. In 2015, the United Nations member states agreed on 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development, aimed at guiding public policies from 2016 to 2030. Those goals include the reduction of inequality within and among countries and the eradication of poverty (Villar, 2017). Sen (1976) suggested a way of introducing inequality into poverty measurement by substituting the mean income of the poor in equation by the mean income deflated by Gini inequality index applied to the income distribution of the poor. In the face of severe spending cuts, many local authorities are struggling to tackle growing levels of inequality and poverty.

Poverty and social inequality scenario in Bangladesh

Poverty alleviation has been the central policy objective since the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. The issue has continued to be the focal point of every successive development plan (e.g. in the Five Year Plans) and programmes both by the government and NGOs. The Government of Bangladesh and NGOs initiated a number laws, policies, plans and programmes to reduce poverty and social inequality. Rahman and Razzaque (2000) argue that despite these efforts, the number of poor people living below the poverty line has remained almost unchanged over the last hundred years. Therefore, despite the long tradition of development focused on 'poverty alleviation', widespread and acute poverty remains the single most important problem Bangladesh faces. Social inequality in Bangladesh also subsists throughout the country in terms of regional disparity, income distribution, employment, access to education and health, gender, race, land ownership and social opportunities.

Rural-urban disparity

It is said that urban people are enjoying more facilities and opportunities than the rural people in Bangladesh. According to the World Bank (2016) data, 64.96% people still live in the rural areas. In terms of education, income, housing, and water and sanitation, these people get lower facilities than the urban. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2016), the literacy rate in rural area is 63% which is 72% in urban areas and the expenditure on education in both areas are Taka 604 and 1796, a big disparity

between rural and urban areas (Table 1). The income per household in rural area is monthly Taka 13,353 which is nearly 80% higher Taka 22,565 in urban area where per capital income is almost double. 26% of the urban people have brick/cement roof house which is five times less (5.32%) in rural area. 37% of the urban people get supply water which is only 2% in rural area; 94% of the urban people get electricity, 82% use sanitary latrine which are 69% and 53% in rural areas respectively. The head count rural poverty rate is 15% and upper poverty line is 26% in rural areas, which are 8% and 19% in urban areas. The dependency rate is 60% in urban areas and 78% in urban areas. According to the Fig. 1, the household monthly income, expenditure and food expenditure has been increased in both rural and urban areas over time but still there is big variation in both areas.

Table 1 Rural-urban disparity on some selected components

Components	National	Rural	Urban
Population (%) in 2016	100	64.96	35.04
Literacy rate (%)	65.6	63.3	71.6
Expenditure on education (in Tk.)	925	604	1796
Income per household per month (in Tk.)	15,945	13,35	22,565
Income per capita per month (in. Tk.)	3,936	3,256	5748
Expenditure (in Tk.)	15,715	14,15	19,697
Brick/cement house (%)	11.06	5.32	25.73
Supply water (%)	12.01	2.14	37.28
Electricity (%)	75.92	68.85	94.01
Sanitary latrine use (%)	61.37	53.27	82.12
Lower poverty line head count (%)	12.9	14.9	7.6
Upper poverty line head count (%)	24.3	26.4	18.9
Dependency	65.3	78.1	60.3

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 2016) and World Bank (2016)

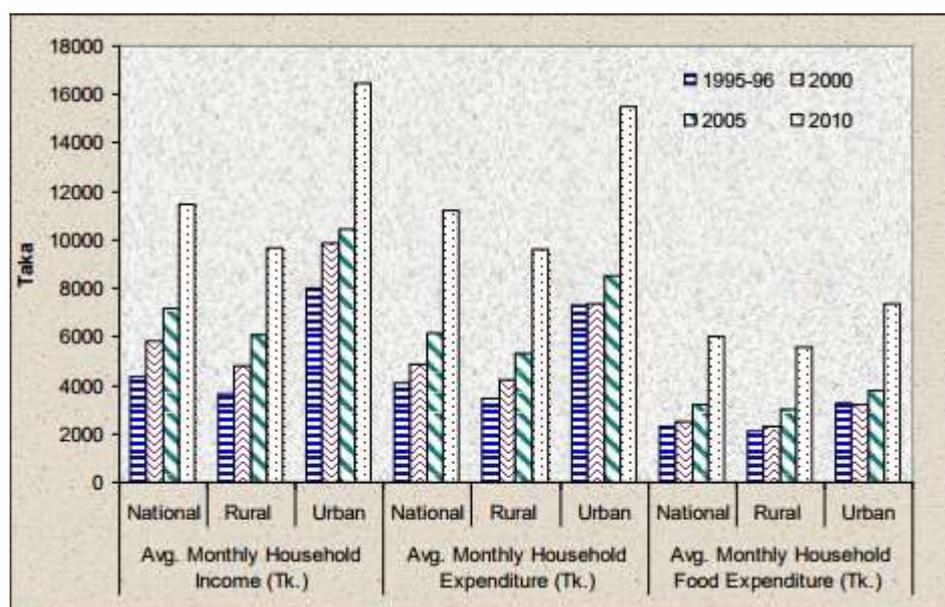


Fig. 1 Household Monthly Income, Expenditure and Food Expenditure. Source: Source: BBS (2005 and 2010)

Income distribution and income inequality

Income distribution is a key element in the analysis of economic inequality and poverty, as it is an observable variable directly related to consumption and investment opportunities. Rising economic inequality through the distribution of income, consumption, wealth or assets is a major challenge in Bangladesh. There is considerable concern in Bangladesh about the growing income inequality. Available household level information

suggests that the distribution of income is much more unequal than the distribution of consumption (Matin, 2014). The PPRC Governance and Economy Survey (2015) showed that the average reported monthly household income in 2015 was Taka 31,883 (US\$1073) (Table 2). Dhaka city has the highest average monthly income at Taka 55,086 per month (annual per capita of USD 2117) compared to Taka 18,349 for rural areas (annual per capita of USD 580) and Taka 24,031 for other urban (annual per capita of USD 769).

Table 2 Income levels, 2015

Areas	Average monthly household income (Taka)	Average income per capita per annum (US Dollars)
Dhaka city	55,086	2,117
Other Urban	24,031	769
Rural	18,349	580
All Bangladesh	31,883	1073

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

Income data also shows considerable variation across major occupational groups (Table 3). The highest income groups in urban areas are business, professional and non-earners (rental, remittance, savings) and in rural areas it is business and non-earners. The poorest groups are labour and petty/small business. All income groups have experienced a rise in their nominal income over the recent past (2012-15) though there is some variation in the rate of change amongst the groups.

Table 3 Income variation across occupational groups, 2015

Major income	Dhaka city		Other urban		Rural	
	Average monthly income in Taka	% of change	Average monthly income in Taka	% of change	Average monthly income in Taka	% of change
Business	121,902	6.2	97,363	9	60,375	n.a.
Petty/small business	19,556	32.	20,637	37.	22,774	28.9
Labour	18,024	7	16,499	7	10,992	31.3
Service	35,799	35.	23,130	22.	21,179	42.4
Professional	109,150	34.	80,000	33.	16,000	30.2
Agriculture	22,470	35.	13,692	3.	15,311	24.5
Non-earner (rental, remittance, savings)	42,322	12.	38,264	31.	35,156	28.4
Others	28,825	7	18,000	9	16,167	29.3
All	55,086	17.	24,031	50.	18,349	10.3

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

Table 4 shows the changes in the income levels over the three preceding years. Reported nominal income increased for all segments. However, when the rise in nominal income is adjusted for inflation, income levels were essentially static over the recent past (2012-15). Average income masks significant disparities in the income distribution.

Table 4 Income dynamics, 2012-2015

Areas	% rise in average monthly household income over 2012-15	% rise in average monthly household income over 2012-15 adjusted for inflation
Dhaka city	16.4	- 4.8
Other Urban	23.4	0.9
Rural	10.3	-9.73
All Bangladesh	15.9	-5.2

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

Table 5 Income disparities

Income deciles	Dhaka city	Other Urban	Rural
	Average monthly household income (Taka)		
Decile 1 (lowest)	9781	5570	5851
Decile 2	14277	8485	8368
Decile 3	16384	9976	9948
Decile 4	19220	11900	11826
Decile 5	21940	14415	14357
Decile 6	25380	16357	16293
Decile 7	35410	19287	19287
Decile 8	47381	23900	23353
Decile 9	64083	30770	31314
Decile 10	311190	75040	68391
All	55086	24031	18349
	(N=500)	(N=340)	(N=660)

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

All income deciles (Table 5) have comparatively higher average income in Dhaka City compared to both 'Other Urban' and Rural. However, disparity within three areas, and hence for the country as a whole, is striking. The stark nature of such disparities is brought out further in Table 5 which groups the sample into 'Bottom 40%', 'Middle 50%' and 'Top 10%'. Disparities in income is pronounced for these three groups but particularly so for Dhaka City.

Table 6 Income shares and average income groups, 2015

Income group	Variable	Dhaka City	Other Urban	Rural	All Bangladesh
Bottom 40%	Average Monthly income (Taka)	14,421	9,615	8,342	10,657
	Annual Income per capita (US\$)	555	308	264	359
	% of share of total income	10.5	16.0	18.2	13.4
Middle 50%	Average Monthly income (Taka)	37,323	23,047	18,404	25,763
	Annual income per capita (US\$)	1436	737	581	867
	% of share of total income	33.9	48.0	50.1	40.4
Top 10%	Average monthly income (Taka)	306,567	86,612	58,106	147,388
	Annual income per capita (US\$)	11,791	2,770	1,836	4,962
	% of share of total income	55.7	36.0	31.7	46.2
All		N=500	N=340	N=60	N=1500

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

Top 10% of Dhaka City households enjoy a per capita annual income of USD 11,791 (Table 6). In contrast, the Bottom 40% enjoys a per capita annual income of only 555 USD. The difference is less stark for 'Other Urban' and Rural but still quite pronounced: per capita annual income of USD 2770 and USD 1836 respectively for the Top 10% compared to USD 308 and USD 264 for the Bottom 40%. For Bangladesh as a whole, Bottom 40% had a per capita annual income of only 359 USD in 2015 while the Middle 50% and the Top 10% had per capita annual income of USD 867 and USD 4962 respectively.

Access to education

Education is possibly best indicator to measure social poverty and inequality. Capture in the education sector has a large impact on inequality because it tends to be more detrimental to the poor than the non-poor. With poor education generally leading to lower income and lower income, in turn, leading to poor education of children. In 2010, the literacy rate is estimated at 57.91% at national level which was 61.12% for male and 54.80% for female population. In rural area, literacy rates of total, male and female population were 53.37%, 56.67% and 50.21% respectively. In urban area, the literacy rates of total, male and female population were 70.38%, 73.10% and 67.67% respectively. Table shows that in 2005,

primary net enrolment rates were 14 percentage points lower for the poor compared to the non-poor in Bangladesh. Inequality in enrolment widens as children move up the education system with children in non-poor households twice as likely to be enrolled in secondary school as their poor counterparts (Table 7). This is partly due to higher primary school completion rates among non-poor children. Access to tertiary education is heavily restricted but inequalities continue to widen; non-poor households are 6 times more likely to be enrolled in post-secondary than children from poor households. Given the strong link between livelihood opportunities and levels of education, these widening gaps in education are likely to exacerbate broader inequalities in society. And without effective public policy interventions, these patterns will persist across generations

Table 7 Education indicators in Bangladesh 2005

	Poor	Non-poor	Total	%'ge difference between poor and non-poor	%'ge point difference between poor and non-poor
Primary net enrolment rate (%)	61	75	68	23	14
Secondary net enrolment rate (%)	28	56	45	100	28
Higher secondary net enrolment rate	3	12	9	300	9
Tertiary net enrolment rate (%)	1	7	5	600	6
%'ge of 15-19 year olds completing primary	58	81	74	40	23
%'ge of 20-24 year olds completing secondary	8	33	25	313	25

Source: Al-Samarrai (2007a)

Note: Children are defined as poor if their household's consumption per capita falls below the 2005 poverty line.

Al-Samarrai (2008) argued that education inequality, particularly at the primary level, has been the result of poor governance. biases in the decision making process and weaknesses in accountability institutions result in resource allocations favouring the non-poor. Goetz and Jenkins (2005) identify three main areas where capture has a greater impact on the poor and may lead to widening inequality. Firstly, where corrupt practices lead to the diversion of resources, the poor are less likely to be in a position to substitute their own resources for misappropriated government resources. For example, non-poor households are more likely to be able to afford private tuition to substitute for unauthorised teacher absence compared to non-poor households. In Bangladesh, primary school students from

the wealthiest households are 2-4 times more likely to pay for extra tuition compared to the poorest students. Poor households also have fewer exit options from the government supported education system and will therefore be more affected by declines in access and quality associated with corruption. Secondly, the poor are in a weaker position in society as a whole compared to wealthier households and this makes it less likely that they will resist and expose corruption in the education sector. This lack of power also means they are more likely to face informal payments to access education services. Finally, capture strengthens the position of local elites because they are often the direct beneficiaries. This tends to further reinforce the wide differences in education and livelihood opportunities of the poor compared to the non-poor (Al-Samarrai, 2008).

Food intake and access to health

Food intake and access to health services are two important indicators for poverty and social inequality. Regarding food intake, data show that the calorie intake among the rural and urban or male and female does not differ significantly, but the difference is to have quality of foods such as meat, egg, milk, and fruits, particularly to have those in daily basis. For example, only 2.3% of the households able to have meat, 14.4% egg, and 4.6% fruits in daily basis which are big differences to compare the urban people (Table 8).

Table 8 Dietary adequacy: Food intake behaviour

Food item	Dhaka city		Other Urban		Rural	
	% of Households able to have Daily	% of Households able to have Weekly	% of Households able to have Daily	% of Households able to have Weekly	% of households able to have daily	% of Households able to have Weekly
Fish	21.2	78.8	28.0	70.8	27.3	70.9
Meat	5.6	69.4	2.7	56.5	2.3	47.4
Egg	21.8	73.0	23.4	70.7	14.4	77.1
Milk	19.0	32.6	29.8	31.2	27.5	27.2
Fruits	9.2	50.6	6.5	46.9	4.6	37.9

Source: PPRC and UNDP (2016)

Health inequality refers to the unfair or unjust nature of health differences between social groups, generated by social conditions. In Bangladesh, due to high gap between the rich and poor, the wealth and power are highly concentrated and disadvantaged segments of the population reap few of the benefits of development. Khan et al., (2011) argued that yet, relevant public policies to redress the situation are rarely implemented. Poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban, the health system caters to the rich, urban elite and the poor have less access to health care than the rich. They reported that the poorest 20% of women are nearly three times less likely to have received ANC and nearly six times less likely to have a skilled attendant at birth (Figure 2). The poorest 20% of children are: - >2x to be stunted (HFA) - >2x to be underweight (WFA) and nearly three times less likely to be fed correctly (6-23 months).

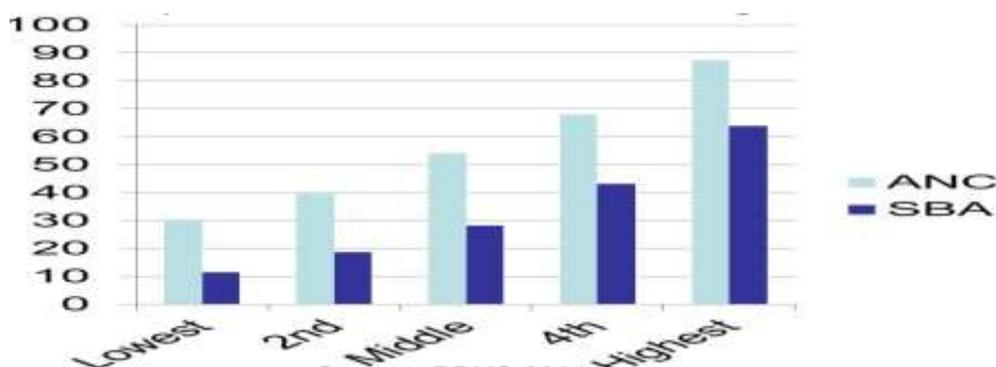


Fig.2 Inequities in Maternal Health Services in Bangladesh. Source: Source: BDHS 2011.

The existing health workforce in Bangladesh is very inequitably distributed as demonstrated amply from a recent study (Ahmed et al., 2015). All significant health

institutions are located in the capital city which shows great centralization, while health workers are concentrated in urban secondary and tertiary hospitals, although 65% of the population lives in rural areas. The overwhelming urban bias of the distribution of qualified professionals remains a persistent phenomenon (Figure 3). They are mainly concentrated in the urban areas, and disproportionately in Dhaka division including the capital city. On the other hand, unqualified/semi-qualified allopathic practitioners such as village doctors and Community Health Workers (CHWs) are mainly concentrated in rural areas. Drug shop attendants are evenly distributed. There are also the usual stock of traditional healers and trained/traditional birth attendants in rural areas. Regarding accessing skilled deliver care (Figure 4), the inequality between poor and non-poor is very high.

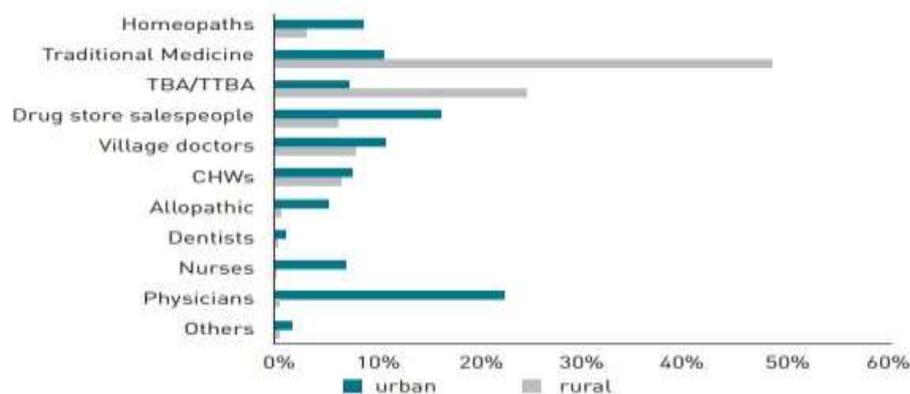


Fig.3 Rural-urban distribution of health-care providers by type (per 10 000 populations). Source: Ahmed et al., 2015; Bangladesh Health Watch (2007).

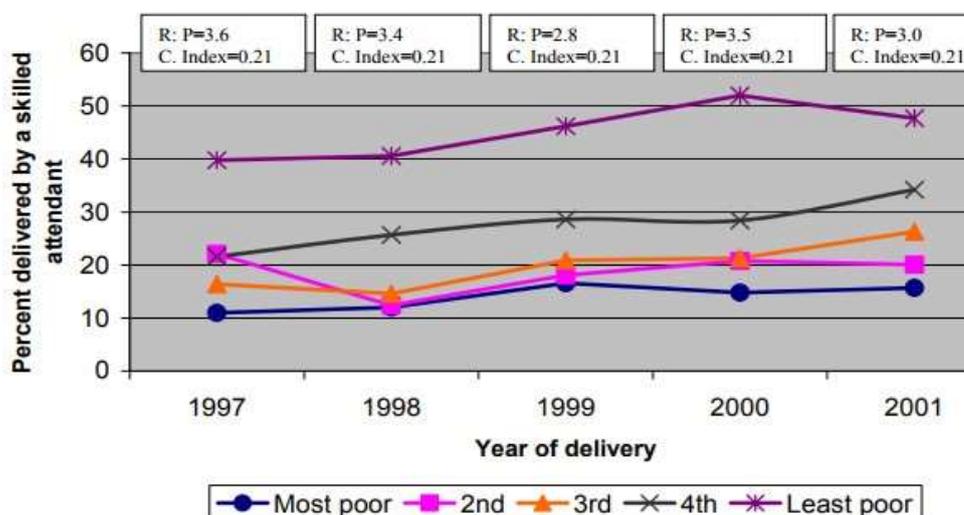


Fig. 4 Trends of inequality over time for accessing skilled delivery care. Source: Anwar et al., (2004)

Access to land and social opportunities

Land and local social opportunities (e.g., khas land, char lands, local business, access to local government properties and services) are important sources for the poor people, but their access is very limited to those lands and resources. There is wide range of inequality in terms of land ownership and local social opportunities and resources. Bangladesh seems to be caught in to the trap of economic criminalization. This trap is attributable to the legacy of anti-poor political economy and crisis in governance (Barkat, 2004). Bangladesh has 37.4 million acres of land area with 60% under agricultural use. About 16 million acres of land (43%) is privately owned. Around 10 million acres of land is under government use. The identified amount of total khas land (agricultural and non-agricultural) and water bodies is 3.3 million acres. Around one-sixth of all lands comprises of forests. Government became custodian of 2.1 million acres under the Vested Property Act and 1.0 million acres under the Abandoned Property Act. Acquisition of khas land and distribution of the same among the landless, limiting land rights of the religious and ethnic minorities, women's inaccess to land, fishing community's inaccess to waterbodies, all these constitute longstanding and most unresolved issues of Agrarian Reform (Barkat, 2004). This is because of the rising vested parasitic groups such as the land grabbers. During the last four decades, the number of landless people has increased threefold. A pattern of land ownership structure has evolved accelerating fragmentation of landholdings and intensifying the process of concentration with few large landowners (Barkat, 2004).

All categories of landless rural households are living below poverty. The average net annual income of a landless household is five-times less than that of large landowner household and the valuation of capital assets of a landless household is 15.8 times less than that of a large landowner. 1.2% of the total households in the country comprise of 32 different ethnic minority groups. Grabbing of ethnic minorities land by the vested quarters is widespread. For example, among the Santals, the access to land is shrinking at a much accelerated pace than the same process among the Bangalees. On the other hand, the land market in Bangladesh is Hindu-unfriendly. The unit price of Hindu land is less than that of the Muslim land. 11.5% of the agricultural khas land has been effectively owned by those for whom the land is meant for -- the landless and poor, and 88.5% are illegally occupied by the powerful land grabbers. The existing laws of inheritance, patriarchal values and social practices are instrumental in perpetuating such discrimination. Muslim women are governed by the Sharia Law, and the Hindu women, by Daibhag. According to the Sharia, a

Muslim woman has some limited right to inherit property, while Daibhag does not have any provision for a Hindu woman to inherit. Over 13.2 million people are involved in fisheries for their livelihood: 1.2 million are directly employed, full time; and 12 million are involved part time on seasonal basis. About 8 million out of 13.2 million fishers are poor. Thus, fisheries sector affects the livelihood of 38-40 million people in the country, half of them are trapped in poverty with income uncertainties. The single most problem causing marginalization of fishermen community is their lack of access to waterbodies - denial of their legal and justiciable rights (Barkat, 2004).

Poverty and inequality within gender dimension

Gender dimension is another area which determine the inequality between male and female. Ferdaush and Rahman (2011) mentioned that the structural and social institutions, lack of explicit policy initiatives, preoccupied mind-set, and early marriage are the core causes of such gender inequality. A number of components such as education, employment, child marriage and child mortality are considered here. Numerous affirmative actions were introduced to enhance the female literacy in Bangladesh. However, there remains a considerable gap in enrolment. Literacy as well as the significantly higher proportion of female dropout from the system is still a major concern (Ferdaush and Rahman, 2011). There are also high rural-urban variations in case of the literacy rate by sex where the rural women are far behind than their urban counterparts and male counterparts as well. Gender disparity is significantly high in higher education (university level). In 2001, among the total students in the public universities, only 24.3 percent were female students whereas the male enrolment comprises almost three times higher (75.7 percent) than that of the female (Ferdaush and Rahman, 2011).

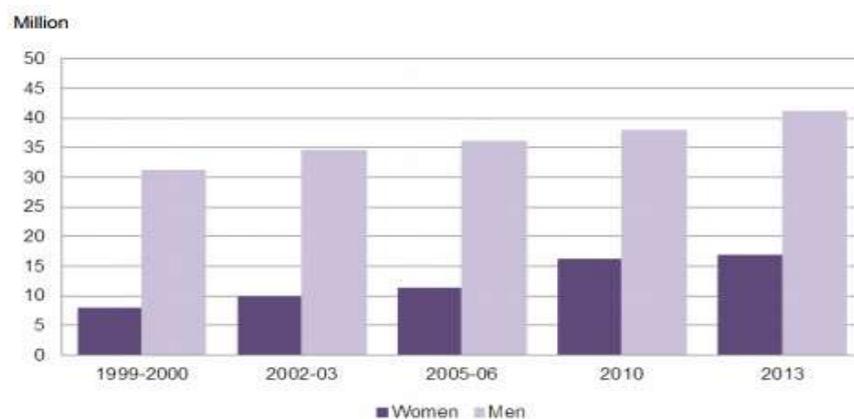


Fig.5 Employed populations in Bangladesh (in million). Source: Source: BBS (2015)

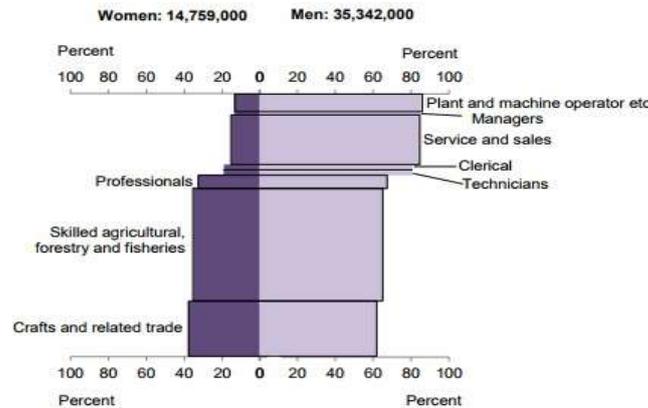


Fig. 6 Employed population aged 15 and above, by occupation, year 2013. Source: BBS (2013).

There exists an immense inequality between the male and female in Bangladesh as far as employment status is concerned. The figure 5 shows that the women employment has been increased over time but the rate is less than half of the male counterpart. The latest in 2013 data (Figure 6) shows that the women employment rate was 17% which was 42% among men. At all occupational levels, men are dominating by 24 to 72% points with largest share (86%) in Plant and Machine operating occupations and Managers. Whereas compared to men, women are mostly engaged in crafts (38%) and then in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (35%). Figure 7 shows that child marriage rate is overall quite high (more than 60%) in four quintiles (poorest to the fourth quintile); with 70.9% at the second quintile. The rate decreases quite significantly to 49.4% when girls belong to the richest families. Thus the rate of child marriage among wealth quintile decreases by 21.5% points when they are at the richest quintile. However, overall there is negative relationship between child marriage and wealth status; and girls from better economic condition are less prone to child marriage. The difference of child mortality between male and female is very high, where female child mortality is higher than that of their male counterparts.

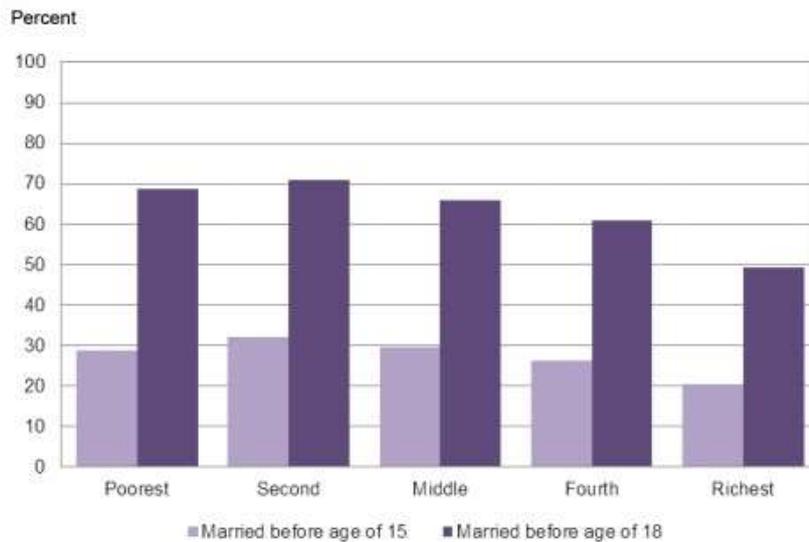


Fig. 7 Child marriage of women aged 15-49, and their wealth status, year 2012-2013.
 Source: BBS (2014)

Conclusions and policy options in the light of SDGs

This paper explored the poverty and inequality scenarios in Bangladesh. The Goal 1 (no poverty) of the SDGs mentions some aspects to achieve ‘no poverty’ such as reduce the proportion of rural poor population, social protection, equal rights, build resilience among poor, and resource mobilization. On the other hand, the Goal 10 (social inequality) has set a number of aspects such as income growth; empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion; ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome; adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection; ensure representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making for achieving social equality among the nations. If we compare the SDGs and current poverty and social inequality in Bangladesh that we discussed above, Bangladesh is doing better over time in terms of reduce poverty and social inequality, but still there remains significant differences in and between poor and non-poor people, rural-urban people, male female, race and religion in terms of income, employment, land ownership, education, food intake and health, and local resources and social opportunities.

Through reviewing the draft report of the 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP) 2016-2020, we found that the Government has prepared in coordination with the targets of SDGs. The Government has claimed that the preparation and launching of the plan coincided with the global discourse on SDGs and Bangladesh was one of the forefront countries that played a significant role in formulating the SDGs at that time. The 7FYP has made a reflection on the



core goal of SDGs especially in ending poverty and social inequality in all its form. This plan mentions that Bangladesh has achieved remarkable success in reducing the poverty in last few decades. Nevertheless, about a quarter of the population of 160 million is still living below the poverty line, hence setting that target is a necessary condition for attacking poverty with delineating 7.4% expected annual growth rate that was suggested by SDGs (Planning Commission, 2017). The following table 9 has reflected the SDGs' targets regarding poverty and inequality with government 7FYP.

Table 9 Development targets of Bangladesh in SDG (Goal and 10)

SDGs	Integrated Issues (Development Targets)
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduction in the head-count poverty ratio by about 6.2 percentage points (from 24.8% to 18.6%) ii. Reduction in extreme poverty by about 4.0 percentage points (i.e. 8.9 % in 2020) iii. Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3%. iv. Creation of a Lagging Region Fund
SDG10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased to 2.3% of GDP. ii. Reduce Income Inequality from 0.458 to downward.

Source: EquityBD (2017)

Reducing inequality has been given a key focus in Bangladesh. The country has been generating stable economic growth of more than 6% yearly. The growth has contributed to the country's drive in poverty reduction. But if we look critically, improper distribution and lack of pro poor development initiatives by the government, inequality has been rising in trend. People may be able to come out from extreme poverty, but this has happened due to trickle-down effect of country's growth benefit because the resources have been concentrating among a few rich individuals (10% rich people are owner of 1/3 of asset in Bangladesh. However, the measuring indicator of inequality (Gini-Coefficient is 0.45) reflects as increasing trend and indicating a growing income gap between the rich and the poor in the country. It has also been witnessing government's reduction of budgetary allocation in education, health and other common pro poor development activities during MDG period. Instead, the national revenue is going more to the sector of export promotion, re-financing the government banks, where money is embezzled by the political fraudulent and big corporations etc.

To consider the overall situation, the government policy option towards poverty alleviation and reducing social inequality will be more concentrated towards the distribution of the gains from growth, the regional approach needs to consider the coastal vulnerability, income generation opportunity etc. Pro poor development strategies especially social safety net programme, allocation to public health, education and job oriented programme need to be implemented to help to improve current inequality situation. The government should take some action plans in order to provide special services to the mostly vulnerable people such as char people, displaced people by climate change



and natural disasters, destitute women and disabled people, vulnerable elderly and coastal people. The coastal region of Bangladesh covers about 20% of its geographical area where more than 50 million people are living and most of the population is poor and living below the poverty line and the government report (BBS, 2010) also said that the poverty is shifting to west zone, that is the coastal area in Bangladesh. In this regard, the government should formulate a partnership development plan so that the community based organizations (CSOs) and NGOs can implement various development activities such as health, education and economic uplifting of poor people parallel with government. Many aspects of the poverty alleviation and social inequality are related with the inclusive development policy. Equal distribution of land, increase opportunities in the rural areas, and provide income generation activities among the rural poor are highly prioritized areas. In this case, the practice of democratic values of the government is more essential.

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POTENSI KONFLIK SOSIAL DI PERUMAHAN PERMATA HIJAU KEC. RANCAEKEK KABUPATEN BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Kondisi masyarakat selalu bergerak dinamis dan mengalami perubahan. Seiring perkembangan pembangunan, selalu diikuti dengan perubahan sosial dalam struktur kehidupan masyarakat. Perubahan sosial tersebut merupakan proses dinamika sosial yang terjadi pada masyarakat. Dinamika sosial juga merupakan cerminan perilaku dari warga masyarakat di lingkungan tersebut. Manakala proses dinamika tidak terkelola dengan baik, maka konflik dapat terjadi di lingkungan warga masyarakat tersebut. Seiring perkembangan pembangunan, salah satu perumahan di Kabupaten Bandung, diantaranya adalah Perumahan Permata Hijau Rancaekek. Pada awal pembangunan yang dilakukan oleh developer swasta tahun 1984 diperuntukan bagi Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR). Seiring dengan berjalannya waktu, sebagian besar rumah di Perumahan Permata Hijau saat ini telah direnovasi baik dari segi ukuran, jumlah lantai, ruangan di dalam rumah dan model rumah. Status kepemilikan rumah di perumahan ini hampir 85% telah menjadi hak milik pribadi. Selain itu, sebagian besar rumah di perumahan ini saat ini juga telah berpindah kepemilikan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian campuran (Mix Method) antara kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan model Concurrent Triangulation Strategy. Bersandar pada Creswell, model ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif secara bersama-sama, baik dalam pengumpulan data maupun analisisnya, kemudian membandingkan data yang diperoleh. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam pengumpulan data dan analisis data. Untuk metode kuantitatif digunakan sampel sebesar 75 KK dari populasi sebesar 753 KK. Penelitian ini menemukan sebuah realita bahwa perselisihan yang menimbulkan konflik di perumahan ini prosentase-nya kecil. Bahwa pola interaksi sosial yang terjadi di warga perumahan ini menjadi daya dorong kuat untuk memunculkan keharmonisan dalam kehidupan bertetangga. Namun semakin banyaknya rumah yang telah alih status kepemilikan menjadi persoalan dalam pola interaksi yang berubah. Potensi konflik muncul manakala adanya perubahan dari pemilik baru yang mereka bandingkan dengan pemilik sebelumnya. Terutama karena perumahan ini telah berdiri sejak lama dan peluang alih kepemilikan kecenderungannya semakin tinggi.

Kata Kunci : *konflik sosial, potensi konflik, ikatan hubungan ketetangga (neighborhood bonding)*

Pendahuluan

Maslow (1987) dalam Sastra dan Marlina (2006) menyatakan bahwa hierarki kebutuhan manusia terhadap pemenuhan hunian yang terdiri dari: survival needs, safety and security needs, affiliation needs, esteem needs, cognitive and aesthetic needs. Setelah kebutuhan jasmani manusia terpenuhi, maka tempat berlindung atau rumah menjadi kebutuhan yang dipenuhi manusia sebagai motivasi pengembangan diri ke arah kehidupan yang lebih baik.

Selain itu, keinginan manusia untuk selalu berkumpul dan berkelompok, adalah sifat dasar manusia atau dikenal dengan istilah *zoon politicon*. Pola kehidupan manusia juga bersifat dinamis (Rochmadi, 2012) dan menjadi ancaman bagi masyarakat yang lama (Hendri dkk, 2013). Kehidupan berkelompok manusia dilatarbelakangi oleh kondisi keterbatasan kemampuan yang dimiliki untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya, disisi lain kebutuhan hidup manusia selalu berubah dan berkembang, serta akal pikiran yang dimiliki menjadikan selalu terjadi proses belajar pada diri manusia. Oleh karena itu, pola kehidupan berkelompok manusia bersifat dinamis. Sementara konsekuensi pembangunan yang menimbulkan dinamika, membawa resiko atas terbentuknya masyarakat baru yang dipersepsikan ancaman bagi stabilitas masyarakat lama.

Perpaduan dinamika individu dalam bermasyarakat selalu terjadi ketika individu di satu sisi membutuhkan kualitas hidup dalam memiliki rumah dan di sisi lain adanya kebutuhan untuk selalu dapat hidup bermasyarakat. Oleh karenanya, sebagai makhluk sosial manusia memerlukan kehadiran orang lain untuk menjalani kehidupan bersama. Kehidupan bersama ini dapat berupa kehidupan keluarga, kehidupan bertetangga, maupun kehidupan bermasyarakat. Inti dari kehidupan bersama orang lain adalah interaksi sosial. Oleh karena itu, interaksi sosial juga merupakan salah satu kebutuhan dasar manusia yang harus dipenuhi.

Namun, seiring perkembangan pembangunan, selalu diikuti dengan perubahan sosial dalam struktur kehidupan masyarakat. Perubahan sosial tersebut merupakan proses dinamika sosial yang terjadi pada masyarakat. Dinamika sosial terjadi karena adanya perubahan struktur dan fungsi dalam masyarakat (Davis, 1960). Manakala proses dinamika tidak terkelola dengan baik, maka akan mengancam proses interaksi sosial yang terjadi yang mengakibatkan konflik di lingkungan warga masyarakat tersebut.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Perumahan Permata Hijau Rancaekek terletak di Desa Jelegong Kecamatan Rancaekek Kabupaten Bandung. Namun, seiring dengan berjalannya

waktu sebagian besar rumah di Perumahan Permata Hijau saat ini telah direnovasi baik dari segi ukuran, jumlah lantai, ruangan di dalam rumah dan model rumah. Status kepemilikan rumah di perumahan ini hampir 85% telah menjadi hak milik pribadi. Selain itu, sebagian besar rumah di perumahan ini saat ini juga telah berpindah kepemilikan. Potensi konflik muncul manakala adanya perubahan dari pemilik baru yang mereka bandingkan dengan pemilik sebelumnya. Terutama karena perumahan ini telah berdiri sejak lama dan peluang alih kepemilikan kecenderungannya semakin tinggi.

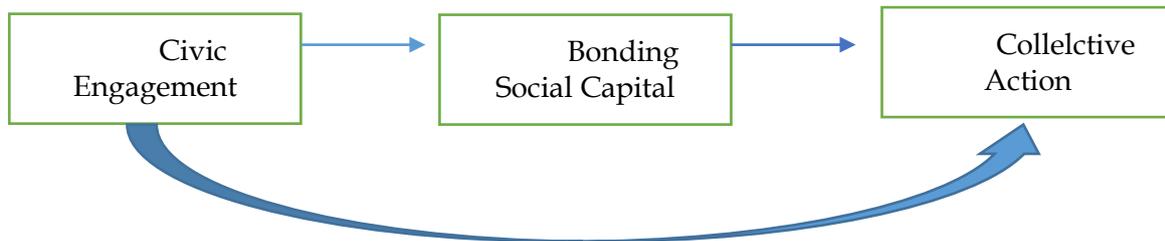
Konflik menurut *Ritzer* (1992) ide pokok dalam teori konflik pada intinya dapat terbagi menjadi tiga pikiran besar : *Pertama*, bahwa masyarakat selalu berada dalam proses perubahan yang ditandai dengan adanya pertentangan terus menerus diantara unsur-unsurnya. *Kedua*, setiap elemen akan memberikan sumbangan pada disintegrasi sosial, *Ketiga*, keteraturan yang terdapat dalam masyarakat itu hanyalah disebabkan oleh adanya tekanan atau pemaksaan kekuasaan dari atas oleh golongan yang berkuasa. Demikian juga dengan situasi potensi konflik yang dimungkinkan terjadi di Perumahan Permata Hijau yang terletak dalam lingkungan sub-urban yang bergeser ke lingkungan urban. Secara geografis lokasi perumahan ini berada di jalan utama jalur Selatan menuju Timur Pulau Jawa, di Jalan Raya Rancaekek. Merupakan kawasan strategis dan memiliki nilai ekonomis serta perkembangan pembangunan yang pesat.

Galtung (2003:439) menyatakan bahwa kekerasan adalah perampasan kebutuhan; perampasan kebutuhan adalah suatu hal yang serius; salah satu reaksinya adalah kekerasan langsung. Kemudian tindakan kekerasan itu dapat dilakukan secara langsung (kekerasan langsung), dapat juga tidak langsung, yakni melalui proses struktural (kekerasan struktural) dan kultural (kekerasan kultural). Kausal utama kekerasan ialah dari kekerasan kebudayaan yang melalui kekerasan struktural menuju pada kekerasan langsung.

Fukuyama (2002: xii) mengungkap tiga unsur utama dalam modal sosial adalah *trust* (kepercayaan), *reciprocal* (timbal balik), dan interaksi sosial. Maka *Collins*⁵ (2013) dalam hasil disertasinya menemukan bahwa di lingkungan homogen misalnya, membangun masyarakat berfokus pada dukungan ikatan modal sosial. Sedangkan dalam lingkungan ketetangaan yang heterogen, berfokus pada memberikan kesempatan untuk menciptakan terlibat secara penuh bagi seluruh warganya. Ia menggambarannya sebagai berikut:

⁵ Collins, Charles. 2013. Dissertation. The Neighborhood As A Social Structure For Collective Action: The Role Of Bonding Social Capital, Civic Engagement, And Neighborhood Racial Homogeneity. Michigan State University.

Gambar 1. Conceptual Model⁶



(sumber : diadopsi dari Collins (2013); *Efek Mediasi Dari Ikatan Modal Sosial Pada Hubungan Antara Keterlibatan Warga Negara Dan Tindakan Kolektif Di Lingkungan Perkotaan*)

Ikatan hubungan ketetanggaan (*neighborhood bonding*) ini seiring dengan penyataan Brisson and Usher⁷ (2005) :

One explanation for how neighborhood residents can effect change is offered by the emerging theoretical work on social capital. Social capital is the network of trusting relationships that exist in a community that creates benefits for community members. A central element of social capital theory is the basic idea that people invest in social relationships with the expectation of some return.

Kekuatan ikatan hubungan ketetanggaan adalah sebagai hasil dari adanya kekuatan modal sosial yang dibangunnya. Semakin kuat modal sosial yang dirasakan oleh seluruh warga dilingkungannya, maka akan menciptakan hubungan ketetanggaan yang semakin baik.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, Perumahan Permata Hijau yang berdiri sejak tahun 1984, sebagai salah satu perumahan yang cukup lama berdiri, tentu memiliki dinamika yang beragam dalam perkembangan masyarakatnya. Peluang potensi konflik dapat terjadi melalui celah apapun, terutama ketika melihat perkembangan kota di sekitarnya yang semakin berkembang pesat. Pertanyaannya adalah bagaimanakah hubungan ketetanggaan yang ada di Perumahan Permata Hijau dan apakah potensi pemicu masalah di Perumahan Permata Hijau? Pertanyaan inilah yang akan diungkap dalam artikel penelitian ini.

Metode Penelitian

Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mengkaji Potensi Konflik Sosial di Perumahan Permata Hijau Kec. Rancaekek Kab Bandung. Dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat

⁶ ibid

⁷ Brisson and Usher. *Bonding Social Capital In Low-Income Neighborhoods*. Family Relation. 54th (December 2005). USA. Copyright 2005 by National Council on Family Relations

terumuskan model penanganan konflik sosial di kompleks perumahan, khususnya di perumahan bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah yang type rumahnya adalah type rumah kecil. Rumusan model tersebut diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu rujukan dalam pembangunan perumahan tipe kecil bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian campuran (Mix Method) antara kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan model *Concurrent Triangulation Strategy*. Bersandar pada Creswell, model ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif secara bersama-sama, baik dalam pengumpulan data maupun analisisnya, kemudian membandingkan data yang diperoleh.

Teknik penelitian yang digunakan, khususnya dalam menerapkan metode penelitian kuantitatif adalah teknik survey. Unit penelitian ini adalah keluarga. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah keluarga yang rumah awalnya termasuk tipe 27 ke bawah, yaitu 753 rumah, Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian survey ini sebesar 75 keluarga penghuni perumahan Permata Hijau tipe 27 ke bawah yang dipilih secara sistematis random sampling. Karena rumah-rumah tipe 27 ke bawah ini berada di 7 blok, maka pada setiap blok diambil 10-11 rumah. Respondennya adalah kepala keluarga. Untuk metode kualitatif, khususnya dalam pengumpulan datanya, digunakan informan yang dipilih secara purposive. Pertimbangan utama yang dijadikan acuan pemilihan informan adalah pengetahuan terhadap kehidupan sosial di perumahan ini dari awal didirikan hingga saat penelitian ini dilaksanakan. Adapun informan yang dipilih adalah Ketua RW, Ketua RT, Penghuni yang sudah bermukim sejak awal dan pihak developer.

Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara. Untuk metode penelitian kuantitatif digunakan teknik wawancara terstruktur dengan menggunakan kuesioner sebagai alat pengumpul data yang pokok dari unit analisis. Untuk metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan teknik wawancara mendalam dengan menggunakan pedoman wawancara.

Gambaran Umum Perumahan Permata Hijau Kec. Rancaekek Kab. Bandung

Perumahan Permata Hijau Rancaekek terletak di Desa Jelegong Kecamatan Rancaekek Kabupaten Bandung. Perumahan ini terbagi menjadi 6 RW yaitu RW 15 sampai RW 20. Perumahan ini merupakan perumahan yang dibangun oleh developer swasta. Developer perumahan yang membangun Perumahan Permata Hijau Rancaekek yaitu PT Margahayu

Devindo. Perumahan ini mulai dibangun pada tahun 1984. Ketika pertama kali dibangun Perumahan Permata Hijau diperuntukkan untuk Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR), sehingga sebagian besar rumah yang ada di perumahan ini tergolong kategori Rumah Sangat Sederhana (RSS). Namun, secara khusus untuk rumah-rumah yang berada di Blok A diperuntukkan bagi pejabat-pejabat ABRI dan PNS. Hal ini terlihat dari ukuran type rumah di Blok A yang termasuk kategori rumah type besar. Terkait type rumah di Perumahan Permata Hijau terdapat enam type rumah, mulai dari rumah type 21, 27, 36, 45, 54, 72.

Saat ini, sebagian besar rumah di perumahan ini status kepemilikannya adalah hak milik. Serta banyak juga yang telah berpindah kepemilikan baik ke tangan kedua, tangan ketiga, bahkan sampai tangan ke empat. Kondisi warga penghuni Perumahan Permata Hijau pun saat ini sudah berkembang baik dari segi ekonomi, pendidikan dan segi kehidupan lainnya. Sedangkan dalam segi pendidikan, rata-rata yang dulunya tingkat pendidikan masyarakat hanya sampai jenjang SMP/SMA, saat ini banyak pula warga yang telah mengenyam bangku perguruan tinggi.

Perumahan Permata Hijau terbagi menjadi 6 Rukun Warga. Sedangkan jumlah Rukun Tetangga di Perumahan ini yaitu sebanyak 29 Rukun Tetangga. Jumlah penduduk di Perumahan Permata Hijau yaitu sebanyak 3.586 jiwa yang terdiri dari 1.716 jiwa penduduk laki-laki dan 1.870 jiwa penduduk perempuan

Dari jumlah penduduk tersebut, karakteristik penduduk berdasarkan etnik di Perumahan Permata Hijau sebagian besar berasal dari etnik Sunda dan Jawa. Namun, beberapa tahun terakhir mulai berdatangan penduduk yang berasal dari etnik Batak. Bahasa pengantar sehari-hari yang digunakan oleh penduduk yaitu Bahasa Indonesia, Sunda dan Jawa. Sedangkan karakteristik penduduk berdasarkan agama, mayoritas penduduk Perumahan Permata Hijau menganut agama Islam, sebagian kecil lainnya beragama Kristen, baik Kristen Protestan maupun Kristen Katolik. Dari segi pekerjaan, warga penghuni Perumahan Permata Hijau memiliki jenis pekerjaan yang sangat beragam mulai dari PNS, pegawai swasta, pensiunan dan wiraswasta (warung, meubeul, angkot, rental mobil, dokter, bidan, bengkel, service elektronik, tukang jahit, tukang las, batu akik, warung nasi, PKL, tukang cukur, laundry, notaris, guru, pelajar, mahasiswa, wartawan, pegawai pabrik, dll).

Hubungan Ketetanggaan di Perumahan Permata Hijau Kec. Rancaekek Kab. Bandung

Seperti disampaikan diawal bahwa ikatan hubungan ketetanggaan berawal dari adanya kekuatan dalam modal sosial, maka melihat hubungan keketanggaan dapat dilihat dari modal sosial yaitu dari aspek Kepercayaan, Hubungan Timbal Balik, dan Interaksi sosial yang terjadi di Perumahan Permata Hijau ini.

Jika melihat interaksi sosial berdasarkan kunjungan antar tetangga, warga Perumahan Permata hijau memiliki kekuatan saling berkunjung yang sangat baik. Sejumlah 99 % menyatakan pernah melakukan kunjungan. Kunjungan tersebut biasa dilakukan oleh kaum ibu-ibu sejumlah 25%, sedangkan bapak-bapak sejumlah 16%. Ini menunjukkan bahwa fungsi domestik kaum ibu dalam berbagai aktifitas kesehariannya, melibatkan pihak lain. Mereka saling berkunjung dengan berbagai alasan. Baik sekedar mengobrol biasa (59%) maupun urusan lainnya. Bagi mereka kedekatan antar tetangga adalah hal yang biasa terjadi karena di kalangan mereka ada pepatah yang mengatakan bahwa "*dulur paling deukeut mah tatangga, aya naon-naon pasti ka tatangga*". Ini ungkapan mereka untuk menunjukkan bahwa tetangga adalah saudara terdekat, jika ada apa-apa atau ada masalah, maka pertolongan pertamanya adalah tetangga.

Sementara jika melihat intensitas kunjungan untuk bertamu, terdapat lebih dari 4 kali berkunjung sebesar 36 % dan anatar 1-2 kali sejumlah 37%. Berbagai alasan disampaikan oleh mereka untuk bertamu. Jika melihat aspek modal sosial, aspek resiprokal berjalan dengan baik antar mereka. Karena bentuk memberi, saling menerima dan saling membantu yang dapat muncul dari interaksi sosial (Soetomo, 2006: 87). Berkunjung buat mereka adalah sebuah wujud perhatian, atau bahasa mereka adalah *nyaah ka tatanggi, nyaah ka dulur deukeut* (sayang ke tangga adalah wujud kasih sayang ke saudara terdekat).

Perilaku saling mengunjungi juga diikuti oleh anak-anak mereka. Karena 83% anak-anak dari warga Perumahan Permata Hijau pernah melakukan kunjungan antar tetangga. Sebagaimana kenyamanan mereka untuk tujuan bermain, lokasi tempat yang biasa mereka gunakan adalah di teras rumah tetangga tersebut dengan jumlah prosentase 45 %. Untuk anak-anak mereka yang sudah merasa dekat, bahkan sudah dianggap bagian dari anggota keluarga mereka area kunjungannya adalah di ruang keluarga yang bergabung dengan ruang tamu dan ruang makan sejumlah 17%. Alasan kecilnya rumah yang memaksa mereka menerima anak-anak tetangga bermain di ruang tersebut bukan alasan utama. Mereka terbiasa melakukan hal itu karena antar satu tetangga dengan tetangga yang lainnya

sudah saling mempercayai untuk menitipkan anak-anak mereka untuk bermain bahkan memberi makan anak-anak tersebut. Faktor Trust (kepercayaan) muncul karena ada rasa nyaman dan aman antar sesama warga. *Trust* (kepercayaan) dapat mendorong seseorang untuk bekerjasama dengan orang lain untuk memunculkan aktivitas ataupun tindakan bersama yang produktif. *Trust* merupakan produk dari norma-norma sosial cooperation yang sangat penting yang kemudian menunculkan modal sosial. Fukuyama (2002), menyebutkan *trust* sebagai harapan-harapan terhadap keteraturan, kejujuran, perilaku kooperatif yang muncul dari dalam sebuah komunitas yang didasarkan pada norma-norma yang dianut bersama anggota komunitas-komunitas itu.

Berbeda halnya jika kunjungan tersebut dilakukan oleh Ibu atau Bapak, sebanyak 56% area berkunjung mereka adalah di teras rumah. Karena bagi mereka kedekatan tidaklah diartikan bebas sepenuhnya, mereka tetap saling menjaga ruang privacy masing-masing. Hal menarik lainnya adalah saat mereka berkunjung ke tetangga, mereka merasa nyaman jika berkunjung ke tetangga secara bersama-sama (sekaligus). Sejumlah 55% dari mereka pernah melakukan kunjungan secara bersama-sama. Dengan area lokasi kunjungan sejumlah 27% di teras, selebihnya tersebar di beberapa pilihan area, baik di jalan, di ruang tamu, dan lain-lain. Ini terjadi karena seringkali mereka melakukan interaksi saat suasana santai atau sepulang kerja yang memungkinkan saling bertemu dan mengobrol.

Namun terdapat 45% dari warga yang menyatakan belum pernah melakukan aktifitas ngobrol dengan warga lain secara bersama-sama (sekaligus). Karena didominasi perasaan kesungkapan untuk mengikuti obrolan mereka. Menurut salah satu Ketua RT setempat biasanya yang jarang berinteraksi adalah para pendatang baru yang mengontrak secara bulanan di perumahan tersebut. *Mereka rata-rata cuek sama tetangga teh. jadi kebanyakan mereka yang ngontrak bulanan teh para pegawai pabrik itu.*

Untuk topik yang dibicarakan atau diobrolkan saat berkumpul bersama para tetangga, sebagian besar menunjukan pada pilihan ngobrol biasa tanpa harus ada agenda yang memberatkan mereka sejumlah 26%. Karena bagi mereka, berkumpul bersama tetangga adalah bagian dari pelepas kepenatan dari pekerjaan mereka. Moment kumpul itu biasa dilakukan saat pulang kerja atau sore hari dan sebagai media silaturahmi untuk mempererat interaksi sosial mereka.

Warga berkumpul dan melakukan aktifitas mengobrol tentu memiliki tujuan seperti yang diungkap oleh Soetomo (2006). Unsur yang selanjutnya yakni interaksi sosial. Interaksi yang semakin meluas akan menjadi semacam jaringan sosial yang lebih memungkinkan

semakin meluasnya lingkup kepercayaan dan lingkup hubungan timbal balik. Demikian juga tujuan dari para warga interaksi sosial yang mereka bangun bisa jadi menghasilkan kohesi sosial yang dapat menjadi modal dalam membangun jaringan sosial antar mereka. Proses interaksi sosial yang cukup lama, memungkinkan mereka sudah tidak memiliki sekat penghalang atau jarak psikologis (*psychological island*) yang membuat mereka merasa sudah menjadi bagian dari kehidupan masing-masing warga.

Potensi Konflik Sosial di Perumahan Permata Hijau Kec. Rancaekek Kab. Bandung

Meski dalam paparan interaksi sosial yang terjadi di warga Perumahan Permata Hijau nampak berjalan baik, namun perlu pula dikaji terkait peristiwa konflik yang ada di perumahan tersebut, karena tidak ada masyarakat yang tidak mengalami konflik dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, karena itulah proses dinamika sosial..

Hasil penelitian di Perumahan Permata Hijau terkait dengan pernah tidaknya berselisih paham menunjukkan 88% mengaku Belum Pernah, sisanya menyatakan Pernah berselisih paham. Ini membuktikan bahwa meski dominan belum pernah berselisih paham, namun masih ada beberapa warga yang merasa pernah berselisih paham. Salah satu ketua RT mengungkapkan walaupun terjadi biasanya masalah pribadi dan tidak dibesar-besarkan lagi, tidak sampai menjadi konflik kelompok.

Berikutnya ketika ditanyakan terkait dengan pemicu perselisihannya cenderung mereka tidak mengungkapkan secara jelas (tidak menjawab), Hanya terdapat 5% yang menyatakan karena masalah anak-anak. Ini sesuai dengan yang disampaikan oleh Sekretaris Desa bahwa walaupun terjadi biasanya "*clash*" antar tetangga dan "*clash*" antar keluarga. Tapi tidak menjadi masalah besar. Karena semua warga sudah merasa seperti saudara. Walaupun dikatakan paling sering biasanya perselisihan antar anak-anak. Namun biasanya mereka akan damai dengan sendirinya. Meski sesekali ada orang tua yang turut campur dengan pertengkaran anak-anak mereka, biasanya dilakukan oleh para ibu muda. Ketika anaknya berselisih paham, ibu tersebut akan mendatangi orang tua anaknya dan timbulah perselisihan.

Karena perselisihan yang terjadi umumnya tidaklah diperbesar, maka pihak yang dilibatkan pun kecenderungan pilihannya adalah 9% memilih Hanya yang Terlibat Saja. Sisanya adalah 1% Melibatkan Ketua RT/RW, 1% Melibatkan Suami Istri. Ini membuktikan bahwa pada dasarnya semua warga tidak ingin setiap perselisihan yang

terjadi melibatkan banyak pihak. Sebisa mungkin masalah diselesaikan sesegera mungkin agar tidak menjadi besar.

Sementara pada bagian keterlibatan pihak kepolisian dalam penyelesaian masalah, hanya 1% yang menyatakan adanya keterlibatan pihak kepolisian, Sisanya sejumlah 11% menyatakan belum pernah melibatkan pihak kepolisian. Dan 88% lainnya tidak menjawab. Bagi mereka penyelesaian masalah bisa di musyawarahkan tanpa banyak melibatkan pihak lain. *Ya masyarakat mah sekarang ngga terlalu liat tokoh kalau dalam penentuan keputusan, yang penting mah musyarawah, mufakat aja udah cukup.* Itu yang menjadi alasan mereka yang bertujuan agar masalah tidak menjadi besar.

Meski diakui oleh mereka perselisihan jarang terjadi, namun pada bagian pernah tidak nya melihat perselisihan antar tetangga, 80 % menyatakan pernah melihat. Jika dilihat dari intensitas perselisihan yang mereka lihat dalam kurun waktu satu tahun terakhir, terungkap hanya 17% yang menyatakan 1-2 kali. Ini menunjukkan bahwa warga Perumahan Permata Hijau, memiliki ikatan relasi sosial yang baik antar tetangganya.

Ketika pertanyaan terkait dengan perselisihan antar remaja di perumahan ini, 72% menyatakan belum pernah melihat/mengetahuinya. Sedangkan 3% menyatakan pernah melihat/mengetahuinya . Dengan kurun waktu 1 tahun terakhir terjadi 1-2 kali sejumlah 3% dan lebih dari 4 kali sejumlah 1%. Salah satu Ketua RW menuturkan:

Rata-rata mah remaja disini masih punya rem untuk membatasi diri dalam melakukan kegiatan negatif. Walaupun ada satu dua orang yang nakal lah ya gitu, tapi meskipun nakal di masih punya rasa malu tidak terbuka.

Justru hal yang meresahkan dilakukan oleh salah satu remaja yang tinggal di rumah kontrakan. Mereka mabuk dan menimbulkan keresahan masyarakat, yang pada akhirnya pihak RW melakukan langkah pengusiran kepada mereka.

Jika melihat dari data kuantitatif yang ada dalam penelitian ini terlihat menunjukkan situasi yang relatif aman dan normal. Namun beberapa potensi konflik terungkap manakala diperoleh dari hasil interview dengan beberapa tokoh masyarakat. Seperti temuan terkait dengan potensi konflik yang terjadi di lingkungan Perumahan Permata Hijau:

Istilah penduduk pribumi, penduduk asli, , dan pendatang

Istilah penduduk pribumi ditujukan bagi mereka yang tinggal disekitar lingkungan Perumahan Pemata Hijau, tetapi mereka tidak tinggal di perumahan. Letak Perumahan ini berada di kawasan Desa Jelegong dan besebelahan dengan Desa Cipasir Kecamatan

Rancaekek, penduduk desa tersebut menjadikan perumahan sebagai akses menuju desa tempat tinggal mereka. Mereka menyebutnya penduduk asli. Istilah penduduk asli ditujukan bagi para warga yang telah menetap sekitar 30 tahun. Mereka yang telah mengalami situasi dari awal pembangunan hingga sekarang banyak terjadi perubahan. Bisa jadi diantara mereka adalah anak-anak dari orang tua pemilik rumah sebelumnya. Mereka tetap akan menyatakan diri sebagai penduduk asli karena peraturan dengan orang tua mereka yang tinggal di perumahan ini. Istilah Pendatang adalah para warga yang menetap dan baru memiliki atau membeli rumah di perumahan tersebut kurang dari 5 tahun atau para pengontrak bulanan. Meski ini juga menjadi rancu dalam realitanya, karena banyak diantara para pengontrak yang sudah mengontrak hingga belasan tahun, mereka tetap mengaku diri sebagai penduduk asli.

Ucapan-ucapan tersebut terkadang bagi sebagian warga menyinggung perasaannya seakan menjadi pembeda status di kehidupan bermasyarakat.

a. Masalah keagamaan

Beberapa kasus keagamaan pernah terjadi di lingkungan Perumahan Permata Hijau. Kasus yang mencuat dalam penuturan para tokoh tersebut adalah adanya terjadinya perselisihan paham antar umat Islam atas keyakinan masing-masing. Berawal dari Shalat Tarawih, ada beberapa warga yang meyakini sholat tarawih yang benar adalah 23 rakaat, sementara beberapa warga lain menanggapi Shalat Tarawih yang benar adalah 11 rakaat. Peristiwa tersebut terjadi 10 (sepuluh tahun) yang lalu di Mesjid Al -Muhajirin yang menampung semua aliran. Namun ketika perselisihan semakin keras. Mejid Besar At-Taqwa mencoba menengahinya dengan memberi solusi kegiatan sholat Tarawih dimulai 11 rakaat dan berikutnya diteruskan dengan sholat 23 rakaat bagi warga yang meyakini. Namun solusi tersebut belum menyelesaikan masalah, yang berakhir pada berpindahnya satu aliran keyakinan tersebut ke mesjid yang berbeda.

Kasus berikutnya diantaranya adalah ketika ada warga dari suku Batak beragama Kristen yang melakukan peribadatan. Alih-alih ijin bangunannya untuk pembuatan gudang ternyata digunakan oleh mereka untuk beribadat. Warga merasa kegiatan mereka tanpa seijin aparat setempat, hingga didatangi oleh komunitas Front Pembela Islam (FPI). Namun peristiwa-peristiwa tersebut tidak sampai menjadi besar dan meluas, semua diselesaikan secara kekeluargaan.

b. Masalah etnik

Sebagian besar penduduk di perumahan ini adalah suku Sunda dan Jawa, hanya sedikit saja yang berlainan suku, yaitu, Padang, Aceh, dan Batak. Meski sekedar ledakan candaan saja, namun hal itu membangkitkan pada pemahaman stereotype dari suku-suku tersebut. Misal, *Jawa Kowek*, *Padang Karet*, dan lain-lain. Hal yang dirasa menjadi potensi meruncing pada konflik diantaranya ada pemikiran dari para tokoh masyarakat tentang persepsi mereka adanya upaya 'invasi' suku Batak yang terkesan membeli rumah sebagai investasi mereka. Karena setiap ada rumah yang akan dijual, biasanya pembelinya orang Batak.

c. Masalah Pemakaman

Pada saat awal pembangunan Perumahan Permata Hijau, fasilitas pemakaman bagi warga perumahan tidak disiapkan. Ketika ada warga yang meninggal dunia, mereka memakamkannya di pemakaman milik masyarakat sekitar perumahan di Desa Jelegong. Seiring dengan waktu banyak warga Perumahan yang memakamkannya di pemakaman tersebut, akhirnya menimbulkan konflik antara penduduk pribumi dan penduduk perumahan. Karena penduduk pribumi beranggapan bahwa tanah pemakaman tersebut adalah tanah waqaf yang diperuntukkan bagi warga desa bukan untuk warga perumahan. Konflik terselesaikan dengan solusi warga perumahan membeli sebidang tanah untuk pemakaman warga perumahan hasil dari iuran warga atau sumbangan Rp 100.000,- per umpi yang dilakukan selama 10 bulan. Hanya saja masih menyisakan persoalan terhadap warga yang sudah terlanjur memakamkan anggota keluarganya di pemakaman milik desa.

d. Masalah interaksi sosial bagi pendatang baru dan pemilik rumah baru

Seiring dengan berjalannya waktu, beberapa rumah telah berpindah tangan bahkan sampai tangan ke empat. Beberapa persoalan muncul diantaranya, karena pemilik rumah baru dianggap tidak mau beradaptasi dengan warga lainnya. Beberapa dipandang oleh warga terlalu eksklusif. Karena terdapat beberapa blok di perumahan ini yang awal berdirinya di huni oleh para pejabat daerah. Sehingga walaupun mereka hadir saat rapat sering kali mendominasi pembicaraan mereka. Meskipun sebagian besar rumah mereka sudah dipindahtangankan, persepsi warga atas blok-blok tersebut akan eksklusifitasnya masih dirasakan. Bahkan para pemilik baru di blok tersebut, lebih tidak memiliki waktu untuk bertemu dengan warga lainnya. Sehingga di mata warga dan tokoh masyarakat blok tersebut hanya cukup tahu hasil rapat dan besaran dana yang dibutuhkan. Hingga akhirnya blok tersebut seolah menjadi 'leader', sebagai indikator untuk menarik besaran dana atau iuran bagi warga lainnya.

Demikian juga keluhan warga atas pendatang baru yang mengontrak rumah. Mereka mengkategorisasikannya menjadi dua kategori, yaitu warga kelas dua dan warga kelas tiga. Warga kelas dua adalah para pengontrak yang sudah lama tinggal dengan kurun waktu lebih dari lima tahun dan sudah bisa membaur dengan warga setempat. Warga kelas tiga adalah para pengontrak yang tinggal dalam hitungan bulan karena mereka mengontrak bulanan di rumah warga setempat yang menyediakan jasa kontrakan. Biasanya dihuni oleh para pegawai pabrik yang masih berusia muda. Kendala muncul, karena seringkali warga kelas tiga ini sulit untuk diajak berkomunikasi dan bahkan dicap oleh para warga sebagai pembuat onar, karena kasus perselisihan antar remaja dipicu oleh mereka.

Pembahasan

Munculnya konflik bisa terjadi sebagai akibat pola interaksi antar manusia di lingkungannya. Manakala interaksi antar manusia terjadi, maka didalamnya akan muncul dinamika kehidupan antar manusia dengan manusia lainnya. Pada akhirnya manusia baik individu, keluarga, kelompok, komunitas, maupun masyarakat, dapat membentuk pola kompromi atas dinamika yang terjadi di dalamnya.

Jika melihat dari penelitian yang ada di Perumahan Permata Hijau, nampak bahwa perselisihan yang ada cenderung bukan perselisihan yang bersifat massal. Bahkan dapat dikatakan tidak ada konflik besar yang terjadi di lokasi tersebut. Kalaupun ada, masih bersifat masalah-masalah pribadi yang dapat diselesaikan secara pribadi pula tanpa ada pelibatan pihak luar. Dahrendorf (1959) konflik dan konsensus sebagai bagian dari dua sisi mata uang yang ada dalam kehidupan. Namun demikian apabila konflik tersebut dibiarkan dan tidak dikelola dengan seksama, maka yang terjadi adalah kerugian bagi kehidupan masyarakat, karena akan menimbulkan banyak korban baik harta atau nyawa serta tata kehidupan sosial yang tidak aman dan tidak sehat. Artinya hal yang harus diwaspadai adalah ketika warga masyarakat merasa nyaman dengan pola resolusi penanganannya secara pribadi, apakah masalah sebenarnya tuntas secara utuh?

Karena bisa jadi pola perilaku bisa berubah, semisal peristiwa penanganan masalah anak yang cukup diselesaikan antar anak, ternyata beberapa kasus penanganan anak yang dilakukan pasangan orang tua muda yang cenderung melibatkan diri dalam penyelesaiannya. Hal itu diakui oleh mereka yang telah berusia lanjut, karena di masa dulu tidak seperti itu, anak akan damai dengan sendirinya. Secara faktual bisa jadi tidak semua

pasangan muda melakukan tindakan pelibatan diri dengan masalah anak, ada juga yang memahami sebagai dinamika bermain anak-anak mereka. Hanya saja perlu diwaspadai pola agresifitas secara makro atas lingkungan sosial anak maupun orang tua. Pemicu umum dari agresi adalah ketika seseorang mengalami suatu kondisi emosi tertentu, yang biasanya terlihat adalah emosi marah. Kemarahan dapat membuat seseorang kehilangan kontrol diri dan berperilaku agresif (Sarwono dan Meinarno, 2009).

Fakta lain yang terungkap di dalam penelitian ini ternyata beberapa letupan-letupan konflik pernah terjadi. Diantaranya terkait isu istilah status kependudukan, agama, etnis, pola interaksi pemiliki rumah baru dan pendatang baru. Hal ini wajar terjadi sebagai proses dinamika sosial dalam masyarakat. Karena konflik itu sendiri merupakan gejala yang melekat di dalam setiap masyarakat (Nasikun, 2001: 16) dan konflik adalah fungsional, yaitu untuk melonggarkan ketegangan serta membuka katup penyelamat konflik Coser (1956).

Secara keseluruhan berbagai konflik yang diakui oleh para tokoh masyarakat tidak meluas dan besar, dapat diselesaikan oleh para warga setempat. Namun kewaspadaan tetap diperhatikan mengingat penyebab konflik bersifat latent dan akan muncul ketika ada pemicu yang membangkitkannya lagi. Jika melihat dari pandangan Costarelli (2006) bahwa konflik antar kelompok (*intergroup*) juga bisa terjadi karena masalah politik, agama, etnik, sejarah dan ekonomi. Kemudian merujuk pada letupan-letupan konflik yang ada di Perumahan ini, beberapa diantaranya adalah sesuai dengan apa disampaikan oleh Costrarelli.

Jika mengacu pada disertasi Collins tentang konsep model tentang lingkungan homogen misalnya, membangun masyarakat berfokus pada dukungan ikatan modal sosial. Sedangkan dalam lingkungan ketetangaan yang heterogen, berfokus pada memberikan kesempatan untuk menciptakan terlibat secara penuh bagi seluruh warganya. Dapat dinyatakan bahwa membangun ikatan hubungan ketetangaan berasal pada modal sosial yang ada di masyarakat sekitarnya, yang pada akhirnya akan menjadi sebuah aksi kolektif yang diyakini bersama menjadi kekhasan pada masyarakat setempat. Meski Collins juga mengungkap ada pembeda antara masyarakat yang heterogen dan homogen. Keduanya memiliki prasyarat yang sama untuk memunculkan pelibatan aktif dalam kehidupan bermasyarakatnya.

Maka, Perumahan Pemata Hijau dengan modal potensi interaksi sosial yang ada saat ini berjalan dengan baik dapat menjadi modal utama dalam meredam konflik sosial yang terjadi. Interaksi sosial ditandai dengan pola interaksi sesuai dengan pepatah mereka "*dulur*

paling deukeut mah tatangga, aya naon-naon pasti ka tatangga". Kemudian ungkapan *nyaah ka tatanggi, nyaah ka dulur deukeut*. Ungkapan tersebut menjadi identitas diri warga yang menunjukkan rasa persaudaraan yang erat. Apapun masalahnya sebaik-baiknya diselesaikan segera dan tidak melibatkan pihak lain. Sehingga ikatan hubungan ketetangaan dapat menjadi solusi untuk membentengi konflik yang terjadi di warga Perumahan Permata Hijau.

Kesimpulan

Ketika melihat tujuan pekerjaan sosial dalam penanganan konflik, maka mengacu pernyataan bahwa Zastrow memandang tujuan kesejahteraan sosial adalah *"Fullfill the social, financial, health, and recretional requirements of all individuals ini a society. Social welfare seeks to enhance the social functioning of all age groups, both rich and poor"* (2010 : 2). Sudah seharusnya konflik dipandang sebagai sebuah masalah dan potensi masalah.

Penelitian ini memfokuskan pada upaya preventif dalam penanganan masalah konflik yang 'dimungkinkan' terjadi di Perumahan Permata Hijau. Meski hasil penelitian menemukan fakta kekuatan interaksi yang baik antar sesama warga, akan tetapi sebagian besar dari warga seolah melupakan peristiwa letupan konflik yang pernah ada di lingkungan mereka. Namun demikian, potensi ikatan hubungan ketetangaan (*neighborhood bonding*) yang ada di dalam kehidupan warga Perumahan Permata Hijau, perlu didukung dan dilestarikan sebagai pemodelan bagi perumahan lainnya.

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CRITICAL MEDIA LITERACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA TO DEMOCRACY COMMUNITY

*(A Sosial Semiotics Analysis On The Viral Broadcast "Bpjs.. Is More Sadistic Than Pajak"
At Tutor Ut Bengkulu Whatshapp Grup)*

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ABSTRACT

Generally, Indonesian people have a culture of existing and happy to share information, accompanied by the development of digital technology so that the circulation of information becomes faster. Nowadays, the social media and chat apps become the very popular media. Unwittingly it creates new problems. The right and wrong information becomes mixed. The role of the media today is very strong, thus making the media an important institution in the democratic system. On account of the fact, media literacy is indispensable in the digital age. Potter emphasizes that media literacy is built from the personal locus, knowledge structure, and skill (Ibid: 15). In this study, the authors assume that the public does not have the critical media literacy capability in criticizing the news on the internet. The purpose of research to invite people to think critically of the news on the internet through the analysis of Viral Most " BPJS.. lebih sadis dr PAJAK" in the Tutor Whatsapp Group of UT Bengkulu. The author uses the social semiotics method M.A.K Halliday (1993), so that the meaning and the existing ideology can be analyzed in depth so that our understanding of the text to be better and critical. Because in this digital era, the spread of hoax into a phenomenon that is easily found in social media so this become the focus of research. The importance of critical media literacy is for the public obtaining the quality information, the ability to analyze, compare, evaluate, and make decisions. The most important thing is the values contained in the media. If people can sort and choose critically these values then the community is more mature in making decisions, which messages should be accepted and rejected. In addition to the quality of information, critical media literacy becomes one of the requirements for the growth of healthy democracy.

Keywords: *Critical Media Literacy, Social Semiotics, Viral News, Democracy*

Introduction

Technological development has an impact on the media literacy development. One of them is new media that is digital or internet. Currently internet is not a rare stuff, moreover, it's been a need in our daily activity accompanied by the presence of the smartphone in the digital era today, the more able to navigate the way of the community communication. Smartphone by its mobile device is able to drive society to access news,

video, blog, and photo. It's reasonable if we are congested by media namely information transparency in which can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Through the ease, in fact, make our society confuse and anxious to seek the truth of information in circulation. These phenomena are mutually related by the ease and low price for society to have the latest technology product in various mobile outlets located in shopping centers

As one of the social scientist, Alfin Toffler pointed out the world change in the third wave, known as "the third wave society" that is the age of technological information and communication. It guides human to praised technology as the primary need and the technological utilization as an obligation to do. Moreover in this globalization era, where the huge amounts of information in the circulation. Therefore it leads to the conflict that refers to hatred, blasphemy among of the community. We need to be aware that mass media today carrying out a message of a particular community, even it's been commercialized and put the users as a consumer regardless of the impact. As the result, it affects the perspectives and behavior pattern of the society toward social reality.

Ideally, mass media as a device to bind the social relationship, unite and establish the relationship with the society further strengthen the national unity. By its ability smartphone is able to connect (interconnectivity) the community in the world and immediately influence the community opinion toward an information. Regardless of the truth of the information, our society is easily liking and sharing the various information. Indeed what the media said is not all true. We need to be aware and carefully sorting the information because of the impact, the society can get the incorrect information. Democracy is identical with the freedom, thus accountability needed. Due to excessive democracy will lead to the high social problem. Today, instant message role, such as Whatsapp become a massive medium of Hoax information.

In the midst of the massive use of technology and communication has led to a new polemic, just the viral issue now is the hoax information spread. The hoax is an issue that spread but has no truths and facts, able to push away a community to the corner. Mass media become a medium for spreading lies, such as bullying, slander, even hatred in the social media network, indeed have a bad impact to another person. Lies become an industry and the community actively participate in spreading the hoax information without thinking the truth of the information. Today, social media has turned as the lies production and the community are trapped inside. The ease of information accessibility carried some impact for us. Started from ignorance, led us to an opinion, till the anxious of the community about the

correct and incorrect information. Not all, but some person still have critical attitude as a means of responding various information in the media

The author thought that the hoax is a serious problem, and it's transaction in the circulation is worrying, if not resolved, it can endanger anybody from the president down to the bottom layer of society. The hoax presence become the stability disturbance of a country, with Hoax, freedom ideology will be abused, therefore the ambushed hoax must be accompanied by all elements of the society, digest any information by thinking critically before spreading an information that we are not sure the truth.

But, seeing the reading ability of Indonesian society that is low, the author thought our society will be overwhelmed. According to Unesco 2012 research, only 1 from 1000 people in Indonesia read a book. Two years later, in 2014, UNESCO noted that the average of Indonesia children only reading 24 pages of the book in a year. It's not surprising if Indonesian literacy, according to Central Connecticut State University in the second lowest from 61 countries one level above Botswana. Ironically, at the same time, Indonesia is one of the tops in internet and media usage. Don't be surprising if junk news, hoax, and fake news, spread well in our society. We are faced with the low fundamental literacy problem, while literacy and media literacy are no longer adequate.

The importance of teaching, studying and having an ability in the media literacy become an important issue and absorbs special attention in the countries of the world today. Trilling and Fadel stated that one of the 21 century skill that should be developed within a child is information media and technology skills include information literacy, where a person is able to access an information effectively and efficiently, evaluate the information critically and competent, use and manage the information accurately and effectively to overcome the problem. The similar thing also stated by Potter, he emphasizes that media literacy built from locus personal and knowledge structure and skill (Ibid:15)

Critical media literacy is very relevant to the real situation that faced by our society today that is flooded by junk information, fake news, hoax along with the increase of information dissemination toward internet and social media. Douglas Kellner and Jeff Share (2006) in his article " Critical Media Literacy is not an option" stated : In the 21 st century, critical media literacy is an obligation to a participated democratic because technology-based information and communication and media culture are fragmented, connected, merged into one (converge), diversified, hegemony, made flat, expanded, and changed the shape of the

world. These changes have changed the way people think and reshape society at the local and global levels".

In the critical media literacy, our society not only studies by using various products of media but also doing an analysis critically about who are the producers and who is the person that obtain benefit from the information. In times when the media is exploited for the benefit of the owner. The critical ability to analyze information media, including those disseminated through social media, linked to issues of injustice that will be the ultimate weapon for our society to sort, filter and test the information that received. Further, our children also can be invited to against the biased and misleading information by making accountable information through writing or making news video and disseminating them through social media. The progress and product of communication technology that is inexpensive are very possible for this kind of experiment. Critical literacy and critical media literacy not only a reaction to counter the junk information, fake information and hoax but also to support deep learning in our society.

One example being the unit analysis from the author in this study is the most viral news in WA chatting group among of UT Bengkulu tutors namely "BPJS..is more sadistic than tax", and certainly connected with the author's contact. This community consisted of UT tutors from various universities and institutions. This forum deliberately created by the admin of UT Bengkulu to share the information about face to face tutorial activities. However since the people involved, a lot of variety and kinds included, it becomes the idea of the author when seeing the most viral post in this group today. Like the author observed there is some person is actively sharing information in the form of text, video, picture and etc. The someone post news form broadcast message that just received. Passionately and proudly, he relays the information that he considered as the most recent, regardless the extent of the truth without checking the stage of the information is transformed into news. From the next group, this term is popular today, even though it's just re-posted it should not be taken lightly by the netizen, unconsciously, violate article 28 paragraph 1 in UU ITE. This law product obviously stated, " Anybody that intentionally or without no right share the fake and mislead news, the treat maximum 6 years prisoning and maximum fine 1 billion". Unfortunately, a lot of highly educated getting involved in the dissemination of Hoax. There must be legal action and socially reconstructed society in using social media.

Interestingly for the author, not all of us can differ which the hoax or not including educators. It's not wrong to say the truth is lost in the circulation, most of us can't

distinguish the hoax or not is a hassle. Through this paper, the author invites all Indonesian society to have media literacy ability and critical media literacy. From this background, the author is interested to raise this research "Critical Media Literacy in Digital Era toward democracy society" with the unit of the analysis the most viral news in WA group namely, "BPJS...more sadistic than tax", it will be analyzed by using social semiotic analysis from MAK Halliday. As the means of big hope of author, we are able to know the meanings of the messages and ideology from the news "BPJS...more sadistic than tax" thus it will be our first step in using the media critically and smartly especially for educators who transfer their knowledge to their students even bigger to the society toward democratic and ethical society.

Statement of the problem: How are signs such as the field of discourse, tenor discourse, and mode discourse in the news "BPJS . More sadistic than TAX" the most viral news in WA group Tutor UT Bengkulu whether the original news or hoax (Using the Social Semiotic Analysis Method MAK Halliday).

The objective of the research: To find the signs such as the field of discourse, tenor discourse, and mode discourse in the news "BPJS More sadistic than TAX" the most viral news in WA group Tutor UT Bengkulu whether the original news or hoax (Using the Social Semiotic Analysis Method MAK Halliday).

Theoretical framework

Media literacy and critical media literacy

Media literacy concept, Hobbs (1996), media literacy is a process of accessibility, analyzing critically message of the media and creating a message by using media tool. Rubin (1998) stated that literacy media is the understanding of the source, communication technology, the code used, and the message produced, selection, interpretation as the impact of the message. The two common components from literacy media definition are the awareness of from any media messages and the critical ability in analyzing and questioning as the means of what is seen, read and watched. (Hobbs, 2001; Silverblatt, 1995; Singer & Singer, 1998).

Critical literacy and critical media literacy are two intersecting fields. If critical literacy is from critical pedagogy perspective, whereas critical media literacy is from media education. Critical literacy raised the text that from the newspaper, television news, film or the information which spread widely in the social media is different from critical media

literacy. Media literacy is very relevant to the real situation faced by our society today that is flooded by junk, fake and hoax information accompanied by the widespread of the information through the internet and social media. Douglass Kellner and Jeff Share (2006) in his paper "Critical media literacy is not an option" states "In the 21 st century, critical media literacy is an obligation to participated democracy because communication technology-based information and media culture are fragmented , connected, merged into one (converge), diversified, hegemony, made flat, expanded, and changed the shape of the world. These changes have changed the way people think and reshape society at the local and global levels

Social Semiotic MAK Halliday

Hamad stated that the purpose of social semiotic application with the using of social semiotic component from MAK Halliday and Ruqiyah Hassan (1993) in content media analysis is to discover the three linked components of social semiotic, field of discourse, tenor of discourse and mode discourse thus the goal is to find out what is used as a media discourse about something that happens in the field. What treated toward a new object? related to the tenor of discourse, then to know the people who are included in the text (such as news, editorial, etc) the traits of people, their position, and their role. In terms of the mode of discourse, to know the part played by the language, how communicators (mass media) use the style of language to describe the field discourse and tenor discourse (the quoted people). For practical purposes, the content contributes the implication.

Hegemony theory

Hegemony theory is one of the most important political theory in the XX century. This theory was proposed by Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937). Through this concept, Gramsci argued that power can be eternal and lasting requires at least two working devices, firstly is working device that able to do violent acts in other words the power need a law enforcement device. This tool usually is done by state institutions such as law, military, police and even prisons. Secondly, working device capable to persuade society and other elements to obey the power through religious, educational, artistic even family life (Heryanto, 1997)

Method

In this research, the author used paradigmatic text analysis with social semiotic and critical paradigm and hegemony theory to the news about "BPJS...more sadistic than the tax. It refers to the discourse analysis process as a method of social research, and in this research, the author used social semiotic theory as the discourse theory, hegemony theory as substantive theory and critical paradigm as discourse analysis method. Then to interpret the perspective of the theory that used in this research. The unit analysis being observed is "BPJS...more sadistic than the tax. The author assumes it has to mean linked to the lies symbol. All data received will be analyzed through following stages :

Categorization and data reduction: Observing news "BPJS...more sadistic than tax" at first. Then recording and collecting data and interaction linked to the topic of the problems. Data serving, data will be analyzed and arranged systematically according to social semiotic map MAK Halliday. Withdrawal conclusion: at this stage, data is interpreted by the author in accordance with the context of the research.

4. Result

In analyzing a text, the goal is to increase the society critical awareness and support the willingness to act and create the better situation. The example of the most viral news in tutors WA group Bengkulu, therefore author interests to make it as the unit analysis in this research :

"BPJS.. lebih sadis dr PAJAK"

INFO UNTUK PESERTA BPJS MANDIRI

1. Sistem pembayaran BPJS mandiri mulai September 2016 1 no virtual account berlaku untuk satu keluarga (sesuai jumlah anggota keluarga yang tertera pada KK)

- Bila ada anggota keluarga menunggak, maka keluarga akan terkena dampaknya.*
- Peserta diwajibkan membayar BPJS, karena tagihan BPJS dan denda tetap berjalan mesti kartu BPJS tidak aktif. Jadi jangan kaget kalau cek tagihan bisa sampai jutaan. Digunakan atau tidak BPJS, tetap wajib bayar.*
- Jumlah bulan tertunggak maksimal 12 (dua belas) bulan.*

- Besar denda paling tinggi Rp.30.000.000,- (tiga puluh juta rupiah).
- Tagihan BPJS akan berhenti jika meninggal dengan SYARAT melaporkan ke BPJS dan melunasi tunggakan jika ada.

2. Perpres RI Nomor 111 Tahun 2013 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 12 Tahun 2013 tentang Jaminan Kesehatan, pasal 6 ayat 1 dinyatakan bahwa, kepesertaan Jaminan Kesehatan BERSIFAT WAJIB dan mencakup seluruh penduduk Indonesia sehingga TIDAK ADA proses penghentian keanggotaan JKN. Peserta HANYA BISA berhenti ketika data kematian atau meninggalnya peserta BPJS dilaporkan dan masuk data base BPJS.

3. Sanksi bagi yang tidak memiliki BPJS tidak akan mendapat layanan publik. Lihat Peraturan Presiden no 86 tahun 2013 pasal 9. Layanan publik di maksud meliputi:

- SIM
- STNK
- Sertifikat tanah
- Paspor
- IMB

Sanksi akan berlaku 1 JANUARI 2018.

Bantulah share postingan ini agar teman dan keluarga kita mengetahui. Terima kasih Hasil analisis dengan semiotika sosial terhadap naskah berita “BPJS.. Lebih Sadis dr PAJAK”, maka di dapatlah hasil sebagai berikut :

Table 1 Result of discourse analysis at news “BPJS..more sadistic than tax” in WA group of tutors UT Bengkulu

Social aspects	Semiotic	Reference in the text	Meaning
1. Discourse Field		1. <i>BPJS independent payment system</i> 2. <i>The amandment of preident regulation number 12 of 2013 on health insurance article 6, paragraph 1</i> 3. <i>Sanction for anybody whom have no BPJS</i>	The difficulty stewardship independentt BPJS in the next year 2018
2. Tenor discourse and the quotations		<i>Find no other tenor discorse in this news except the opinion of the news maker. It is reflected from the direct quotation of the tenor discourse in this news</i>	The news about the difficulty stewardship independentt BPJS is the idea

		of the news maker
3. Mode discourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>"BPJS...more sadistic than tax, the news maker tried to compare 2 institutions, BPJS and tax department</i> - <i>Dont be surprised if your bill up to million</i> - <i>BPJS bill will stop if dies , with the term reporting to BPJS and settling the arrear if any</i> - <i>Health insurance covered all indonesian people in term of Must</i> - <i>Therefore there's no quitting termination process to the JKN membership.</i> - <i>Members can stop if only the death record reported into BPJS database</i> - <i>Sanction for anybody whom have no BPJS will not have public services such as driver license, STNK, land sertificate, pasport and IMB</i> - <i>Share this post to our friend and families to know. Thank you</i> 	The difficulty stewardship of BPJS, news maker indirectly in and joined to one community and influence BPJS member and other society toward an opinion
Interpretation	The difficulty stewardship indeendent BPJS in the year 2018, there was deliberate element from the news maker in making it's issue, indirectly getting involed into certain community wthout provides evidences and so need firm action to the news, as the conclusion "BPJS..more sadistic than tax" is hoax	

Discussion

From hegemony theory and critical paradigm perspective, this analysis result shows that the most viral news: BPJS ..more sadistic than the tax in WA group tutors of UT Bengkulu, in this case, the newsmaker as if to believe the hegemony from other certain communities on the news BPJS ..more sadistic than the tax. In addition, the news maker shows the attitude as if to stand on the participants of independent BPJS and other communities that do not have BPJS. By the way, comparing the difficulty stewardship of BPJS and tax, such as showing that newsmakers are strengthening and trying to convince the public that the stewardship of BPJS is more complicated. If we look at the 3rd grade independent BPJS fee, not up to 1000 per day. Even for class 1, not up to 3000 per day.

Compare with Taxes. Why compare with tax? while data from the Tax on the news does not exist, it has not been completed in the news. Next why must be fined? it's wrong. There's no finer in BPJS independent but if delinquent must pay all arrear if will use outpatient. It's natural, where there are people who are categorized able to be served but not pay dues. Need validity and valid data description from BPJS and Tax.

Problems of change, yes the law is so. Because of what? Because country really wants to run our ideology based on Pancasila. Gotong royong is Soko teacher, anybody who is healthy and capable must do gotong-royong, helping the sick and unable person. In the previous March 2016, the government has published president regulation 19/2016 about the second amendment on president regulation 12/2013 about health insurance, Juncto president regulation 28/2016 about the third amendment to president regulation 12/2013 about health insurance. In this latest regulation is discussed about the mechanism of fines, compulsory rules of participation and temporary suspension of the guarantee of participants if participants are delinquent to pay contributions each month. Money that is not up to 1000 a day or not until 3000 per day, definitely asking where the loss? Apparently not lost, because the money used by our brothers who are sick when we do not use it. So there's gotong royong help each other who is health help who is sick. Is it burdensome when paying? Yes, it feels heavy if delinquent, for that, pay discipline is very important. Set aside 1,000 per day. Unconsciously a month there has been money 30.000. So it does not feel heavy. If not able, how? Surely it has already existed in the data Ministry of Social Affairs. Today, there are 92.4 million registered as poor participants.

Likewise in the section of the language use which attempted to describe the treatment BPJS participants and the society through the traits that showed by the newsmaker as if side to the participants. Seeing his words is full of sarcastic metaphors such as "more sadistic" and harsh (sarcastic) analogy expressions such as, do not be shocked, must, no, and only can be throttled from newsmakers, and phrases euphemism through the jargon of BPJS..more sadistic than TAX ", which shows a media displeasure over the actions of an institution, in this case, is BPJS. And, the discovery also there is an element of provocation on this news as mention some of the names of the institution indirectly. A government that seems to follow the flow of forgiveness. A comparison is presented in the body of writing that is oriented towards the apparent imaging of the weaknesses in the ministry of services and an institution's system, which also tends to justify forgiveness, and then closes by an encouraging paragraph by asking "Help share this post to let our friends and family know.

thank you". It can also be translated as an act of provocation for the reader to be touched by his heart and immediately want to spread the information he has got to other friends so that this information is spread quickly and widely.

Giving the title "BPJS More Sadis dr Tax" in the news did not show the truth. In the title used in this news, it is assumed the newsmakers took to the field to search for and find data on the complexity of BPJS and Tax management. Apparently, no effort reflects that comparison. The newsmaker only does engineering and perceives in his viewpoint only without searching the field data or contact via cell phone with both institutions, visible from the absence of data or not mentioned at all about the tax in it. This has already degraded the name of an institution because without any clear evidence and data from BPJS and Taxes. BPJS is a non-personal group. When news mentions BPJS only based on BPJS Mandiri. The mention of BPJS as the myth of a group of health institutions. In this news, BPJS becomes a myth or ideology to describe or disparage BPJS as an institution that has power. Being the solo resource person in this news, everything is written from one version. The connotation, everything the newsmaker has to say in this news as the truth. With the various attributes mentioned in advance confirms this news has myth as the ruler of truth in this news.

Denotative meaning from "more sadistic" in this title of this news has a cruel meaning invade, struck, breaking, or against. But in the whole text of the text, there is not a single word that affirms the stewardship of Taxes easier than the BPJS. The denotative meaning of the use of "more sadistic" is too much. Sadistic in the dictionary is a very cruel attitude, no tolerance, uncivilized, savage, ferocious, irregular, and do not understand the suffering of society. Compare with the connotative meaning "more sadistic". There is no conscience or crueler. Sadistic as the original meaning cannot be or very cruel even inhuman. The use of sadistic words becomes a myth because of excessive. Sadistic does not mean like the original meaning but because of dislike, vandals or some kind of provocation. If it is searched, the use of the word "sadistic" is not found verification in this news. Everything is just claims and accusations. This is where language shows power. The denotative meaning of this paper would like to affirm that BPJS as an uncivilized institution and distress society as an institution that regulates all public health service. As the original meaning, sadistic is a very cruel treatment.

The connotative meaning provided by this media is to show that BPJS as an authoritarian institution because of the regulator of all activities. The connotative meaning of the word "sadistic" is a myth because at the same time it seems as if it is not a government

agency in charge of helping its people, but rather its opponent, the miserable maker and making people suffer. This media only ensures BPJS more sadistic than the Tax without mentioning what the stewardship about Taxes. The assumption is increasingly difficult because there is a word "more" in front of the word "sadistic". The myth is a presumption. The use of the word "more sadistic" becomes a myth that departs from its basic meaning. Dissatisfaction must exist from a political process in any part of the world, but the more sadistic use is too inventive. Do not stand on the fact that society is fine.

The title "More Sadistic" signifies another notion. Using the quotation marks in the sentence shows it is not the real thing. That is, more sadistic, does not mean in the sense of human actions. It refers to human actions as animals do. So there is no denotative meaning. Precisely what emerges is the connotative meaning or traditional myth. Nevertheless, the most powerful myth according to Barthes in John Storey (1994) is that lies in the meaning of denotation. The resource is the most important element of a work of journalism. Newsmakers are not likely to know for certain an event. He must rely on the hands of others named resource persons. When a single source, getting away from the truth. While incompetent resource persons not only stay away from the truth but lead to errors and misguidance. With single and incompetent sources, journalism is not only a quality work but it is also dangerous. Prejudiced and no fact verification. The press is an independent institution that is impartial to one of the groups or government, but sides with the truth of the information in the form of the facts it conveys to the public.

The results of this analysis should critically provide some implications that must be followed up to secure the public from irresponsible news such as this news. 1). There should be the protection of BPJS participants and other communities after the circulation of this issue so as not to bring conflict between the various groups, 2). There should be clear clarification as soon as possible and strengthen of the BPJS to the public so that this issue does not poison the public mind, 3). Invites police and security personnel to immediately search for and track down account owners who have produced the news including searching for the mastermind or brain of the perpetrators behind the issue of the news and as soon as possible to capture and process it in accordance with existing legal instruments.

So, critically the results of the analysis at the next level become a clue to discover the power possessed by the media as a means of struggle against the government. The results of this analysis can make us aware of what actions we should take as a community of news readers after we read, observe, analyze, and evaluate the meanings contained in news.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis at the level of the manuscript indicate that the resource is the perception of the newsmaker itself, but there are elements of deliberate in the news because 1) Newsmakers carry the name of other institutions by listing products from an institution such as Tax, JKN, SIM, STNK, Land Certificate, Passport, and IBM. 2) The BPJS impresses as a sadistic and cruel party against BPJS participants and the public. In this news, BPJS is a myth to describe or disparage BPJS as an institution that has power. The most noticeable weakness of the news entitled "BPJS is more sadistic than Tax" is the absence of fact verification. Because newsmakers add or fabricate the news, deceiving or misleading readers, viewers, or listeners.

After analyzing the news "BPJS... More Sadistic than Tax" then it can be concluded that the news "BPJS... More Sadistic than Tax" is the news hoax. From the results of the discussion, we can see that hoax news tends to contain sentences that invite to disseminate information as widely as possible, not to include dates and deadlines, not to include valid sources and use the names of two major institutions. Although in the information that contains the date of manufacture/distribution and the expiration date of the information also sometimes cannot prove that the information is not a hoax, these four traits can at least help us in focusing our locus of thought when dealing with an information. So ideally we have to think critically and even be skeptical to read all sources of information from a critical perspective because a lot of news that looks true, complete, and very convincing as this news as one of the example.

Suggestions

Based on the results of the author's analysis of the news "BPJS. More sadistic than Tax", the authors suggest that the community:

1. Especially for educators like tutors, they should have critical media literacy skills, so as to distinguish where the real news with which the news lie or hoax. Not the other way around, help spread the hoax news. Because the teacher should be the literate in order to transfer his knowledge to his students.
2. For the public, the news of the hoax is more often sourced from sites that appear at a glance as an official news portal. News links with horrendous titles, even provocative implications are able to attract the interest of social media users to redistribute, the social media users community should be careful in responding to information in

cyberspace. From the source side, it should be observed whether the news came from the news media credible or incredible.

3. By having the ability of critical media literacy, should hold a kind of socialization or learning to the public to educated in order to go to the democratic and ethical community in the smart media.
4. For newsmakers, be honest, caring and do not make a chaos in the flood of information. Come back to the journalistic code of ethics in order to become a better person.

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REGIONAL, RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (UPKD)
BENGKULU REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BRDP) MUARA PAYANG
VILLAGE SOUTH DISTRICT BENGKULU**

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ABSTRACT

Lately, sustainability has become the success measurement for every development program. UPKD or Rural Financial Management Program is a development program from Bengkulu Regional Development Program to cultivates the ability of communities to be self-sustaining and capable of creating sustainability of many development projects. The objective of this research is to reveal the patterns of this rural economic self-sufficiency and sustainability of UPKD program in order to improve the self-sufficiency and sustainability of targeted group in rural areas and the possibility of empowering it for the rural community. This research was done in Muara Payang village, Seluma District, South Bengkulu, predominantly inhabited by Serawai Tribe. UPKD committee, POKJA members and 10 members of UPKD were the unit of analysis to reveal the phenomenon investigated using purposive random sampling. Information from the field was obtained through methods of in-depth interview, group discussion, and observation. Data were analysed descriptively and qualitatively. Field data showed that the implementation of UPKD in Muara Payang village, Seluma district, had showed high degree of sustainability, as indicated by the ability of the target group members to explore and utilize local resources, contributing time, effort, money and mind in the implementation and development of programs UPKD continuously.

Keywords : Rural Financial Management Program, Bengkulu Regional Development Program, Sustainability, Communities.

Introduction

Lately, sustainability has become an indicator to measure the success of every development program. One of the programs of local government as a manifestation and structural equalization strategy is Bengkulu Regional Development Project Program (BRDP).

Bengkulu Regional Development Project (BRDP) is a rural development project, especially in supporting programs Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) directed at reducing poverty and developing the rural economy in Bengkulu. This project received funding from the World Bank loan. The project began in 1998 and ended in 2004.

In the course of BRDP has undergone a modification program. In general, the main goal of BRDP is to develop the economic in rural areas. At first the rural economic development goals, implemented through two components of activity, which are improve

the infrastructure and application technology. In 2000 BRDP design is modified by adding components in BRDP productive economic development. Because of that a rural economic development program is done with three main components: 1) the provision of infrastructure, (2) the application of technology, and (3) development productive economy.

The results of the redesign project has been directing the program for economic development efforts by building the financial institutions at the village level which be directed to become an independent financial institution in the long term.

What's interesting about this study is that the program is intended as an effort of UPKD foster society's ability to be self-sustaining and capable of creating sustainability of various development projects in the current government interference ends. Based on the rationale, this study tries to reveal how is sustainability of UPKD program?

Method

This research is using descriptive qualitative method. This approach is used to obtain a thorough and complete understanding of the aspects that are relevant to the purpose of research.

This research was conducted in the village in South Bengkulu district that has the characteristics and achievements as a successful village in implementing the UPKD program. The choice of location and study population is using purposive sampling techniques.

The method used to gather the information is analysis of secondary data, observation partisiasi, simple questionnaires, group discussions, Dept-interview, in-depth interviews with respondents and other key figures.

Results

The overall implementation of the program UPKD in Muara Payang village, South Bengkulu district can be described as follows.

Community Group (POKMAS) Forming and Activities Identification

In connection with the formation of community groups (community groups) as much as 43.7 percent of respondents expressed a positive opinion on the process of community group formation which tend to be dominated by the facilitator. While the rest giving opposing opinions that the facilitator is more dominant in the formation of community groups.

In the relation between identification and prioritization of activities for almost 88 percent of respondents gave a positive opinion that the activities of the PRA and the Survey of Household (SRT) is able to identify and also make a priority activity of the village. But in the other hand that half of the respondents said that the villagers still do not understand the ways of making proposals to UPKD. Despite, more than 65 percent of respondents gave a positive opinion to the statement that the proposal should be done by the facilitator or trustee UPKD. Nevertheless, with all its shortcomings, most respondents (87.64%) acknowledge that the proposal which has been made truly reflect the needs, potentials and problems in the village.

Aspects of Implementation Activities

Adopting the Agricultural Technology

More than 88 percent of respondents gave a positive opinion that the adoption of agriculture technology should adjust to the ability of rural communities. However, there are about 12 percent of respondents that gives a negative opinion that the adoption of agricultural technology does not have to adjust to the ability of rural communities.

There are 76.78 percent admitted that an inventory of agricultural technology adoption activities carried out by the facilitators and agricultural extension. This condition is actually less conducive to the development of sense of belonging rural program. The impact of these conditions gives a negative opinion for nearly 46 percent of respondents believe that the main farm commodities that have been chosen is not suitable with the results and the potential that exists in the village. In addition, more than 30 percent of respondents viewing commodities that have been chosen is not really fit with the land and the weather in the village.

The majority (69.65%) found during the process of selecting a commodity packages farming technology adoption, many people are involved, while nearly one third of respondents said that people are not involved in these activities. However, the selection of pioneer farmers has done in a village consultation meetings. It is believed by 87.58 percent, and the remainder chosen by a group of farmers. However, most respondents (57.14%) consider that the pioneer farmers who have in the village consultation meetings have turned out better than the result of a choice by the group. While the rest believed that the pioneer farmers who selected by the group tends significantly better compared to the results of pioneers farmer that selected in village consultation meetings.

In connection with the test results of farming technology package, 62.87 percent stated that the test package farming technology has shown good results in comparison with the technology that has been used by rural society. It is estimated that as a result of the role of pioneer farmers who according to more than 68 percent of respondents viewing the pioneer farmers able to demonstrate its expertise in these trials. Most of the respondents (83.24%) stated that the application of agricultural technology packages in the village conducted at the request of farmers. However, in practice, most of the respondents (56.28%) believes that farmers have difficulty in obtaining developed seed commodities. Likewise, as much as 38.99 percent of respondents consider that the application of the technology package is less able to ensure the smooth operation of the product.

The ability of members of the target group to explore and utilize local resources, contributing time, effort, money and mind in the implementation and development UPKD program continuously.

This can be observed from the involvement of members to provide assistance in time, effort, money and mind on the implementation UPKD, including the provision of infrastructure office / infrastructure for productive economic activity.

Facilities and Infrastructure that Support UPKD

In connection with the development benefits of facilities / infrastructure, only 32.32 percent of respondents stated that such development does not directly support productive economic activities of society. While the remainder (67.68%) of the opinion that it is precisely support the development of facilities / The infrastructure to directly support productive economic activities. Even more important that the development of facilities / infrastructure viewed by more than 94 percent is strongly support agricultural activities. Likewise, the facilities / infrastructures built are believed by nearly 90 percent of respondents do not damage the environment of the village.

The selection of the type of facilities / infrastructures built in the view of 93.93 percent is determined through village meetings. Likewise, the majority of respondents (87%) consider that types of facility / infrastructure that has been built and verified in accordance with the needs of the community. In the opinion of almost 86 percent of respondents said that everyone in the village know the intent and purpose of the construction of facilities / infrastructure.

In connection with the implementation process, as much as nearly 87 percent of respondents thought that the labor used for the construction of facilities / infrastructure comes from their village. Furthermore, the labors who work there, by most respondents (82.82%) believe that they are coming from families who have low economic condition. Likewise, 76 percent respondents said that the salary which given for the labors are the result of the deliberations, and the rest is almost a quarter of respondents believe the salary rate is not determined by deliberation.

Related to the group benefit, 22.44 percent of respondents said the results of the development of facilities / infrastructures in the village only enjoyed by certain groups. However, opinions were denied by more than 77 percent of respondents reject the idea of it. In other words, the development of facilities / infrastructure not utilized by certain groups but by many citizens. In fact, nearly 84 respondents stated that the construction of facilities / infrastructure have already utilized by the majority in their communities.

Productive Economic Activities

Productive economic activity in the view of 85.47 percent of respondents should be able to increase the income of the group members. In addition, nearly 93 percent of respondents see that productive economic activities that chosen have to quickly generate revolving funds for other members. The type of business proposed is seen by 88 percent of respondents as the result of the community's own initiative to improve their living standards. It is interesting that almost 57 percent of respondents tend to expect that proposal productive economic activities should be arranged by the facilitator and PPL in order to be more quickly and smoothly.

In connection with the feasibility of the proposals which is verified, the majority of respondents (59%) know the measurement that will be assessed in the feasibility of the proposal. While there are 41 percent of respondents still do not know these measurements.

Meanwhile, 52.54 percent of respondents admitted that UPKD do not perform priority in productive economic activities which financed by revolving fund for both groups and individuals. Instead nearly 47 percent of respondents saw that UPKD conduct productive business priorities. Related preferences business, 55.81 percent of respondents found that productive economic activities of individuals are better than the economic business group.

Associated with the user group, nearly 39 percent of respondents stated that the productive economic activities in the village is dominated by those who already have a business. While the rest consider that the productive economic activities is not a must to have a business first. But this view is contrary to the opinion of over 63 percent of respondents that credit in the village is more priority to members who have productive economic activities so loan repayment is not jammed. However, most respondents (89.39%) gave a positive opinion that the members of the community who have not had a productive economic activities can apply for a loan to UPKD. It was proven that 84.92 percent of respondents saw an increase in the number of villagers who carry out productive economic activity compared to the previous state.

Meanwhile, the benefits of the BRDP program in general and the productive economy in particular, show that almost 89 percent of respondents thought that the productive economic activities in the village greatly increased after the BRDP activities. Likewise, as much as 89.32 percent of respondents stated that the program productive economy has reduced the poverty level in the village.

Community involvement in the determination of productive economic activities are the community is able to determine what types of business that should be executed / planned as well as the efforts to increase its business. For the society who needs loan are advised to make a proposal of credit to UPKD that will be studied and verified by the Working Group (POKJA) and UPKD, facilitators and PPL is a member of the Working Group (POKJA).

After the society submit the credit application proposal to UPKD, the board of UPKD did a review and households. study. Furthermore, the results of visit / study assessed by the Working Group in accordance with the instructions BRDP, after it was sealed by the Working Group and the board UPKD. Once eligibility is calculated, assessed by the type of business, level restore capabilities, as well as the level of honesty of the applicant.

For submission to UPKD Proposal loan, here is an essential requirement:

- Filling a request to UPKD (provided)
- Filling analysis and peneluaran income of the applicant (the form is provided by UPKD)
- Become a member UPKD (photo copy of membership card)
- Attaching collateral / Borok
- Able to sign loan agreement
- Others deemed necessary.

Facilitator, PPL, village officers and a working group (POKJA) have a role on determining the feasibility of the loan; the board UPKD examine the administration needed to give credit, as well as collect and savings and loans in UPKD. The amount of the feasibility proposals is valued from the verification results and the capabilities to return in accordance with the type of business of the applicant.

Revolving Funds

Relating to revolving funds, the majority of respondents (73.03%) understands the provisions or the revolving ways. Likewise, some respondents tend to give a negative opinion on the statement about the amount of interest on the loan is determined by the board of UPKD. In other words, most of the respondents (75.83%) believes the loan interest is not determined by the board UPKD. While almost a quarter of respondents still perceive that the interest on the loan is determined by the board UPKD without involving member.

The amount of interest on the loan seen by 88.83 respondents are still lower compared to other lending sources. When asked for a preference between the results of the lending system, as much as 27.53 percent more likely to vote for the sharing benefit, while the majority of respondents still wanted lending system.

In connection with the loan period, 71.50 percent of respondents viewed that the repayment period of the loan should be determined by the type of business and the payback period is seen by 43.02 percent believe it should be determined by the board UPKD and facilitators. Nevertheless, 56.98 percent of respondents thought that it was not the role of UPKD administrators or facilitators that determine the loan repayment period but through the discussion of members.

Adoption Of Agricultural Technology Implementation

The main commodities that society sold is farming commodity and oil palm plantations Determination of prior commodities is based on the indulgences and activities of farmers, PPL often held counseling and an exhibition in the BRDP target villages, facilitator is giving lecture about the benefits and advantages of the UPKD and giving administration brief to the board and members of UPKD. Village authorities collect inputs and provide advice to the public about the functions and benefits of the organization. UPKD program about savings and loan aims to increase people's income / villagers / farmers who need to be helped.

Farmers' access to inputs and marketing since UPKD realization of loans to members, the public feels easy to get / and buy poultry food and medicines.

The desire of farmers to use agricultural technology is expected. Public need instructions about critical land management based on agricultural technical directives. Up to now there is no specifically agricultural extension / detail. And there needs to be a pilot community development / cultivation of crops in dry land.

The process of the formation of groups of people is done quite carefully, Board UPKD & Working Groups (POKJA) have already suggested to the public and members of UPKD that rural community (Pokmas) should be developing from, by, and for the public, therefore, not only people decide for themselves who the chairman and members, but also planning a positive and detailed activities.

3. Conclusion

From the analysis and discussion above it can be concluded that the implementation of the program UPKD in the village of Muara Payang district of South Bengkulu has shown the high level of sustainability of the program which indicated by the capability of target group members to explore and utilize local resources, giving time, energy, funds and ideas in the implementation of UPKD program continuously. Productive economic activities, the establishment of community groups and Identification activities, and Revolving Fund are compliant with implementation guidelines.

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MANAJEMEN STRATEGIK DALAM MENINGKATKAN DAYA SAING PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT DI ERA MASYARAKAT EKONOMI ASEAN (MEA)

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Abstrak

Pembentukan MEA ini dapat dijadikan sebagai peluang bagi Indonesia untuk pengembangan basis produksi, pasar produk barang dan jasa, serta meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia. Terdapat dua belas jenis produk yang menjadi prioritas dalam pengembangan MEA yaitu: produk-produk berbasis agro; otomotif; elektronik; perikanan; produk-produk berbasis karet; tekstil dan pakaian; produk-produk berbasis kayu; perjalanan udara; e-ASEAN (internet marketing); perawatan kesehatan; pariwisata; dan layanan logistik. Profesi tenaga keahlian yang juga akan dikembangkan dalam MEA ini, yaitu: profesi insinyur; profesi keperawatan; profesi arsitektur; profesi Akuntansi; profesi kedokteran; profesi kedokteran gigi; surveyor; dan profesi profesional tourisme. Perencanaan strategis pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat adalah peningkatan dan pemerataan perekonomian masyarakat, serta pengentasan kemiskinan melalui upaya pemberdayaan masyarakat terutama di daerah pedesaan atau nagari. Terdapat sepuluh prioritas pembangunan Sumatera Barat untuk tahun 2016-2021, yaitu: pembangunan mental dan pengamalan agama, serta ABS-SBK (adat basandi syarak-syarak basandi kitabullah) dalam kehidupan masyarakat; pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi dalam pemerintahan; peningkatan pemerataan dan kualitas pendidikan; peningkatan derajat kesehatan masyarakat; kedaulatan pangan dan pengembangan agribisnis; pengembangan pariwisata, industri, perdagangan, koperasi dan investasi; pengembangan kemaritiman dan kelautan; penurunan tingkat kemiskinan, pengangguran, dan daerah tertinggal; pengembangan energi dan pembangunan infrastruktur; serta pelestarian lingkungan hidup dan penanggulangan bencana alam.

Kata Kunci: *Manajemen Strategik, Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN, Pembangunan*

1. Pendahuluan

Perkembangan perekonomian global yang semakin cepat dan adanya inisiasi dari negara-negara maju untuk menghilangkan batas-batas perekonomian antar negara, negara-negara di kawasan Asia Tenggara berinisiatif untuk membentuk suatu pasar bebas ASEAN yang berfungsi untuk meningkatkan daya tahan kawasan terhadap ancaman dari pasar global. Pembentukan Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) ini bertujuan untuk membentuk suatu kesatuan pasar tunggal dan kesatuan basis produksi ASEAN.

Pembentukan MEA ini dapat dijadikan sebagai peluang bagi Indonesia untuk pengembangan basis produksi, pasar produk barang dan jasa, serta memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia lebih tinggi lagi melalui kerja sama ekonomi antar kawasan dalam skala

yang lebih luas. Indonesia harus mampu meningkatkan daya saing perekonomiannya agar dapat memanfaatkan keberadaan MEA yang ditandai dengan terjadinya kebebasan dari arus barang, jasa, investasi, tenaga kerja, dan modal antar negara-negara ASEAN.

Penerapan MEA yang telah dimulai sejak bulan Desember 2015 lalu, harus diantisipasi oleh pemerintah Indonesia dengan membuat sebuah perencanaan strategis untuk mengantisipasi segala kemungkinan yang akan terjadi agar Indonesia dapat memperoleh manfaat yang sebesar-besarnya dari penerapan MEA ini. Terdapat 12 jenis produk yang menjadi prioritas dalam pengembangan MEA yaitu: 1) Produk-produk berbasis agro; 2) Otomotif; 3) Elektronik; 4) Perikanan; 5) Produk-produk berbasis karet; 6) Tekstil dan pakaian; 7) Produk-produk berbasis kayu; 8) Perjalanan udara; 9) e-ASEAN (*internet marketing*); 10) Perawatan kesehatan; 11) Pariwisata; dan 12) Layanan logistik. Tenaga keahlian memiliki 8 profesi yang dikembangkan dalam MEA ini, yaitu: 1) Profesi Insinyur; 2) Profesi Keperawatan; 3) Profesi Arsitektur; 4) Profesi Akuntansi; 5) Profesi Kedokteran; 6) Profesi Kedokteran Gigi; 7) Surveyor; dan 8) Profesi Profesional Tourisme.

Pemerintah daerah harus mampu menyiapkan seluruh elemen baik masyarakat maupun aparatur pemerintah daerah untuk menyambut pelaksanaan MEA. Berbagai program pemerintah daerah harus mengarah kepada peningkatan daya saing dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat maupun aparatur daerah agar menunjukkan sikap yang optimis dalam menghadapi MEA. Arah dan tujuan perencanaan strategik dari masing-masing daerah harus mengacu pada perencanaan strategik yang telah dibuat oleh pemerintah pusat, sehingga akan menjadi satu kekuatan besar yang dapat memberikan dampak positif terhadap pencapaian tujuan negara yang menginginkan terwujudnya rakyat Indonesia yang adil, makmur dan sejahtera.

Kunci keberhasilan suatu daerah dalam memenangkan persaingan pada Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) adalah kemampuan dalam meningkatkan daya saing daerah, dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah dari pesimistis menjadi optimistis, bahwa kita mampu mendapatkan lebih banyak keuntungan dan mampu meminimalisir dampak negatif dari diberlakukannya MEA ini.

Daya saing daerah dan merubah pola pikir masyarakat di Provinsi Sumatera Barat harus membuat suatu perencanaan strategik untuk menyelesaikan berbagai permasalahan yang menghambat dan melakukan berbagai persiapan yang matang dalam segala bidang. Beberapa permasalahan yang perlu diselesaikan tersebut adalah pembangunan infrastruktur yang masih kurang, tingginya angka kemiskinan dan pengangguran,

rendahnya kualitas SDM, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan masyarakat, investasi masih rendah, penggarapan sektor-sektor unggulan daerah yang belum optimal, dan berbagai permasalahan lainnya yang secara umum terjadi pada skala nasional.

Permasalahan pemerintahan Provinsi Sumatera Barat yang membutuhkan penanganan yang cepat yaitu pembangunan infrastruktur, pemberdayaan masyarakat, peningkatan kualitas pendidikan masyarakat, dan optimalisasi potensi sektor-sektor unggulan yang ada di Sumatera Barat. Sektor-sektor unggulan Sumatera Barat yang mempunyai potensi besar dalam peningkatan daya saing perekonomian antara lain, sektor pariwisata, pertanian, perikanan, dan sektor UMKM. Penyelesaian permasalahan-permasalahan di atas harus dikelola sedemikian rupa dalam suatu desain manajemen strategik yang dapat menyatukan semua potensi dan sumber daya yang ada agar dapat mewujudkan visi yang telah ditetapkan oleh Provinsi Sumatera Barat adalah **“Terwujudnya Sumatera Barat yang Madani dan Sejahtera”**.

Manajemen strategik didefinisikan sebagai sekumpulan keputusan dan tindakan yang menghasilkan perumusan (formulasi) dan pelaksanaan (implementasi) rencana-rencana yang dirancang untuk mencapai sasaran-sasaran organisasi (Prasojo, 2014; 7.3). Pearce and Robinson (1997) dalam Prasojo (2014; 7.13-7.15) menjelaskan bahwa secara umum komponen manajemen strategis mencakup hal-hal sebagai berikut: (1) Misi Organisasi; (2) Profil Organisasi; (3) Lingkungan Ekstern; (4) Analisis dan Pilihan Strategis; (5) Sasaran Jangka Panjang; (6) Strategi Umum; (7) Sasaran Tahunan; (8) Strategi Fungsional; (9) Kebijakan; (10) Melembagakan Strategi; serta (11) Pengendalian dan Evaluasi.

Otonomi daerah merupakan sistem yang memungkinkan daerah untuk memiliki kemampuan mengoptimalkan potensi terbaik yang dimilikinya dan mendorong daerah untuk berkembang sesuai dengan karakteristik ekonomi, geografis, dan sosial budayanya. Pada dasarnya otonomi daerah bertujuan untuk membangun partisipasi yang seluas-luasnya agar potensi yang ada dapat berkembang secara optimal (Chalid, 2014; 9.5).

Tujuan otonomi daerah adalah kebijakan untuk mempercepat pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pembangunan daerah, mengurangi kesenjangan antar daerah, dan meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan publik agar lebih efisien dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan, potensi dan karakter di daerah masing-masing. Peningkatan kualitas ini diberikan melalui peningkatan hak dan tanggung jawab pemerintah daerah untuk mengelola daerahnya sendiri (Chalid, 2014; 9.34).

Prasojo (2014; 7.27) menyatakan bahwa, proses penyusunan manajemen stratejik adalah proses politik yang melibatkan anggota DPRD, kepala daerah dan jajaran birokrasi daerah. Tidak ada perencanaan stratejik (dalam bentuk rencana strategis, program pembangunan daerah dan APBD) tanpa adanya proses politik. Institusi politik dalam pemerintahan daerah memberikan mandat kepada kepala daerah juga birokrasi daerah untuk mempergunakan sumber daya keuangan dan juga sumber daya manusia yang dibutuhkan. Kepala daerah dan birokrasi harus mempertanggungjawabkan penggunaan sumber-sumber daya tersebut kepada politik dalam bentuk laporan pertanggungjawaban tahunan, laporan pertanggungjawaban atas permintaan DPRD dan laporan pertanggungjawaban akhir jabatan.

Menurut MS Hidayat (Kemenperin online, 2015), pembentukan MEA bertujuan untuk menciptakan ASEAN sebagai pasar tunggal dan kesatuan basis produksi. Perdagangan eksternal dengan negara-negara di luar ASEAN sangat penting untuk mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi negara ASEAN. Untuk itu perlu ditetapkan beberapa karakteristik yang menjadi kunci dari MEA 2015, yakni pasar tunggal dan memproduksi kebutuhan pokok, kompetisi ekonomi antar negara regional, perkembangan ekonomi yang sama antara negara kawasan, dan terintegrasinya ekonomi negara-negara kawasan.

Berdasarkan Inpres No. 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Peningkatan daya saing nasional dalam rangka Masyarakat Ekonomi Assosiation of Southeast Asian Nation, Presiden RI memberikan instruksi kepada seluruh jajaran pemerintahan dari pusat sampai ke daerah untuk mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan sesuai dengan tugas, fungsi, dan kewenangan masing-masing secara terkoordinasi dan terintegrasi untuk meningkatkan daya saing nasional dan melakukan persiapan pelaksanaan MEA yang akan dimulai pada Tahun 2015.

Cahyono (2014) mengatakan, menurut laporan Forum Ekonomi Dunia atau World Economic Forum (WEF) yang merilis Indeks Daya Saing Global 2014-2015 menyatakan bahwa daya saing Indonesia naik 4 tingkat menjadi peringkat 34 dari 144 negara di dunia. Peringkat Indonesia mengungguli Spanyol (35), Portugal (36), Filipina (52), Rusia (53), Brasil (57), India (71), Yunani (81), Mesir (119), dan Pakistan (129). Pada tahun 2012 daya saing Indonesia ada pada peringkat 50, tahun 2013 urutan ke-38 dan tahun ini menempati urutan ke-34.

Ketua DPRD Sumatera Barat Hendra Irwan Rahim (Padangmedia.com; 2016) mengatakan bahwa rencana pembangunan ke depan harus menekankan kepada

peningkatan sumber daya manusia (SDM), kualitas produk dan pengelolaan sumber daya alam (SDA). Sektor-sektor unggulan daerah harus tergarap secara baik dan maksimal. Sumatera Barat memiliki sektor unggulan di bidang kepariwisataan, UMKM, pertanian, serta perikanan. Rencana pembangunan harus mengacu pada Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang (RPJP) Daerah dan RPJP Nasional sehingga rencana pembangunan tahunan yang akan dilaksanakan merupakan aplikasi dari RPJPD dan RPJP Nasional serta RPJM.

2. Analisa Permasalahan

Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) 2016-2021, gubernur terpilih Sumatera Barat telah mengusung sebuah visi yang akan dijadikan sebagai acuan kerja pemerintahan dalam kurun lima tahun ke depan. Visi yang telah ditetapkan itu adalah **“Terwujudnya Sumatera Barat yang Madani dan Sejahtera”**.

Visi yang diusung oleh pasangan Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur Irwan Prayitno-Nasrul Abit ini, selanjutnya dituangkan ke dalam 5 (lima) misi yang akan dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah provinsi Sumatera Barat dalam kurun waktu 2016-2021, yaitu:

1. Meningkatkan tata kehidupan yang harmonis, agamis, beradat, dan berbudaya berdasarkan falsafah adat basandi sarak, syarak basandi kitabullah (ABS-SBK);
2. Meningkatkan tata pemerintahan yang baik, bersih dan profesional;
3. Meningkatkan sumber daya manusia yang sehat, cerdas, beriman, berkarakter dan berkualitas tinggi;
4. Meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat berbasis kerakyatan yang tangguh, produktif dan berdaya saing regional, global, dengan mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan sumber daya pembangunan daerah;
5. Meningkatkan infrastruktur dan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dan berwawasan lingkungan.

Prioritas pembangunan daerah tahun 2016-2021 ini merupakan penjabaran agenda prioritas pemerintah yang tertuang dalam RPJP Provinsi Sumatera Barat tahun 2005-2021, Nawa Cita, dan RPJMN 2015-2019. Terdapat 10 prioritas pembangunan Sumatera Barat untuk tahun 2016-2021, yaitu: (1) Pembangunan mental dan pengamalan agama, serta ABS-SBK (Adat Basandi Syarak-Syarak Basandi Kitabullah) dalam kehidupan masyarakat; (2) Pelaksanaan reformasi birokrasi dalam pemerintahan; (3) Peningkatan pemerataan dan kualitas pendidikan; (4) Peningkatan derajat kesehatan masyarakat; (5) Kedaulatan pangan dan pengembangan agribisnis; (6) Pengembangan pariwisata, industri, perdagangan,

koperasi dan investasi; (7) Pengembangan kemaritiman dan kelautan; (8) Penurunan tingkat kemiskinan, pengangguran, dan daerah tertinggal; (9) Pengembangan energi dan pembangunan infrastruktur; serta (10) Pelestarian lingkungan hidup dan penanggulangan bencana alam.

Pembangunan Provinsi Sumatera Barat memiliki 10 prioritas tentu saja pemerintah harus membuat skala prioritas yang akan dituangkan ke dalam perencanaan stratejik untuk mengatasi berbagai permasalahan yang ada di Sumatera Barat sebagai jawaban dalam menghadapi ketatnya persaingan MEA. Untuk meningkatkan daya saing dan merubah pola pikir masyarakat, pemerintah daerah harus lebih fokus pada penyelesaian permasalahan-permasalahan yang cukup krusial di Sumatera Barat, yaitu peningkatan pembangunan infrastruktur, pemberdayaan masyarakat, peningkatan kualitas pendidikan masyarakat, serta optimalisasi potensi sektor-sektor unggulan Sumatera Barat antara lain pariwisata, pertanian, perikanan, dan sektor UMKM.

Konektivitas wilayah yang efektif, efisien, dan terpadu tidak dapat dipungkiri merupakan salah satu elemen dasar dalam upaya percepatan dan pemerataan pembangunan. Tidak optimalnya konektivitas akan menimbulkan biaya ekonomi yang tinggi, disparitas pembangunan, dan lambatnya penanggulangan kemiskinan. Prioritas pengembangan pembangunan infrastruktur diarahkan pada pembangunan infrastruktur penunjang ekonomi rakyat. Integrasi pembangunan sarana dan prasarana konektivitas dalam mendukung pembangunan wilayah, serta optimalisasi sarana dan prasarana infrastruktur yang sudah ada merupakan strategi kunci untuk meningkatkan tingkat konektivitas.

Kondisi infrastruktur Sumatera Barat sebenarnya sudah cukup bagus. Kondisi jalan nasional, provinsi, maupun kabupaten pada umumnya sudah baik, pada tahun 2013 kondisi kemandapan jalan mencapai 87%. Hanya saja kondisi ini masih perlu ditingkatkan untuk mengantisipasi semakin padatnya arus kendaraan, kondisi infrastruktur yang baik merupakan salah satu daya tarik bagi investor untuk menanamkan modalnya di Sumatera Barat. Kondisi jalan yang baik ini akan menekan ongkos transportasi dan menurunkan biaya produksi, serta secara makro akan meningkatkan perekonomian wilayah.

Pembangunan infrastruktur tidak hanya mengandalkan pemerintah daerah, sektor teknis terkait pada tingkat pusat juga telah menyusun perencanaan pengembangan infrastruktur di Sumatera Barat. Perencanaan infrastruktur yang sudah dibuat antara lain pengembangan jaringan jalan, pengembangan jaringan perkeretaapian, pengembangan

kepelabuhan, air minum, peningkatan jumlah pembangkit listrik untuk meningkatkan kapasitas ketersediaan listrik, dan sektor-sektor infrastruktur lainnya. Tantangan ke depan adalah bagaimana mengintegrasikan semua perencanaan pembangunan infrastruktur tersebut, sehingga diperoleh perencanaan infrastruktur yang terarah, fokus, dan berorientasi kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi wilayah.

Arah kebijakan strategis yang sudah ditetapkan dalam rencana pembangunan ini adalah:

1. Membangun konektivitas antar wilayah, melalui strategi: pengembangan dan peningkatan aksesibilitas jalan yang menghubungkan pusat-pusat pertumbuhan ekonomi, sentra produksi, objek wisata dan simpul transportasi,
2. Mempercepat pembangunan transportasi massal dalam rangka peningkatan daya saing daerah;
3. Restrukturisasi kelembagaan angkutan umum;
4. Menciptakan transportasi yang berkeselamatan dalam mendukung program pemerintah menuju **Zero Accident**;
5. Menciptakan transportasi ramah lingkungan dalam mendukung program penurunan gas rumah kaca.

Pembangunan infrastruktur yang sudah masuk dalam program kegiatan tahun 2017 baik melalui anggaran daerah maupun pemerintah pusat antara lain adalah perpanjangan *run way* bandara Rokot di Kepulauan Mentawai, pembangunan jalan tol Padang-Dumai tahap I (Padang-Sicincin), pembangunan irigasi lintas kabupaten/kota dengan luas areal layanan 5000 Ha, pembangunan 1 unit embung baru, pengembangan sarana prasarana dan akses jalan objek wisata Pantai Mandeh, pembangunan SPAM di kawasan Danau Maninjau, peningkatan kapasitas Bandara Internasional Minang Kabau, peningkatan kapasitas Pelabuhan Laut Teluk Bayur dan Pelabuhan Laut Bungus, dan beberapa program pembangunan lainnya.

Perencanaan strategis pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat adalah peningkatan dan pemerataan perekonomian masyarakat, serta pengentasan kemiskinan melalui upaya pemberdayaan masyarakat terutama di daerah pedesaan atau nagari. Pemerintah daerah Provinsi Sumatera Barat ini mengindikasikan bahwa membangun Sumatera Barat memang idealnya dimulai dari desa atau nagari sebagaimana yang diamanatkan oleh Nawa Cita "*membangun Indonesia dari pinggiran dengan memperkuat daerah-daerah dan desa dalam kerangka Negara Kesatuan*" sebagai acuan program kabinet kerja pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo.

Potensi keberhasilan melaksanakan pemberdayaan masyarakat ini sangat besar karena didukung oleh sistem sosial budaya masyarakat Sumatera Barat yang hidup berbasiskan pada suku yang memiliki sumber ekonomi bersama seperti pemanfaatan tanah ulayat. Hal ini harus didukung oleh pemerintah daerah dengan memberikan payung hukum yang kuat melalui peraturan daerah tentang tata cara pemanfaatan sumber ekonomi dengan basis sosial dan budaya tersebut.

Strategi yang akan dilakukan oleh pemerintah daerah adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Menjadikan sistem sosial budaya masyarakat nagari dan desa sebagai dasar dalam pembuatan keputusan di nagari dan desa;
- b. Menyusun peraturan daerah untuk membentuk nagari adat dan desa adat;
- c. Menambah kegiatan bimbingan teknis bagi pengelola pemerintahan nagari/desa;
- d. Pengembangan program nagari/desa mandiri untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup masyarakat;
- e. Meningkatkan program pelatihan ekonomi kreatif bagi masyarakat desa/nagari;
- f. Meningkatkan jumlah dan kualitas sarana prasarana di desa dan nagari.

Pemberdayaan masyarakat berbasis nagari atau desa bertujuan untuk mengurangi angka kemiskinan. Ada beberapa program pemberdayaan masyarakat yang dilakukan di desa atau nagari ini antara lain melaksanakan kegiatan penyaluran kredit mikro di nagari, revitalisasi pasar nagari, membuka keterisolan nagari/ desa dengan meningkatkan sarana transportasi dan komunikasi, membangun kelembagaan jaminan sosial bagi masyarakat miskin, serta pelaksanaan program nasional pemberdayaan masyarakat mandiri pedesaan.

Disamping itu program pemberdayaan masyarakat ini juga mendapat perhatian pemerintah pusat dengan memfokuskan beberapa kegiatan utama seperti kegiatan pemberdayaan dan kesejahteraan keluarga, kegiatan penyelenggaraan pendidikan dan pelatihan bagi masyarakat dan tenaga teknis, kegiatan penyelenggaraan desiminasi informasi bagi masyarakat desa, penilaian nagari/ kelurahan berprestasi melalui perlombaan nagari/ kelurahan, kegiatan koordinasi pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam menunjang TMMD/N, kegiatan pembinaan anak sekolah SD/ MI melalui program PMT-AS pasca gempa, kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam penyediaan air minum dan sanitasi berbasis masyarakat, dan kegiatan pemberdayaan pelestarian dan pengembangan adat istiadat dan nilai sosial budaya.

Sektor pendidikan terlihat bahwa rata-rata lama sekolah penduduk Sumatera Barat pada tahun 2013 baru mencapai 10,05 tahun, artinya setara dengan tingkat SLTP dan

capaian ini masih lebih tinggi dari rata-rata nasional. Faktor yang mendukung meningkatnya lama sekolah antara lain dapat ditekannya angka putus sekolah melalui bantuan dari berbagai lembaga seperti bantuan biaya sekolah dari dana BOS, dan lembaga beasiswa lainnya. Kondisi selama lima tahun terakhir (2009-2013) secara umum dapat dikemukakan bahwa angka melanjutkan pendidikan ke jenjang yang lebih tinggi cukup baik, rata-rata di atas 90% dari anak-anak usia sekolah melanjutkan pendidikannya.

Strategi yang perlu dilakukan untuk peningkatan pendidikan yang berkaitan dengan pemerataan dan peningkatan kualitas pendidikan, dilaksanakan melalui beberapa upaya berikut:

- a. Penguatan lembaga-lembaga satuan program pendidikan;
- b. Perluasan dan pemerataan akses pendidikan;
- c. Meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat;
- d. Penguatan layanan pendidikan formal dan non formal;
- e. Penyediaan dana, sarana dan prasarana pendidikan yang memadai.

Sesuai dengan sasaran yang akan dicapai dalam pembangunan manusia, berkaitan dengan pemerataan dan peningkatan kualitas pendidikan, maka arah kebijakan yang akan ditempuh adalah:

- a. Meningkatkan ketersediaan layanan pendidikan yang bermutu untuk semua jenjang pendidikan;
- b. Meningkatkan keterjangkauan layanan pendidikan untuk semua lapisan masyarakat;
- c. Meningkatkan kualitas/ mutu dan relevansi layanan pendidikan;
- d. Meningkatkan kesetaraan dalam memperoleh layanan pendidikan;
- e. Meningkatkan kepastian/keterjaminan memperoleh layanan pendidikan.

Optimalisasi sektor-sektor unggulan yang dapat dijadikan sebagai peningkatan daya saing daerah seperti pariwisata, Sumatera Barat mempunyai beberapa objek wisata yang sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan. Di dalam RTRW Nasional, Sumatera Barat termasuk ke dalam 10 destinasi nasional, keindahan alam menjadi salah satu faktor utama yang menunjang Sumatera Barat ke dalam destinasi nasional tersebut. Hal ini harus dijadikan peluang untuk menarik dana pemerintah pusat untuk pengembangan dan peningkatan infrastruktur guna mendukung destinasi wisata nasional tersebut.

Momentun ini juga dapat dimanfaatkan oleh pemerintah untuk melakukan pembenahan tempat-tempat objek wisata sehingga akan meningkatkan jumlah kunjungan

wisatawan domestik maupun internasional. Pariwisata yang mendapat perhatian dan menjadi prioritas pembangunan daerah pada RPJMD 2010-2015 yang lalu adalah 10 objek destinasi wisata unggulan daerah. Kategori pariwisata yang dikembangkan selama ini, karena keindahan alam pegunungan dan perairan (kawasan pantai, air terjun, dan danau) serta kawasan wisata budaya dan sejarah. Objek-objek wisata tersebut berdasarkan lokasinya adalah seperti pada tabel berikut.

Tabel 1. Objek Wisata yang dikembangkan berdasarkan RPJMD Provinsi Sumbar 2010-2015

Jenis Kawasan Wisata	Nama Objek Wisata	Uraian Objek Wisata	Lokasi
Keindahan Alam	Gunung Padang Air Manis	- Pantai Air Manis - Batu Malin Kundang	Kota Padang
	Panorama Baru	- Taman kota - Ruang bawah tanah peninggalan Jepang	Kota Bukittinggi
	Lembah Harau	- Lembah - Air terjun - Hutan	Kabupaten 50 Kota
	Kawasan Mandeh	- Pantai - Pulau	Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan
	Danau Kembar	- Danau Di atas - Danau Di bawah	Kabupaten Solok
	Danau Maninjau	- Danau	Kabupaten Agam,
	Teluk Katurai	- Pantai - Menyelam	Kabupaten Kep. Mentawai
Sejarah dan Budaya	Sejarah Kawasan Tambang	- Wisata air di lokasi bekas pertambangan batu bara	Kota Sawahlunto
	Istano Pagaruyuang	- Istana Rumah Adat Kerajaan Minangkabau	Kabupaten Tanah Datar
	Ulakan Tapakis	- Budaya	Kabupaten Padang Pariaman

Kualitas cagar budaya dan kapasitas sumber daya manusia dalam mengembangkan pariwisata daerah masih memerlukan perhatian untuk dapat meningkatkan kualitas produk wisata sehingga mampu bersaing secara nasional maupun internasional. Pengembangan kawasan wisata air (selancar air/ surfing dan menyelam/ diving) untuk kawasan wisata kepulauan (seperti Kab. Pesisir Selatan, Kab. Padang Pariaman dan Kab. Kepulauan Mentawai) belum banyak dikembangkan karena belum didukung dengan kebijakan pengembangan pariwisata berbasis masyarakat kepulauan. Selain itu, juga belum dipayungi dengan kebijakan penanganan daerah kepulauan yang berada di wilayah perbatasan dan pulau terluar.

Potensi wisata bahari yang sangat besar dan bersifat mendunia terdapat di kab. Kepulauan Mentawai yaitu wisata bahari untuk tujuan berselancar. Setiap tahun Seri Kejuaraan Dunia (*World Champions Surfing Series*) dilaksanakan di Mentawai karena potensi surfing area dengan gulungan, ketebalan, tinggi dan panjang gelombangnya yang terbaik di dunia. Tiap tahun lebih dari 3000 wisatawan asing datang ke Mentawai, rata-rata turis yang berselancar menghabiskan 2500 USD selama berkunjung disana.

Strategi yang diperlukan untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan pariwisata yaitu meningkatkan arah pengembangan wisata dari wisata berbasis keindahan daratan dan keunikan sosial budaya, dilanjutkan dengan pengembangan wisata berbasis perairan dan kepulauan. Dengan demikian, target wisatawan juga ditingkatkan tidak hanya wisatawan domestik, tetapi juga wisatawan internasional. Pengelolaan pariwisata dilakukan secara profesional, termasuk promosinya agar memiliki nilai jual secara internasional. Selain itu, juga perlu sosialisasi secara internal (kepada masyarakat) secara tepat, walaupun Sumbar kedepan lebih terbuka untuk menerima orang luar, namun tetap dapat mempertahankan karakteristik melalui sosial budayanya yang khas yang berdaya saing.

Keragaman aneka kuliner khas dari berbagai daerah di Sumatera Barat juga dapat dijadikan sebagai objek daya tarik bagi pencinta kuliner. Itiak Lado Ijau khas Ngarai Sianok di Bukittinggi, Sate Syukur di Padang Panjang, Sate Danggung-Danggung di Payakumbuh, Sate Piaman di Pariaman, Ampiang Dadih di Bukittinggi, Keripik Balado, dan jenis makanan khas lainnya. Begitu juga dengan berbagai jenis cinderamata dan kerajinan khas Sumatera Barat, semuanya dapat disatukan dengan destinasi wisata sebagai sebuah paket perjalanan wisata.

Sektor pertanian yang mendapat perhatian khusus yaitu peningkatan nilai tambah dengan melakukan pengolahan, pengangkutan ataupun penyimpanan dalam suatu proses produksi. Nilai tambah yang semakin besar atas produk pertanian tentunya dapat berperan bagi peningkatan daya saing produk pertanian. Untuk mencapai tujuan dan sasaran pembangunan pertanian maka arah kebijakan yang ditempuh adalah membangun dan mengembangkan organisasi, sistem administrasi dan manajemen pembangunan pertanian yang mendukung sub sektor tanaman pangan, hortikultura, perkebunan, peternakan, perikanan dan kehutanan dalam mencapai sasaran produksi komoditas unggulan daerah dan nasional.

Berdasarkan tujuan dan sasaran utama pembangunan pertanian maka kebijakan secara khusus yaitu :

- Arah kebijakan **budidaya** yaitu optimalisasi pengembangan komoditas unggulan berbasis kawasan, meningkatkan ketersediaan input produksi (lahan, bibit, pupuk, irigasi dan sarana lainnya), dan bimbingan usaha secara berkelanjutan, serta inovasi teknologi, meningkatkan pencegahan dan penanganan gangguan usaha perkebunan/ pertanian/ peternakan/ perikanan.
- Arah Kebijakan **Penanganan Pascapanen** yaitu meningkatkan mutu berbasis kegiatan pascapanen melalui perbaikan sistem penanganan pascapanen dengan penerapan teknologi tepat guna dan fasilitasi alat pascapanen di pedesaan, kemampuan, kemandirian dan profesionalisme pelaku usaha serta meningkatkan mutu, nilai tambah dan daya saing hasil perkebunan/ pertanian/ peternakan/ perikanan.
- Arah Kebijakan **Pembinaan Usaha** yaitu meningkatkan investasi dan iklim usaha yang kondusif dengan pengembangan kelembagaan dan kemitraan di bidang usaha perkebunan/ pertanian/ peternakan dan perikanan melalui penilaian usaha, sosialisasi, penerapan, pembinaan pembangunan pertanian berkelanjutan, pengelolaan SDA dan lingkungan hidup serta penanganan gangguan usaha dan konflik.
- Arah Kebijakan **Peningkatan Kualitas sumber daya manusia dan kelembagaan petani serta penyuluhan dan IPTEK/ Inovasi Daerah** untuk pertanian/ perkebunan/ peternakan dan perikanan yang belum berkembang optimal.
- Arah kebijakan **sarana dan prasarana** pertanian/ perkebunan/ peternakan/ perikanan sesuai dengan kebutuhan dari; 1). Aspek perluasan dan pengelolaan lahan; 2). Aspek pengelolaan air irigasi; 3). Aspek bibit, pupuk dan pestisida; 4). Aspek alat dan mesin pertanian, perikanan tangkap dan perikanan budidaya; dan 5). Aspek pembiayaan pertanian dan kelembagaan penunjang lainnya.

Indonesia terkenal dengan negara kepulauan terbesar di dunia dengan panjang garis pantai 104.000 km dan 76% dari luas wilayahnya adalah lautan. Sebagai negara tropis, perbedaan temperatur perairan di berbagai tempat dan perbedaan musim yang tidak signifikan menjadi tempat berkembangbiakan organisme yang sangat baik. Sehingga reproduksi sumber daya hayati berlangsung sepanjang tahun dan menjadi faktor pendukung tingginya biodiversitas sumber daya kelautan dan perikanan.

Produksi perikanan Indonesia juga sangat tinggi. Produksi perikanan tangkap Indonesia menduduki peringkat ketiga dan perikanan budi daya menduduki posisi keempat di dunia. Provinsi Sumatera Barat memiliki wilayah perairan maritim mencakup Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE) seluas 186.580 km². Sumatera Barat juga mempunyai

ekosistem sempadan pada wilayah pesisir seperti ekosistem bakau, terumbu karang, lamun, rumput laut, esturia, dan sebagainya dengan total panjang 1.977 km.

Potensi perikanan budi daya juga sangat besar terdiri dari perikanan budi daya air tawar, budi daya air payau dan budi daya laut. Jenis ikan budi daya air tawar antara lain ikan mas, nila, mujair, gurame, patin, lele, bawal, belut, dan lain-lain. Sedangkan yang dibudidayakan pada air payau adalah ikan bandeng, baung, kerapu, kepiting, dan rumput laut.

Strategi yang disusun dalam pengembangan sektor perikanan ini antara lain melalui pengembangan penyuluhan untuk membangun pengelolaan sumber daya maritim dan perikanan berbasis masyarakat dalam rangka membangun tanggung jawab masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan sumber daya secara berkelanjutan.

Beberapa kebijakan yang akan ditempuh pada sektor perikanan yaitu:

- a. Meningkatkan fasilitas dalam bentuk sarana, prasarana, advokasi, dan konsultasi pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan sumber daya kelautan dan perikanan;
- b. Memperluas penyediaan informasi dan akses pelaku usaha ekonomi maritim terhadap informasi dalam sistem produksi, pengolahan produk dan jasa ekonomi kelautan, serta saluran tata niaga;
- c. Membangun keberlanjutan usaha perikanan tangkap, perikanan budi daya, industri pengolahan hasil laut dan perikanan, dan pariwisata bahari dengan menerapkan pendekatan *market-base solution* untuk memperkuat kemitraan diantara penerima manfaat dalam sistem rantai nilai sehingga keberlanjutan usaha tidak tergantung pada program atau proyek bantuan dari pemerintah.

Pengembangan sektor UMKM dan Koperasi menjadi fokus pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat sebagai andalan untuk meningkatkan daya saing ekonomi dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat yang lebih mandiri. Koperasi dan UMKM yang merupakan usaha ekonomi kerakyatan harus dibantu oleh pemerintah, tidak mungkin mengandalkan mekanisme pasar atau mengutamakan pendekatan formal sebagai landasan rumusan kebijakan. Aspek-aspek yang perlu ditangani oleh pemerintah daerah agar iklim usaha lebih berpihak kepada UMKM adalah pendanaan, sarana prasarana, informasi usaha, kemitraan, perizinan usaha, promosi usaha, kesempatan berusaha, dan dukungan regulasi dan kelembagaan.

Kebijakan pemerintah harus diarahkan untuk membantu UMKM secara sistematis dengan komitmen yang jelas kepada ekonomi rakyat, membangun berbagai bentuk pola

kerja sama bisnis, serta berbagai kebijakan yang jelas dan terukur untuk menunjang setiap tahapan pengembangan bisnis mulai dari penyusunan rencana, pengembangan produk, pembiayaan, promosi produk, sampai pengembangan kerja sama usaha.

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 tentang usaha mikro, kecil, dan menengah, fasilitas atau pemberdayaan hendaknya dilakukan dengan prinsip-prinsip dasar sebagai mana tercantum pada pasal (4) yaitu:

- a. Penumbuhan kemandirian, kebersamaan, dan kewirausahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah untuk berkarya dengan prakarsa sendiri;
- b. Perwujudan kebijakan publik yang transparan, akuntabel, dan berkeadilan;
- c. Pengembangan usaha berbasis potensi daerah dan berorientasi pasar sesuai dengan kompetensi Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah;
- d. Penyelenggaraan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan pengendalian secara terpadu.

Fasilitasi dan pemberdayaan membuat ketegantungan pelaku usaha Koperasi dan UMKM kepada pemerintah. Sebaliknya hal ini harus bisa menciptakan para manajer Koperasi dan pelaku UMKM yang tangguh, ulet dan peka terhadap peluang-peluang baru dalam bisnis sehingga mampu bersaing dengan para pengusaha besar. Arah kebijakan pembangunan Koperasi dan UMKM adalah perbaikan iklim usaha yang lebih berpihak pada Koperasi dan UMKM, peningkatan peran Koperasi dan UMKM dalam perekonomian daerah serta pengembangan wirausaha Koperasi dan UMKM.

Pola pikir masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah yang selama ini selalu pesimistis bahwa kita akan mengalami hal-hal yang buruk dengan dilaksanakan pasar bebas ASEAN ini harus segera dirubah menjadi lebih optimistis. Potensi sumber daya alam dan potensi kewirausahaan yang tinggi untuk masyarakat Sumatera Barat merupakan sebuah kekuatan dan peluang untuk merebut kesempatan yang datang bersama MEA.

Masyarakat harus terbiasa menghadapi persaingan usaha sehingga menjadi tangguh dan tidak mudah menyerah. Mental menjadi bawahan atau karyawan harus diubah menjadi kepribadian yang mandiri, ulet dan tangguh. Kebiasaan dalam persaingan bisnis pada tingkat lokal akan menjadikan masyarakat siap untuk menghadapi era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA), bahkan persaingan bisnis pada tingkat Global sekalipun. Pemerintah harus menyiapkan berbagai perencanaan, strategi, program, dan kebijakan-kebijakan yang dapat mendukung upaya-upaya peningkatan daya saing dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat.

Kesimpulan

Pembentukan Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) ini bertujuan untuk membentuk suatu kesatuan pasar tunggal dan kesatuan basis produksi ASEAN. Pembentukan MEA sebagai peluang bagi Indonesia untuk pengembangan basis produksi, pasar produk barang dan jasa, serta memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia lebih tinggi lagi. Indonesia harus mampu meningkatkan daya saing perekonomian untuk memanfaatkan keberadaan MEA yaitu kebebasan dari arus barang, jasa, investasi, tenaga kerja, dan modal antar negara-negara ASEAN.

Kunci keberhasilan suatu daerah dalam memenangkan persaingan pada Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) adalah kemampuan dalam meningkatkan daya saing daerah, dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah dari pesimistis menjadi optimistis. Beberapa permasalahan yang ada yang paling krusial harus diselesaikan oleh pemerintahan Provinsi Sumatera Barat yaitu percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur, pemberdayaan masyarakat, peningkatan kualitas pendidikan masyarakat, dan optimalisasi potensi sektor-sektor unggulan yang ada di Sumatera Barat. Sektor-sektor unggulan Sumatera Barat yang mempunyai potensi besar dalam peningkatan daya saing perekonomian antara lain, sektor pariwisata, pertanian, perikanan, dan sektor UMKM.

Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) 2016-2021, gubernur terpilih Sumatera Barat telah mengusung sebuah visi yang akan dijadikan sebagai acuan kerja pemerintahan dalam kurun lima tahun ke depan. Visi yang telah ditetapkan itu adalah **"Terwujudnya Sumatera Barat yang Madani dan Sejahtera"**. Dari 10 prioritas pembangunan Provinsi Sumatera Barat, terdapat beberapa skala prioritas dalam perencanaan strategik, yaitu peningkatan pembangunan infrastruktur, pemberdayaan masyarakat, peningkatan kualitas pendidikan masyarakat, serta optimalisasi potensi sektor-sektor unggulan Sumatera Barat antara lain pariwisata, pertanian, perikanan, dan sektor UMKM.

Prioritas pengembangan pembangunan infrastruktur diarahkan pada pembangunan infrastruktur penunjang ekonomi rakyat. Integrasi pembangunan sarana dan prasarana konektivitas dalam mendukung pembangunan wilayah, serta optimalisasi sarana dan prasarana infrastruktur yang sudah ada merupakan strategi kunci untuk meningkatkan tingkat konektivitas.

Perencanaan strategis pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat adalah peningkatan perekonomian masyarakat, pemerataan perekonomian dan pengentasan kemiskinan

melalui upaya pemberdayaan masyarakat terutama di daerah pedesaan atau nagari. Pada sektor pendidikan strategi yang perlu dilakukan untuk peningkatan pendidikan yang berkaitan dengan pemerataan dan peningkatan kualitas pendidikan, adalah sebagai berikut: a) Penguatan lembaga-lembaga satuan program pendidikan; b) Perluasan dan pemerataan akses pendidikan; c) Meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat; d) Penguatan layanan pendidikan formal dan non formal; e) Penyediaan dana, sarana dan prasarana pendidikan yang memadai.

Optimalisasi sektor-sektor unggulan yang dapat dijadikan sebagai peningkatan daya saing daerah seperti pariwisata, yang mendapat perhatian dan menjadi prioritas pembangunan daerah pada RPJMD 2010-2015 yang lalu adalah 10 objek destinasi wisata unggulan daerah. Strategi yang diperlukan untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan pariwisata yaitu meningkatkan arah pengembangan wisata dari wisata berbasis keindahan daratan dan keunikan sosial budaya, dilanjutkan dengan pengembangan wisata berbasis perairan dan kepulauan. Pengelolaan pariwisata dilakukan secara profesional, termasuk promosi agar memiliki nilai jual secara internasional. Selain itu, juga perlu sosialisasi secara internal (kepada masyarakat) secara tepat, agar tetap dapat mempertahankan karakteristik melalui sosial budayanya yang khas yang berdaya saing.

Sektor pertanian yang mendapat perhatian khusus yaitu peningkatan nilai tambah dengan melakukan pengolahan, pengangkutan ataupun penyimpanan dalam suatu proses produksi. Nilai tambah yang semakin besar atas produk pertanian tentunya dapat berperan bagi peningkatan daya saing produk pertanian. Arah kebijakan yang ditempuh adalah membangun dan mengembangkan organisasi, sistem administrasi dan manajemen pembangunan pertanian yang mendukung sub sektor tanaman pangan, hortikultura, perkebunan, peternakan, perikanan dan kehutanan dalam mencapai sasaran produksi komoditas unggulan daerah dan nasional.

Strategi yang disusun dalam pengembangan sektor perikanan antara lain melalui pengembangan dan penyuluhan untuk membangun pengelolaan sumber daya maritim dan perikanan berbasis masyarakat dalam rangka membangun tanggung jawab masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan sumber daya secara berkelanjutan. Pengembangan sektor UMKM dan Koperasi menjadi fokus pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat sebagai andalan untuk meningkatkan daya saing ekonomi dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat yang lebih mandiri. Arah kebijakan pembangunan Koperasi dan UMKM adalah perbaikan iklim usaha

yang lebih berpihak pada Koperasi dan UMKM, peningkatan peran Koperasi dan UMKM dalam perekonomian daerah serta pengembangan wirausaha Koperasi dan UMKM.

Pola pikir masyarakat yang Indonesia yang masih mencari kerja setelah selesai menempuh pendidikan harus diubah menjadi memiliki jiwa kewirausahaan. Pola pikir masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah yang selama ini selalu pesimistis harus segera dirubah menjadi lebih optimistis. Pemerintah harus menyiapkan berbagai perencanaan, strategi, program, dan kebijakan-kebijakan yang dapat mendukung upaya-upaya peningkatan daya saing dan perubahan pola pikir masyarakat.

Saran

Peningkatan daya saing daerah dalam menghadapi era perdagangan bebas ASEAN ini harus terintegrasi antara setiap jenjang pemerintahan mulai dari tingkat desa/ nagari, kecamatan, kabupaten, provinsi, sampai pada tingkat pusat. Perencanaan yang dibuat pada tingkat daerah harus mengacu pada perencanaan yang telah ditetapkan oleh pemerintah pusat. Tingkat provinsi, perencanaan harus lebih kongkrit dan dapat menyatukan kabupaten-kabupaten agar perencanaannya dapat saling mendukung dan menjadi satu kesatuan yang utuh, sehingga memberikan kekuatan yang besar dalam memenangkan persaingan global.

Peningkatan kualitas pendidikan dan peningkatan kualitas SDM masyarakat Sumatera Barat harus menjadi perhatian penting pemerintah daerah, karena pada prinsipnya yang memiliki peranan dalam persaingan ekonomi global adalah masyarakat itu sendiri. Disamping itu upaya pemberdayaan masyarakat dan keberpihakan pada sektor UMKM harus menjadi kebijakan pemerintah daerah agar masyarakat dan UMKM dapat lebih siap dan mandiri dalam menghadapi era Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA).

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**SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN THE TRANSMIGRATION ZONE EQUITY OF
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Case in Independent Integrated City Rambutan
Parit, South Sumatera Province)**

Widarjanto

ABSTRACT

The development of transmigration aims to improve the welfare of the community, accelerate the equity of regional development and maintain unity and unity of the Indonesian state. The development of new paradigm transmigration is carried out by building areas such as Integrated Integrated City which consists of KTM centers, development of surrounding villages and development of KTM area. It is hoped that with the development of transmigration, there will be acceleration of development by opening up the isolation of the region to enjoy basic services such as infrastructure, economic servicing, health services, educational services and spiritual / religious services. Social integration in the KTM region can bring about equal development in the region. Based on this analysis, the occurrence of regional development equality is caused by a combination of coercive, normative and functional integration. Coercive integration takes place at the center of KTM with basic values, tolerance, structure, participation and common religious functions. The normative integration takes place in the surrounding villages with ethnic/tribal functions, occupation, income and religion similarities. In the KTM area there is a functional integration with the functions of benefits, income, facilities, the implementation of community development programs, work in plantations and religion. The dynamics of the process resulted in social integration with the support of three integrative forces. All elements harmonize at a certain degree in ensuring the continuity of the social system.

Keywords: *social integration, transmigration area, equality, harmonization.*

Introduction

The regional development gap is a universal phenomenon in almost all countries regardless of size and level of development. The intended development gap is an uneven development among regions. this gap ultimately creates a problem that in the macro context is very detrimental to the development process that every nation wants to achieve. Developmental imbalances result in inter-regional relations structures that form a mutually weak interaction. The hinterland area becomes weak due to excessive resource drain resulting in net flow and accumulation of added value in massive and excessive development centers.

The main factor causing the gap between regions or regions, is a) geographical factors that vary, such as climate, geomorphology, topography, and so on; b) natural resource factor; c) HR factors and d) policy factors. Incorrect development policies, among others, are

reflected in this type of approach, which tends to be sectoral, centralistic, mobilizative (not participatory), and operationalization of policies that are less integrated with local development (non-local specific based), and unsustainable, temporary, and hit and run. In addition, the condition of inequality of control of economic assets has an impact on the development gap between regions and between regions. For that time it is necessary for various efforts that are conducive to slowly (systematic) and sustainable will create a condition of re-distribution of economic assets for economic actors both at the central level and in the regions.

The development of transmigration is a tool to reduce development inequality. Transmigration is a long-term, integrated, multi-stakeholder development system involving multiple parties and many interests including integrating transmigrants and locals within the area to be developed. Its implementation integrates various related programs in the economic, social and cultural fields. Therefore, cross-sectoral understanding, agreement, local government, private sector and community in transmigration development is needed. In this way, transmigration development has a social development feature introduced by Midgley (1995), especially in integrating economic development with social development to achieve social welfare. Midgley (1995), offers social development as an approach to supporting the welfare of the population, which goes hand in hand with economic development, like two sides of a coin. Social development is defined as a planned social change process designed to promote the welfare of the population as a whole by combining it with a dynamic economic development process.

So far, the transmigration program has created new social dynamics and sociological impacts for transmigrant settlers, transmigrants of origin and residents around the transmigration settlements. This is due to the relationship factors and patterns of community life in the new area is very different from the area of origin. In new settlements, transmigrants must integrate with local communities or indigenous peoples whose nature and characteristics are very different from their original place (Soekiman and Yulianto, 1997). In the area of origin, they have long lived and formed a community that has settled, then moved and placed in a new settlement. They mix and mingle with other groups, both with groups that are both transferred from the origin and the transmigrants from the indigenous population. This transmigration program resulted in the movement of custom systems, systems of authority and cooperation, the system of behavioral and freedom control, the freedom of individuals who are different from each other. Given this reality, it is

not surprising that there is conflict between migrants and local residents in the new transmigration settlements.

Based on the new transmigration development paradigm, to accelerate the development of transmigration communities can be realized by establishing a growth center within 10-15 years. The acceleration of development and community development is done through the approach of Integrated Integrated City (KTM). Central to the implementation of KTM is the development of a transmigration community development system in a holistic and comprehensive designed area on an economic and social scale in accordance with regional plans in developing the region. In this area, in addition to transmigration settlements, both new settlements and those that have become villages, also include locals living in the villages surrounding the transmigration settlements located within the area. The development and development of KTM area is implemented to realize social integration and to create agribusiness center that is able to attract private investment, as the transmigrant and resident economic giver becomes new growth centers, as well as to open employment opportunities and business opportunities (Kepmanen Nakertrans Number KEP 214/MEN /V/2007). The fundamental problem of the accelerated model of community development is the development of infrastructure and physical facilities is not necessarily able to grow the local economy and social integration as expected. The embodiment of community development such as the achievement of productive, efficient, broad-minded, environmentally-caring, and modern-thinking behavior toward civil society has not yet been established. Efforts to support the realization of a growth center area in addition to various agendas for spatial physical changes, such as spatial planning, settlement development, and the provision of agricultural and industrial facilities and services, are also needed to change attitudes and ways of thinking of transmigration communities from traditional to modern (Najiyati et al, 2008).

Some research results Danarti et al (2010) and Najiyati, et al (2009) conclude the existence of supporting factors, drivers and inhibitors of social integration, efforts to improve social integration and social integration. From the results of the research, it is known that physical and economic development is still a major factor in influencing social integration, so there is no visible integration between the economic development program and the transmigration community development program in realizing the development of transmigration. The problems that arose were the development of physical bias of the infrastructure of the facilities and has not touched the development of the community, the

dominance of top down development and the role of the government is still dominant, the participation of the community and non-government in KTM development has not been seen, the social problems such as friction between the transmigrants and the local population, transmigrants are still low compared to the surrounding population, as well as the independence of individuals and groups of transmigrants has not been established.

In order to accelerate the integration between transmigrants and the surrounding population and the acceleration of conditions that allow for a balance between the development of transmigration and economic development in order to avoid instability of social conditions, an initiative is needed in formulating a model for developing transmigration communities. According to Wirutomo (2012), there are three conditions of integration. The normative integration is the integration that occurs because of the mutual agreement of values, norms and ideals or a sense of solidarity. Functional integration is the integration produced by the mutual need between a group or element in society with other elements and the function (benefit) for all elements of society integrated into the social system. Coercive integration is an integration resulting from forces that are able to bind individuals or elements of society by force.

From the phenomenon of problems that arise, there is a different ability to build between transmigrants and the surrounding population in the area of transmigration. If this continues to lead to development inequality and endanger the sustainability of transmigration community development as it will trigger social conflict. Based on the problem, the purpose of the study is to analyze the condition of social integration in transmigration area, and to formulate the action suggestion so that the development of transmigration can reduce the happening of regional development gap.

The research was conducted by qualitative approach through case study which looked at social reality as something holistic, complex, dynamic, full of meaning and see the relation of symptom which is interactive (Sugiyono, 2011). The research phase begins by describing the integration issues in the transmigration area including the factors driving and impeding social integration; and preparation of transmigration development recommendations to reduce the occurrence of regional development inequality.

Research location in KTM Rambutan Parit area, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatera Province with consideration of transmigration settlement of crop food pattern which got acceleration program of transmigration community development with transmigrant assumption has adapted to surrounding environment including the surrounding

population. Area typology for analysis is divided into three, namely at the center of KTM, in the surrounding villages and KTM areas.

Purposive sampling is used to select informants. The basis of the informant criteria is the most knowledgeable of what is expected, and makes it easy to explore the social situation under study, such as transmigrants and local people, formal and informal figures of transmigration communities, stakeholders such as traders, trade, service or industrial owners, relevant government agencies, and local government apparatus such as the head of KTM office, head of the *kimtrans* office, assistant, and village head.

Data and information collected in the form of primary and secondary data are in natural setting, that is transmigration area. Primary data is data that is directly obtained from the field. Secondary data is data obtained not directly, for example through others or through documents. Data collection techniques were conducted with participative observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, documentation and triangulation. The analytical blades to dissect social integration conditions use the social integration dimension according to the Wirutomo (2012) concept, which is divided into normative, functional, and coercive integration.

Social Integration Condition In Ktm Region

Discussion of social integration in the KTM region includes the center, surrounding villages and KTM areas. The dimension of social integration according to Wirutomo is divided into normative, functional, and coercive integration. Integration can be established if community members agree on the social structure, values, and social norms and practices prevailing within the community.

A. KTM Center

The integration process at KTM center occurs with daily interaction, cooperation process, mutual help and good social tolerance, especially transmigrants from Java. It is acknowledged that Javanese transmigrants have high levels of social adaptation that rarely cause cultural and social friction that disrupts ethnic relations. Intense interaction occurs because of frequent meetings, deliberations, and mutual cooperation in the rides created by the government. Participation in the transmigration program "compels" migrant migrants and locals who become transmigrants are in the same place, have the same rights and obligations as transmigrants. The rights of transmigrants are receiving assistance, such as receiving life insurance, standard production packages, non-standard production facilities,

training courses such as home and garden intensification training, entrepreneurship programs, Gapoktan, cooperatives and microfinance institutions. While the obligations that must be adhered to are to stay settled in transmigration settlements by complying with the rules and conditions set by the government, maintaining environmental sustainability, maintaining and developing business activities, maintaining land ownership and production assets, maintaining harmonious relationships with local communities and respecting and pay attention to customs.

Based on the results of research, the gathering and persistence of several ethnic groups encourages the formation of coercive integration within the scope of the KTM center, and is conditioned by several factors: basic values, tolerance, structure, participation, and religion.

B. The Surrounding Villages

Development and development of KTM area including the development of surrounding villages. Villages included in KTM Rambutan Parit delineation can be grouped into two clusters based on distance to the KTM center. The first cluster with close proximity is Sungai Rambutan Village, and Desa Tanjung Pule. The second cluster with a considerable distance is Bakung Village, Parit Village, Lorok Village, and Purnajaya Village. Connectivity between KTM centers and surrounding villages has been linked to adequate road conditions.

Integration in the surrounding villages occurs with daily interaction, identification, cooperation process, mutual help-helping and social tolerance is quite good. This condition is reflected in the process of integration formed in the surrounding villages. In homogeneous ethnic groups, usually racial, physical, religious, attitudinal, familial, occupational and kinship characteristics can form the basis of community bonding. The cultural characteristics of the villagers surrounding the transmigration settlements are characterized by a diversity of social and economic strata, but relatively homogeneous in terms of ethnic culture, and religion. Homogeneity can be seen from the nature and attitude in everyday life, such as social life created harmony as well as in a family, among the community there is a spirit of help-help, cooperation to solve a problem, and cooperation in meeting the needs of his life. Such as gotong royong and consecration work in the village, cleaning the ditch, repairing the house of worship, repairing the village road, come to the celebration, visiting the sick, and mourning the deceased.

In solving common affairs is always cultivated through deliberation, there is awareness and attitudes that prioritize common interests above personal interests and

classes. Rural atmosphere is still thick to make people in these villages as if all of them know each other. Kinship relationships are intertwined with each other describes the community as a large family. The form of kinship appears in their tolerant and solidarity attitude by greeting one another, visiting, helping or helping one another. This condition can be categorized as normative integration, where social bonding occurs because of an agreement on basic values and norms as a form of maintaining and realizing social structure as a homogeneous society. From the normative integration conditions in the surrounding villages, identifiable factors such as ethnic or ethnicity, religion, culture, occupation, and income are identified.

C.KTM Regions.

The development and development of KTM area is designed through the development of Transmigration Development Area (WPT) covering the construction of KTM center and several villages in hinterland in one area. The construction of the KTM center is intended to unify the vision of transmigration areas developed to meet urban functions. The realization of the functions of urban areas is the availability of various facilities including the regional economic activity center, the center of the activities of the product processing industry, the service and trade center, the health service center, the education and training center, the government facilities, the public facilities and the social (KepMen Nakertrans Number KEP 214/MEN/V/2007).

Processes and dynamics of functional integration are underway in this region with communities in the surrounding villages by utilizing the infrastructure and facilities that have been built. Physical capital in the form of connecting roads has had a positive impact in opening up clustered and remote communities, then intensifying social interaction between different community members. Furthermore able to expand social cohesion from narrow with community members themselves become increasingly widespread in the community of KTM region. This is a social bond based on the situation of functional interdependence between elements of one another.

With the use of various facilities resembling the function of the city, there is a routine and continuous interaction resulting in understanding towards social integration process. There is an acceleration in the process of social transformation of rural society towards urban society, without having to abandon the main business pattern as a farmer and increase the income of individual, family, and regional economic growth. However, the

urban condition still has agricultural nuance which is shown by the existence of agricultural commodity as superior and agribusiness activity. The condition of the functional integration process in the transmigration area occurs because of the functions and benefits, the implementation of community development programs, facilities and infrastructure, income, work in plantation companies, and religion.

Towards Equal Development In The Area Transmigration

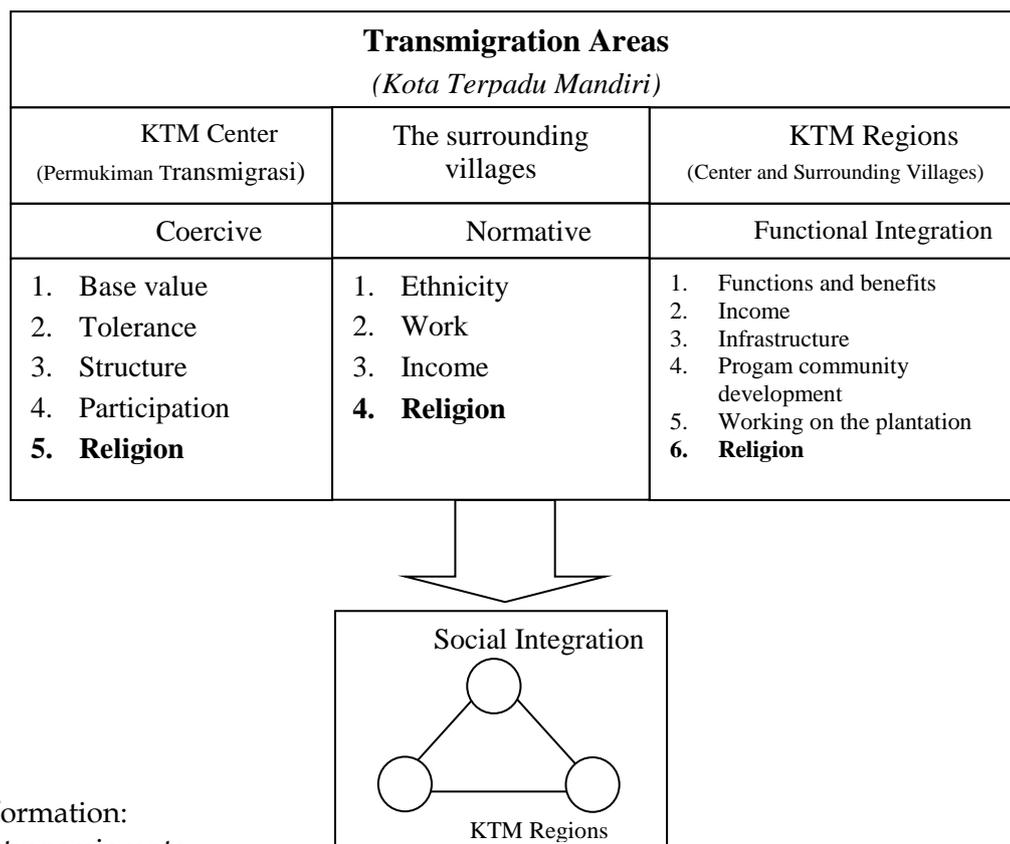
The purpose of transmigration development is to improve the welfare of the people, accelerate the happening of equitable regional development and maintain unity and unity of the Indonesian state. The development of new paradigm transmigration is carried out by building areas such as Integrated Integrated City which consists of KTM centers, the development of surrounding villages and the construction of KTM areas. It is hoped that with the development of transmigration, there will be acceleration of development by opening up the isolation of the region to enjoy basic services such as infrastructure, economic servicing, health services, educational services and spiritual/religious services.

In order for transmigration development to overcome the problems of regional development inequality, it is necessary to approach social integration in the area of KTM Rambutan Parit. Based on this analysis, the occurrence of regional development equality is caused by a combination of coercive, normative and functional integration. Coercive integration takes place at the center of KTM with basic values, tolerance, structure, participation and common religious functions. The normative integration takes place in the surrounding villages with ethnic/tribal functions, occupation, income and religion similarities. In the KTM area there is a functional integration with the functions of benefits, income, facilities, the implementation of community development programs, work in plantations and religion.

Transmigration into a tool of regional development requires minimal requirements to avoid social unrest that is the similarity of religion. This means that the displaced population must be the same as the locals. Residents around the transmigration settlements are predominantly Muslim. Seeing the condition of Islamic human resources, the transmigrants stationed in transmigration settlements in the KTM region are also Islamic. This can be seen in the KTM center in Kimtrans Rambutan I, the transmigrants stationed from Java are all Muslims. Similarly transmigrants in Kimtrans Rambutan II and III embraced Islam. It aims to reduce friction between different religious groups and reduce the occurrence of religious

exclusion based on religion. Social exclusion can affect minority religious groups, faith groups and denominations. If the population in transmigration settlements is a religion, the risk of religious conflict can be reduced and can even be used as a glue. At the center of KTM and transmigration settlements Rambutan II and III easily found places of worship of Moslems, namely mosques, Islamic centers, and several mosques in each village.

The system of religious values that develops in addressing differences and opening up to coexist with different ethnic groups based on the source of Islam ie Al-qur'an. With this religious value, the journey of life in a plural society is common, so that they are able to tolerate differences, live tolerantly, try not to prejudice negativity, and not seek the faults of others. Generally, they want a safe, harmonious, and peaceful life. Islamic teachings become the spirit and motivation to cultivate the bond of Islamic ukuwah towards fellow Muslims by ignoring ethnic differences, and other social status. Muslims are other Muslim brothers. He should not oppress, should not neglect, should not hurt each other, and should not insult him (Muslim history).



Information:

T : transmigrants

TPS : transmigrats of the local population

PS : local populations

Picture 1. Description of Social Integration Conditions at KTM Rambutan Parit

Conclusion

The realization of development equality occurs because of social integration in the KTM region. Social integration occurs because there are three integrative forces, namely coercive, normative, and functional. Social integration is formed through a series of processes occurring within the boundaries of transmigration areas. Coercive integration conditions at KTM centers occur with daily interactions, cooperative processes, mutual help and good social tolerance, with drivers of basic values, tolerance, structural support, participation, and religious equality. The condition of normative integration in the surrounding villages is seen by the daily interaction, identification, cooperation process, mutual help and social tolerance is quite good, with the factor is ethnic similarity as custom and culture, religion, occupation, and income. Integration in the KTM area is manifest by the use of various facilities resembling the functioning of the city, there is a regular and continuous interaction resulting in an understanding towards the process of functional integration, with factors driving the function and benefits, the implementation of community development programs, facilities and infrastructure, income equality, and equality of religion.

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EMPOWERING AND SOCIAL ENTERPRENURSHIP

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR WRITING FOR PUBLICATION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The era of globalization has arrived with the implementation of ASEAN Economic Community. One area that requires improvement is publication in international media, in which Indonesian writers still lag behind. To overcome this, there is a need for developing the skill for writing for the international media in college, through the tutorial for writing articles in English for digital publication. Such publication is accessible to readers from various countries and thus is a suitable for the global age. The writing needs to be done through a process, in which students perform independent writing activities and peer check and receive feedbacks from the instructor. What needs to be emphasized in this instruction is authenticity and originality. The instructor needs to refine the final manuscripts so that they are ready for publication. S/he also needs to have access to an established blog or to set up her/his own blog for the students' articles

Keywords: *Writing instruction, English teaching, original articles, authentic instruction*

Introduction

Globalization is a process of continuous integration between various countries in the world (Mrak, 2000). The era of globalization has arrived with the implementation of the AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) from 1 January 2016. In the era, goods and services moves freely across countries; thus, various companies and institutions in each country needs to be able to produce products that are superior to those produced by other countries (Pekerti, 1998). For a prepared country, globalization presents an almost limitless opportunity to expand its market and influence. However, for a less-prepared country, globalization would make it a market for other countries.

In this respect, Indonesia may be less ready to enter the era of globalization. One indicator is the low competitiveness of educational institutions. For example, the three best universities in Indonesia (UGM, UI, ITB) are ranked below 500, that is, at 518, 660, 704, while Bengkulu University is ranked at 2377 (Ranking Web of Universities, 2015). Here, the most conspicuous weakness is the lack of publicity in the international media; this may indicate the lack of writing skills for publishing in the international media. To overcome this, there is a need for the development of writing skills for the international media for tertiary students.

The ability to write in international media requires adequate English skills. Unfortunately, here, another indicator reveals the low level of English proficiency in general, as seen from the data in Dardjowidjojo (2003). This weakness could be overcome through natural language environment (English natural language environment). The environment is available through (a) communities of English speakers, and (b) English-language mass media. The problem is that, in Indonesia, English is a foreign language; as such, the first (a) is not available, but the second (b) can be developed. Therefore, to improve the community members English fluency, it is essential to develop English-language media (Dardjowidjojo, 2003).

In the meantime, the world is moving into the digital age. Publishing houses gradually supplement print media with digital media, as done by the 'Kompas' daily, or switch to digital media. Digital media has the advantage of being accessible without the constraints of space and time. In this respect, authors for digital media need to follow adequate standards, so that their writing could be accepted by global readers.

With this background in mind, the foundation for the skill to write in English for international audience needs to be developed since when students are in their tertiary education. One way to achieve the goal is to set up instruction for preparing students for publication of digital articles in English.

The demand for digital article

With respect to writing articles in the English language in the digital era, attention needs to be paid to two concepts, namely authenticity and originality. Authenticity includes text authenticity and task authenticity (Nunan, 1988). Text is called authentic if the text is not specifically designed for language learning but to meet the needs in the real world. Examples of authentic texts are articles (newsletters, newspapers, magazines), brochures, and announcements. Tasks are called authentic if the task is intended to meet the needs in the real world or commonly practiced in the real world. According to Nunan (1988), one disadvantage in some learning techniques is that they are not intended to meet real-world needs, so they are not authentic. Examples of authentic tasks are listening to English news broadcasts, reading story books and English newspapers, and writing English articles (for newsletters, newspapers, etc.).

Writing an English article for publication is an authentic task that generates authentic text. Mass media articles are authentic text / products because they are written not for classroom learning, but for consumption / reading by customers. Meanwhile, a tutorial for publishing articles can be regarded as quasi-production learning, that is, learning that follows the procedures for article production in mass media. In this tutorial various tasks that are performed are authentic tasks (tasks that are practiced in the real world). Thus, such a tutorial could be regarded as providing authentic tasks in order to produce authentic texts.

Original writing could be defined as individual, new, or unusual (Carlson, 1961). The concept of originality concerns whether a writing is produced using the author's own language. In producing a piece of original writing, the author needs to incorporate materials from the writings of other authors. However, the language that is used to express the material should be the author's own language. An original article is a one that includes material from various sources but uses the author's own language. In addition, the author should also acknowledge the sources. In short, the writer needs to avoid plagiarism.

In this respect. Driscoll & Braze (no date) suggest that a writer may use direct quotation, paraphrasing, and summarizing. In direct quotation, the words should be exactly as found in the source. In paraphrasing, the passage from the source should be incorporated in the writing through the use the author's own words. In summarizing, the passage from the source is made shorter and incorporated by using the writer's own words.

Articles

Wolfe (2015) defines digital publication as the use of digital technology to replace written materials so that they can be disseminated and accessed via electronic computer equipment. Digital articles provide an advantage because it can be accessed any time from all areas of the world, so it is really adequate as publication for the global age. Sengupta (2014) states that teachers need to use creative material and provide stimulation for students. Furthermore, he states that digital publications on the website can provide stimulation and motivation for students to participate.

An article is a piece of composition, to be published in newspapers, magazines, newsletters, etc., with the aim of conveying ideas and facts to convince, educate, or entertain the readers (Wolseley, as quoted by Mappatoto, 1993). Included in the article are opinion

column as well as feature, i.e., article that puts emphasis on certain aspects of an object and an event (Marahimin, 1994). An article can take the form of narration, description, exposition, or argumentation.

According to Marahimin (1994) an article should have the following elements:

1. Theme / thesis

The theme or thesis is the core of the idea that the author is to convey. The thesis guides the whole writing and can be expressed implicitly or explicitly

2. Title

The title should attract the attention of the reader, or eye-catching

3. Lead

Lead is an early paragraph that serves to capture the attention of the readers so that they are willing to continue reading the entire article

4. Body

The body is the expansion or development of the theme; it should be written coherently so that the reader could understand the author's ideas. To reinforce the factual aspect of the article, it is recommended to quote from a trusted reference or personality

5. Conclusion

In an article, especially an argumentative one, the conclusion must be expressed sharply and convincingly, in order to instill a strong message to the reader.

There are various types of articles, namely, biography, history, adventure, argument, narration, description, practical suggestion, and news features.

Model for Writing Instruction

Writing includes a series of recursive, or repetitive, activities, in which the author develops drafts and conducts repeated reviewing and editing so that an adequate script can be produced (Reid, 1988). In addition, writing can be viewed as an interaction between individual authors and peers, whose benefits have been demonstrated in Arasuli et al (2009), Yang (2011), and Likkel (2012) studies. In the era of information technology, writing activities need to be integrated with the use of technology, as advocated by Warschauer (2007) and Zhang et al (2014).

Reid (1993) recommends that English instructors conduct ongoing research to improve the quality of their learning. One way that can be taken is to provide tutorial class, where

students are guided in small groups, if necessary by adding hours outside regular meeting hours. Refnaldi (2002) calls it an innovation, where students get more feedback than just written feedback.

Reid (1988) states that essentially the process of writing compositions includes several stages, ranging from setting topics, framing, referencing, drafting, revising, editing, and writing the final manuscript. Revising, editing and the writing of final manuscript may need to be performed several times.

In these activities, great emphasis is placed on the importance of process writing, in which students develop their reasoning (Herrini, 2002), by elaborating a topic into writing, checking each other's work through peer review or group discussions, and seeking input from tutors and facilitators.

Preparation of Publication

Despite their best efforts, students generally are not capable for producing English manuscripts that are ready for publication, as found in Arasuli, Purwadi & Suwarno (2008) and recently in Arasuli & Suwarno (2017). There are still various shortcomings, especially on structure. Therefore, the instructor needs to have the skill of an editor, so that it can improve the manuscript to be published. In Arasuli & Suwarno (2017) students generally express their hopes that the instructor may function as an editor to prepare the manuscripts for publication.

One thing that needs repeated emphasis is originality. Digital publications can be accessed by readers from various parts of the world. Therefore, plagiarism may soon be recognized and this may affect the reputation of the author or the institution in which the author is linked. In this respect, the instructor needs to frequently emphasize awareness of the importance of original writing. After the manuscript is submitted by the student, the instructor should attempt to investigate whether the manuscript can be categorized as the original text. If not, then the manuscript is not fit for publication and should be rejected

As for the media for publication, blogs like *Kompasiana* can be used for publishing the students' articles. However, the blog might be difficult to access, and thus an instructor needs to prepare his/her independent blog. In this case, the instructor needs to have the skills of managing the blog or seeking the help of a digital technician. An example of such an independent blog is the 'New Vision' blog, in which an example of a student's publication could be found (address provided in References).

Conclusion

The era of globalization has arrived, through the implementation of the AEC. One demand of globalization is the improvement of competitiveness. In the context of universities, one significant weakness is the lack of international publications. In order to overcome the weakness, students need to be taught the basics of writing skills in English for digital publications. This can be done through the writing instruction for the preparation of digital English article publication.

The writing instruction needs to emphasize the concept of authenticity (writing for real-world purposes) and originality (writing with one's own language). The instruction is performed through a process, where independent activities and group work are performed and instructor's feedbacks are provided. The instructor needs to ensure that the accepted manuscript can be categorized as original. S/he needs to make improvements to the manuscript so that it is ready for publication. S/he also needs to have access to a blog or to set up her/his own independent blog.

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SOCIAL CHANGE OF SERAWAI SOCIETY AS MODERNIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Social changes influenced by modernization and technology improvement. Migrant communities also influence the social changes of indigenous people. They brought modern farming such as planting oil palm and rubber. Modernization and technological progress also impact on people's lives such as law, health, arts, and customs. Data were collected by interviewing. Data were analyzed using Ethnographic method. The Results of research show that modernization and technological advancement lead to socio-cultural changes in Serawai society.

Key words: *Social change, serawai society, modernization, technology improvement*

Introduction

Serawai society is one of the Malay ethnic group who lives in South Bengkulu. In the past, Serawai society was isolated, and relations with the outer regions were not fluent, but now it has changed. As an example, in the past, from Seluma District (Tais Town), 60 km away on foot, cycling or boats ride (bull carts) takes 2 days, so they bring cooking utensils and others. It makes many young people who come out of South Bengkulu looking for money and continue education out of the village. This condition occurred before Bengkulu became the capital province (1970s).



Figure 1. Pelangkin (cart that is pulled by the Cow)

Social change is the transformation of culture and social institution overtime (Love to know corporation, 2017). Thus social change refers to any significant alternation overtime in behavior pattern and cultural values. (cliffs, 2017).

Social scientist like Kingsley Davis states that social change related to organization, culture, institution, structure and functions of society. Robert A Nisbet views social change as a succession of differences in time with an exist identity. Thus social change is the transformation of culture and social institution over time (Shah, 2017).

There are some factors cause social change: i) Change of culture. Culture is a system that loses and gains components. Invention, discovery, and diffusion are considered to be causes of social change. Invention can be classified into material (hand phone) and social invention (language, alphabet, government). Diffusion is a process of spreading the ideas, culture, and object to other societies. ii) New ideas and modification can change a society, for example Max Weber established that rationalization of religious idea brought a change in protestant world, iii) demographic change is caused by increase birth and decline in death and migration of population, iv) Tension and conflict, v) Social movements are organized by group of people change the value, norm, institution, culture, and tradition of a society (Shah, 2017).

Modernization describes the processes that increase amount of specialization and differentiation of structure in society from underdeveloped to developed society (Lumen, 2017). Technology also forces social change (social institution, population, and environment).

This research used ethnographic method (Spradley, 1979). Ethnographic is the work of describing culture. The essential core of the activity to understand another way of life from native point of view. Ethnography means learning from people, to discover the hidden principles of another way of life. Researcher became a student of the native. Ethnography is qualitative method. Data were collected by interview. In this paper, researcher tried to describe social change of Serawai people in South Bengkulu includes of government, economic, custom, tradition, and religion.

Result And Discussion

In ancient times, the highest office at the district level was held by the patih. The position of a patih is equivalent to the current position of the bupati. Patih has the same duties as the regent now. Below patih is a stakeholder or head of a clan or known as the term pesirah. Under the stakeholders (term head of clan in Bengkulu City) or clan head (term head of clan in North Bengkulu) or pesirah (term head of clan in South Bengkulu) is

depati mangku / depati peroatin. Depati mangku has village apparatus that is *penggawo* 'deputy village head' and *kemit hamlet*. *Kemit Hamlet* is usually in charge of guarding the village and delivering letters. For more details, the structure of the former government can be seen in the following chart.

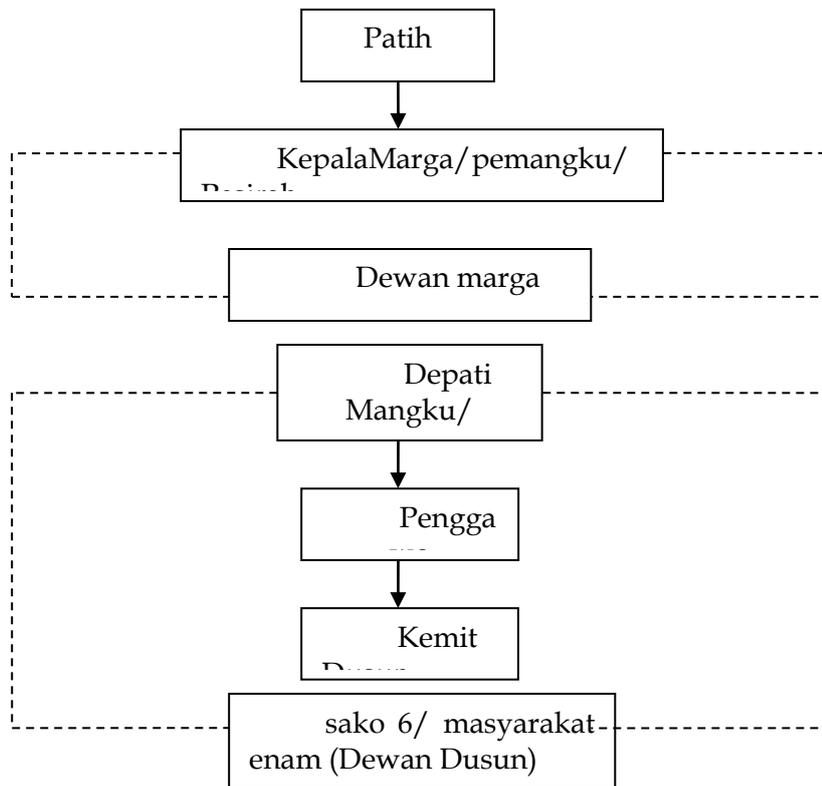


Chart 1. The structure of the former government (source: Diani, 2005)

Patih has the duty to lead the clan heads. The authority and power of patih are almost the same as the present regents. In addition to taking control of the government, *Pesirah / Kepala Marga* also have the authority as customary head. *Depati mangku* or head of a hamlet, who served as the village head, has the task of recording a list of court events, maintaining the hall and having full authority in determining custom cases such as customary penalties. *Penggawo* is deputy *depati mangku / head of hamlet* and has duty to help head of hamlet. *Kemit hamlet* has the duties as an introduction to letters of the village office, assisting customary affairs and maintaining village security.

Each village is headed by a hamlet head and is accompanied by several society groups called *sako / society six* headed by a group leader. Chairman of the *sako / society of six* can meet if necessary by the village head to discuss some issues, such as; problems of land

dispute, intervention and resolve when there is a commotion, including problems between 'male' and 'female' men. Sako / society six can be equated with the head of RT / RW, but the sako / society of six is not authorized to issue letters as well as the head of RT / RW. All administrative problems passed to the village head as the highest head of government at the village level. Sako / society six only gives voice-solving decisions only or more accurately referred to as 'advisors' of the village head. In the past, the sako / community six consisted of only six groups, but now, in six sako / community there are more than six groups. The increase in population led to the number of groups originally six, plus to seven or eight groups. Sako / society six only applies in the villages inhabited by the majority of the Serawai tribe (Diani: 2005).

Changes in the system of government began to occur since the issuance of Law No. 5 of 1979 about the change of government system in the village. In the current system of government, the highest level of leadership at the district level is held by the bupati. The Bupati has wider authority than patih. The Bupati heads a number of sub-district heads. The sub-district heads oversee a number of village heads. Each village head is assisted by a village secretary and village officials called kaur. There are three kaur who will assist the duties of a village chief, that is, the general kaur, kaur governance, and kaur development. Although the current system of government has changed, the sako / society of six is still maintained. The village head sometimes invites them in special meetings when there are problems related to the wider society. The present structure of government can be seen in the following chart.

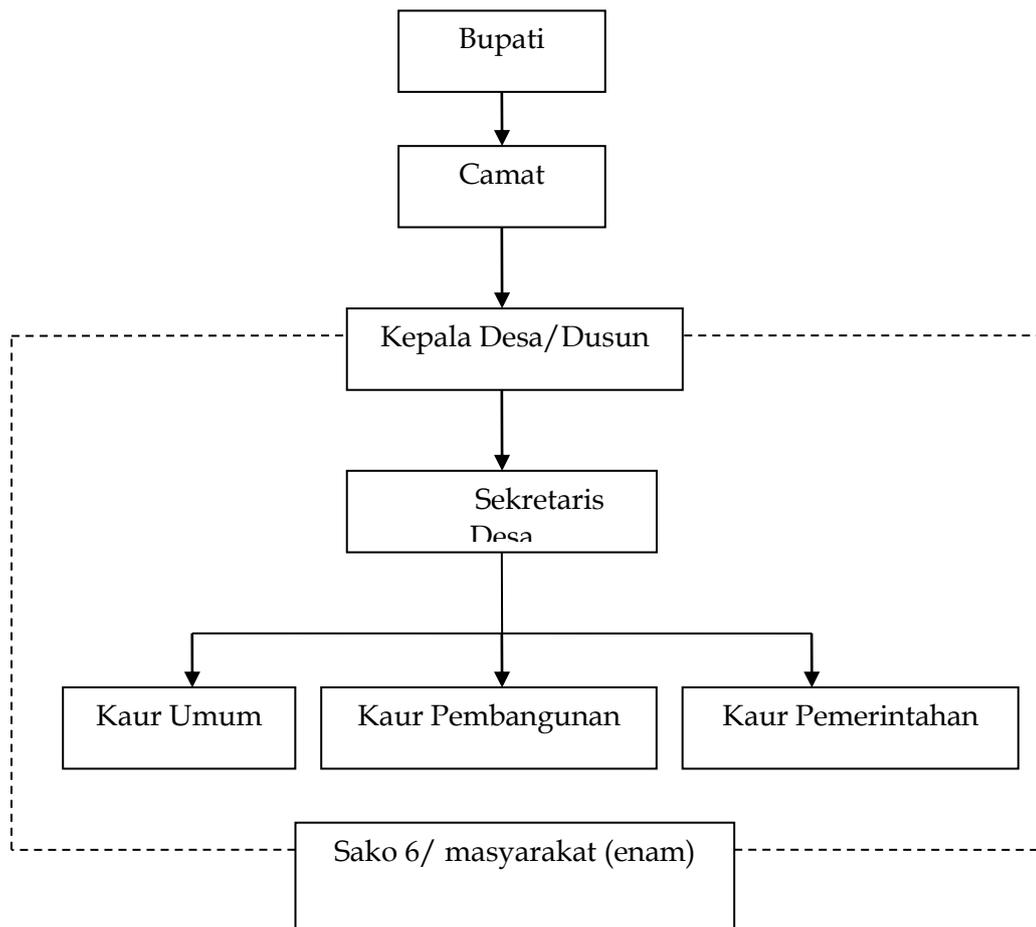


Chart 2. The current Government structure (Source: Diani, 2005)

Changes in the system of government led to a number of terms and positions such as: *Patih, Pemangku, Pesirah, Depati Mangku, Penggawo*, and *Kemit Dusun* no longer exist. The term was shifted and replaced with the Bupati, Sub-district Head, Village Head, and Village Secretary (Diani, 2005).

Serawai people's livelihoods generally farm, farm and catch fish. Bengkulu and Lampung are coffee producers that are famous for their quality, such as civet coffee. The growing number of migrant residents who opened industrial estates caused the Serawai people to follow. Industrial plantations such as oil palm, rubber, besides coffee, cocoa, and coconut that has long existed. In addition, residents also plant other commodities although relatively small such as pepper, cinnamon, cloves, pecan, areca nut, aren, kapok, patchouli and ginger.

Various commodities are brought or processed outside the district, except oil palm. Currently there are investors who invest in South Bengkulu Regency with the Crude Palm

Oil (CPO) factory in Pino Raya Subdistrict and Kedurang Ilir Subdistrict. (Source: RPJPD South Bengkulu Regency, 2005).

The more varied and the number of plantation crops produced cause the purchasing power of Serawai people to increase and impact on the increase of welfare. Based on data from BPS-Statistics of South Bengkulu Regency 2010, the plantation became one of the sub sectors of PDRB that is big enough in South Bengkulu Regency. Plantations in South Bengkulu Regency are relatively evenly distributed throughout the district with various types of crops. Plantation crops that become the main commodity are oil palm and followed by other commodities such as rubber, coffee, cocoa, and coconut. In addition, there are also other commodities that are also cultivated by the people, but the numbers are relatively small such as pepper, cinnamon, cloves, hazelnut, areca nut, aren, kapok, patchouli, and ginger.

Development of plantation activities especially for oil palm commodity finally able to attract investors to invest in South Bengkulu Regency. Currently, the construction of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) factory in Kecamatan Pino Raya and Kedurang Ilir Sub-district has been done.

The location of the plantation in Serawai land spread in each sub-district. Each sub-district has plantations that vary from one sub-district to another. The types of plantation crops grown are: Oil Palm, Rubber, Coffee, and Chocolate (BPS Bengkulu Selatan Regency, 2010).

Increased revenues indirectly affect the socio-cultural conditions of the Serawai society. From prosperous society to prosperous and modern society. The increasing welfare conditions resulted in the socio-cultural life of the Serawai people also changing. When used in the traditional house of Serawai tribe is a house made of wood stage, and then this time has changed with cement house.



Figure 2.a Tradisional house Serawai' tribe

(Source: Diani, November: 2012)



Figure 2. B modern house Serawai tribe

(Source: Diani, November: 2012)

In Serawai traditional house there is room like *gaghang* 'kitchen'. When the Serawai house has turned into a modern house, *gaghang* is replaced with a kitchen.



Figure 3.a Gaghang 'kitchen Traditional Serawai tribe'

(Source: Diani, November: 2012)

Gaghang is a traditional kitchen of Serawai tribe made of wood with a round bamboo floor. Serawai people usually perform various activities such as bathing and washing dishes here. *Gaghang* has multifunctional: as kitchen, bathroom, and sink. The floor is made of bamboo so that the washing water wastes will fall on the sidelines of the bamboo floor.



Figure 4. Modern kitchen Serawai tribe

(Source: Diani, November: 2012)

Changes in the shape of the house affect the loss of vocabulary, such as *gaghang* 'kitchen'. In traditional houses there is a traditional kitchen shaped stage, the floor is made of bamboo arrangement. This form is not found in modern homes, so the younger generation do not recognize the term *gaghang*, and do not understand the proverb *mangko jemo ndak nyuruak kebawa gharang*, surely there is ado situ shouted o 'then someone wants to go under the kitchen, there would be willing to take' means all good work must be useful.

Modernization also occurs in agriculture. In the beginning, people in South Bengkulu cultivate cultivated or *beumo* farms with land-based crops, which eventually began to change following immigrant communities such as Java, Bali and Sunda, making rice fields and opening industrial estates such as palm, cocoa, and rubber. The pattern of cultivation changed from land to paddy rice paddy, even now agricultural commodities change from food crops to industrial crops such as coffee, palm, and rubber. It also affects the agricultural equipment used.

Serawai people used to pound rice using mortar (wood pounding ground) and antan (pestle). With the influence of modernization, the population has switched to using a rice grinding machine (treser). Plowing by using buffalo (chewing buffalo) has started to change by using a tractor.



Figure 5. *Lesung* and *Antan*, Pounder rice tools Serawai tribe

(Source: Diani, November: 2012)

Cultural contact with migrants ultimately resulted in a shift from several sides of life. Since the land connection between South Bengkulu and Bengkulu City is getting better, there is a shift in the economic field. They sell agricultural produce from village to town and goods from the city go into the village. Previously the villagers lived by giving each other and asking (*petembayan*) now turned into buying and selling so that all natural products become valuable.

Immigrants from outside the region began to influence the socio-cultural life of the Serawai society. In socio-cultural life such as marriage, uncertainty is rarely used. Marriage undecided more considered less economical. This is understandable because wedding ceremony with undecided done for 3-7 days and require a large cost.

According to one of the Chairman of Adat Serawai Mr. Yung Durhan and an artist Serawai Atid Mesatip, in weddings *bimbang besak* there is a so-called *bimbang ulu*, *bimbang ke bawah*, and *bimbang makan sepagi*. In *bimbang makan sepagi* there is a dance numbak kebau 'spear buffalo', which uses a buffalo to be slaughtered but is now much, abandoned? If first there is a stage that is made for parent's dhikr and sarapal anam 'kick'. Currently the stage is made to place musical instruments such as singles and singles organ. Ladies and gentlemen no longer sit on stage, but now on a chair in the front yard of the bridal house. Formerly banquet or food was served on the floor, but along with the times, the wedding banquet is now served at the buffet table.

Art Serawai there is various kinds. For example: *gegerid* 'unwind' for family members or the wedding committee. On the night before the ceremony, young people performed dances like umbrella dance. Other events are '*begadisan*' women's events and men get acquainted. During the day there is a 'bekesai' ceremony candidate bathing in the river before marriage.

Every human being begins life from the moment of the womb. Before the child stepped on a teenager, his teeth were cut to look neatly called a 'cut tooth' and belimau 'orange water bath during pregnancy at 3, 6, and 9 months' accompanied by cooking a diamond cake (sticky rice boiled with banana leaves and then doused with brown sugar water).

Legal shifts also occur. In the past the problems that occurred in the society were simply resolved customarily, such as the law of 'amanat' consisting of four rules, namely: first, *ndak jemo ndak jemaulah, ndak dighi ndak dighilah* 'have people have people, have yourself have oneself', meaning do not take care / acknowledge belongs to others, take care of their own or, can also be interpreted if there are goods borrowed, then must be returned; secondly, owed a bill of receivables to be billed as happy 'when owed must be paid'; do not bake into the stone bucket out 'when the water do not get to the rock' in other words do not be greedy, if you ask for something do not be greedy. There is another kick *kundang ughang dikundangi kundang dighi ditingalka* 'wife of the wife take own wife abandoned', meaning if already have a wife do not interfere with the wife of people. If the law is violated, the

offenders will be sanctioned. Formerly the sanction was the head of the clan assisted by the sako six. Formerly the role of the six sons 'six tribes consisting of six people representing the extended family in the village' is very broad, including solving legal problems as well as other laws such as mouth cepelo: slander, gossip, and verbal or cepelo hand: pinching, poking, and scribble. Currently legal issues have been taken over by government officials such as police, prosecutors and judges. Now the *sako enam* only takes care of marriage issues ranging from applying to marriage.

In the past, the Serawai people believed in the gods, among others, the Council of Life (the Deadly God and the living human) and Dewa Nabung Rizki (the God who gave rizki). Along with the development of religious syiar, now they have embraced the official recognized religion by the country, namely: 1) Islam 99, 43%, 2) Protestant 0.46%, 3) Catholic 0.1%, 4) Hindu 0.01 % (Source: BPS, 2000).

In terms of health, Serawai people familiar with various traditional medicine. In the script ulu mentioned ntaluy disease. Ntaluy is a disease whose symptoms are accompanied by fever. Treatment is done with a bath (hot water steam bath given an herb). Along with the increasing number of established health centers accompanied by the dispatch of health workers to South Bengkulu, the Serawai people began to abandon traditional treatment and switch to modern medicine. Currently, the ratio of number of Public Health Center per unit population in South Bengkulu Regency is 0.49%. The ratio of hospital per unit of population of South Bengkulu Regency is 0,007. The ratio of doctors per unit population of South Bengkulu Regency is 0.3. The ratio of medical personnel per unit population of South Bengkulu Regency is 4.30 (Source: BPS, 2000).

Conclusion

The social changes that occur in the society include changes in government system, agricultural system, traditional house, customs, art, law, religion of belief, and health. The change is influenced by government policy, migration of migrants to southern Bengkulu, modernization, technology improvement, and the attitude of the Serawai society that tends to be open to change.

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SOCIAL CAPITAL, LOCAL WISDOM AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

**SOCIAL CAPITAL OF WOOD CARVING ARTISANS FACING GLOBAL
ECONOMIC COMPETITION (Case Study Of Craftsman On Cipacing Village
Sumedang Regency, West Java)**

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ABSTRACT

The presence of ASEAN China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is significant challenges in the life of Artisan in Cipacing Village. Small and medium enterprises in the field of handicrafts, which they wrestled since the Dutch colonial period no longer run smoothly. It gets intense competition from products made by other local Craftsmen and China product. In the past, Cipacing village artisans claimed that they were able to trade in local and international markets by earning big profits, but after AEC and ACFTA they were challenged by local craftsmen and craftsmen from other countries. Cipacing village artisans continue to strive to survive in competition with all their potential. Trusts, norms, and networks between fellow Artisans make them always help each other in doing craft-making activities to marketing, so they can survive in the competition in local and international markets. "This is not solely the fulfillment of life needs, but the identity of the citizens of Cipacing as a craft maker is inherent in the citizens" said one of the Artisan there. This article is the result of research on social capital owned by Cipacing village artisans who provide support to the sustainability of handicraft businesses that experience challenges after ACFTA and AEC rolling out.

Keywords: Social Capital, Trust, Medium-Small Enterprise, craft Industry

Introduction

Small and medium enterprises are business units that are considered potential to sustain the national economy. Since the multidimensional crisis in 1998, small -medium enterprises (SMEs) succeeded in becoming the driving force of the Indonesian economy. This toughness is continuously tested with various changes to national and international economic politics. In 2009 the agreement on ASEAN China Free Trade Area began to be rolled out, plus in 2015 has been signed the agreement of ASEAN Economic Community (MEA). This means that competition in the business world in Indonesia faces enormous challenges related to open competition not only with fellow indigenous businessmen, but also from of other nations.

Constraints that experienced by SMEs in Indonesia mostly include internal and external factors. SMEs in Indonesia are still faced with the problem of weak competitiveness of imported products, as well as knowledge of business actors who have not supported on improving product quality and capable marketing ability to compete on an international

scale. Kartasasmita (1997) explains that there is a gap due to the unequal source of production and productivity, as well as the market distribution system that occurs between small and medium business actors and large-scale business actors. So generally it can be concluded that small business group with the ownership of limited production factor and low productivity have low level of prosperity.

Tambunan (2008) stated that the large potential of SMEs is hampered by changes in the global world. Highly competitive SMEs are characterized by: (1) an increasing trend of growth in production volume, (2) increasing domestic market share and or export market, (3) for domestic market not only serving local market but also national, and (4) for export markets, not only serving in one country but also many countries.

Cipacing Village is located in Sumedang district is a village that most of the population have a livelihood as an artisans. Type of craft made by Cipacing community is handicraft made of wood such as sculpture, musical instrument, traditional toy, wall decoration, traditional weapon, etc. Handicrafts made by the people of Cipacing village are in great demand by local and international markets. Not infrequently Cipacing village artisans get orders from entrepreneurs in other countries to make musical instruments or weapons in the country typical. For example countries that often make orders are businessmen from Australia and South Africa.

Resnawaty (2007) in research about partnership on artisans stated that there is a craftsman structure in Cipacing village that determines the position of each craftsman in that region. There are three actors of artisans those who are called (1) Collector Artisans (called Bandar), (2) Small Artisans and (3) Artisans Labor. Bandar is a craft collector made by other artisan, they sell the handicraft to local and international markets. Bandar have large capital so that able to hire small artisans and labor artisans in the region. Small artisans are people who have skills to make handicraft, they sell their goods directly to consumers and to Bandar, as the name implies small artisans have little capital. While those so-called artisans labor are people who have craft skills, but do not have the capital. Usually they get orders from Bandar to make crafts or finish small components of craft in accordance with their ability, before the craft is assembled into a craft intact.

Economic and political turmoil in Indonesia gave a big impact for Cipacing village artisans. In 1998 when the economic crisis occurred marked by the weakening of the rupiah against the US Dollar, Cipacing villagers get a very big blessing. They got profits abundantly from the payment of orders importers abroad. At that time the area changes with the

construction of nice and luxurious homes owned by Bandar and craftsmen. The toughness of the handicraft business of Cipacing residents is tested by the success of the ups and downs due to social and economic changes. Rising oil prices along with rising prices of staples, led to a decrease in the value of sales in the local market. People prefer to meet daily needs compared to buying handicrafts. Another phenomenon that occurs is the enactment of AEC and ACFTA, handicrafts coming from China pounding the market souvenirs in the tourist spots and become heavy competitor from the local craft made by Cipacing Artisans. But the toughness of Cipacing Artisans in making the craft is still reliable, people still survive to make handicraft and still market their craft to various areas in Indonesia and sometimes doing export to other countries.

Fukuyama (2000) states that social capital is a set of internal values or norms distributed among group members that allow them to cooperate with one another. Important prerequisites for the emergence of social capital are the existence of trust, norms, and networks. The social capital owned by the people of Cipacing village is considered capable of making craftsmen can continue to survive with all the challenges that exist. The trust between craftsmen and the norms held by the whole craftsmen makes the distribution of work flowing in the hierarchy or structure of their artisans. In facing the EAC and ACFTA there is a change in one component of social capital owned by the craftsman is the development of network (network). To cope with the existing globalization, Cipacing village artisans strive to develop stronger networks, while retaining their values, norms and possessions.

Social Factor capital is important in economic development.

Social capital is a form of capital that has an important role in the implementation of development. In the past, the implementation of development only focuses on economic capital as the main capital. In the sense as if the community have no economic capital and human capital, then a society is called lack of capital. Fukuyama (2000); Collier (1998); Grootaert (1998); Narayan and Pritchett (1997) states that development is not only driven by the availability of natural resources, the amount of financial capital or high economic investment and industrialization. Social capital today is considered an important part of the development, even in this sustainable development era. Social capital is considered a prerequisite that is able to explain why a development program has failed.

The social capital according to Fukuyama (2000) is defined as a set of values or norms distributed among members of a group that allow them to cooperate with each other. An important prerequisite of social capital is the existence of trust, norms, and networking. Social capital has the power to influence the principles underlying the economic progress and social welfare of a country. Countries that are categorized high trust societies tend to have remarkable economic success. Conversely, low trust societies tend to have progress and economic behavior that is slower and inferior.

In harmony with that Dasgupta (2003); social capital has an important role in society, consciously or unconsciously the relationship between human beings in society has institutionalized into a value and norm for the society. Relationships between communities have a solid rule that can be utilized in the development of society itself because based on trust with each other. It is meant that social capital is an intangible asset of inestimable value, although its form is not as clear as physical capital or human capital. Further Dasgupta (2003) views Social capital as an important asset in the economic development of people in developing countries. Social attributes in social capital are: 1) the existence of mutual benefit at least between two people, 2) obtained through social processes, 3) referring to social relations, institutions, and social structures; 4) all attributes related to trust, reciprocal relationships, rights and obligations, and social networks.

Trust is the main dimension in social capital. Every individual who engages in activity rests on the belief of one another that they have the same goal. Trust will create a sense of secure. Each individual will focus on the development of himself without thinking to survive from the attack by the others or feel discomfort. Putnam, 1993; Fukuyama, 1995; Norms are built and evolved based on the history of cooperation in the past and applied to support the cooperative climate.

Mollering (2001) argued that social capital is a capability possessed by a person or group through relationships on the basis of trust between each other through the formation of social networks. This social network is the result of a social process formed on the basis of mutual need and mutual trust. Trust has a function in social relationships that is to build cooperation, making a decision, division of labor, order, cohesiveness and guarantee social structure in society. Trust has a function in the development of a society whether it is social development or economic development. Furthermore Woolcook (1998) explains that the dimensions of social networking consist of integrity, linkage, organizational integrity (organizational capacity), and synergy.

To explain the phenomenon artisans of Cipacing village as a small and medium business community that survives in various challenges and developments, social capital owned by craftsmen produce a unique strategy, so as to solve the problems they face with the capital of trust, norms and networks they have.

3. Research Methods

The research approach used in this research is qualitative approach with case study. Case study in Cipacing village was chosen to produce information about social capital performance of carving and ornamental carpenters in Cipacing village in depth, thorough and detailed.

This type of research is an explanative research to understand the characteristics, sources, and explain the factors or social phenomena related to the survival skills of the craftsmen. The number of informants collected to obtain the data is 21 people according to the scale of the craftsmen worker (9), small craftsmen (7), and Bandar (2). In the research process found a new category in the structure of the craftsmen marketing with the number of informants 3 people. Implementation of data collection is done through in-depth interview, non-participatory observation, and literature study.

Quality of Work, Kinship and Solidarity as the foundation of Trust

Some experts say that trust is the main capital in social capital. Cipacing Village artisans feel that during this time belief is the most decisive factor how they can foster cooperation with fellow artisans. All of artisans in this village agree that their business have been able to survive due to the trust between them, as well as build trust with exporters and foreign importers.

Cipacing village artisans believe that if they do not have trust, they will not working and sharing when there is any demand of crafts from buyer. So they will not progress the business as survive as it is now. Their beliefs are institutionalized into cooperation in making craft ordered from the buyer. An interesting phenomenon in the village of Cipacing is that they usually receive orders from abroad in the form of pictures or photographs. The picture is then brought to the craftsman who they trust the most ability to ask about how to make the craft in question so as to be in accordance with the wishes of the buyer.

The reason for the growth of trust is due to quality of work and the kinship owned by the artisans. If they work with artisans from outside the Cipacing area they will get more benefit because of the low price of wages, but they are more confident in the ability of the

artisans in their own village. Bandar is a craftsman that most often divides the work of small and labor artisans, to produce crafts in accordance with buyer's order, Bandar will contact the small artisans and labors who have good quality of work. Thus control of the resulting product is done in detail. This is the reason why the craft from Cipacing village can still compete in local and international markets.

Another reason for the growth of trust among artisans is the kinship that exists between them, for the division of work of kinship elements into the second determining factor after the quality of work. In addition, the reason for solidarity is the reason why a craftsman gives trust to divide the work to other craftsmen. Fellow artisans do not bear to see his friend idle. This prompted Bandar to divide the work of making handicraft components on some artisans, in addition to making the job faster and faster.

Trust among craftsmen basically not only on the process of making crafts, but also in everyday life. They trust that each other will not let his friend on hunger. The division of work not only done by Bandar, but it happened among the artisan laborers, especially female laborers. They are happy to share the task and do it together. According to them it encourages to complete the crafts faster besides working together will open communication between neighbors.

Trust is also established between fellow artisans in terms of capital to produce handicrafts. When Bandar gives jobs to small artisans as well as labors, usually Bandar only pay half of the total cost of production. The rest will be paid when the ordered goods are made. In this case small artisans must budget funds to make craft from their own capital.

Another visible trust is the belief from the craftsmen to the Bandar in terms of remuneration. Labor believes that they will be paid when the work is done even though they are not paid any at the earliest. They do it with pleasure, because if they still involved in the activities to make the components of the craft they will continue to get a source of income despite the small wages.

Cipacing Village artisans are keen persons in addition to good at making craft they clever to negotiate. These negotiations are conducted on external parties from outside the village or abroad. Negotiations made to cultivate the trust of potential buyers. The prospective buyers are not doubted the quality and ability of Cipacing artisans in make crafts even though the craft was firstly made.

Norms and Values between Artisans: mutual help, mutual training, and mutual

Cooperation that exists between artisans so far is a manifestation of socio-economic institutions in the region Cipacing. In the cooperation formed the norm that became the foundation of how cooperation is run. Although there are no written regulations, but the Cipacing villagers have rules that are formed by the habits that have taken place along with the development of carving and decorative woodcraft industry in this region.

The value owned by the Cipacing artisans is the value of mutual help, mutual train, and mutual love by each other. Mutual help is reflected in the crafting of handicrafts components that are divided and worked together in mutual cooperation. Train each other is seen clearly when there is a new type of craft that became a trend, then the artisans will learn from each other so that in the end all the artisans are able to make the craft. While mutual love is reflected in social solidarity, where the craftsmen of Cipacing village willingly divide their work with others if their neighbors are unemployed and really need of work.

The norms possessed by artisans are the result of repetitive working mechanisms that are undertaken by every craftsman of Cipacing village. In this case the norm of division of labor has a mechanism that Bandar will give work to artisans who have a quality of work, work in hurry with good results, even though the artisans are not relatives or their families. Meanwhile, the wages usually determined by Bandar. The artisans do not mind with the small wages, but they hope Bandar will never ending to give work throughout the year. In addition, in the social structure of Bandar society is seen as a respected figure because of its authority and ownership. In everyday life small artisans or laborers often ask to the Bandar for financial assistance to meet their daily needs.

In cooperation that has been established between fellow artisans in Cipacing, full power to determine the price lies in Bandar. Likewise with the provision of wages, Bandar will usually pay in full on the artisans when they have been paid from the buyer. In this case there is an imbalance in the relationship between the artisans in the Cipacing Village, because small artisans and laborers do not have the power to negotiate against what has been determined Bandar. In the end the craftsmen workers can only be grateful to still earn the trust of Bandar to get a job.

In the system of division of labor, the norm formed is a ball-picking system. Workers of craftsmen should often ask Bandar about the availability of work. If they do not ask, usually only laborers who live around the house of Bandar will get a job, so those who are

far away from Bandar home often have difficulty getting orders. Similarly, in determining price of the craft, Bandar is the one who determines how much the price of a craft that is made. It happen because all of the craft raw materials have been prepared by Bandar.

Another norm owned by Cipacing villagers is competition in terms of quality. Usually craft orders come from buyer outside the region and from abroad. Cipacing village artisans understand that the order that comes is an appointment. If they have said able to do it, they will do it perfectly. Habit to keep this promise make Cipacing village artisans is very disciplined. They afraid if the work is done is under what buyer expected and crossed the time limit.

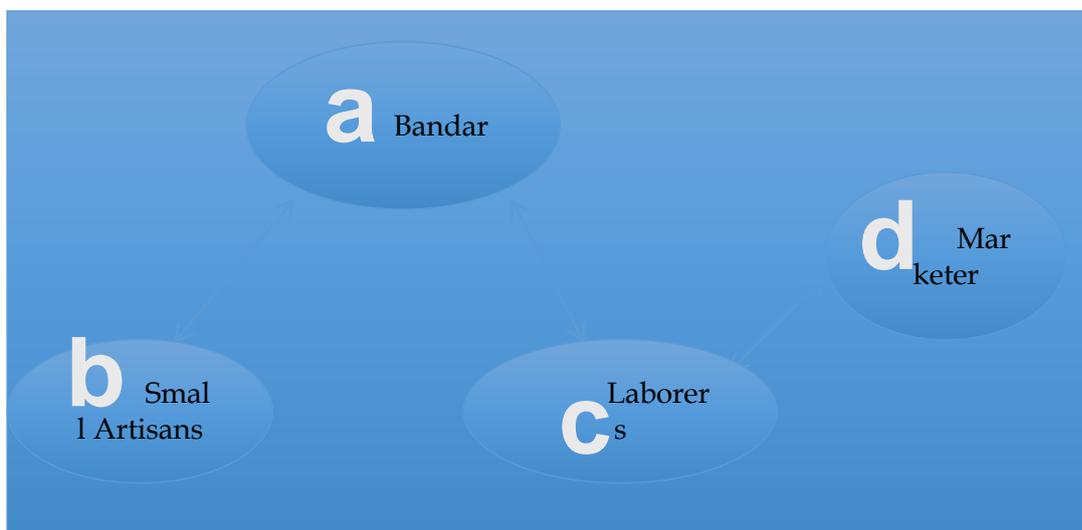
Internal Networking and External Networking

Networking is an important part of social capital that can explain the relationships that exist between fellow craftsmen who support the ability of artisans to survive in face of a down and up economic situation. The networks are divided into two, including internal and external networks. Internal network is defined as the relationship between fellow artisans on Cipacing village in carrying out craft making activities. While the External network is the relationship between Cipacing village artisans with stakeholders (raw material suppliers and buyers) who are located outside the village of Cipacing.

Internal network:

There are typical structures of Artisans in the village of cipacing, according to what Resnawaty (2007) states earlier that there are 3 (three) business actors. On 2017 we found 4 (four) handicraft businessmen consisting of Collector (called Bandar), Small artisans, laborers, and Marketers (local people call it marketing).

Figure 1: Internal Network of Cipacing Village Artisans



- a: Bandar is a craftsman with huge capital, has been able to penetrate national and international market. Bandar get orders from within and outside the country do cooperation subcontract with small artisans. The forms of subcontracting are commercialism (ordering finished goods, capital from small artisans) and industrial subcontracting (ordering components of handicrafts and finished goods, capital from Bandar). In addition Bandar also contracts with workers artisans. Bandar gives a job to the artisans who are paid on a daily wage system.
- b: Small Artisans are craftsmen who have small capital, able to make handicrafts independently, able to market handicrafts in the local market, get the whole craft order and craft components from Bandar.
- c: Laborers: are people who have craft skills but do not have the capital, they usually do crafts orders from Bandar, or just work on craft components before the craft is assembled into a craft intact. Laborers earn wages according to how many handicrafts are made or with daily wages determined by Bandar.
- d: Marketers are people who have or do not have skill to produce crafts, local people call it "marketing". This marketer sells crafts from small artisans in online shop.

Along with increasing technological sophistication in the internal networking has been born a new actor in the world of artisans in Cipacing village. This marketer is the answer how the Cipacing villagers still participate in the free market. If in the year 2000s only Bandar who able to penetrate the international market, nowadays small artisans and marketers have been able to sell crafts abroad.

The network between artisans in the village of Cipacing tightly intertwined and institutionalized. This network grows due to the need equation. For example Bandar achieve success to successfully export craft thanks to the support and cooperation of small artisans and laborers.

External Network:

This external work network is described as a business partner of all crafts actors. Along with the era of development, Cipacing artisans began to realize that business competition becomes increasingly tight. Therefore Cipacing artisans began to expand its marketing network to various tourist destinations in Indonesia. In the past, the networking in Bali was only use by some artisans. But now with the ease of communication with the outside, all artisans have connections with tourist areas in the archipelago. Especially in Bali,

many Cipacing village artisans who originally traveled to sell crafts eventually settled in the area. After settling in Bali, residents from Cipacing village who initially only as small artisans have been able to become the Bandar who make order to small artisans and laborers who still live in the village of Cipacing. External networks continue to be developed by Cipacing craftsmen, in addition to competing with domestic handicraft products (origin Banyuwangi) now the competition began enlivened with goods originating from China and ASEAN countries after the rolling EAC and ACFTA.

6. Conclusions

The social capital of the Cipacing villagers is a factor that gives the Cipacing Village craftsmen the strength to survive in today's global economic situation. Trust becomes the main force in the craftsmen to continue to produce goods with good quality and can compete with handicrafts originating from other regions, as well as selling overseas. Because of trust in producing craft rests on the quality of work by individual. Thus quality is maintained even though kinship and solidarity become one of considerations.

Local values of mutual training provide strengthening and skill enhancement to all of artisans. This mutual sharing of knowledge and institutional skills has become an enormous capital for the sustainability of the Cipacing village handicraft business. Norms formed in pricing are felt a bit lame, because Bandar became a very decisive figure. But more and more small craftsmen who can access information and have a network outside the village of Cipacing give opportunities to small craftsmen to be more developed.

A very significant change occurred on the network, where initially there are only three actors, but with the development of technology and follow the development of the era there are other actors who craft to foreign craft that opens opportunities from the village of Cipacing increasingly in the world.

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DEVELOPMENT OF “MUFAKAT RAJO PENGHULU” AS INDONESIAN LOCAL WISDOM FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of law enforcement in Indonesia is not only handled through formal system as well as the national court system, which has its own flaw such as the tendency of using power abuse from formal law apparatuses. There should be another way out to avoid this lacking system, so those who look for justice will not be victimized and objectified by the power abuse itself. The alternative way that wants to be engaged for getting rid of this power abuse is about the development of “Alternative Dispute Resolution” for solving criminal justice problems, which is known as “penal mediation”. The development of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) model. In Indonesia, mediation as a way of dispute settlement is usually conducted based on customary law, which is one of local wisdoms in Indonesia. One of mediation penal in Bengkulu city is called "Mufakat Rajo Penghulu". Based on several studies conducted by some researchers including the author, there must be an inventory to principles of Mufakat Rajo Penghulu as one of Indonesian local wisdoms in Bengkulu. The research methodology in this study is normative law method. The primary legal materials are from constitutional regulations that are related to customary law of Bengkulu city. The secondary legal materials are from research's reports and publications that are also related to "Mufakat Rajo Penghulu". Essentially, the data analysis in this research was conducted continuously from the beginning to the end of the research. This data analysis has been compiled and classified into patterns, themes, or categories. The next step was interpretation, such as naming, explaining the patterns and categories, and also seeking the attachment of various concepts. The result of this research indicated that there are several developments of Implementation “Mufakat Rajo Penghulu” as one of wisdoms for local community in Bengkulu city in order to solve the conflicts outside the court in the society. It also showed the tendency of Bengkulu City community to use "Mufakat Rajo Penghulu". Besides, there is also a tendency of the increase role of Chairman of Rukun Tetangga (neighborhood leader). There is a seriousness of the perpetrators to meet customary sanctions. The existence of the tendency of parents absence of the perpetrators in Mufakat Rajo Penghulu and in the implementation of customary sanctions in case of one or both perpetrators are not citizens of Bengkulu City. There is a tendency to accelerate the duration of the execution of the decision. Dispute settlement by using Mufakat Rajo Penghulu was implemented in accordance with its authority based on Bengkulu City Regulation Number 29 of 2003 concerning on Entry of Bengkulu City and Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Settlement.

Key Word: *Local Wisdom, Customary Law*

Introduction

Every nation in the world has its own characteristics and unique gifted by God almighty on both natural resources and social and cultural states. So is Indonesia with all its diversities in cultures, religions, entity and local wisdoms. *Adat* Law is one of local wisdoms in Indonesia. According to Van Vollenhoven cited in Soepomo, *Adat* law is a genuine

creation of the indigenous peoples of Nusantara-Malay, particularly Indonesia. Given by God therefore, *Adat* law should be viewed properly. Van Vollenhoven was actually a great scholar who appreciated local wisdom highly. He also defended the legal position of the indigenous peoples, the majority, when facing the interest of the European colonialist, who tended to make everything resemble European.⁸

Adat law as customary regulation in Indonesia comes from legal actualization of an individual or a social community in one layer of society along with life guidance, life philosophy which in anthropology called as cosmology or social context in sociology. Satjipto Rahadjo stated that law cannot be separated from its cultural and social context. This view strengthens the prior theory from Von Savigny regarding the analogy of relation between law and people as inseparable body and soul, law stands as the soul of the people.⁹

Adat law is unwritten regulations lived in the indigenous community in one region and its existence will still be accepted and needed as long as the people still obey the *Adat* law itself. The existence and legal standing of *Adat* law in national constitutional law is still acknowledged. *Adat* law will still exist and grow in the society. It is the real-life regulation followed sincerely by society which is described through the decent behavior patterns in accordance to the customary systems and social-cultural pattern without contradiction to national interest.¹⁰

In some regions, the derivation of *Adat* Law comes from the word “*Adat*” or customs which was later academically developed by van Vollenhoven. According to van Vollenhoven, *Adat* law was an astute creation of the indigenous people of Indonesia, therefore this law has to receive fair treatment in the legal system of the Netherlands Indie. Van Vollenhoven put *Adat* law as the defining issue in his effort to attain justice for the colonized Indonesian people. After the independence of Indonesia, his students and followers expanded his ideas on *Adat* law and argued that it should have its own proper place in the Indonesian legal system¹¹.

One of functions of law system is as a tool of social integration through settlement of dispute. The basic function of legal system is to offer machinery and a place where people

⁸ Amri Marzali. *Adat Law, Local Wisdom, and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia*. Southeast Asian Journal of Social and Political Issues, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 2013 | 311

⁹ Dominikus Rato, Herowati Poesoko, Sugijono. *Adat Law in Cosmolgy of Osing Banyuwangi – Jawa Timur*. Fundamental Research Report year 2010, Contract No. SKP No. 424/H25.3.1/PL.6/2010, Dated 29 Juni 2010

¹⁰ Marco Manarisip. “Existence of *Adat* Criminal Code in National Law”. *Lex Crimen* Vol.I/No.4/Okt-Des/2012. P. 24.

¹¹ Amri Marzali. *Adat Law, Local Wisdom, and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia*. Southeast Asian Journal of Social and Political Issues, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 2013 | 306

can go to resolve their conflicts and settle their disputes. Existence of law as a social integration is realized by the court which has tasks to solve social conflicts in social relationship in the society. Social conflict could appear in many ways such as crimes or offences that violate the rights, things, interests, victims or society. Indonesia has much local wisdom to solve the trivial or insignificance cases without punishment. There are forgiveness and penal mediation which prevail in *Masyarakat Adat Lampung* and *Masyarakat Adat Bali* as a communal society.¹²

Research on *Adat* law was done in parallel with research on oriental languages, folk custom and folk law. This line of work is called ethnological studies. Van Vollenhoven, the Dutch scholar considered as the founder of *Adat* law, appreciated and quoted the work done by the British officials on this very topic, during its colonization in Bengkulu, and eventually in the entire of Indonesia, from the middle of the 18 century to 1824. The first name he mentioned was William J. Marsden, a British principal secretary in Bengkulu from 1771 to 1779. Marsden had done extensive research on Sumatra and the result of which was published in a book entitled *The History of Sumatra* in 1783. Although the topic of *Adat* law was only a small part in his book, yet Marsden had described the social structure, heritage law, and criminal law, particularly among the Rejang people in *Bengkulu*. As it Refers to Soekanto as the appreciation to Marsden's work, Van Vollenhoven considered him a pioneer of the study of indigenous *Adat* law¹³.

Problems

1. What is the position of *Adat* law in Legal system of Indonesia applied in Bengkulu?
2. How is the development of the implementation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* as one of Indonesian local wisdoms in Bengkulu?

Method

This research used the normative law method with the approach of documentation and literature studies. The literature studies were proposed to review the secondary data in law field related to the problems and objectives of this research. In this research, the legal materials were primary sources including primary legal materials of constitution, court

¹² Umi Rozah. Forgiveness and Penal Mediation In Trivial or Insignificance Criminal Cases Settlement Based On Indonesian Local Wisdom. *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, vol. 4, Issue 3 (June) ISSN 2289-1560. 2014. p.16

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 367

verdicts, and research reports as the secondary legal materials. The approach used in this research was conceptual and historical approach.

Discussion

1. the position of *Adat* law in Legal system of Indonesia

The Indonesian archipelago consists of thousands of islands and hundreds of different ethnic groups, each with its own laws and customs. Consequently, there is no single *Adat* or customary law that is dominant to the whole of Indonesia. On the contrary, as it was so ably pointed out by Snouck Hurgronje that *Adat* law (“*adatrecht*” in Dutch) of the archipelago was dominated by the customary or adapt practices of the indigenous (“native”) populations¹⁴.

Van Vollenhoven became involved in the study of *Adat* law in the early of the 20th century, in accordance with the policy of the colonial government to end the dualistic law in the Netherlands Indie, which had been legalized since Regeringsreglement 1854 (Fasseur, 2010:58). In this dualistic law system, the Dutch and other European citizens abided by laws used in the Netherlands, while the indigenous peoples, including the Chinese migrants, abided by their respective ethnic group *Adat* laws. In 1901, at the age of 27, van Vollenhoven -- as a young doctor in law -- was appointed as the head of the department of Netherlands Indie for *Adat* law at Leiden University. In 1906, he started writing books on the principles of indigenous *Adat* law, namely *Het Adatrecht van Nederlands Indie*. The first volume was published 12 years later (1918), containing information and data on *Adat* law found in libraries. He classified the materials based on the concept of *Adat* law area (*adatrechtskringen*). The second volume was published in 1931, containing *Adat* law of the East Foreigners (*Vreemde oosterlingen*; the Chinese, Arab, and Indian), while the third volume contained his writings pertaining with *Adat* law (Dijk, 2006: 13)¹⁵

Refere to Kusuma, Soepomo was an important person whose insights and knowledge framed the Indonesian legal paradigm. His integralistic theory was romantic in that it favored the traditional Indonesian values as the legal foundation for the Indonesian legal system, while Lessening Western and individualistic values. Supomo's speech at the Preparation Meeting of Indonesia's Independence Highlighting his paradigm: 'The foundation of the nation must be based on its own legal experiences (*rechtsgeschiede*) and

¹⁴ Chapter 2. Legal system. P.35/ <https://www.aseanlawassociation.org/papers/LegalSystem>. Retrieved on Tuesday, October 17, 2017 at 13.53

¹⁵ Amri Marzali. *Adat Law, Local Wisdom, and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia*. Southeast Asian Journal of Social and Political Issues, Vol. 1, No. 3, March 2013 | 306

its social structure and institutions (sociale structuur). Other nation's Contexts are not guaranteed to be fitted to Indonesia's context.¹⁶

Bagir Manan Gave an opinion regarding to the assertion of the boundaries between the two entities of customary law and customary law in Indonesia. In Article II of the Transitional Provisions (*Aturan Peralihan*) of the Constituion of 1945 states that: "*segala badan negara dan peraturan yang ada masih langsung berlaku, selama belum diadakan yang baru menurut Undang-Undang Dasar ini*" ("all state institusions and the existing regulations is still effective Immediately, during yet held the newly According to the Constitution of these").¹⁷

The Indonesian legal system adheres to legal pluralism, which not only continues in contemporary Indonesia but, like cultural pluralism, thrives. The modern Indonesian legal system recognises a number of systems: state law, as enacted by state institutions; customary law, as developed by particular custom; Islamic law, as practiced by Muslims; colonial law, as much as still applies; and case law and contemporary Dutch jurisprudence, as applied by the judiciary. Although state law dominates the modern legal system, other sources of law have not ceased to exist and consequently still have roles to play¹⁸,

Today, Indonesia still normatively recognises the existence of living customary law and Indonesian indigenous peoples as evidenced by the wording of the Indonesian 1945 Constitution Article 18B (2) that states: "" The state recognises and respects integrated legal indigenous communities (*kesatuan masyarakat hukum adat*) along with their traditional customary rights as long as these remain in existence and are in accordance with the societal development and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall be regulated by law ". Article 28i (3) Also Chapter on Human Rights states a Similar idea. However, Hooker (1975) said that this written recognition is insufficient to protect and sustain the existence of living customary law because the position of living customary law is ambiguously inferior to the State law.

With regard to the use of customary law as one instrument in completing criminal act, whether an indigenous offenders or violations of the Criminal Code, the formulas and procedures and consultation mechanisms customary law has been used since the days of the Dutch East Indies. In affluent rural areas, to date in the implementation of daily planggaran

¹⁶Ibid. P.7

¹⁷Diah Pawestri Maharani. University of Brawijaya, Faculty of Law, Paul Scholten Malang.Digital Project. Amsterdam University. a-logical-character-of-Indonesian-customary-law-based-on-paul-Scholten's-perspective. P.3.<http://www.paulscholten.eu/research/article>, Downloaded on Tuesday, October 17th 2017, 13:23 AM

¹⁸Wardah Yuspin, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia. The Socio-Historical of Indonesian Legal System.https://www.researchgate.net/Indonesian_Legal_System, Downloaded on Tuesday, 17 October 2017 13:38 AM

criminal law (Penal Code) in specific criminal acts, resolved using customary legal procedures.

The existence of customary law especially the settlement of dispute by procedures and or ways that are in the customary law recognized by the Supreme Court. Some products of the Supreme Court that can be noted is;

- a. Indonesian Supreme Court Decision On October 8th, 1979 No. 195/K/Kr/1978, which raised the Bali Logic Sangraha Customary Law as positive criminal law¹⁹.
- b. The Supreme Court decision on February 22nd, 1985 Reg No 666 K/Kr/Pid/1984 which the essence is that the defendant (Arifin Lagonah, BA) was guilty of adultery in the area of Public Court of Luwuk, Central Sulawesi²⁰,
- c. The Supreme Court decision on May 15th, 1991 Reg No. 1644 K/Kr/Pid/1988 which stated that the demands of the public prosecutor in the State Attorney of Kendari is unacceptable, because the defendant Tauwi has been tried and sentenced in accordance with local custom²¹,

2. *The development of the application of "mufakat Rajo Penghulu" as one of local wisdom of Indonesia in Bengkulu*

In the mid of the 13th century until the 16th century there were two kingdoms in Bengkulu namely: *Kerajaan Sungai Serut* and *Kerajaan Selebar*. In 1685 the British entered into Bengkulu led by Captain J. Andiew with 3 ships named *The Caesar*, *The Resolution* and the *Defense* and colonized Bengkulu for approximately 139 years (1685-1824). Life in Bengkulu was very difficult for Englishman. When the voyage from England to Bengkulu took 8 months. In Bengkulu there was also resistance and battle with the locals²².

In 1714 - 1719 the England established Fort Marlborough under the leadership of deputy governor England Mdische Company (EIC) that Joseph Collet. In 1719 the people of Bengkulu under the leadership of Prince Jenggalu attacking British troops in Ujung Karang and Fort Marlborough successfully was taken over, then the Englishman was forced to leave Bengkulu. Nevertheless, the English troops returned to Bengkulu and Bengkulu people's resistance against the British continued.²³ In 1807 the British resident Thomas Parr was killed

¹⁹Soemadipradja, R. The criminal law jurisprudence. Armico. Bandung, 1990. P 25

²⁰Supreme Court. Yuriprudensi 1990

²¹Varia Justice No. 128. In May 1996 XI

²² Bengkulu City History. <http://www.bengkulukota.go.id>, Downloaded pad Wednesday 18 October 2017 at 10 pm

²³ ibid

in a battle against the people of Bengkulu. Parr was replaced by Thomas Stamford Raffles, who tried to establish peaceful relations between the English and the local authorities. Under the England-Dutch treaty signed in 1824, the British handed Bengkulu to the Netherlands, and the Dutch surrendered Singapore to the UK.²⁴

Since 1824-1942 Bengkulu Regional fully undered the control of the Dutch East Indies government. However, the new Dutch earnest Bengkulu established its colonial administration in 1868. Since the production of spices had long decreased, the Dutch tried to resurrect. Economic Bengkulu Bengkulu city was improving and evolving. In 1878 the Dutch made Bengkulu people apart from a small town in South Sumatra and Bengkulu served as the central Government Gewes Bencoolen²⁵,

After the independence of Indonesia, Bengkulu set as a small town under the Government of South Sumatera with an area of 17.6 km² under Act No. 6 of 1956 on the Establishment of Small City of Bengkulu. In 1957, Small Town Bengkulu turned into a municipality pursuant to Act No. 1 of 1957, which included 4 Territories of *Kedatukan* to supervise 28 *Kepemangkuan* namely:

- *Kedatukan* region I consists of 7 *Kepemangkuan*
- *Kedatukan* region II consists of 7 *Kepemangkuan*
- *Kedatukan* Region III consists of 7 *Kepemangkuan*
- *Kedatukan* Region IV consists of 7 *Kepemangkuan* ²⁶

The highest partnership in Bengkulu area in Bengkulu community is "MARGA", which is headed by a chief *Marga* called "*Pesirah*", the closest clan (around) market called "*DATUK PASAR*", while for the city of Bengkulu, *marga* is called the "*WILAYAH*" headed by "*DATUK KEPALA WILAYAH*"²⁷,

Basically the dispute that arises in the community caused by the act of a person or group of people who break the tradition or referred to as *dapek salah*, they are;

- a. *Cempalo mulut* (embarrass others);
- b. *Cempalo hand* (thief and damage, run a hand);
- c. *Cempalo mato*;
- d. Come and sleep a night;
- e. adultery;

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ *ibid*

²⁷ (Monograph of Customary Law of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung).

- f. meet;
- g. The procedure for coexistence;
- h. The procedure of promise;
- i. land ownership;
- j. the obligation of protecting the environment;
- k. eating and drinking other people's stuff²⁸,

Results of research on the model of "Conference of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*"²⁹, formulated the procedures and stages as well as the discipline to implement *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*, which consists of several stages namely;

1. Initiatives of custom session
2. Callings
3. The grace period execution of deliberations
 - a. In the event of theft caught in the act, customary session held immediately on the same day, if it is done at night, it will be conducted in the next morning.
 - b. If the trial on that day is not finished by then, it will be given a grace period of one week to the next trial. This grace period is taken based on the agreement of both parties to attend on the day predetermined by the judges in *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*.
 - c. The trial in this case is open to the public.
4. Points the implementation of custom session
5. The parties are present in court customary
 - a. *Rajo Penghulu*
 - b. Emcee
 - c. Subject
 - d. Witnesses
 - e. Victim
 - f. Parents of offenders
 - g. Traditional authorities outside the scene where actors are domiciled, (presence of customs officials outside *Pasar Baru* is an awareness and a manifestation of collective responsibility which is known in common law itself),

²⁸Compilation of customary law of Bengkulu City. Attachment of Bengkulu Regional Regulation No. 29 of 2003 on the application of customary law in Bengkulu City.

²⁹Herlambang, et al. Model Development of Custom Council of "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*" in the Settlement of Indigenous Abuse "*Dapek Salah*" As the Guidelines for Use of Discretion in the Process of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice in Bengkulu City. Competitive Grant Research Report of 2007.

6. Proving the wrongdoing perpetrators of criminal theft in customary court
 - a. The witness's testimony
 - b. Defendant's testimony (recognition)
 - c. Victims' testimony
 - d. Hint
 - e. Oath
7. Decision system
8. Form of customary verdict
9. Type of sanctions imposed for granted to consider the following matters
 - a. The honesty of the perpetrator
 - b. The economic situation of the perpetrator
 - c. Has not a permanent job
 - d. The education level of the perpetrator
 - e. Regret that comes from within the perpetrator
 - f. Sanctions of custom (*dendo adat*) are given to transform themselves in order to become better actors and not do anything immoral and violates the provisions of the customary law of course. They are;
 - 1) Apology
 - 2) Damages and customs money
 - 3) Ceremony of *setawar sedingin* flour

Procedures and mechanisms of "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*" had been developed in the implementation several studies conducted after 2007, presented some phenomena.

The study of Susi Ramadhani 2011 against the deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*, stated that; the deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* was as one form of settling disputes out of court for violation of decency in Bengkulu City. Violation of decency in customary law is a broader in the meaning than in the Criminal Code. As a result, people who have been violated decency can not report it to authorities. In addition, even if it happens a violation of the no counterpart in the Criminal Code, but in public life turns out that there is an alternative solution in using customary law. In a society of Bengkulu City Council it is done in *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*. Used of the alternative settlement with the deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* is also to anticipate vigilante by the people. People who feel their environment has been polluted by the act of violating decency, can perform its own

judgment action against the violators of decency and the settlement using customary law felt more fulfilling sense of justice.³⁰

This study proved that the people of Bengkulu City tend to using "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* " in completing the violation of the law such as adultery that occurs in the community. This alternative solution is done because it is considered more efficient, effective and equitable.

The study results of Ruli Medio Landa, 2014 stated that the implementation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* in Bengkulu City, concluded that;

1. *Dapek Salah* that occurred in the community will be solved through *Rajo Penghulu* if there is a report from citizens or parties concerned to "*Rajo Penghulu*" through the head of *RT* with the aim that the *Dapek Salah* immediately resolved.
2. The power of verdict from deliberation consensus of *Rajo Penghulu* to the violation of decency in Bengkulu City, in this case is adultery, lies in the presence or absence of the perpetrator or the victim who reported back the case to the police. Other than that the location of the power of consensus decision of deliberation of *Rajo Penghulu* can also be seen from the seriousness of the perpetrators and the victim to meet traditional sanctions imposed by *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*.
3. The things that become barriers to the implementation of the verdict of deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* to the violation of decency in Bengkulu City are:
 - a. Absence of the perpetrators or the victim at the time of execution of the judgment or customary sanction.
 - b. Most people feel that the decision is not yet comparable to the actions undertaken.
 - c. Government officials in this case the head of *RT* often participate in the enforcement of traditional sanctions.³¹

From the research that conducted by Ruli showed that the head of *RT* as the smallest governmental organization that is in ordinary society become facilitators and initiators for community members to ask for their trial "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* ". Verdict of "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* ", have the force of law if there is a seriousness from perpetrators and victim to meet traditional sanctions imposed in the "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* " and the perpetrators or the victims do not report back the case to the police.

³⁰Susi Ramadhani. *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* as one of the main forms of settlement outside of court for violation of decency in Bengkulu City. Indonesia. Jakarta University Graduate Program in 2011.

³¹Rully Medio Landa. The power of verdict from deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* to the violation of decency in Bengkulu City. Law Faculty of University of Bengkulu. 2014.

Research results of Wawan Jandari regards the implementation of the "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* to the offender of *Dapek Salah of Adultery* through *Rajo Penghulu* Institution in Bengkulu City, performed with procedure; which is based on public reports on the violations of indigenous *Dapek Salah* of adultery. Furthermore, the head of RT contact *Rajo Penghulu* to convene the customary hearing of settlement of *Dapek Salah* of adultery. At the customary hearing, *Rajo Penghulu* found out in advance the truth about the occurrence of *Dapek Salah* of adultery, by calling the perpetrators of *Dapek Salah* of adultery and ask directly to the *Dapek Salah* of adultery, then *Rajo Penghulu* set the decisions of custom of *Dapek Salah* with the custom sanctions and in accordance with Local Regulation (*Perda*) No. 29 of 2003 concerning Customary Entry in Bengkulu City.³²

The inhibiting completion factors of *Dapek Salah* of adultery offenders through *Rajo Penghulu* Institution in Bengkulu City, namely:

- a. At the time of this goat indigenous ritual procession, the perpetrators of *Dapek Salah* of adultery did not attend the event.
- b. Perpetrators of *Dapek Salah* of adultery do not come from the citizens of Bengkulu, at the time of the settlement process of *Dapek Salah* of adultery through *Rajo Penghulu*, the perpetrators of *Dapek Salah* of adultery do not present their parent.
- c. Perpetrators of *Dapek Salah* of adultery only pay the customary fine without following his customary ritual procession, traditional rituals such as The ceremony of *tepung setawar sedingin*
- d. The completion of *Dapek Salah* of adultery offenders through *Rajo Penghulu* Institution is slow, because they should present their parents.
- e. The grace period to pay the customary fine is given too fast, it is only one day after the traditional hearing process.³³

Research results of Henry Jandari showed that implementation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* to the perpetrators or victims either party or both who are not a citizen of Bengkulu city were not attended by parents of perpetrators of adultery. Likewise, in the implementation of decisions of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* are not attended by the offender and the victim, who should present. In addition, in developing, time period implementation of decisions of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* is accelerated 1 (one) day after the verdict was announced.

³² Wawan Jandari. Completion *Dapek Salah* of adultery through *Rajo Penghulu* Institution in Bengkulu City. Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu in 2014

³³ *ibid*

Research result by Angelia Vionica Sandy regarded to the implementation of the procedure of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* as an alternative dispute resolution to complete the customary violation concluded that;

1. Settlement process *Cempalo Mulut* through consensus deliberation of *Rajo Penghulu* in Bengkulu City, through deliberation *Rajo Penghulu* in Bengkulu City has 34 stages. The perpetrators of *Cempalo Mulut* are given of traditional sanctions based on the results of deliberation *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*. Decision of *Rajo Penghulu* contains traditional sanctions that must be accepted by the perpetrators of *Cempalo Mulut* namely, in the form of an apology to the victim and victims family, and *Rajo Penghulu* and local communities, as well as promised not to repeat it again, and pay the damages experienced by the victim of *Cempalo Mulut*. This was motivated by *Rajo Penghulu* has the authority to complete *Cempalo Mulut* based on Regional Regulation of Bengkulu City No. 29 of 2003 concerning Indigenous Entry of Bengkulu City.
2. Legal power on verdict of settlement process of *Cempalo Mulut* through deliberation consensus of *Rajo Penghulu* reviewed from Acts No. 30 of 1999, had no legal basis that concrete and strong, because the settlement of *Cempalo Mulut* through deliberation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* is a form of non-court dispute settlement that carried out with the mediation. This is in accordance with the provisions of Alternative Dispute settlement as set acts No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative of Dispute settlement.³⁴

Results of the research of Angelia Vionica Sandy showed that the dispute settlement procedure by using *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* carried out in accordance with the model that have been formulated (34 Phases) and carried by *Rajo Penghulu* accordance with authority of Bengkulu City Regional Regulation No. 29 of 2003 concerning Indigenous Entry of Bengkulu City. As for the sanctions imposed to acts of *Cempalo Mulut* namely, in the form of an apology to the victim and the victim family, as well as *Penghulu Rajo* and local communities, restitution, along with a promised not to repeat it again. In addition, consensus decision of *Rajo Penghulu* in resolving disputes also has the basis as stipulated in Law No. 30 of 1999. On Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Settlement.³⁵

³⁴Angelia Vionica Sandy. Completion of *Cempalo Mulut* through Consensus deliberation of *Rajo Penghulu* reviewed from of Act No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative of Dispute Settlement in Bengkulu City. Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu. 2015

³⁵Angelia Vionica Sandy. Completion of *Cempalo Mulut* through Consensus deliberation of *Rajo Penghulu* reviewed from of Act No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative of Dispute Settlement in Bengkulu City. Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu. 2015

Conclusion

1. Position of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* as one of the institutions in the customary law in Bengkulu city is a recognized form of alternative dispute settlement in rule of law of Indonesia, in accordance with the;
 - a. The fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the Constitution of 1945 in accordance with the precepts of Pancasila
 - b. Article 18 B of the 1945 Constitution
 - c. Transitional arrangements Article 2 of the 1945 Constitution
 - d. Verdicts of Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Some progressess in the implementation of the "*Mufakat Rajo penghulu*" in Bengkulu City today, namely;
 - a. The tendency of Bengkulu community using "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* " in completing the violation of the law especially adultery, because it is considered more efficient, effective and justice.
 - b. The tendency to increase the role of head of RT become facilitators and initiators for community members to ask for their trial "*Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*". Power of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* verdicts, depends on the seriousness of the offender and the victim to meet traditional sanctions imposed, the absence of report back of the perpetrator or his family to the Police Investigators.
 - c. The tendency of absence of parents of perpetrators of fornication in a trial of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* and the absence of the two actors and family in the implementation of traditional sanctions imposed by *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu*, in case one or both of them are not citizens of Bengkulu City.
 - d. The tendency to accelerate the time period of implementation of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* decision become 1 (one) day after the verdict is announced
 - e. Procedure of dispute settlement by using *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* is implemented in accordance with the model that have been formulated (34 Phases) and carried by *Rajo Penghulu* accordance with the authority based on Bengkulu City Regional Regulation No. 29 of 2003 concerning Indigenous Entry of Bengkulu City.
 - f. Verdicts of *Mufakat Rajo Penghulu* in resolving the disputes also have basis as stipulated in Law No. 30 of 1999 on Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Settlement
 - g. The bias sanctions imposed for acts of *Cempalo Mulut* namely, in the form of an apology to the victim and the victim's family, as well as *Rajo Penghulu* and local communities, restitution, along with a promise not to repeat it again.

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HEALTH, SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL SERVICE

EQUAL HEALTH OPPORTUNITY FOR UNSKILLED MIGRANT WORKERS WITHIN LIMITED NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SCHEME IN THAILAND'S CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Health is an important indicator of the population in every country, including migrant workers in destination countries, according to the provisions of international laws that govern health services without regard to the legal status of migrants. This article reviewed information from academic papers, research, and interviews with relevant personnel. The objective of this article is to point out information on health systems for migrants from the perspectives of both outsiders and insiders, which include research and data from interviews with the relevant health personnel in Thailand. The study indicated that academic papers published by foreigners see the Thai healthcare system as having a variety of problems in the exploitation of migrant workers, while Thai health personnel provide services without discrimination in all groups. In reality, Thai laws and national healthcare scheme require certain specific limited conditions for migrant workers for reasons of security, disease prevention, and control, including Thailand's struggle to deal with an influx of both legal and illegal workers into the country. Therefore, it is not easy to manage the healthcare scheme in order to increase coverage and equality for migrants and Thais alike. This study attempts to understand the development direction of the Thai health system as it moves into the future to provide coverage for all involved parties based on social capital and feasibility of action under the health policies of the developing country destination of Thailand.

Keywords: *Equal health opportunity, national healthcare scheme, Thailand's context, unskilled migrant workers*

Introduction

When talking about health, the most important access tool is health insurance, which is one of the key indicators of the population in all countries where the state provides support and has the duty of ensuring that all people have access to health insurance coverage. Thailand has been developing state health insurance for a long time. There are three major public health insurance schemes that protect people in different proportions, which are: (1) A healthcare system that protects five million civil servants and their families; (2) Providing coverage to over 10 million employees or insurers under the social security fund; and (3) The national health insurance fund that provides coverage for over 48 million people (Thailand Development Research Institute, 2013). However, health insurance is not only crucial for the

citizens of the country, but is also important for migrant populations and workers from other countries. The population of migrant workers has been increasing, due primarily to the fact that Thailand's economic and social development is better than the workers' countries of origin (Castles, 2000). Since 1987, migrant workers from three neighboring countries have been more likely to find jobs in Thailand than in their own countries. The Thai government must work to create health insurance coverage for these groups in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related other agreements at the international level.

Thailand has legislation to protect foreign migrant workers, and these laws have led to additional policy making and work among relevant national agencies to increase the effectiveness of the protection of migrant workers.

Understand the meaning and context of migrant workers in Thailand

According to the Working Alien Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), the definition of an alien, in Section 5, refers to a person who is not of Thai nationality and also specifies a summary of the work of the immigrant under Section 7, that the work done by the alien takes into account three main issues, which are: (1) National security, (2) Occupational opportunities of Thais, and (3) Demand for alien workers as necessary for the development of the country. However, migrant workers in this article refer to registered unskilled migrants from Myanmar, Laos PDR, and Cambodia who are working in Thailand through the nationality verification process and memorandum of understanding on employment cooperation channels. The current situation is that there are many workers from these three neighboring countries coming to work as both legal and as undocumented workers. The report from the Ministry of the Interior states that the number of illegal migrant workers is more than that of the registered migrant labor work force. For example, in 2010, unskilled migrant workers of these three nationalities numbered approximately 1 million documented immigrants and 1.4 million undocumented immigrants (United Nations Development Program, 2015). Similarly, the data from the Institute for Population and Social Research at Mahidol University (2012) found that the number of migrant workers and their dependents from these neighboring countries both regular and irregular was not significantly different, roughly 2.5 million. The International Labor Organization (ILO) focuses on the quality of life of workers, especially in the areas of health, education, and decent work, regardless of the legal status of migrant workers (Cernadas, LeVoy & Keith, 2015; International Labor Organization, 2015). Thailand

is evaluated by human rights organizations, particularly in its handling of health-related issues, and it was found that many documented workers were unable to access healthcare, even after they had paid for health insurance cards (Martin, 2007).

This article does not aim to defend the incompleteness of the Thai health service system or deny the lack of attention provided by the healthcare system to migrant workers in the country. The aim instead is to foster a common understanding of the situation by looking at the efforts of the Thai state to provide adequate health care to migrants from neighboring countries. Additionally, this article looks at attempts to ensure equality, including problems and obstacles that need to be resolved to develop and efficiently protect the long-term viability of the Thai health service system. This article is presented in three main sections, as follows: (1) Thai health insurance aimed at protecting foreign migrant workers, (2) Equal health opportunity for migrant workers versus the limitations of the national healthcare scheme, and (3) Challenges to the development of the Thai health insurance system to enhance the protection of migrant workers. Each section has the following details:

Part 1: From health insurance of Thais to protect foreign migrant workers

In general, access to health services is an essential dimension for all people, as stated by the International Labor Organization (2015), which reports that the compulsory migrant health insurance program in Thailand began in 2001. In the year 2003, the Ministry of Public Health began to conduct checks on health insurance for migrant workers who came from three neighboring countries.

The state health insurance for Thai citizens is part of the national health insurance fund and the social security fund, which are the health insurance types that are similar to those used for protecting migrant workers today. The design, access rights, and benefits are not very different from those available to Thai citizens. The Thai social security fund that protects Thai employees in the workplace as required by law is the same as that which protects registered migrant workers in Thailand, according to the social security office. Meanwhile, the national health insurance fund protects most Thais who do not receive social security benefits. It is similar in its protection of migrant workers who are not covered by the social security fund. Despite the similarity, there is still a clear difference. For example, health insurance for migrants is the responsibility of the Health Insurance Department at the Ministry of Public Health, while Thais are looked after by the National Health Security

Office (NHSO). However, when considering the overall picture, the health insurance that protects migrant workers is similar to the health insurance that benefits Thais, with only minor differences based upon context. One difference between the health insurance coverage provided for Thais and migrant workers are the conditions under which each may access services. Both Thais and foreigners have access to: (1) Health check-ups as required, (2) The purchase of a health insurance card at a fixed price after passing the health checkup, (3) Co-payment for health service fee set at 30 baht per visit. However, foreigners under this plan must also adhere to rules number (4) Only one health care center can be used on the card, and (5) In the case of an emergency, the patient must be admitted to the health service center indicated on the card only; they cannot be admitted to other health services centers. If migrants do not meet the conditions of items 4 and 5, their health insurance will not be covered and it is their responsibility to pay all of their own expenses by themselves.

Part 2: Equal health opportunity for migrant workers versus the limitations of the national healthcare scheme

Although the Thai government is trying to ensure that migrant workers have equal access to health insurance, in reality, it is not so easy to distribute healthcare services fairly between citizens of the country and migrants. There are certain issues in Thailand society, as well as internationally, that need to be considered that involve social capital, Thai contexts, and the reasons for determining the conditions used to provide access to healthcare services for migrant workers.

Health insurance for migrant workers: The social capital of the destination country must be considered

The principles of the convention and declaration on the protection of healthcare services for migrant workers in all countries, including Thailand, regardless of the constraints and the various problems of the destination country, must be upheld to the best of that country's ability. This can, however, create pressure on the social capital of the country or the issues of health insurance the country still needs to develop for its citizens. The implementation of services of a destination country to protect migrants depends on its infrastructure and availability of resources, with international rules still serving to stimulate the development of host countries as well. The author believes that implementation is limited by social capital and its management by the Thai government. The foundations of the Thai health insurance system were originally designed and developed for Thai people

and have evolved to include protection for various types of migrant workers who come to the country. The Thai government has made efforts to provide those migrant workers with equal and fair access to healthcare insurance and services as close to that of Thai citizens as possible.

Protection for migrant workers in the context of Thai government health insurance

To see the entire picture of health insurance for migrant workers in Thailand clearly, it is necessary to compare the health insurance benefits that Thai people receive from the state to those received by migrant workers, looking closely at the similarities as well as the differences between the two.

Important conditions for Thai state management to provide access to health insurance for foreign migrant workers

The author has reviewed and analyzed the conditions of state administrative procedures to determine the rules for obtaining and accessing health insurance by migrant workers, according to the following details:

2.2.1.1. The need for health status screening before accessing health insurance

According to the process of registration as a licensed unskilled migrant worker, all migrant workers are required to undergo a medical examination by the Ministry of Public Health. If the results of the examination are acceptable according to the criteria, a worker will be able to purchase a health insurance card at a fixed price and for a specified period of time. After that, there is a process for obtaining a work permit and registering with an insurer in the social security fund for the type of work and the employment type required. Accordingly, migrant workers who have completed the various procedures correctly may not refuse the purchase of a health insurance card. Thai citizens, on the other hand, are entitled to a national health insurance card, which does not require a health checkup process to access the services it provides. The health checks are a benefit of the health promotion provided by the national health insurance fund that all Thai people are eligible for, regardless of which type of state health insurance they choose.

Migrant workers have their health examined at the pre-registration stage. Workers from all three nations (Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar) receive different health screenings and surveillance services according to the risk of outbreaks and diseases that must be monitored from their country of origin. For example, workers from Myanmar have to take

specific medicine and a blood test to combat lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), though migrants from Cambodia and Laos do not.

2.2.1.2 Setting health service center standards for migrant workers

To ensure that migrant workers receive the same standard of health services as Thai citizens, the Ministry of Public Health has determined that participating hospitals must be accredited by one of the following criteria from the International Standards Organization (ISO) or the Hospital Accreditation (HA) (Ministry of Public Health, 2015). This standardization grants migrants access to the same health service centers as Thai citizens.

2.2.1.3 The framing of national security through the definition of health conditions

The Thai government continues to effect healthcare access for migrant workers by doing the following: (1) Establishment of health service centers for migrants to access health care. Although migrant workers must specify one center only from which they will receive care, if that worker needs to be referred to another health center due to the severity of the disease or for a specific treatment, that care will be provided free of charge. (2) In case of emergency or accident, migrant workers must be admitted to the designated service center only and cannot use services in other units. If they choose to seek care in another health care center, they will be responsible for the costs of medical treatment by themselves. This is different from Thai citizens, who may use emergency services in any healthcare facility, with their designated healthcare center processing the expenses incurred.

2.2.1.4 Health service centers consideration of the human rights of persons with legal status issues

It cannot be denied that public health service centers in Thailand, especially those along the country's borders, are faced with financial debt difficulties incurred by providing services to people with legal status issues simply based upon their location next to neighboring, less affluent nations. These health service centers do not receive any extra financial support from the national health insurance fund. However, the budgetary shortfall does not diminish the attention to service provided by healthcare personnel. While the solution to this problem will be the efforts of local health administration officers to acquire much needed additional assistance, the humanitarian awareness of the Thai staff will continue to try to protect migrants with the same health service quality as they do for Thai citizens.

Part 3: Challenges to the development of the Thai health insurance system to enhance the protection of migrant workers

The conditions that the Thai government has mentioned, both regarding a medical checkup for illness screening and the standardization of health service units for the use of health services by migrant workers, are benefits to the Thai government and migrant workers simultaneously. When considering this issue and others associated with it, the author believes the challenges for developing the health service system of Thailand are as follows:

Challenges to the development of health service conditions

Identifying primary health care units on the health insurance card

With the limitations of the service units listed in the health card of a migrant worker, only one secondary healthcare unit is provided. This rule is different when compared to the service units specified in the health insurance card of Thai citizens, which consists of primary, secondary or tertiary units. In general, primary care units are located close to Thais or migrant worker's housing by geographical area. The dominant characteristics of primary care units are that they are close to the community, provide friendly services, are uncrowded, and have no complicated processes in their provision of services (unlike other levels of health centers). These criteria are necessary for migrant workers. Moreover, the use of a primary center will not cause migrants to feel stigmatized or discriminated against by other users (R. Khamsiri, personal interview, December 28, 2016). Therefore, the designation of a primary care unit on the health insurance card may make it more convenient for migrant workers to access healthcare.

3.1.2. The fee is 30 baht per visit for all health services

Use of services in the healthcare unit listed on the card costs 30 baht per visit for migrant workers, regardless of whether the service required is health promotion, disease prevention, medical treatment, or rehabilitation. Thai citizens, on the other hand, pay the 30 baht fee only for medical treatment and rehabilitation services. For migrants, this fee is linked to the regulation that only one specified health center may be accessed by a migrant worker as selected by that worker at the time of his or her registration for the plan; workers will be charged the actual cost for treatment if they choose to use services at other health centers. Such a designation reflects the conditions set forth for migrants as inferior to those of Thai citizens. In order to promote fairness, the Thai government could set a percentage co-

payment for the migrants would be responsible, rather than requiring them to pay 100% of costs if they seek care at their non-designated healthcare center or at least by setting the co-payment as same as Thais.

3.1.3 Free of charge health promotion and disease prevention services covering all target groups

At present, migrant workers can receive the necessary vaccines for their children provided free of charge by primary health care centers, while some higher level health service units may charge 50 baht as a medical consultation fee, though the vaccines themselves are free of charge (W. Poonpoxsin, personal interview, December 30, 2016). Such cases paint a picture of discrimination and inequality, the difference between the state care facilities available to Thai citizens and the health service centers where migrants receive care.

Recommendation and conclusion

Thailand has yet to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights and Family Members, a convention that is important to all countries and protects migrant workers regardless of race or legal status. However, Thai society cannot refuse to abide by the Declaration of Human Rights or other conventions that have already signed. In practice, countries have different interpretations of the basic health needs of migrant workers and the contexts of the health risks in their areas. The difference between these affects the conditions, limitations, and benefits of each country's health services. In Thailand, despite the creation of specific conditions and some limitations for migrant workers that differ from those of citizens of the country in gaining access to healthcare services, the nation needs to move forward in its pursuit of social and economic development without affecting national security among equal opportunity to access the fairness healthcare service as much as the Thai government can provide.

To sum up, the state is having a hard time managing the immigration process. Health agencies need to care for migrants, whether legal or illegal, and to act in the best interest of the health of every person who stays in the country. At this point, the author wishes to suggest the idea that, if the state commits to the importance of the health of all people in the nation, then actions to reduce barriers or conditions to access healthcare services for migrants and others with legal status problems will yield positive results, not only for migrants or stateless people in terms of health, but also in the enormous value it will create



in reducing the risk of illness among both migrants and Thai citizens in the country. This principle is an interesting and essential goal that leads to good health for all - not only the health of migrants, but for all people to live in a healthy society. It is as important to provide positive health outcomes for migrant workers in a healthy society as it is for the citizens of the destination country.

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NATIONAL EMOTIVE THERAPY (TRE) IMPLEMENTATION ON SELF-WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLHIV)

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ABSTRACT

Rational Emotive Therapy is an intervention given to deal with the problem of PLHIV self-withdrawal behavior. The therapy provides treatment for cognitive and behavioral changes of people living with HIV by breaking irrational thoughts and actions and transforming those thoughts and actions into a rationale behavior. The purpose of this study is to examine 1) Early Symptoms of Self-Withdrawal Behavior of PLHIV 2) Conditions of PLHIV who have Self-Withdrawal Behavior; 3) Rational Emotive Therapy given to PLHIV; and 4) Implementation Result of Rational Emotive Therapy on Self-Withdrawal Behavior of PLHIV.

The research method used was experimental research design with single subject design category. The variable of this research were independent and dependent variables. The technique of collecting samples in this study was done by using purposive sampling technique. The data collection method was behavioral observation techniques. The data analysis method was description of picture obtained from graph analysis and observation process of rating scale based on behavior measurement. The results showed that the results of the implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) on the symptoms and behavioral conditions of self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV in the baseline phase (A-1) tended to be unstable (variable). In the Intervention phase (B), the result of the TRE implementation have increased and the symptoms and conditions of self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV has begun to decrease. In baseline phase (A-2), the initial symptoms and conditions of self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV have started to be well organized and the frequency of TRE implementation result tended to increase. Therefore, TRE can be used as an appropriate intervention in dealing with the problem of people living with HIV who have self-withdrawal behavior.

Key words: *Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE), Self-Withdrawal Behavior, People with HIV/AIDS*

Introduction

Nowadays, the advancement of the era that is not accompanied by healthy behavior often leads to vulnerability to infectious diseases outbreaks. Currently, the increasing number of cases of direct infectious diseases in Indonesia rose concerns among the general public. According to the data of cases submitted by the Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2012, the top 5 incidents of direct infectious diseases include: Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea, Gastrointestinal diseases, and Leprosy & Prambusia. The national data on HIV Case in 2016 was 198,219 and the AIDS cases in 2016, nationally, was 78,292.

The problem posed by HIV/AIDS is that HIV/AIDS is seen as a disgraceful disease, so people living with HIV/AIDS must be kept the diagnosis confidential and not treated at home (Judge, 2009). During this time, HIV/AIDS is still a social stigma and identical as a sexual disease among people nowadays. HIV infection can lead to difficulties related to self-esteem, social isolation, and lack of psychological well-being (Asante, 2012). In addition, HIV/AIDS can cause death and also cause various psychological problems.

Basically, every individual needs the welfare of his life, as well as people with HIV/AIDS. A variety of stigma, discrimination, and death threats make people living with HIV/AIDS often experience stress and despair that worsen the condition of their health. According to WHO (2001) the positive mental health is a “prosperous state where the individual is aware of his or her own ability, able to cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and well, and be able to make a real contribution to himself and his community” (in Huppert, 2009).

According to Bergin & Garfield, welfare or happiness is not owned by the subject due to the psychological and health dysfunction caused by a disease that is supported by DSM diagnostics such as distress (in Fava & Ruini, 2003). Psychological well-being can be improved through social support for people living with HIV/AIDS. The results of the study showed that the provision of social support structures enabled people living with HIV/AIDS to better cope with the impact of the disease, resulting in a sense of satisfaction, fulfillment, hope, stigma and discrimination reduction against PLHIV, and encouraging them to be open about the HIV/AIDS they suffered and the HIV status disclosure (Asante, 2012).

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) will be associated with stigma and discrimination in the form of excessive prejudice, negative attitudes, and the direct treatment of the people around them. The consequences of the stigma and discrimination of PLHIV make them to have self-withdrawal behavior from their family environment, friendship group, and surrounding community. It is very influential on the ability of the individuals to develop their self potentials. The individuals would feel useless and even tend to be inferior, so they often withdraw from their environment. This is exacerbated by the policies associated with the protection of people living with HIV, whereas, socially, they need friends and people who have the same fate to be able to discuss about the condition, so that they can interact to reduce the burden of thinking related to their health condition.

Changes that occur within and outside of self-PLHIV make them have negative perception about themselves and the influence the development of their life concept. PLHIV tend to show wrong forms of behavioral actions and reactions. This is due to the inability of the people living with HIV to accept the reality of their conditions experienced. This situation is exacerbated by the assumption that HIV is a disease that has no cure. Some of the problems experienced by PLHIV, both physically and psychologically, among others are emerging stress, weight loss, anxiety, skin disorders, frustration, confusion, memory loss, decreased arousal, fear, guilt, rejection, depression, and even the tendency to commit suicide. Those conditions inhibit the activity and development of people living with HIV so that their daily effective life is disrupted.

The implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy in this study was a combination of cognitive therapy and behavioral therapy. Cognitive therapy is expected to change the way of thinking of the clients toward a positive direction, whereas behavioral therapy is to change habits or behaviors that are considered as negative. The implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy is expected to reduce the self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV from their environment.

Method

This study included the type of experimental research, because the researcher gave intervention on the research objectives. The experiments conducted in this study concerning individual subjects, then this study included a single experiment. In Sunanto, Takeuchi, & Nakata (2005), it was said that the experiment alike belongs to the category of single subject research or also called as SSR. While the research design used was pattern A-B-A (Sunanto, Takeuchi, & Nakata, 2005: 59). The research design used in this research was A-B-A design which had 3 phases. The A-B-A design is one of the development of the basic A-B design, the A-B-A design showed that there was a causal relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The basic procedure was not much different from the A-B design, it's just that there was a repetition of the baseline phase. Initially, the target behavior was measured continuously at baseline condition (A1) with a certain period of time then under intervention condition (B). In contrast to the A-B design, after the measurement under the intervention condition (B) measurement at second baseline condition (A2) was given in the A-B-A design. The additional second baseline condition (A2) was intended as a

control for the intervention phase to make it possible to draw conclusions about the functional relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. The basic structure of the A-B-A design is illustrated below (Sunanto, Takeuchi, & Nakata, 2005: 59).

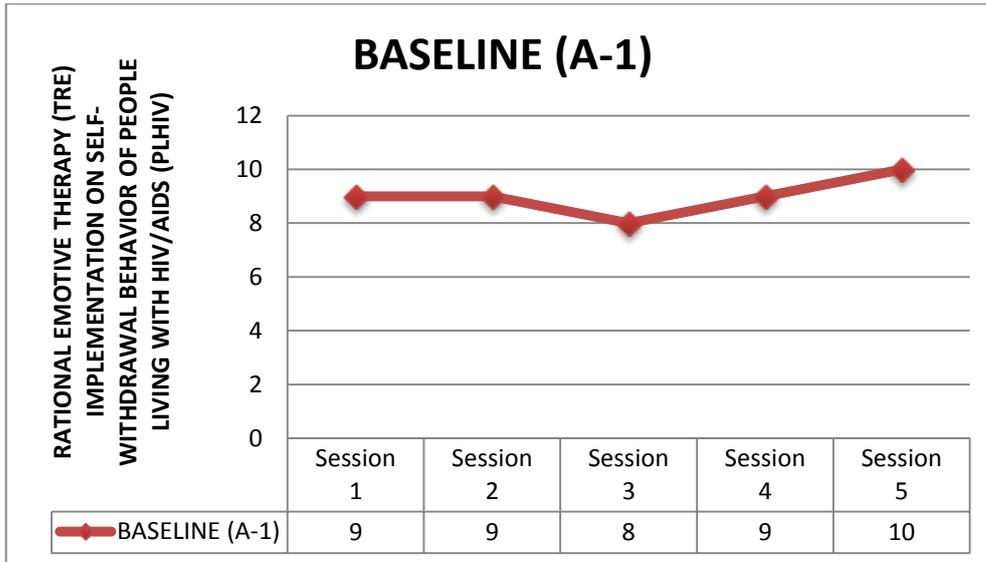
The experiment done included a single experiment as the category of SSR (Single Subject Research) research. The research design used was A-B-A pattern; baseline A, the researchers observed the behavior of interesting subjects during 5 sessions on conditions of activity in the PLHIV environment without any intervention, this observation was done for 60 minutes. In intervention B, the researcher and the therapist intervene the form of rational emotive therapy for 12 sessions, as mentioned in Wilson (1998: 33) that the treatment session is minimally done for 12 meetings with the duration of each meeting was about 55 minutes. Then in the baseline 2, the researcher conducted a further observation of 5 sessions while the researcher was in the PLHIV environment which was done for 60 minutes, it was done after the intervention had been stopped.

Result

The results of this research referred to the indicators of research in the form of: 1) examining the early symptoms of self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV, 2) identifying the conditions of PLHIV who have Self-Withdrawal Behavior; 3) identifying the Rational Emotive Therapy given to PLHIV; and 4) defining the result of the implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy on Self-Withdrawal Behavior of PLHIV within a certain time. The results of his research are as follows:

Baseline (A-1)

The data collection at this baseline phase was conducted in 5 sessions, each activity in the PLHIV environment was within 60 minutes without any intervention. The data were derived from the observations of observations of self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV. After the baseline data (A-1) showed stable data, then a new intervention process was done.

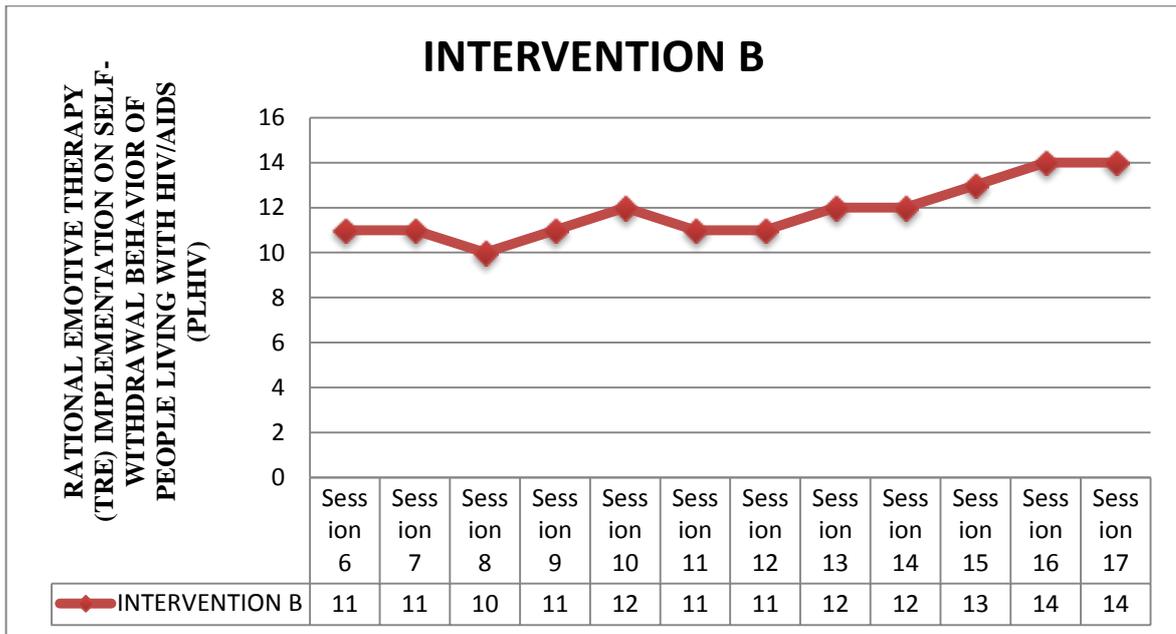


The graph above illustrates the initial condition of self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV before being given Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE). This frequency illustrates that PLHIV has been able to overcome the problem of self-withdrawal, but sometimes they still need to be given direction and guidance. From the results of the fifth frequency, it has illustrated the stability of the stability level. The result of the baseline 1 was stable, then it can be proceed to the next stage of the intervention (B).

Intervention (B)

After obtaining stable data on the self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV as the subject at the baseline phase (A-1), the intervention was done in the next phase of the intervention phase by performing Rational Emotive Therapy(TRE) for the PLHIV’s self-withdrawal behavior, the therapy was performed for 12 sessions with a duration of 55 minutes for each session.

TRE was done in four steps, the first step was to show the PLHIV the problems arose and they should be faced with regard to their irrational beliefs, the second step was to bring the subject across the stage of consciousness by showing that they maintain emotional disturbances to stay active with constantly thinking illogically and by repeating self-defeating phrases, the third step was to try to get the subject to improve their thoughts and abandon their irrational ideas, and the last step taken was to challenge the subject to develop philosophies of life which was rational so that they can avoid the possibility of becoming victims of irrational beliefs.



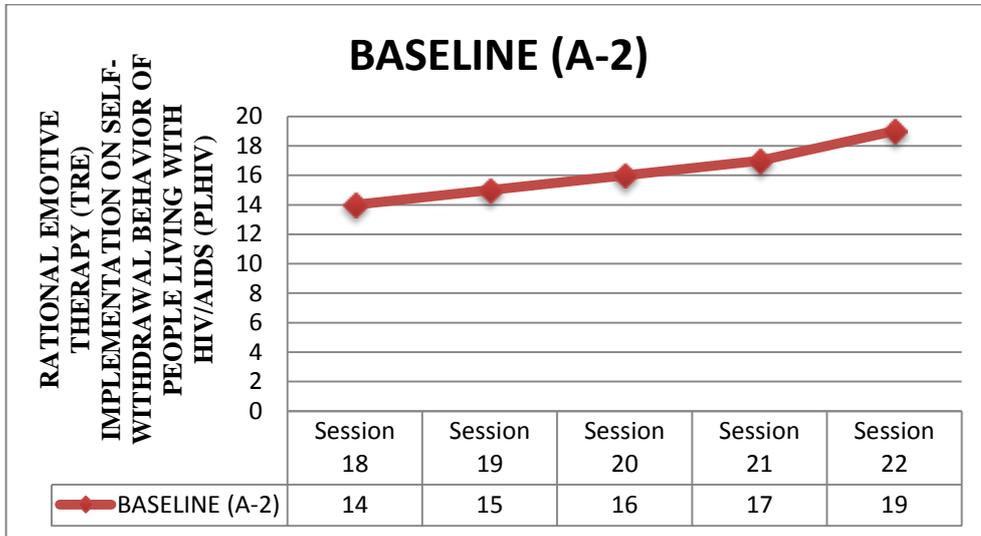
The graph above showed the Impelemtation of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) for the self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV intervention phase (B) that showed improvement in the 12 sessions performed. The first session of the intervention process was written in the sixth session. The sixth session received the acquisition frequency of 11 (44%) of the next session obtaining the same frequency, then it decreased with 10 (40%) frequency gain in session 9, the 10th session was 11 (44%), the 11th session obtained frequency 12 (48%), 11th and 12th sessions were 11 (44%), the 13th and 14th sessions obtained frequency 12 (48%), the frequency of acquisition of the 13th session was 13 (52%), up to the highest frequency in the last session that was 14 (56%). The above intervention graph showed the level of data instability. The results obtained were in the range of values 10-14 with a percentage of 40% to 56%, although the data has not been stable, the intervention result indicated an increasing tendency.

The frequency indicateed from the first session to the last session that there was an increase in the frequency. The Subjects have been able to accept the intervention on the issue of their withdrawal behavior, although it was not optimal and they still need to get guidance.

Baseline (A-2)

The data in this baseline phase was conducted in 5 (five) sessions, each session was done once, the data came from the behavioral observation. Each session in the baseline (A-2)

was conducted for 60 minutes. The sessions were conducted after the intervention process was stopped to observe around the PLHIV.

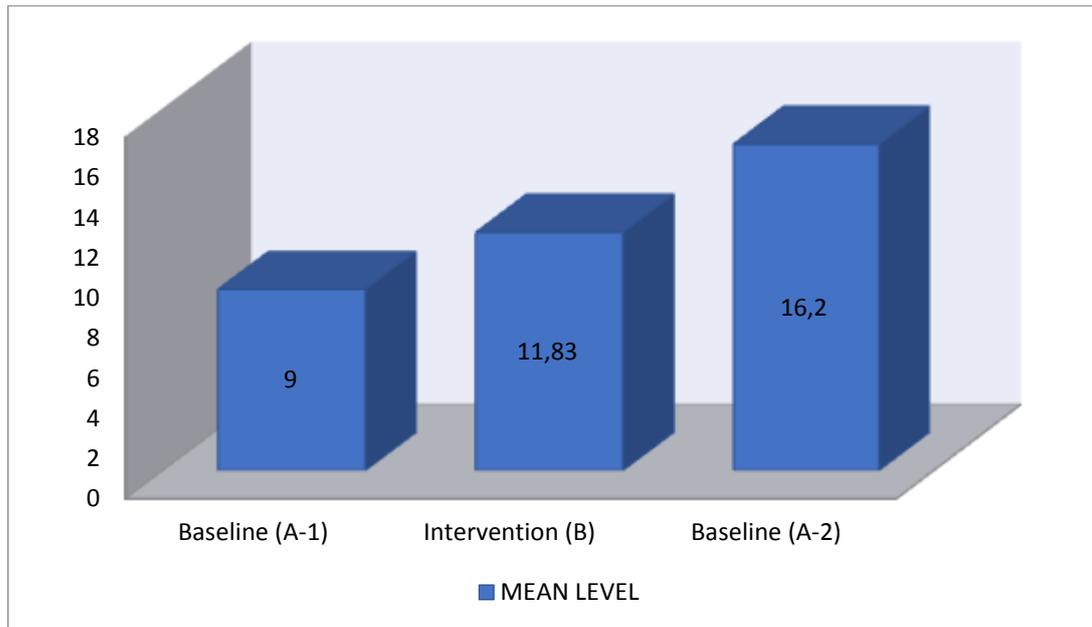


Based on the graph above, the acquisition frequency data gave an explanation that the highest frequency obtained in the baseline phase (A-2) was 19 with the percentage of 76% and the lowest frequency was 14 which gave a percentage of 56%. The Frequency in this phase showed an increase of the highest frequency obtained by the subject in the intervening phase.

In the baseline phase (A-2) there was a significant change compared to the acquisition frequency in the baseline phase (A-1), because in the baseline phase (A-1) the initial symptoms and the condition of withdrawal of PLHIV seen in the behavior and the PLHIV clearly, but in this baseline phase-2, the early symptoms and conditions of self-withdrawal of PLHIV have started to be well organized, although the instability about the emergence of self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV was still visible.

The illustration of the effect of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) implementation on the behavior of PLHIV on the study subjects through development which was described by mean level for each phase of the research. The graphic depiction was described in Graph 4.8 below:

The Mean Level Influenced the Implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) on Self-withdrawal Behavior of PLHIV



The graph above illustrates that there was an increase in the mean level in each phase. In the baseline phase (A-1), the mean level was 9, then in the intervention phase (B) the mean level was 11.83, and in the baseline phase (A-2) the mean obtained level reached 16.2.

Discussion

Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) is a therapy that comes from cognitive approach. This therapy is more similar to cognitive-oriented, behaviors, and actions therapies in the sense of emphasizing thinking, judging, deciding, analyzing, and acting aspects. Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) is highly directive and deals more with the dimension of the mind than with the dimension of feeling.

In this study, the researcher gave intervention to the subjects. The subjects were PLHIV which have the behavior of self-withdrawn that used Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE). The therapy was done in four steps, the first step was to show the PLHIV that the problems arose should be faced with regard to their irrational beliefs, the second step was to bring the subject across the stage of consciousness by showing that they maintain emotional disturbances to stay active by constantly thinking illogically and by repeating self-defeating phrases, the third step was to get the subjects to improve their thoughts and abandon their irrational ideas, and the last step taken was to challenge the subjects to develop philosophies of a rational life so that they can avoid the possibility of becoming a victim of irrational beliefs.

The research undertaken was to identify the early symptoms and conditions of people living with HIV who have self-withdrawal behavior, identify the effect of TRE implementation on self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV, identify and/or evaluate the TRE results given to self-withdrawal behavior of PLHIV. This can be done by observing specifically the results of the TRE implementation, so the observation of the therapy was a part of the data collection technique and the purpose of this study. The implementation of TRE on the behavior of withdrawal of PLHIV was the target behavior (variables) which in this research was measured or analyzed by Subject Single Research.

People living with HIV/AIDS or abbreviated (PLHIV) who have self-withdrawal behavior had a symptom of behavior that they think and act irrationally assumed that they are scumbags, disgraced, not needed in the family, do not need to live because they are only troublesomes, and other negative assumptions about themselves. The symptoms of self-withdrawal behaviors experienced by PLHIV are continuous with the withdrawal theory described by MC Townsend and Carpenito.

In this study, the early symptoms of self-withdrawal behavior of PLHA shown in the baselina phase (A-1), the Intevention phase (B), and the baseline phase (A-2) tended to be unstable but the changes were significantly reduced. The early symptoms can still be seen in the midst of intervention. This indicated that the instability of behavioral frequency that still required guidance and positive direction so that people living with HIV can gradually change their way of thinking and acting irrationally. The self-withdrawal behavior can be minimized if there were handlings done repeatedly

The initial symptoms of self-withdrawal behavior possessed by people living with HIV had conditions that tended to be lonely and required attention. The irrational thoughts and actions of people living with HIV lead to high self-esteem and self-distrust that led to self-defeating, powerless, and self-judgmental conditions. Such conditions were very vulnerable to the emergence of new problems such as stress and depression are excessive to experience mental disability and even suicide.

Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) has been widely applied to the treatment of anxiety, hostility, character disorders, psychotic disorders, and depression. Rational Emotive Therapy is a technique of intervention to the subjects, the subjects here were PLHIV. The Therapy was able to break the PLHIV's irrational thinking about the problems they experienced, and helped them confirm the thinking of people living with HIV in order to be able to think and act rationally so they were able to rise from the adversity.

The Implementation of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) on the self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV had the steps and stages undertaken. The Stages and steps applied to PLHIV were to break the irrational thinking of PLHIV and the negative assumptions that have on the problem of PLHIV resulted that the behavior changed even though the frequency was still small but quite significant. The resulting small changes can have a major and positive impact on the change of thinking, action, and behavior of PLHIV in a more rational direction.

From the results of this study, rational emotive therapy (tre) implementation on self-withdrawal behavior of people living with hiv/aids (PLHIV) tended to be planned up and there was a change to a better direction, so that TRE can be categorized as the right and fast solution in dealing with the problem of withdrawal behavior. TRE has many advantages compared to the lack of therapeutic processes given to people living with HIV. This Therapy is recommended because it has managed to provide positive changes for subjects who have withdrawn behavior.

Based on the results of this research that has been done can be seen how and what influenced the implementation of TRE on withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV, and the results obtained from TRE given. This influence can be known through the process of comparing early symptoms and behavioral conditions of withdrawal of PLHIV between before and after obtaining the interventions using the Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) previously described.

The results of research conducted by researchers to prove the theory of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) and symptoms of withdrawal behavior. The Rational Emotive Therapy Theory (TRE) is explained by Ellis (in Corey, 2010: 239), that the therapeutic process consists of healing irrationality with rationality. Because the individual is essentially a rational being and because the source of his unhappiness is irrationality, then the individual can achieve happiness by learning rational thinking. The therapeutic process, therefore, is largely a teaching-learning process, eliminates the client's self-defeating outlook and helps clients gain a more tolerant and rational outlook on life.

Based on the theory, the research results proved and supported the Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) as the right solution or intervention in dealing with the problem of PLHIV self-withdrawal behavior. Handling the problem by using TRE therapy is done intensely because the frequency obtained from each aspect assessed was the variable (unstable ascending or descending).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the description, analysis, and discussion, it was concluded that Rational Emotive Therapy is a therapy that gives a positive effect to handle the self-withdrawal behavior of People with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). This can be seen from the analysis of the research results that have been done. The results obtained by the BG subjects after the study showed that the baseline (A-1) obtained the mean level of 9. In the phase of PLHIV intervention increased, the mean data obtained by PLHIV subjects was 11.83. The next stage was baseline (A-2), this phase served the final outcome of the final ability of PLHIV after being given intervention of Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE). The Data obtained from the baseline phase (A-2) in PLHIV were 16.20. Thus, the hypothesis or question of research questions disclosed in Chapter II have been answered in this study, the Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) is able to handle the problem of self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV.

Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) is a therapy used to deal with the problem of self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV. The problem handling by using TRE therapy is done intensely because the frequency obtained from each aspect assessed was the variable (unstable ascending or descending). This therapy is more similar to cognitive-oriented, behaviors, and actions therapies in the sense of emphasizing thinking, judging, deciding, analyzing, and acting. Based on this research, the implications of this research can be followed up for some of the following parties:

For the Therapist

Referring to the success of the research, Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) can be considered as an intervention for people with HIV who have self-withdrawal behavior. It is expected that the therapist meets the criteria as a TRE therapist and continuously learns to understand the steps and processes of TRE and is able to analyze every stable and variable change of PLHIV in continuous time, so that the therapy can be implemented on other cases of retreat behavior.

For Rehabilitation Institution of PLHIV

Rehabilitation Institution of PLHIV can practice Rational Emotive Therapy (TRE) to deal with the self-withdrawal behavior of people living with HIV who are receiving social services at the institution. The Institutions should facilitate matters relating to the steps and processes of TRE implementation conducted by a therapist to PLHIV. In addition, the institution should fully supports the implementation of the therapy by monitoring the development of each PLHIV in a sustainable manner so that the self-withdrawal behavior can be handled properly and stably.

For the PLHIV Family

Rational Emotive Therapy can be practiced by the nearest PLHIV families in the outgoing environment to break the thinking and irrational actions of PLHIV by providing an understanding of more rational thoughts and actions. In addition, parents are expected to have an understanding of the symptoms, conditions and behavior problems withdrawing people living with HIV/AIDS in order to avoid disputes that occur between them. In addition, support from the nearest family of PLHIV has a positive impact on people living with HIV/AIDS, who have withdrawn behaviors, providing support both in the form of emotional and material support.

For Further Researches

It is expected that the information obtained in this study can be used as the reference by other researchers, because the results of this study only applied to the subjects at the time of this study conducted. Therefore, it is good to do research on other subjects with different characteristics. The next researchers may use different tools/instruments or similar tools/instruments but with different research designs such as using ABAB research designs with longer sessions and with different time of the sessions or with different research methods, which can provide better results and can provide new discoveries that can complement the mistakes of this research that the researcher made.

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THE ROLE OF OPINION LEADERS IN REDUCING SOCIAL COGNITION INCEST IN BENGKULU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Incest is a form of deviant behavior thsat occurs in society. Efforts to tackle incest cases is then called to reduce social cognition. Of course, needed the role of opinion leader, in an effort to reduce the social cognition of incest cases. Opinion Leader is then who will become an actor who has a role to reduce the social cognition of the community will incest cases directly, What are the factors of social cognition underlying incest in Bengkulu Province? What is the role of opinion leader in reducing incest social cognition in Bengkulu Province? which then it becomes the object of this problem studied, in social cognition is also known as the term scheme which is a kind of framework that helps individuals in organizing information a phenomenon that individual attention. There are three types of schemes, namely: person: a description of the attributes or characteristics of other individuals or the individual itself. roles: a picture of the duties and roles of individuals around us events: images of social events experienced or seen by the everyday person. In tackling the incest case, the opinion leader's role is needed in reducing (reducing) social cognition of the community, so as to avoid or not to commit an incest.

Keywords: *Opinion Leader, Reduction, Social Cognition*

Introduction

Incest is is a form of deviant behavior that occurs in society in Bengkulu Province, this case is increasing every year. Based on data collected, in 2009 there were six cases that occurred, while in 2010, recorded 15 cases that occurred. In the next span of time, incest cases in Bengkulu province did not decrease but increased. Zumratul Aini (as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Women Crisis Center) said that Bengkulu province is the first ranks in Indonesia in this case. Data is quite astonishing, considering the province of Bengkulu is a province that actually has the image that still holds a strong religious culture. This condition, of course, is a condition that requires serious attention from various parties. This is because, incest included in the category of sexual violence that occurs in women and minors.

In the process of prevention incest case required a deep enough analysis process to determine the factors behind the occurrence of this social phenomenon. Because incest is a deviant behavior, it has to do with the social cognition of an individual. Cognition is a person's way of thinking about a stimulus. It is this cognition then that will encourage an individual to perform an action.

Incest is done on coercion and is a form of deviant behavior. The incest's victims are women and minors, where the incest is a member of the victim's own family who still have close blood relations.

Based on the statement of Susi Handayani, as Director of Women's Light Women Crisis Center Bengkulu. Helti Marini Sipayung.

<http://bengkulu.antaraneews.com/berita/29982/poverty-picuase-case-incest-in-bengkulu>, accessed on February 17, 2017.

Fajri, Demon. March 31, 2015. Incest case in Bengkulu continues to increase. <http://news.okezone.com/read/2015/03/31/340/1126926/kasus-incest-di-bengkulu-terus-tingkat>. Accessed on February 17, 2017.

Baron & Byrne (2000) defines social cognition as an individual way of analyzing, remembering and using information about events or social events. Therefore, in tackling incest cases an attempt is needed to enable individuals to use their social cognition in accordance with prevailing norms, so that this case does not continue to recur.

Efforts to tackle incest cases is then called by reducing social cognition. when it has succeeded in reducing the factors that are the driving force behind incest action, it is certainly expected that this case will not happen again. Of course, the role of opinion leader is needed, in an effort to reduce the incest social cognition. Opinion Leader is then who will become an actor who has a role to reduce the social cognition of the community will incest cases directly.

Opinion Leader is a very important actor, because the opinion leader is an individual who has the ability to convey the message properly to the audience and is considered able to solve the problem. In this case, the opinion leader in question is the government apparatus authorized in handling incest cases, adat leaders, and people engaged in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the protection of children and women.

Based on the phenomenon and introduction that has been elaborated, this research will raise the title of research 'The role opinion leader in reducing incest social cognition in Bengkulu Province'.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Formulation of the problem in this research are: 1. What are the social cognitive factors behind the incest in Bengkulu Province? 2. How is the opinion leader's role in reducing incest social cognition in Bengkulu Province?

In sociopsychological studies, an individual performs an action based on three aspects, namely affective, cognitive and konatif. In handling incest cases, the cognitive aspect is an important aspect to note, because it concerns the intellectual aspect that exists in the individual that then encourages an individual to perform an action behavior.

3. Research purposes

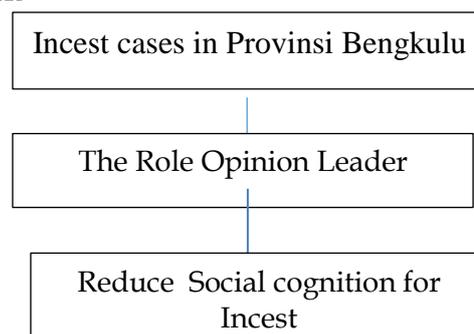
The purpose of this research are:

1. To know the factors of social cognition underlying incest in Bengkulu Province.
2. To know the role of opinion leader in reducing social cognition (incest) in Bengkulu Province.

4. Benefits of Research

The benefits of this research are: 1. Providing knowledge to the community about the factors of social cognition that underlies incest cases in Bengkulu Province. 2. Providing knowledge to the public about how the role of opinion leader in reducing incest social cognition in Bengkulu Province. 3. Provide advice to related parties and authorities in the prevention of incest cases in Bengkulu Province based on the perspective of social psychology, sociology and communication science.

Conceptual Framework



Picture 2.1. Conceptual Framework

Type of Research

Type of research is a type of qualitative phenomenological research. Where in the qualitative research, the data obtained is obtained based on the conditions that occur in

the field on the basis of the phenomenon that occurs, namely the phenomenon of the development of incest cases Bengkulu Province.

1. Time and place of the Research

Time for research was from February 2017 to April 2017. Research's places are located in Bengkulu Province, especially in areas there are incest cases.

2. Subject of Research

Subject of Research in this research are incestuous, incest victims, community around the incest case, and opinion leader in the surrounding environment incest case.

Technique for Collecting the Data

Technique for Collecting the Data based on literature study, in-depth interviews and direct observatio

Incest Case in Bengkulu Province

Incest action is a form of deviant action. In this case, Scott (2006) said that deviant behavior refers to behaviors, ways of acting, attitudes, beliefs and styles that violate community norms, rules, ethics and expectations. Meanwhile, Clinard and Meier (2011) argue that deviant behavior is related to behavior that violates the norms prevailing in society, in which case it relates to the norms that exist within a community culture.

In his research study of deviant behavior that occurs in society, Clinard and Meier (Suyanto and Narwoko, 2004) provide four points of view in understanding the meaning of deviant behavior. As for the first point of view, deviant behavior is defined statically. In this viewpoint, deviant behavior is regarded as an overall behavior that departs from an action that is not average or behavior that is rare and not often done. The second point of view states that deviant behavior is defined in absolute or absolute terms. This definition derived from the absolutists departs from social rules that are regarded as 'absolute' or clear and real, have existed long time ago, and apply without exception, to all citizens. The absolutist group assumes that the basic rules prevailing in a society must be approved by each of its members, and then agree on what is then called aberrant behavior.

The third viewpoint of deviant behavior is defined by the reactivist assumption. Behavior deviant according to the reactivist with regard to the reaction of society or agent of social control to the actions of a person. It can be interpreted that if there is a reaction

from the community or social control agent and they label the perpetrator, then the behavior has been considered to be distorted. Furthermore, the fourth point of view states that deviant behavior is based on a normative definition. Where in this assumption, deviation is a violation of a social norm. Violations of the norm, often sanctioned by the public in the form of pressure from some members of society.

Incest cases are increasing every year in Bengkulu province. This then requires a serious form of countermeasures. If not addressed, it will have a big enough impact for the community. According to Zumratul (Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the WCC of Bengkulu Province) if it is not addressed seriously the Provinces of Bengkulu will lose quality young generation, as well as a dignified social order.

In addition, for the victims themselves will lead to prolonged psychological trauma, which tentunay in this case required a form of prevention is quite serious. Therefore, this study seeks to find solutions to the problems that occur by analyzing deeply what social cognition factors are behind this case and how the opinion leader's role in reducing the social cognition of inbreeding.

Opinion Leader

Roger and Shoemaker (1987: 31) said that opinion leaders have an influence on the process of disseminating innovation; they can accelerate the acceptance of innovation by community members but may also inhibit the spread of innovation into the community system. Opinion Leaders are people who have advantages over society.

One of the advantages of opinion leaders compared to the general public is that the opinion leaders are more easily adjusted to the community, more competent and more aware of the procedures for maintaining the norms that exist in the community. (Nurudin, 2009: 97).

In reducing social cognition (incest) required the role of opinion leader. This is because the opinion leader has a role and influence is strong enough in the process of delivering the message, especially to people who are in the environment where the incest case itself. The role of opinion leader is needed because the actor is then competent to conduct a two-way communication form to the community about the impact that will be incurred if incest still continues in a community environment. Of course, in the opinion opinion leader's performance has undergone a process of deep analysis of the ongoing

conditions so that later the desired goal to reduce social cognition about incest can be achieved in accordance with the expected goals.

Opinion Leaders in reducing incest cases in Bengkulu province can come from government officials, academics and the role of non-governmental organizations (HR) engaged in the prevention of violence cases in women and children.

<http://news.okezone.com/read/2015/03/31/340/1126926/kasus-incest-di-bengkulu-terus-meningkat>. Accessed on Februari 17, 2017.

Social Cognition.

Baron and Byrne (2000) said that there are three aspects of social cognition in analyzing an event:

1. attention: the first process occurs where the individual noticed the social phenomena around it.
2. encoding: putting what's taken into memory and saving it.
3. retrieval: if we find similar symptoms we will excrete our memories and compare if it turns out the same then we can say something about the phenomenon or it could also the individual out his memory when will tell the events experienced

In addition, in social cognition is also known as the term scheme which is a kind of framework or picture that helps individuals in organizing information a phenomenon that is considered individual. There are 3 types of schemes, namely : 1. person: a description of the attributes or characteristics of the other individual or the individual its self.

2. Roles: an overview of the task and role of the individuals around us 3. events: description of the social events experienced or seen by the individual everyday

In tackling the incest case, the opinion leader's role is needed in reducing social cognition of the community, in order do not do an incest . It is then that will be analyzed deeply to find out how social cognition factors that encourage incest and how to reduce these social cognition factors.

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SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GAYA ASUHAN IBU BAPA, KONSEP KENDIRI DAN PENGARUH RAKAN SEBAYA TERHADAP SALAH LAKU PELAJAR

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ABSTRAK

Kajian korelasi yang menggabungkan statistik dan inferensi statistik ini bertujuan untuk melihat gaya asuhan ibu bapa, sendiri pelajar dan pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap salah laku pelajar. Kajian ini melibatkan empat buah sekolah di daerah Melaka Tengah, Melaka yang mempunyai rekod salah laku yang tinggi. Kajian ini melibatkan 250 orang pelajar dan instrument kajian menggunakan borang soal selidik. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan salah laku fizikal adalah perlakuan yang paling dominan dilakukan oleh para pelajar dengan skor min adalah 1.44. Faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar adalah faktor sendiri ($M = 3.21$). Gaya asuhan autoritatif ($M = 4.08$) pula menjadi gaya asuhan yang paling dominan diamalkan oleh ibu bapa pelajar. Statistik inferensi menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara gaya asuhan permisif ($r = 0.365$) dengan salah laku pelajar, pengaruh negatif rakan ($r = 0.311$) dengan salah laku pelajar, gaya asuhan autoritarian ($r = 0.255$) dengan sendiri pelajar dan gaya asuhan autoritatif ($r = 0.236$) dengan sendiri pelajar. Regresi pelbagai menunjukkan bahawa gaya asuhan ibu bapa, sendiri pelajar, pengaruh rakan, jantina dan peringkat sekolah merupakan faktor peramal kepada salah laku pelajar. Satu model peramal telah dibina berdasarkan kepada analisis pelbagai regresi (stepwise).

Kata kunci: *Gaya Asuhan, Konsep Kendiri, Rakan Sebaya, Pelajar*

Pengenalan

Masalah salah laku dalam kalangan pelajar menunjukkan aliran yang semakin meningkat dari semasa ke semasa. Masalah ini telah menjadi agenda yang dibincangkan di semua peringkat sama ada di Parlimen, di masjid-masjid, di dalam forum-forum dan di dalam ucapan-ucapan rasmi pemimpin negara. Tun Mahathir Mohamad menyatakan bahawa perbuatan salah laku dalam kalangan pelajar merupakan suatu perkara yang serius dan perlu dibincangkan secara terbuka. Masalah ini merencat usaha Kementerian Pelajaran bagi mencapai objektif falsafah pendidikan negara untuk melahirkan individu-individu yang berilmu dan berakhlak dalam masyarakat Malaysia.

Peningkatan kes kemerosotan disiplin dan salah laku dalam kalangan pelajar boleh dijadikan sebagai ukuran di dalam menilai sejauh manakah keberkesanan sistem

pelajaran yang dilaksanakan sekarang dalam usaha melahirkan insan yang kamil. Kurikulum yang dirancang oleh Kementerian Pendidikan mencakupi segala bidang ilmu pengetahuan untuk menjadikan seseorang pelajar itu insan yang berakhlak mulia dan beramal soleh akan terencat dengan wujudnya masalah salah laku ini (Sufean Hussin, 1993).

Menurut Regoli dan Hewitt (1991), pelajar-pelajar yang melanggar norma masyarakat setempat atau pun dalam institusi sekolah dikategorikan sebagai bertingkah laku devian. Mereka bukan sekadar nakal dengan menghisap rokok, ponteng sekolah, melawan guru, vandalisme, bergaduh sesama sendiri, malah turut terlibat dengan pelbagai salah laku yang lebih hebat lagi seperti menganggotai kumpulan samseng atau gengsterisme, lari dari rumah, seks bebas, membuang bayi dan seumpamanya. Selain itu, ada antara mereka juga begitu nekad dan berani melakukan jenayah berat seperti membunuh, samun, merogol, pelacuran, judi, penyalahgunaan dadah, minum minuman keras, terbabit video lucah dan sebagainya.

Sementara itu pendidikan formal yang diterima oleh para pelajar di sekolah pula merupakan tempat bertemu para pelajar pelbagai latar belakang masyarakat seperti bangsa, budaya, kepercayaan dan sosio ekonomi yang berbeza. Keadaan ini menjadi salah satu penyumbang terhadap salah laku pelajar. Regulus (1995) menyarankan bahawa perubahan budaya guru di sekolah perlu bagi menentukan penyelesaian salah laku tanpa kekerasan berdasarkan budaya pelajar. Budaya pelajar di sini mencerminkan pengaruh rakan sebaya, kebebasan mutlak, penentuan identiti dan sikap mempertahankan identiti perkauman dan personal. Justeru, pelajar sekolah rendah yang bertingkah laku sedemikian boleh dikategorikan sebagai tingkah laku lencongan atau devian.

Menurut Rosnah (2006) pelajar yang menimbulkan masalah atau bertingkah laku devian adalah pelajar yang bertingkah laku yang berlainan daripada norma atau menyimpang dan melanggar tatasusila yang ditentukan oleh sesuatu kumpulan masyarakat. Kelompok pelajar ini biasanya masih bersekolah dan di bawah umur. Menurut Tajul Ariffin (1990), masalah kemerosotan akhlak dan disiplin pelajar menjadi isu nasional pada masa kini. Masalah ini sekaligus membawa gambaran negatif kepada sistem pelajaran kita. Antara punca utama masalah ini ialah penekanan konsep pelajaran yang keterlaluan kepada isi pelajaran, lulus peperiksaan, pengkhususan yang terhad dan menumpukan kepada perkembangan intelek dan kemahiran semata-mata.

Kajian literature

Kajian Lepas Berkaitan Konsep Kendiri

Dalam kajian Ch'ng Chwee Lye (1976), menunjukkan remaja yang nakal mempunyai konsep kendiri yang rendah berbanding remaja yang tidak nakal. Kegagalan remaja ini dalam mendapat penerimaan sosial daripada rakan sebaya membawa kepada tingkah laku antisosial disebabkan kekurangan perasaan untuk disayangi atau dipunyai. Akibatnya, remaja nakal ini tidak mempunyai rasa hormat pada dirinya lalu membentuk tembok komunikasi dengan masyarakat. Justeru itu, perkara ini mendorongnya menjadi seorang yang introvert, kelainan dan wring bergantung dengan orang lain.

Ramlah dan Mahani (2004), dalam kajian yang telah dilakukan, ada menerangkan mengapa pelajar lelaki lebih banyak terlibat dalam salah laku atau masalah disiplin di sekolah terutama di sekolah-sekolah yang mempunyai bilangan guru wanita yang ramai. Beliau turut menjelaskan bahawa perkara ini mempunyai perkaitan dengan perkembangan peranan mengikut jantina. Salah satu cara untuk mencapai peranan yang sesuai dengan jantina ialah pelajar lelaki perlu membebaskan diri daripada pengaruh ibunya atau mendapat autonomi daripada ibunya. Ini adalah perlu untuk mereka membina sifat atau watak "kelelakian".

Menurut Clark Shields (1996), yang menjalankan kajian tentang faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku antisosial ke atas 585 kanak-kanak pra sekolah berusia antara 7 tahun hingga 9 tahun di Winscon. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa 37.5 peratus responden yang terlibat dengan gangster mempunyai konsep kendiri yang rendah dan ibu bapa yang kurang memberi sokongan ke atas perkembangan personaliti kanak-kanak tersebut.

Samuel dan Scheartz (1982), telah membuat kajian mengenai konsep kendiri kanak-kanak bagi ibu bapa yang tinggi konsep kendirinya adalah tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan sikap, pemikiran dan perlakuan seseorang setelah membuat kajian tentang "anggapan kendiri" dengan menggunakan "Tennessee Self- Concept Scale (TSCC) ke atas pengaruh alkohol. Mereka mendapati pengaruh alkohol mempunyai "anggapan kendiri" yang rendah dibandingkan dengan orang biasa.

Menurut Hall (1904), zaman awal remaja adalah masa yang penuh dengan kekeliruan, kesedihan dan konflik. Oleh itu, adalah penting bagi orang dewasa khususnya ibu bapa, pendidik dan ahli masyarakat untuk mengikuti perkembangan remaja. Mereka wajar membantu remaja agar mengelakkan diri dari terjebak dengan

kegiatan yang negatif. Pelajar-pelajar remaja akan mudah terpengaruh dan suka mengabaikan pelajaran jika tidak dikawal atau kurang perhatian. Akhirnya ini akan menghasilkan remaja yang tidak produktif seperti melepak, mencuri, ponteng sekolah dan terlibat dengan pelbagai gejala sosial.

Kajian Lepas Gaya Asuhan Ibu Bapa

Kajian yang telah dijalankan oleh Universiti Malaya (2001), mengenai tingkah laku remaja di daerah Johor Bahru merangkumi subjek kajian seramai 1642 orang pelajar dari 9 buah sekolah menengah seluruh negeri Johor. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan remaja memerlukan nilai sahsiah yang positif, baik dan murni terutama daripada ibu bapa mereka. Ibu bapa bukan sahaja menjadi idola, model kejayaan dalam kehidupan seharian remaja, malah ibu bapa sering menjadi inspirasi hidup mereka yang positif. Keharmonian keluarga merupakan medium kawalan atau pencegahan utama remaja dari terlibat dengan tingkah laku antisosial. Bentuk kawalan dan pengawasan yang bercorak "family friendly" dan bukannya yang berbentuk ligid menyebabkan remaja merasa diri mereka dihargai, dipercayai dan disayangi bukan dikongkong, dikawal ketat dan tidak dipercayai atas segala tingkah laku dan tindakan yang mereka lakukan.

Najman (1994) dalam kajiannya yang berkenaan dengan menilai gaya keibubapaan authoritarian yang diamalkan oleh ibu bekerja di Australia. Skop kajian mengkaji jenis hukuman yang diberikan oleh ibu bapa yang bekerja terhadap anak-anak mereka serta meninjau kekerapan mereka menghukum anak-anak. Kajian tersebut mendapati bahawa ibu bapa yang bekerja lebih kerap memberi hukuman secara fizikal kepada anak-anak mereka berbanding dengan ibu bapa yang salah seorang daripada mereka yang bekerja yang mana menggunakan pendekatan disiplin dengan penjelasan yang jelas di atas tindakan mereka kepada anak-anak.

Newman et al., (1997) membuat kajian yang bertujuan untuk meninjau kajian-kajian lepas yang menjurus kepada perhubungan di antara gaya keibubapaan dengan enam perlakuan remaja yang berisiko. Kajian mereka memberikan penekanan terhadap pengaruh gaya keibubapaan terhadap perkembangan perlakuan remaja. Remaja yang dibesarkan melalui gaya keibubapaan autoritatif menunjukkan sikap perlindungan yang tinggi serta berisiko rendah untuk perlakuan devian berbanding dengan remaja yang dibesarkan dalam suasana dengan gaya keibubapaan bukan autoritatif. Kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa terdapat hubungan yang kukuh di antara gaya keibubapaan dan

perlakuan remaja yang melibatkan kemesraan, komunikasi dan amalan disiplin yang mempengaruhi pencapaian akademik dan penyesuaian psikososial remaja.

Asiah, Irkhaniza dan Mohamed Sharif (2008) menekankan akan kepentingan komunikasi dalam pembentukan sebuah keluarga yang bahagia berdasarkan kepada situasi masyarakat kini yang sedang mengalami perubahan-perubahan besar akibat proses pemodenan dan pembangunan ekonomi. Oleh yang demikian, institusi keluarga akan lebih kukuh seandainya suami, isteri, ibu bapa dan anak-anak pandai berkomunikasi sehingga menyebabkan keseluruhan ahli keluarga merasakan dirinya dicintai, dikasihi, dihargai dan dimuliakan.

Hashim (2008) pula melihat kepada, isu-isu keruntuhan akhlak dan gejala sosial yang terdiri daripada pengaruh budaya barat iaitu budaya skinhead, budaya punk dan budaya black metal : isu kemaksiatan, penagihan dadah, pembuangan bayi, mat rempit serta vandalisme yang berlaku dalam masyarakat di Malaysia. Daripada kajian yang telah dijalankan didapati masalah remaja ini mempunyai hubungkait yang luas dengan masyarakat, keluarga, pengetahuan agama, tahap pendidikan, suasana rumah, pengaruh luar, media, hiburan, jati diri, rakan-rakan dan lain-lain.

Saadah, Salman dan Roslee (2008) pula mengkaji tentang jenis-jenis dan klasifikasi perlakuan serta kaedah untuk menangani masalah kanak-kanak bermasalah sebagai usaha untuk melahirkan masyarakat yang berbudaya, berobjektif serta mempunyai jati diri yang tinggi yang seharusnya perlu bermula pada peringkat usia kanak-kanak seperti kata pepatah "melentur buluh bermula dari rebungunya". Kecelaruan dalam zaman kanak-kanak ataupun remaja ini menerangkan jenis-jenis kecelaruan dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan remaja. Kecelaruan itu termasuk kecelaruan intelektual, kecelaruan tingkah laku, kecelaruan emosi, kecelaruan fizikal dan kecelaruan perkembangan.

Rodzic (1998), mengkaji hubungan antara gaya didikan ibu bapa dengan tingkah laku remaja. Kajian ini telah dijalankan di beberapa buah sekolah menengah Daerah Maran. Seramai 100 sampel yang berumur antara 13 tahun hingga 17 tahun daripada keseluruhan pelajar digunakan dalam kajian. Dapatan menunjukkan tiada perkaitan yang signifikan antara corak didikan ibu bapa dengan ciri tingkah laku. Ini bermaksud keputusan kajian menyatakan bahawa ciri tingkah laku tidak dapat dikaitkan dengan jenis gaya asuhan ibu bapa.

Alice Rani (1988) mengkaji hubungan antara gaya asuhan keluarga dan pembentukan personaliti remaja. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada pelajar lelaki tingkatan empat seramai 75 orang. Penyelidik menggunakan Parental Behavior Inventory (PBI) dan Junior Eysenck Personality (JEPI). Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan responden diasuh dalam keluarga yang mengamalkan bentuk gaya demokratik di mana remaja terdedah kepada cara didikan dan asuhan yang lebih baik dan bertimbang rasa.

Kajian yang telah dilakukan oleh Tygert (1991) dalam Daniel (2004), mengkaji tentang hubungan remaja dengan ibu bapa. Kajian yang dijalankan menggunakan soal selidik Laporan Peribadi ke atas 800 pelajar berijazah yang terdiri daripada 400 pelajar lelaki dan 400 pelajar perempuan. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa keluarga yang bersaiz besar mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan tingkah laku antisosial. Penyelidik turut mendapati 11.9 peratus responden tidak mendapat keperluan kasih sayang dan perkembangan emosi mereka terganggu. Oleh sebab itu, mereka menjadikan rakan sebagai tempat untuk berkongsi masalah dan melakukan aktiviti bersama-sama.

Oskasmazila (2000) telah menjalankan kajian tentang hubungan antara amalan keibubapaan dengan masalah sosial. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada seramai 80 orang pelajar. Penyelidik menggunakan soal selidik serta satu aspek didikan agama sebagai pembolehubah. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapatnya hubungan yang signifikan antara amalan keibubapaan dengan masalah sosial dalam kalangan pelajar.

Idris (2000), telah mengkaji fenomena budaya lepak dalam kalangan remaja di bandaraya Johor Bahru. Sampel yang dipilih adalah terdiri daripada remaja lelaki dan remaja perempuan yang berusia 12 tahun hingga 20 tahun. Daripada kajian ini didapati bahawa budaya lepak dalam kalangan remaja bermula daripada institusi kekeluargaan, gejala sosial pasti akan dapat dibendung. Selain itu, masalah sosial juga dapat dibendung melalui kasih sayang dengan disertai unsur-unsur lain yang membantu.

Mustafa (2001) telah membuat kajian tentang fenomena tingkah laku gangsterisme dalam kalangan remaja bandaraya Georgetown. Tingkah laku gangsterisme disebabkan oleh faktor kerenggangan hubungan kekeluargaan. Faktor persekitaran didapati sebagai pemangkin dan kurang didikan agama. Subjek kajian ialah 147 orang pelajar yang berusia antara 13 tahun hingga 17 tahun. Hasil kajian mendapati 37 peratus responden menghadapi masalah keluarga, 2.7 peratus responden menyatakan ibu bapa tidak dapat menyediakan kemudahan kepada anak-anak dan 17.9 peratus dipengaruhi oleh rakan sebaya dan persekitaran.

Perkembangan remaja amat dipengaruhi oleh persekitarannya. Persekitaran yang terdekat dan terpenting buat remaja ialah keluarga mereka. Mengikut Hoffman (1996), keluarga telah membentuk personaliti seseorang sejak kecil dan terus memberikan pengaruh yang amat besar kepada tingkah laku, sikap dan pemikiran seseorang dalam alam dewasa. Kajian-kajian terdahulu di Malaysia dan di barat telah menunjukkan bahawa hubungan kekeluargaan yang baik telah dikaitkan dengan kesejahteraan hidup remaja dari aspek-aspek kepuasan hidup, konsep sendiri, tingkah laku seks, dan pencapaian akademik (Fatanah, 1997).

Kegagalan ibu bapa dalam mendisiplinkan anak-anak juga dilihat sebagai salah satu faktor berlakunya tingkah laku devian. Latar belakang tingkah laku anti sosial adalah kesan daripada kekurangan, ketidaksesuaian atau kawalan disiplin yang tidak konsisten semasa kanak-kanak (Jacobvitz et al., 1996). Kebanyakan tingkah laku anti sosial remaja juga berpunca daripada kegagalan cara gaya keibubapaan dan pengurusan keluarga (Jacobvitz et al., 1996, Vuchinich, 1992).

Menurut Hoffinan (1996), keluarga telah membentuk personaliti seseorang sejak kecil dan terus memberikan pengaruh yang amat besar kepada tingkah laku, sikap dan pemikiran seseorang dalam alam dewasa. Masalah-masalah yang dihadapi oleh remaja pada kebiasaannya adalah kesan kesinambungan daripada masalah yang timbul semasa kanak-kanak (Block, et al., 1988).

Dapatan kajian oleh Bahagian Sekolah, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (1993), merujuk punca salah laku dalam kalangan pelajar disebabkan oleh pelbagai faktor. Faktor keluarga merupakan penyumbang tertinggi dalam peningkatan tingkah laku anti sosial. Kajian yang telah dijalankan pada tahun 1993, menunjukkan bahawa 81.03 peratus pelajar melakukan kesalahan kerana faktor kekeluargaan, 4.10 peratus disebabkan oleh rakan sebaya dan 1.24 peratus disebabkan oleh faktor persekolahan (Dewan Masyarakat, April, 1995).

Kajian-kajian yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahawa persekitaran keluarga memainkan peranan yang penting dalam proses pengsosialisasian remaja iaitu sikap, nilai dan sistem kepercayaan akan diterapkan ke dalam minda remaja. Selain itu, persekitaran keluarga juga menjadi medan kepada proses perkembangan emosi, kognitif dan sosial setiap ahli di dalamnya.

Oleh itu, usaha ke arah pemantapan institusi kekeluargaan dipercayai merupakan salah satu jalan penyelesaian kepada pelbagai masalah dalam kalangan remaja masa kini.

Kebanyakan masalah yang dialami oleh remaja kini sebahagian besarnya bertitik tolak dari institusi keluarga remaja itu sendiri di mana kepincangan yang wujud dari institusi keluarga akan membawa kepada pelbagai kesan negatif terhadap remaja tersebut. Kajian-kajian yang telah dibuat menunjukkan bahawa remaja bermasalah kebanyakannya adalah berlatar belakangkan keluarga yang bermasalah (Dishion et al., 1991; Rutter, 1985; Vuchinich, 1992).

Kajian Lepas Berkaitan Rakan Sebaya

Dalam kajian yang dijalankan oleh Smith Stern et al., (1995), remaja yang terlibat dengan tingkah laku jenayah seperti gangsterisme biasanya terpengaruh dengan rakan sebaya dan mempunyai kelompok kawan yang ramai. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa kumpulan gangsterisme mempunyai ahli yang melebihi tiga orang dan ahli-ahli terdiri daripada jantina dan umur yang sama. Selain itu juga, mereka mempunyai minat dan latar belakang yang serupa bagi memudahkan mereka melakukan tingkah laku antisosial. Tujuan utama mereka meluangkan masa bersama adalah untuk berseronok serta melakukan tingkah laku antisosial bersama-sama.

Malecki dan Elliot telah menjalankan kajian dengan menggunakan Skala Sosial Sokongan Pelajar yang menyatakan bahawa kanak-kanak merasakan rakan sebaya mereka adalah penting kepada diri mereka. Jika semasa melalui zaman kanak-kanak mereka tidak mempunyai persahabatan ia akan memberi kesan kepada sendiri mereka. Kanak-kanak gemar meniru tingkah laku rakan mereka. Biasanya kanak-kanak akan meniru tingkah laku orang yang popular dan orang yang sudah membentuk hubungan rapat dengannya (Hartup, 1983).

Dalam kajian Mohd Shubari (2000) ke atas 300 orang pelajar di 7 buah sekolah di Daerah Manjung, Perak menunjukkan rakan sebaya memainkan peranan penting dalam mempengaruhi kejadian salah laku di sekolah. Menurut Samsudin A.Rahim dan Iran Herman (1993), remaja menjadi penyumbang yang besar kepada kegiatan melepak. Sebanyak 52 peratus responden menyatakan bahawa mereka melepak kerana ingin menghilangkan kerunsingan yang mereka hadapi. Sebanyak 32 peratus responden bersetuju bahawa kegiatan melepak di tempat awam merupakan kegiatan yang membuang masa manakala 68 peratus pula berpendapat melepak bukanlah suatu perbuatan yang membuang masa. Sebanyak 47 peratus remaja sedar bahawa ketika melepak mereka sering mengabaikan suruhan agama seperti sembahyang.

Menurut Kleiber (1980), beliau telah menjalankan kajian terhadap masa lapang remaja. Seramai 152 orang pelajar akhir remaja dari Universiti Southwestern, Amerika telah dipilih sebagai responden yang melibatkan 86 remaja perempuan dan 66 remaja lelaki. Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (Taylor, 1964) telah digunakan sebagai alat soal selidik yang meliputi aktiviti harian pelajar selain daripada waktu pembelajaran. Hasil kajian melaporkan bahawa pelajar yang sangat berminat untuk belajar kurang meluangkan masa untuk aktiviti lepak. Ini menyebabkan interaksi bersama rakan yang lain kurang rapat.

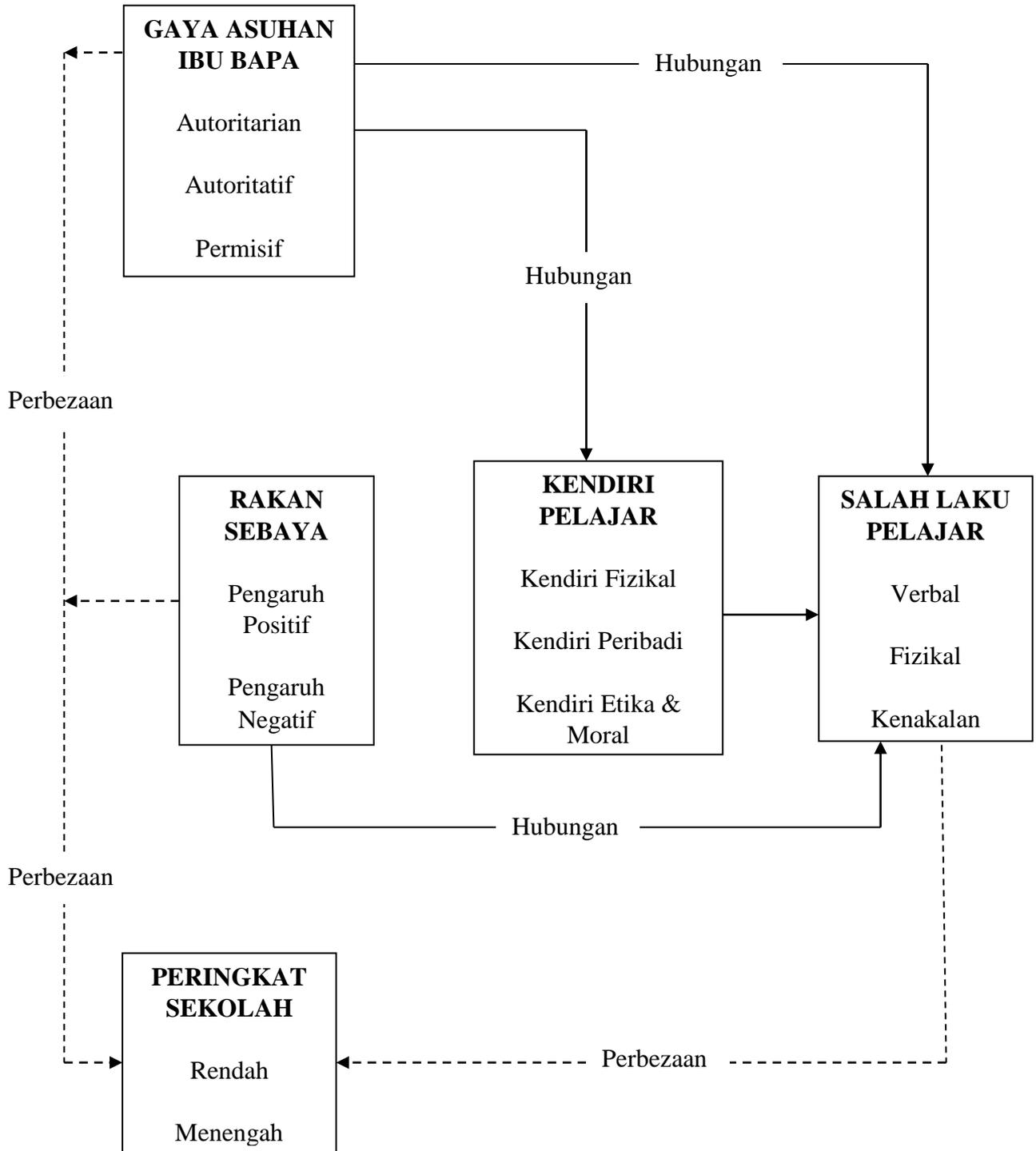
Yunus (1988) dalam kajiannya mengenai tingkah laku ponteng sekolah mendapati bahawa terdapat hubungan di antara faktor-faktor seperti diri sendiri, keluarga dan rakan sebaya. Pelajar yang bersikap negatif terhadap pelajaran serta tidak berminat untuk belajar menghadapi masalah dalam keluarga seperti pergaduhan, perceraian atau kematian ibu bapa. Ditambah lagi dengan situasi sekolah yang tidak menggalakkan seperti pentadbiran dan pengurusan sekolah yang kurang cekap turut memberi kesan. Implikasinya, pelajar mencari jalan keluar dengan mereka atau memaksakan diri terpengaruh dengan sikap rakan sebaya yang negatif seperti membuang masa.

Objektif Kajian

Objektif umum kajian ini adalah untuk melihat sejauh mana konsep sendiri, gaya asuhan ibu bapa, dan rakan sebaya mempengaruhi masalah salah laku dalam kalangan pelajar. Antara objektif utama yang hendak dicapai adalah :-

- a) Mengetahui jenis-jenis salah laku utama yang dilakukan oleh seseorang pelajar sama ada salah laku dalam bentuk verbal, fizikal dan kenakalan dalam diri seseorang pelajar.
- b) Mengetahui sama ada terdapat hubungan signifikan antara konsep sendiri pelajar, gaya asuhan ibu bapa dan rakan sebaya mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar.
- c) Mengetahui sama ada terdapat perbezaan signifikan antara gaya asuhan ibu bapa, rakan sebaya dan salah laku pelajar dengan peringkat sekolah rendah dan menengah.
- d) Mengetahui sumbangan yang signifikan dalam semua pemboleh ubah seperti gaya asuhan, rakan sebaya dan sendiri pelajar terhadap salah laku pelajar.

Kerangka Konsep Kajian



Rajah 1.1 : Kerangka Konsep Kajian

Kajian ini adalah berdasarkan kepada gaya asuhan ibu bapa, rakan sebaya dan kendiri pelajar mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar iaitu tingkah laku ibu bapa, amalan nilai-nilai negatif ibu bapa, corak gaya asuhan ibu bapa terhadap anak-anak. Juga

disentuh pengaruh rakan sebaya dan konsep sendiri pelajar mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar. Kajian ini juga dijalankan bagi melihat hubungan antara factor peramal seperti konsep sendiri, gaya asuhan ibu bapa dan pengaruh rakan sebaya terhadap salah laku pelajar (rajah 1)

Metodologi

Kajian yang dijalankan adalah berbentuk tinjauan deskriptif yang tertumpu pada hubungan gaya asuhan ibu bapa, konsep sendiri dan pengaruh rakan terhadap masalah salah laku pelajar di dua buah sekolah rendah dan dua buah sekolah menengah dalam zon kawasan Tanjong Kling, Melaka. Menurut Mohd Majid (1990), penyelidikan deskriptif merupakan penyelidikan yang bermatlamat untuk menerangkan sesuatu fenomena yang sedang berlaku. Jenis penyelidikan ini adalah jenis tinjauan. Kaedah tinjauan dipilih kerana ianya berupaya melibatkan jumlah responden yang ramai dan pada masa yang sama lebih cepat dan menjimatkan (Gall dan Borg, 2003). Populasi kajian adalah seramai 748 orang responden dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar yang dipilih daripada dua buah sekolah iaitu murid-murid tahun lima di sekolah rendah dan pelajar-pelajar tingkatan dua di sekolah menengah. Jumlah saiz sampelnya kajian ini melibatkan 254 orang pelajar. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah berbentuk

soal selidik. Menurut Azizi et al. (2007), perwujudan dan pengaturannya daripada borang soal selidik adalah cara yang berkesan dan berjaya.

Dapatan Kajian

Dalam kajian ini secara keseluruhannya menunjukkan salah laku fizikal adalah salah laku utama yang dilakukan oleh para pelajar di mana minnya adalah pada 1.44. Walaubagaimanapun ianya masih berada di tahap yang rendah. Sementara itu, salah laku verbal mencatat nilai kedua tertinggi yang sering dilakukan oleh pelajar dengan catatan nilai min keseluruhan 1.41. salah laku kenakalan mencatat nilai min keseluruhan 1.34 menjadikannya salah laku ketiga tertinggi yang sering dilakukan oleh pelajar.

Keputusan Analisis Regresi Berganda bagi sumbangan faktor Jantina, Peringkat Sekolah, Gaya Asuhan, Kendiri Pelajar, Pengaruh Rakan dengan Salah Laku

- a. Predictors : (Constant), Permisif
- b. Predictors : (Constant), Permisif, Rakan Negatif
- c. Predictors : (Constant), Permisif, Rakan Negatif, Rakan Positif
- d. Predictors : (Constant), Permisif, Rakan Negatif, Rakan Positif, Jantina
- e. Dependent Variable : Salah Laku Pelajar

Hasil analisis gaya asuhan menunjukkan hanya gaya asuhan permisif yang signifikan kepada salah laku pelajar. Bagi gaya asuhan permisif, $R^2 = 0.133$, $F_{(1,248)} = 38.147$, $P_{0.001} < 0.005$. Apabila dilihat dari beta, gaya asuhan permisif (Beta= 0.289, $t = 4.739$, Sig = 0.001). Kesimpulan yang dibuat turut disokong oleh analisis beta yang signifikan di mana nilai signifikannya 0.001 adalah lebih kecil dari nilai aras signifikan yang ditentukan iaitu 0.005. Dapatan ini bermaksud peramal pertama iaitu gaya asuhan permisif yang ditunjukkan oleh model pertama menyumbang 13.3 peratus perubahan tambahan dalam salah laku pelajar. Sementara itu, rakan negatif, rakan positif dan peringkat sekolah masing-masing menyumbang 3.7%, 2.2 % dan 1.5% kepada masalah salah laku pelajar. Walaubagaimanapun nilainya adalah sangat minima.

Keputusan Analisis Regresi Berganda bagi sumbangan faktor Jantina, Peringkat Sekolah, Gaya Asuhan dan Pengaruh Rakan dengan Kendiri Pelajar

- a. Predictors : (Constant), Autoritarian
- b. Predictors : (Constant), Autoritarian, Rakan Negatif
- c. Predictors : (Constant), Autoritarian, Rakan Negatif, Autoritatif
- d. Predictors : (Constant), Autoritarian, Rakan Negatif, Autoritatif, Peringkat Sekolah
- e. Dependent Variable : Kendiri Pelajar

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat varian yang signifikan bagi faktor (gaya asuhan, pengaruh rakan, jantina dan peringkat sekolah) terhadap kriterion kendiri pelajar. Analisis gaya asuhan autoritaria adalah $R^2 0.065$, $F_{(1,248)} = 17.243$, $P_{0.001} < 0.005$. Apabila dilihat dari beta, gaya asuhan autoritarian (Beta= 0.223, $t = 3.720$, Sig = 0.001). Ini bermakna model yang dicadangkan sesuai dengan data dalam nilai peratusan hanya 6.5%

sahaja. Kesimpulan yang dibuat turut disokong oleh analisis beta yang signifikan di mana nilai signifikannya 0.001 adalah lebih kecil dari nilai aras signifikan yang ditentukan iaitu 0.05. Dapatan ini bermaksud peramal pertama iaitu gaya asuhan autoritarian yang ditunjukkan oleh model pertama menyumbang 6.5 peratus perubahan tambahan dalam kriteria sendiri pelajar. Sementara itu, faktor rakan negatif, gaya asuhan autoritatif dan peringkat sekolah masing-masing menyaumbang 6.8%, 3.2% dan 1.8% kepada kriteria sendiri pelajar.

Perbincangan

Dapatan ini menunjukkan gaya asuhan yang diamalkan oleh ibu bapa akan memberi kesan kepada perkembangan anak-anak. Tambahan pula ibu bapa yang mengamalkan gaya asuhan permisif banyak memberi kebebasan kepada anak-anak untuk menentukan sesuatu perkara. Ini kebebasan dan kawalan yang longgar ini diguna oleh anak-anak untuk melakukan tingkah laku yang negatif. Kajian terdahulu menunjukkan bahawa hubungan kekeluargaan yang baik telah dikaitkan dengan kesejahteraan hidup remaja dari aspek-aspek kepuasan hidup, konsep sendiri, tingkah laku seks, dan pencapaian akademik (Fatanah, 1997). Menurut Ferudi (2001) gaya asuhan permisif menjadikan anak-anak bebas melakukan apa sahaja kerana mereka tidak dipantau oleh ibu bapa dan akan memudahkan mereka terjebak kepada aktiviti yang tidak sihat.

Lowe (1993), Stern dan Smith (1995) telah menjalankan kajian untuk mengetahui gaya asuhan yang telah dilalui oleh pesalah juvana. Hasil kajian mendapati sebahagian besar subjek kajian memperolehi corak gaya asuhan yang bersifat penolakan daripada ibu bapa mereka. Keadaan ini menyebabkan remaja terabai dan terjebak dengan tingkah laku devian dan delinkuen. Kajian lain menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan tingkah laku anti sosial remaja adalah berpunca daripada kegagalan cara gaya keibubapaan dan pengurusan keluarga (Jacobvitz dan Bush 1996). Kajian Fauziah (1992) juga menunjukkan hubungan antara bentuk kawalan ibu bapa dengan tingkah laku anak-anak. Secara keseluruhannya dapat disimpulkan gaya asuhan permisif yang diamalkan oleh ibu bapa akan mempengaruhi sahsiah dan tingkah laku anak-anak.

Pengaruh rakan sebaya juga tidak kurang pentingnya akan mempengaruhi diri seseorang pelajar terlibat dengan masalah salah laku. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukkan rakan sebaya yang mampu memberi impak positif sangat diharapkan tetapi pengaruh rakan yang membawa impak negatif amat dibimbangi kerana ia mampu menjerumuskan diri seseorang ke lembah kehinaan. Melalui kajian ini, sebanyak 17 % rakan mampu memberi pengaruh negatif dan secara tidak langsung memberi kesan kepada masalah salah laku pelajar pada kadar R^2 17.0. Dalam situasi seperti ini, pengaruh negatif rakan jika tidak dikawal akan membawa kemudaratan kepada pelajar.

Dapatan ini selari dengan pendapat Maslow dalam Hazil (1990). Beliau menyatakan bahawa anak-anak yang menyertai satu kumpulan akan mempunyai perasaan kekitaan di dalam kumpulan tersebut. Dari segi emosi, mereka lebih bergantung kepada rakan sebaya. Oleh itu, apa saja yang dilakukan akan cepat disanjung dan pujian yang mereka menyaingi apa yang diharapkan oleh ibu bapa. Rakan sebaya mempunyai nilai-nilai tersendiri. Rakan sebaya mempunyai pengaruh yang ketara. Rakan sebaya di sekolah dapat mempengaruhi disiplin seorang pelajar.

Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan gaya asuhan autoritatif dan gaya asuhan autoritarian memberi kesan kepada sendiri seseorang pelajar. Gaya asuhan autoritatif menyumbang 16.5 % perubahan tambahan kepada sendiri pelajar. Suasana keluarga yang kondusif boleh menjadi pemagkin kepada perkembangan sendiri pelajar. Kendiri pelajar sangat penting dibina seawal yang mungkin kerana sendiri yang positif akan mencorakkan diri seseorang pelajar menjadi pelajar yang terbaik. Satu kajian telah dijalankan oleh Universiti Islam Antarabangsa dengan tajuk "An Analysis of Values and Their Effects on Social Problems" (2001) ke atas 2869 remaja. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan remaja yang mendapat lebih perhatian ibu bapa memiliki nilai positif berbanding remaja lain. Cara didikan autoritatif yang diamalkan oleh ibu bapa menghasilkan gejala sosial paling rendah di kalangan remaja.

Hasil kajian Alice Rani (1988) terhadap hubungan antara gaya asuhan keluarga dan pembentukan personaliti remaja. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan responden yang diasuh dalam keluarga yang mengamalkan gaya asuhan demokratik memperlihatkan kebanyakan ibu bapa remaja telah terdedah dengan

cara

mendidik dan mengasuh anak-anak dengan lebih baik dan bertimbang rasa . Menurut Baumrind (1989), kanak-kanak yang dibesarkan oleh ibu bapa yang demokratik cenderung menjadi lebih bertenaga, suka menjelajah, mempunyai perasaan ingin tahu tinggi, berdedikasi, dapat mengawal diri, berpuas hati dengan diri dan bersikap positif terhadap rakan

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan faktor sendiri menjadi faktor paling dominan mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar. Ianya selari dengan kajian Clark Shields (1996), yang menjalankan kajian tentang faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku antisosial ke atas 585 kanak-kanak pra sekolah berusia antara 7 tahun hingga 9 tahun di Winscon. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa 37.5 peratus responden yang terlibat dengan gangster mempunyai konsep sendiri yang rendah dan ibu bapa yang kurang memberi sokongan ke atas perkembangan personaliti kanak-kanak tersebut. Keseluruhan dapatan kajian ini selari dengan dapatan penyelidikan yang menunjukkan suasana dalam keluarga yang kondusif akan menggalakkan pembinaan sendiri pelajar secara positif.

Kesimpulan

Secara keseluruhannya kita dapat menyatakan untuk berhadapan dengan golongan pelajar yang terdedah kepada masalah salah laku bukanlah tugas yang mudah. Para pelajar menjadi bermasalah kerana gangguan tertentu dalam perkembangan personaliti mereka yang mendorong permasalahan ini. Dapat dilihat sebenarnya banyak faktor yang terlibat dalam menyumbang masalah ini. Jarang sekali masalah salah laku ini melibatkan satu faktor sahaja. Pada kebiasannya lebih satu faktor menyumbang kepada permasalahan ini.

Penjelasan di atas mempunyai implikasi secara langsung kepada ibu bapa, guru-guru, kaunselor sekolah, pentadbir sekolah, Jabatan Pelajaran Negeri dan semua pihak dalam melaksanakan kewajipan mengasuh dan mendidik para pelajar ke arah pembinaan sahsiah dan jati diri yang terbaik. Justeru itu, para pelajar perlu diberi dibimbing berterusan bagi memajukan potensi diri mereka dan pada masa yang sama bebas daripada sebarang masalah salah laku. Peranan ibu bapa di peringkat ini sangat besar

bagi mendidik anak-anak mereka ke arah pembentukan personaliti diri yang terbaik melalui penerapan nilai dan menjadi contoh teladan yang terbaik kepada anak-anak. Ini kerana gaya asuhan ibu bapa akan menentukan diri anak-anak mereka. Peranan pihak sekolah juga sangat penting dalam menjadi ejen sosialisasi agar sendiri para pelajar yang terbentuk adalah sendiri yang terbaik.

Masih banyak lagi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi salah laku pelajar yang perlu dikaji dan dikupas kerana ianya akan dapat memberi sumbangan yang besar kepada semua pihak dalam menangani masalah salah laku pelajar. Adalah amat merugikan sekiranya generasi muda yang bakal menjadi pemimpin pada masa hadapan terlibat dengan pelbagai masalah salah laku. Ianya pasti akan merencatkan proses pembinaan sahsiah diri dan seterusnya membawa para pelajar terjebak dalam gejala yang tidak sihat.

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KOMPETENSI PEKERJA SOSIAL DALAM PELAKSANAAN TUGAS RESPON KASUS ANAK BERHADAPAN DENGAN HUKUM (ABH) DI JAWA BARAT

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to assess the competence of Social Workers as a profession mandated by Law No. 11 of 2012 on the criminal justice system children in the handling of children in conflict with the law (ABH), especially in performing the case response task to ABH. This research used qualitative descriptive method to seven people who carry out the task of ABH cases response in Cianjur Regency. Data collection techniques used were interviews, observation and documentation study. The results showed that the Social Worker in Cianjur has implemented ABH case response. The implementation of the ABH cases response under the control of Cianjur Regency social service with the support of the child and family support centre of Save the Children. Implementation of the cases response has not referring to the response stage such cases the guidelines of the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation for Children, in which case the response must perform duty service: 1) the emergency; 2) crisis intervention; 3) assisting the completion of the case; 4) social rehabilitation; and 5) the strengthening of child and family services. However, some Social Workers carry out the case response based on the stage of social work and case management approach. The competence of social workers are already using a framework of knowledge, skills and values of social work especially the practice of social work with children. the recommendations from this research are to: 1) The Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation Ministry of Social Affairs to continue to disseminate ABH case response and technical assistance for ABH cases response; 2) the child's social worker conduct periodic discussion and sharing about the competence with regard to the response of social work cases ABH .

Keywords: *Social Worker, Case Response, Children in Conflict with The Law*

Pendahuluan

Pekerja Sosial merupakan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) profesional yang dimandatkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak (SPPA) untuk mendampingi penanganan Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum (ABH). Anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum adalah anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum, anak yang menjadi korban tindak pidana, dan anak yang menjadi saksi tindak pidana (Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang SPPA pasal 1 ayat 3 dan ayat 4). Pada Undang-Undang tersebut juga disebutkan tujuan keterlibatan Pekerja Sosial dalam penanganan ABH untuk terciptanya diversifikasi yang berkeadilan restoratif (*restoratif justice*). Marshal dalam Brighton (2015) mengemukakan keadilan restoratif adalah sebuah proses yang melibatkan secara aktif semua pihak (korban, pelaku, keluarga, dan masyarakat)

untuk menyelesaikan perselisihan secara bersama-sama, memperbaiki kerusakan dan kerugian yang telah diakibatkan oleh perilaku pelanggaran hukum yang telah dilakukan oleh seorang anak. Saat ini, intervensi restoratif diterapkan sehubungan dengan pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh pelaku remaja atau orang dewasa. Praktek RJ di mulai di Kanada , hal ini dilakukan untuk yang dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan korban dan masyarakat, yang dilakukan dengan menyepakati menyelesaikan konflik antara pelaku dan korban (Tinneke Van Camp, 2011).

Untuk itu Pekerja Sosial dituntut memiliki kompetensi yang memadai terutama dalam melakukan tugas respon kasus terhadap ABH. Respon Kasus ABH menurut pedoman Direktorat Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak (2015) didefinisikan sebagai rangkaian kegiatan penanganan segera dan terencana untuk memberikan pendampingan bagi ABH. Kompetensi terkait dengan pengetahuan, keterampilan dan sikap untuk mengembangkan kinerja dalam konteks tertentu (Laibhen-Parkes dalam Pihlainen,et all, 2016). Kompetensi berarti mencakup upaya untuk mentransfer pengetahuan dan keterampilan ke dalam situasi baru, di dalam pembuatan perencanaan kerja, melakukan inovasi, mengatasi aktivitas-aktivitas yang sifatnya tidak rutin, termasuk juga efektivitas personal yang diperlukan di bidang pekerjaan yang bermanfaat untuk menghadapi *co-workers, managers* dan *customers*. Kompetensi yang dituntut dari Pekerja Sosial dalam melakukan ABH dari Kementrian Sosial RI adalah melakukan respon kasus terhadap ABH, yang meliputi layanan: 1) kedaruratan; 2) intervensi krisis; 3) pendampingan penyelesaian kasus; 4) rehabilitasi sosial; dan 5) layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga.

Provinsi Jawa Barat merupakan salah satu provinsi yang terdapat banyak kasus ABH. Berdasarkan laporan data anak Jawa Barat tahun 2015 jumlah perkara anak yang ditindaklanjuti hingga ke pengadilan dan jumlah anak yang dipidana di Jawa Barat sejak tiga tahun terakhir menunjukkan penurunan. Hal ini diantaranya karena adanya pendampingan dan respon kasus pekerja sosial dalam penanganan ABH. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Jawa Barat mencatat terdapat 96 orang sakti peksos dan 13 orang *case worker* Pusat Dukunga Anak dan Keluarga (PDAK) yang tersebar di 27 kabupaten/kota. Kabupaten Cianjur merupakan salah satu kabupaten yang telah melaksanakan respon kasus ABH sejak awal tahun 2015, dimana Dinas Sosial juga bekerja sama dengan Pusat Dukungan Anak *Save The Children* dalam menangani kasus ABH. Sampai bulan Juni 2016, tujuh orang Pekerja Sosial telah merespon 22 kasus ABH. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, tim peneliti Pusat Kajian Anak ingin mengkaji lebih mendalam tentang

kompetensi pekerja sosial dalam merespon kasus anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum di Kabupaten Cianjur Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Kompetensi Pekerja Sosial dengan Anak

Zastrow (2007) menyatakan bahwa pekerja sosial sebagai profesi yang memberikan pelayanan sosial secara efektif dan konstruktif perlu dilandasi oleh pengetahuan, konsep-konsep teoritis, keterampilan, dan nilai-nilai sosial yang penting. Penguasaan terhadap kerangka pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai dapat meningkatkan kompetensi pekerja sosial dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya secara aman. Kompetensi dapat membantu untuk menggambarkan bagaimana suatu pekerjaan dapat dilaksanakan dan digunakan untuk merencanakan, memandu, dan mengembangkan perilaku atau penampilan dari Pekerja Sosial.

Pekerja sosial profesional yang bekerja dengan anak selain harus memiliki kompetensi pekerjaan sosial secara umum yang telah diperoleh dari pendidikan tinggi, juga harus memiliki kompetensi khusus untuk bekerja dengan anak (O'Hagan, 2007 ; Webb, 2009). Standar kecakapan (*standards proficiency*) yang perlu dimiliki oleh Pekerja Sosial anak diantaranya adalah : 1) Teori-teori pekerjaan sosial, nilai dan metoda untuk melakukan praktik pekerjaan sosial dengan anak; 2) Undang-Undang dan kebijakan yang berlaku berkaitan dengan penanganan anak dan keluarga; 3) memahami tentang tahapan perkembangan anak; 4) keterampilan komunikasi dan improvisasinya; 5) asesmen, dimana pekerja sosial perlu melakukan peran yang dinamis sesuai dengan frame work assesment; 6) *safeguarding, child protection* dan bagaimana membedakannya; 7) melakukan keterampilan analisis kritis secara efektif; 8) melakukan perencanaan yang efektif; 9) pencatatan (*recording*); 10) bekerja di dan sekitar organisasi; dan 10) bagaimana menjaga diri sebagai pekerja sosial (Unwin & Hogg, 2012).

Pekerja Sosial dalam Bidang Hukum

Pekerjaan sosial dan hukum mengacu antara praktik pekerjaan sosial dan sistem hukum, termasuk hukum perundang-undangan, hukum berkaitan dengan kasus, lembaga hukum (pengadilan, penjara, dll), dan profesional hukum (pengacara, hakim, paralegal, forensik Ahli, dan profesional alternatif penyelesaian perselisihan). Hukum memiliki sejumlah peran penting dalam praktik pekerjaan sosial (Allan E. Barsky, 2015). Pertama, dari perspektif ekologis, sistem hukum merupakan bagian dari lingkungan

sosial klien, sebagai contoh anak telah berada pada sistem hukum, seperti perlindungan anak, sistem peradilan pidana anak. Pekerja sosial harus menyadari bahwa undang-undang sebagai sistem yang mengatur untuk membantu mengarahkan klien anak yang melalui sistem yang lebih efektif, dan untuk dapat mengadvokasi reformasi hukum untuk memperbaiki antara klien dan lingkungan sosio-legal mereka. Hukum juga mengatur banyak hubungan kepentingan dengan klien pekerjaan sosial, termasuk hubungan orangtua/ anak. Dengan demikian, pengetahuan tentang hukum harus diberikan pemahaman praktis kepada para praktisi tentang hak dan tanggung jawab klien mereka dalam berbagai hubungan sosial. Kedua, rumah sakit, sekolah, bantuan sosial, lembaga pemasyarakatan, fasilitas kesehatan mental, dan lembaga sosial lainnya diatur oleh undang-undang khusus organisasi. Undang-Undang khusus organisasi dapat mendikte siapa yang memenuhi syarat untuk mendapatkan layanan, standar untuk pencatatan, kerahasiaan, dan hak klien lainnya. Pekerja sosial perlu memahami undang-undang ini untuk memastikan bahwa lembaga dimana mereka bekerja mematuhi undang-undang, dan untuk dapat menganjurkan perubahan dalam undang-undang untuk mempromosikan keadilan sosial dan ekonomi yang lebih besar. Ketiga, profesi pekerjaan sosial itu sendiri diatur oleh berbagai Undang-Undang. Sebagian besar negara bagian memiliki undang-undang perizinan atau akreditasi yang mengatur praktik pekerjaan sosial, termasuk siapa yang dapat berlatih dan standar praktik apa yang dapat dilaksanakan secara sah.

Kompetensi Pekerja Sosial menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012

Pasal 66 Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Anak (SPPA) menyebutkan syarat untuk dapat diangkat sebagai Pekerja Sosial Profesional salah satunya adalah berijazah paling rendah strata satu (S-1) atau diploma empat (D-4) di bidang pekerjaan sosial atau kesejahteraan sosial; Pasal 68 mengamanatkan tentang tugas Pekerja Sosial Profesional dan Tenaga Kesejahteraan Sosial, yaitu : membimbing, membantu, melindungi, dan mendampingi Anak dengan melakukan konsultasi sosial dan mengembalikan kepercayaan diri Anak; memberikan pendampingan dan advokasi sosial; menjadi sahabat Anak dengan mendengarkan pendapat Anak dan menciptakan suasana kondusif; membantu proses pemulihan dan perubahan perilaku Anak; membuat dan menyampaikan laporan kepada Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan mengenai hasil bimbingan, bantuan, dan pembinaan terhadap Anak yang berdasarkan putusan

pengadilan dijatuhi pidana atau tindakan; memberikan pertimbangan kepada aparat penegak hukum untuk penanganan rehabilitasi sosial Anak; mendampingi penyerahan Anak kepada orang tua, lembaga pemerintah, atau lembaga masyarakat; dan melakukan pendekatan kepada masyarakat agar bersedia menerima kembali Anak di lingkungan sosialnya.

Respon Kasus

Respon Kasus ABH menurut pedoman Direktorat Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak (2015) didefinisikan sebagai rangkaian kegiatan penanganan segera dan terencana untuk memberikan pendampingan bagi ABH. Kegiatan tersebut dapat berupa layanan kedaruratan dan atau intervensi krisis. Layanan kedaruratan adalah kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk menyelamatkan anak secara segera dari situasi kejadian yang dinilai dapat membahayakan keselamatan jiwanya. Dalam situasi seperti ini anak dan keluarga seringkali berada dalam kondisi tidak berdaya, dan tergantung pada intervensi dari luar untuk membantu mereka keluar dari ancaman dan menyelamatkan anak. Sedangkan intervensi krisis adalah kegiatan-kegiatan layanan yang dilakukan untuk membantu anak dan keluarga menghadapi dan menyelesaikan permasalahannya akibat situasi krisis yang muncul setelah peristiwa kekerasan. Situasi ini muncul ketika dampak-dampak negatif dari peristiwa kekerasan tidak dapat lagi diatasi oleh kekuatan yang dimiliki oleh keluarga. Tugas Pekerja Sosial dalam merespon kasus meliputi:

a. Layanan kedaruratan dilakukan dengan kegiatan-kegiatan sebagai berikut kegiatannya adalah: 1) Mengidentifikasi dan menerima pengaduan/ laporan kasus ABH; 2) Mengidentifikasi keselamatan/keamanan anak; 3) Melakukan upaya/tindakan penyelamatan, berkoordinasi dengan pihak APH atau pihak lain yang terkait penanganan kasus; 4) Penempatan anak di rumah perlindungan sementara (rumah aman, shelter); 5) Memberikan dukungan pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar dan pendampingan psikososial selama anak di ditempatkan di shelter; 6) Membantu anak dan keluarga mendapatkan layanan medis gawat-darurat.

b. Layanan intervensi krisis, layanan ini dilakukan melalui kegiatan sebagai berikut: 1) Berkoordinasi dengan pihak APH atau pihak lain yang terkait penanganan kasus untuk mendapatkan kesepakatan penyelenggaraan layanan; 2) melakukan asesmen mendalam terhadap anak dan keluarga dan menyusun rencana layanan; 3) Membantu/mendampingi anak dan keluarga mengakses layanan perlindungan

sementara dan layanan kesehatan (pengobatan, perawatan); 4) Memberikan dukungan psikososial; serta membantu anak dan keluarga mengakses layanan kesehatan mental (konsultasi keluarga, konseling); 5) Membantu menyelesaikan masalah yang muncul terkait pendidikan anak

c. Layanan Pendampingan kegiatannya adalah: 1) membantu anak dan keluarga dalam proses mendapatkan layanan *visum et repertum* atau *visum psiquiatricum*; b) melakukan advokasi kepada pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam penanganan kasus anak untuk memastikan kepentingan terbaik anak dipertimbangkan; 3) membantu anak dan keluarga mendapatkan layanan bantuan hukum; 4) mendampingi anak selama menjalani proses peradilan pidana; 5) memfasilitasi proses penempatan anak di LPKS sesuai permintaan Kepolisian, Kejaksaan, atau Pengadilan sesuai dengan ketentuan dan standar layanan; 6) mendampingi anak dalam proses mediasi; 7) melakukan konsultasi/edukasi anak dan keluarga terkait proses hukum yang dijalani

d. Layanan Rehabilitasi Sosial, kegiatannya adalah: 1) melakukan kegiatan bimbingan dan konseling untuk anak; 2) menyertakan anak dalam kegiatan pendidikan keagamaan dan pengembangan moral; 3) menghubungkan anak dengan layanan pendidikan umum dan/atau pelatihan keterampilan vokasional; 4) melakukan atau menghubungkan anak dengan layanan terapi psikososial; 5) mendampingi anak selama menjalani putusan pengadilan berupa tindakan; 6) mendampingi anak selama menjalani dan memenuhi syarat-syarat dalam kesepakatan diversifikasi.

e. Layanan Penguatan Anak dan Keluarga, kegiatannya adalah: 1) melakukan konseling keluarga; 2) temu Penguatan anak dan keluarga; 3) memberikan bantuan tunai bersyarat (*Conditioning Cash Transfer - CCT*) untuk anak sebagai pendamping layanan rehabilitasi sosial lanjutan; 4) membantu anak mengakses layanan pendidikan keterampilan; 5) pendekatan kepada dan kerjasama dengan pihak sekolah/lembaga pendidikan untuk membantu anak mendapatkan pendidikan dan beradaptasi; 6) pendekatan, koordinasi, dan mengupayakan dukungan dari tokoh masyarakat dan anggota masyarakat terdekat anak untuk memperkuat penerimaan anak di keluarga dan masyarakat; 7) memonitor dan membantu proses penguatan perilaku positif dan adaptasi anak di keluarga, sekolah, dan lingkungannya .

Tujuan

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji kompetensi Pekerja Sosial sebagai profesi yang dimandatkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak dalam penanganan Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum (ABH), khususnya dalam melaksanakan tugas respon kasus kepada ABH.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi-informasi mengenai keadaan yang ada (Mardalis, 1999:26). Desain penelitian ini dianggap tepat untuk mendeskripsikan kompetensi Pekerja Sosial dalam melaksanakan tugas respon kasus. Penelitian ini akan dilakukan di kabupaten Cianjur Jawa Barat, dimana Dinas Sosial bekerja sama dengan Pusat Dukungan Anak Keluarga (PDAK) *Save The Children*. Informan utama penelitian ini adalah Pekerja Sosial Profesional yang sedang melaksanakan tugas respon kasus anak berhadapan dengan hukum. Informan ini ditentukan secara *purposive*, yaitu menentukan informan dengan tujuan dan pertimbangan tertentu dengan menentukan kriteria tertentu. Kriteria tersebut antara lain adalah Pekerja Sosial profesional baik dia Sakti Peksos atau Case Worker PDAK sedang melaksanakan tugas respon kasus ABH di Kota Cianjur dan kabupaten Bandung Barat.. Mereka yang memenuhi kriteria tersebut berjumlah tujuh orang Pekerja Sosial di kabupaten Cianjur seperti pada tabel 2 berikut:

Tabel 2. Profil Pekerja Sosial Anak berdasarkan Lama Bekerja dan Tugas

No	Nama	Lama Bekerja	Jabatan	Jumlah Kasus ABH yang ditangani
1	HR	4 tahun	Sakti pekerja social	10 kasus
2	EK	4 tahun	Sakti pekerja social	2 Kasus
3	RM	6 tahun	Sakti pekerja sosial	4 kasus
4	R	1 tahun 5 bulan	pekerja sosial PDAK	4 kasus
5	SW	7 bulan	Sakti pekerja sosial	2 kasus
6	LN	2 tahun	pekerja sosial PDAK	8 kasus
7	ES	6 bulan	pekerja sosial PDAK	3 kasus

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian 2016

Teknik pengumpulan data yang akan digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah sumber data primer dan Sumber Data Sekunder. Rancangan Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data seperti dikemukakan oleh Moleong (2001:173) menggunakan: a) derajat kepercayaan (*credibility*); b) keteralihan (*transferability*); c) kebergantungan (*dependability*), dan d) kepastian (*confirmability*). Pemeriksaan data

dilakukan dengan: perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi, kecukupan referensi, uraian rinci, dan auditin. Rancangan Analisa Data dilakukan dengan pemrosesan Satuan (Unityzing), kategorisasi, dan penafsiran data.

Hasil dan Pembahasan

Hasil

Penanganan kasus Anak yang Berhadapan Dengan Hukum (ABH) di kabupaten Cianjur berada dibawah kendali dan tanggung jawab Seksi Pelayanan dan Rehabilitasi Sosial Dinas Sosial Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi (Dinsosnakertrans) Kabupaten Cianjur. Jumlah dan jenis kasus yang ditangani Pekerja Sosial sampai bulan Agustus 2016 sebanyak 22 kasus. Jumlah dan jenis kasus ABH terbanyak adalah kekerasan seksual yaitu enam (6) kasus, selanjutnya adalah kasus pencurian motor sebanyak lima (5) kasus dan tawuran sebanyak lima (5 kasus). Disamping itu juga terdapat empat (4) kasus pencabulan terhadap anak. Secara rinci jenis dan jumlah kasus yang ditangani Sakti Peksos dapat dilihat pada tabel 3 berikut:

Tabel 3. Jenis dan Jumlah Kasus ABH di Kabupaten Cianjur Tahun 2016

No	Jenis Kasus ABH	Korban	Pelaku	Jumlah
1	Pencurian Motor (Curamor)	-	5	5
2	Kekerasan Seksual	3	3	6
3	Tawuran	2	3	5
4	Pengeroyokan	-	2	2
5	Pencabulan	2	2	4
	Jumlah	7	15	22

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Tahun 2016

Proses Penanganan Kasus ABH

Kepala Seksi Rehabilitasi Sosial Dinsosnakertrans Kabupaten Cianjur mengungkapkan bahwa proses penanganan ABH di Kabupaten Cianjur sudah didampingi oleh pekerja sosial sesuai mandat Undang-Undang Nomor 11 tahun 2012 tentang SPPA. Dari 22 kasus yang ditangani sampai dengan bulan Agustus 2016, terlihat adanya kontribusi dari Pendampingan Pekerja Sosial. Secara rinci jenis proses penanganan kasus ABH ini dapat dilihat pada tabel 4 berikut:

Tabel 4. Proses Penanganan Kasus ABH yang Didampingi oleh Pekerja Sosial sampai dengan Tahun 2016 di Kabupaten Cianjur

No	Proses penanganan	Jumlah kasus ABH	%
1	Diversi	5	22,72
2	Putusan Pengadilan	2	9,10
3	Proses Litigasi	8	36,36
4	Pasca proses litigasi	7	31,82
Jumlah		22	100

Sumber: Hasil Penelitian Tahun 2016

Dari tabel 4 diatas terlihat bahwa lima kasus sudah diselesaikan melalui diversifikasi sehingga anak (pelaku kasus) terhindar dari proses peradilan. Dalam Pasal 1 angka 7 Undang-Undang SPPA disebutkan diversifikasi adalah pengalihan penyelesaian perkara Anak dari proses peradilan pidana ke proses diluar peradilan pidana. Pelaksanaan Diversifikasi harus adanya persetujuan anak sebagai pelaku kejahatan, orangtua atau walinya serta memerlukan kerja sama dan peran masyarakat sehubungan dengan adanya program seperti: pengawasan, bimbingan, pemulihan, serta ganti rugi kepada korban. Untuk itu, Pekerja Sosial sangat berperan dalam pendampingan, mediasi termasuk penguatan kapasitas anak dan keluarganya. Lebih lanjut satu informan pekerja sosial Pusat Dukungan Anak dan Keluarga (PDAK) *Save the Children* yang bermitra dengan Dinas Sosial mengemukakan bahwa pada penanganan kasus ABH selama ini menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kasus. Sementara informan pekerja sosial lainnya mengemukakan penanganan kasus dengan menggunakan tahapan praktik pekerja sosial.

Kompetensi Pekerja sosial dalam Respon Kasus ABH

Pekerja Sosial dalam melaksanakan respon kasus memerlukan kompetensi khusus, untuk itu Kementerian Sosial melalui Balai Diklat telah melatih Pekerja Sosial yang tergabung dalam Satuan Bakti Pekerja Sosial (Sakti Peksos) tentang penanganan ABH selama sekitar satu bulan. Jumlah Pekerja Sosial di kabupaten Cianjur yang pernah mendapatkan pelatihan ABH sebanyak tiga orang yaitu Sakti Peksos, sedangkan 4 orang pekerja sosial lainnya belum mendapatkan pelatihan ABH namun sudah mengikuti pelatihan manajemen kasus yang difasilitasi oleh *Save The Children*. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara, semua informan mengemukakan kurang memahami tahapan respon kasus penanganan ABH sesuai pedoman dari Direktorat Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak Kementerian Sosial, semua penanganan kasus yang dilakukan selama ini berdasarkan

tahapan praktik pekerjaan sosial dan manajemen kasus. Kompetensi Pekerja Sosial dalam penanganan kasus-kasus ABH berdasarkan kerangka pengetahuan, ketrampilan dan nilai pekerjaan sosial. Semua informan mengemukakan pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai yang mendasari ketika ditanyakan berdasarkan tahapan pelaksanaan respon kasus Berikut adalah temuan hasil penelitian tentang kompetensi yang digunakan Pekerja Sosial dalam tahapan respon kasus ABH.

a. Layanan Kedaruratan

Layanan kedaruratan dalam respon kasus ABH adalah kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk menyelamatkan anak secara segera dari situasi kejadian yang dinilai dapat membahayakan keselamatan jiwanya, termasuk pertolongan tingkat pertama medis dan psikososial. Semua informan Pekerja Sosial telah melaksanakan layanan kedaruratan dalam penanganan ABH. Bahkan beberapa informan mendefinisikan layanan kedaruratan adalah layanan respon kasus, sehingga jawaban tentang kompetensi berkaitan dengan layanan kedaruratan lebih lengkap. Kompetensi yang digunakan oleh pekerja sosial berdasarkan kerangka pengetahuan, nilai dan ketrampilan adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Pengetahuan yang mendasari dalam melakukan kedaruratan adalah: a) praktik pekerjaan sosial (dikemukakan 4 informan), yaitu tahapan praktik pekerjaan sosial sebagai pengetahuan yang digunakan dalam layanan kedaruratan; b) Perkembangan anak, sehingga dalam merespon kasus memerhatikan usia anak; c) sistem peradilan pidana anak (SSPA) yang berkaitan dengan dengan proses penyidikan; d) lembaga rujukan, hal ini penting karena kemungkinan ada kasus anak yang harus segera mendapat pertolongan dari layanan lainnya, seperti kesehatan; e) keamanan dan keselamatan anak; f) penanganan anak; dan 8) asesmen. Dari jawaban tersebut bahwa pengetahuan informan cukup memiliki pengetahuan berkaitan dengan praktik pekerjaan sosial dengan anak seperti dikemukakan oleh Unwin & Hogg (2012) yaitu pekerja sosial sudah mengetahui tentang kebijakan dalam penanganan ABH, yaitu tentang Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang SPPA dan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 juga mengetahui tentang perkembangan anak sehingga dalam melayani atau merespon anak sesuai dengan tingkat perkembangan anak. Hal ini seperti dikemukakan salah seorang informan ES sebagai berikut: “...ketika faham usia anak yang kita hadapi, sehingga kita juga mengatur

bagaimana cara menghadapi anak tersebut “. Namun ada beberapa pengetahuan yang belum dikemukakan diantaranya berkaitan dengan *safeguarding* atau berkaitan dengan keamanan dan keselamatan anak.

- 2) Nilai yang digunakan dalam layanan kedaruratan sudah merujuk pada nilai-nilai pekerjaan sosial dan memperhatikan prinsip hak anak serta perlindungan anak. Nilai-nilai yang diterapkan layanan kedaruratan oleh informan adalah: a) *non judgemental* yaitu tidak menghakimi terhadap anak termasuk anak sebagai pelaku; b) kerahasiaan, nilai ini terutama digunakan untuk menjaga stigma dan disriminasi demi kepentingan terbaik dan perlindungan anak; c) penerimaan, nilai ini untuk menerima kondisi anak apa adanya termasuk anak sebagai pelaku dalam kasus ABH; d) menghargai harkat dan martabat, nilai ini digunakan walaupun untuk anak sebagai korban dan pelaku; dan e) kepentingan terbaik untuk anak. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa informan Pekerja Sosial sudah menggunakan nilai Pekerjaan sosial dan prinsip dari Hak Anak. Pengetahuan ini dimiliki dari kuliah dan praktikum yang mengambil kajian anak, termasuk mendapatkan informasi dari training dari Save The Children maupun dari Kementerian Sosial.
- 3) Keterampilan yang diterapkan oleh informan pekerja sosial dalam layanan darurat penanganan anak selama ini adalah: a) membangun komunikasi dan relasi dengan anak, hal ini dilakukan agar anak memiliki ‘trust’ kepada pekerja sosial; b) keterampilan membangun jejaring yang digunakan untuk memberikan proses pertolongan darurat; c) keterampilan asesmen untuk mendapatkan data cepat; d) wawancara terutama untuk membuka pembicaraan dengan anak; dan e) koordinasi dengan berbagai pihak. Keterampilan asesmen yang digunakan pada layanan kedaruratan menggunakan tool asesmen yang dikembangkan oleh manajemen

Pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai yang mendasari kompetensi pekerja sosial ini didapat dari bangku kuliah di Sekolah tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial Bandung.

b. Layanan Intervensi Krisis

Layanan intervensi krisis dalam respon kasus penanganan ABH adalah layanan untuk membantu anak dan keluarga dalam upaya pemulihan kondisi emosional mereka, serta mampu menghadapi dan menyelesaikan permasalahannya akibat situasi krisis yang terjadi setelah peristiwa yang dilihat atau dialaminya. Kerangka pengetahuan, nilai dan ketrampilan yang mendasari pekerja sosial melakukan layanan ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Pengetahuan yang perlu dimiliki untuk tahap ini menurut informan adalah tentang: 1) anak dan kebutuhan anak; 2) perkembangan anak; 3) Hak Anak; 4) pengasuhan; 5) asesmen; dan 6) Sistem Peradilan Anak (SPPA). Hampir semua informan menjelaskan jawaban pertanyaan ini sesuai dengan pertanyaan pada layanan kedaruratan.
- 2) Nilai dalam layanan intervensi krisis dikemukakan semua informan adalah nilai penerimaan dan kerahasiaan. Penggunaan nilai tentang kepentingan terbaik untuk anak (*the best interest for the children*) tidak disebutkan oleh informan. Nilai ini sangat penting untuk mendampingi anak berhadapan hukum baik sebagai pelaku, saksi atau korban.
- 3) Keterampilan yang digunakan oleh informan pekerja sosial dalam melakukan intervensi krisis adalah: 1) asesmen psikososial; 2) advokasi; 3) pendampingan untuk melakukan terapi psikososial; koordinasi, dan komunikasi.

c. Pendampingan Penyelesaian Kasus

Salah satu tugas Pekerja Sosial dalam penanganan ABH adalah melakukan layanan pendampingan penyelesaian kasus. Tugas pendampingan yang dilakukan oleh informan pekerja sosial selama ini adalah: 1) mendampingi anak selama menjalani proses peradilan pidana; 2) pendampingan selama proses diversi. Kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh pekerja sosial disini adalah: 1) menyusun laporan sosial sebagai bahan pertimbangan kepolisian untuk membuat keputusan tentang status pelaku; 2) koordinasi dengan keluarga pelaku, keluarga korban, aparat pemerintah di lingkungan tempat tinggal pelaku maupun korban, pihak sekolah, tokoh agama di lingkungan tempat tinggal pelaku; 3) mengikuti proses pengambilan keputusan diversi dalam kasus pelaku; 4) Negosiasi dengan keluarga korban agar menerima diversi; 5) melakukan advokasi kepada pihak sekolah agar anak tetap bersekolah; 6) membantu terjadinya kesepakatan antara keluarga korban dengan pelaku serta keluarga pelaku dalam mencapai status diversi.

Kompetensi pekerja sosial yang digunakan dalam pendampingan penyelesaian kasus adalah :

- 1) Kerangka pengetahuan
 - Pendampingan anak. Pengetahuan ini diperlukan dan harus dikuasai oleh pekerja sosial mengenai bagaimana melakukan pendampingan terhadap anak. Pendampingan secara khusus diperoleh dari pelatihan tentang manajemen kasus

dan *good parenting* yang diselenggarakan oleh *Save the Children* pada bulan April 2016.

- Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum. Pekerja sosial dalam melakukan pendampingan harus menguasai tentang ABH, khususnya berkaitan dengan kebijakan berkaitan dengan ABH yaitu tentang Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak (SPPA).
- Perkembangan anak. Pengetahuan tentang perkembangan anak merupakan aspek penting dalam melakukan pendampingan permasalahan anak, sehingga pendamping dalam merespon sesuai dengan usia perkembangan anak. Pekerjaan sosial, pengetahuan tentang pekerjaan sosial merupakan aspek yang perlu diketahui oleh pekerja sosial dalam melakukan proses pertolongan profesional dalam tahap pendampingan. Namun demikian pengetahuan pekerjaan sosial yang dikemukakan adalah berkaitan dengan metode dan tahapan pertolongan pekerjaan sosial. Namun semua informan tidak menyebutkan secara spesifik tentang praktek pekerjaan sosial dengan anak. Dan, semua pengetahuan tersebut didapat pada saat kuliah di Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial Bandung.

2) Keterampilan

Keterampilan yang digunakan informan pekerja sosial dalam melakukan pendampingan:

- a) *Komunikasi*, keterampilan ini digunakan untuk melaksanakan tugas pendampingan. Komunikasi dilakukan baik dengan anak, keluarga maupun dengan pihak-pihak terkait dalam penanganan ABH;
- b) membangun trust dengan klien yang didampingi;
- c) *membuat laporan sosial*, ketrampilan ini adalah membuat laporan tentang identitas, kronologis kasus;
- d) *Advokasi*, merupakan keterampilan yang digunakan untuk membela hak-hak ABH seperti hak pendidikan;
- e) *Negosiasi*, keterampilan ini digunakan untuk membujuk keluarga korban agar menyetujui keputusan dan pendampingan pada proses diversi;
- f) *Brokering*, ketrampilan ini digunakan untuk ketika membantu pelaku dalam mengakses pelayanan yang dibutuhkan, seperti penempatan pelaku di Panti Sosial Bina Remaja Bambu Apus untuk mengikuti pelatihan vokasional;
- g) membina relasi yang telah terbentuk dengan anak dan keluarga yang didampingi. Keterampilan-keterampilan tersebut didapat ketika kuliah di Sekolah Tinggi Kesejahteraan Sosial (STKS).

b) Nilai, kerangka nilai yang digunakan dalam melakukan layanan pendampingan adalah nilai-nilai pekerjaan sosial yaitu: a) nilai kerahasiaan yaitu artinya menjaga rahasia klien yang kita dampingi; b) *self awareness*, nilai ini digunakan membantu informan untuk senantiasa menyadari bahwa emosi, nilai-nilai pribadinya tidak boleh memengaruhi tugasnya sebagai profesional, karena seringkali ia berhadapan dengan orang-orang yang tidak kooperatif, seperti keluarga korban seringkali tidak mau bekerja sama untuk keputusan diversifikasi pelaku; c) *non judgemental*, berguna bagi informan untuk menilai orang-orang yang bekerjasama dengan informan. Selain etika berkaitan dengan pekerjaan sosial, dua informan mengemukakan tentang prinsip kepentingan terbaik untuk anak juga merupakan nilai yang diperlukan dalam melakukan pendampingan anak. Hal ini menandakan bahwa nilai yang mendasari informan pekerja sosial dalam mendampingi ABH sudah menggunakan nilai pekerjaan sosial dan nilai tentang HAK anak.

Berdasarkan aspek-aspek tentang kapasitas pekerja sosial dalam pelaksanaan layanan pendampingan bagi ABH telah cukup memiliki dan menerapkan pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai pekerjaan sosial termasuk pekerjaan sosial untuk anak.

b. Layanan Rehabilitasi Sosial

Hampir semua informan pekerja sosial pada penelitian ini mengemukakan bahwa mereka tidak melakukan semua tahapan atau mekanisme respon kasus dalam penanganan ABH sesuai dengan pedoman yang ada. Bahkan beberapa informan mengemukakan mereka tidak melakukan rehabilitasi sosial dalam penanganan kasus-kasus, karena sebegini besar kasus yang ditangani lebih cepat diterminasi melalui diversifikasi tanpa melakukan rehabilitasi sosial terlebih dahulu.

Namun demikian mereka mengemukakan bahwa kapasitas yang harus dimiliki dalam melakukan rehabilitasi sosial dalam penanganan kasus ABH, sebagian besar belum merujuk apa yang dikemukakan oleh Henry Kessler dan dan Scott Allan. Kapasitas yang dikemukakan oleh informan adalah:

- 1) Pengetahuan yang harus dimiliki berkaitan dengan rehabilitasi sosial adalah: a) Pekerjaan Sosial, merupakan pengetahuan yang mendasari dalam rehabilitasi sosial, dan hal ini dikemukakan oleh semua informan; b) Perubahan perilaku, terutama

yang berkaitan dengan teknik teknik untuk penyelesaian masalah seperti: pengubahan perilaku, konseling, komunikasi serta *good parenting (Positif Disipline Everyday Parenting)* merupakan pengetahuan rehabilitasi sosial dalam penanganan ABH. Pengetahuan ini didapat dari kuliah di STKS, dan sebagian pelatihan di Save The Children. Sementara Kementerian Sosial tidak memberikan penguatan khusus berkaitan dengan rehabilitasi sosial.

- 2) Nilai yang diterapkan dalam memberikan layanan rehabilitasi sosial, merupakan kerangka nilai dan etika dalam pekerjaan sosial menjadi acuan disamping nilai yang terkandung dalam HAM itu sendiri. Nilai yang sering digunakan tersebut adalah *self determination*, partisipasi, kerahasiaan, penerimaan, individualism dan nilai lainnya sesuai dengan prinsip dan etika dalam pekerjaan sosial.
- 3) Beberapa ketrampilan yang digunakan dalam rehabilitasi sosial seperti dikemukakan oleh dalam melakukan rehabilitasi sosial adalah sama dengan ketrampilan pada tahapan lainnya yaitu: a) komunikasi; b) Asesmen; c) metode pekerjaan sosial individu dan keluarga; d) konseling; e) manajemen kasus; f) rujukan; g) terminasi.

Sebagian informan mengharapkan mendapatkan pengetahuan dan ketrampilan yang lebih spesifik berkaitan dengan kompetensi untuk melakukan rehabilitasi sosial untuk penanganan ABH, seperti: bimbingan konseling khusus untuk anak, terapi perubahan perilaku untuk rehabilitasi sosial ABH.

c. Layanan Penguatan Anak dan Keluarga

Layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga merupakan tahapan layanan respon kasus sesuai dengan program dari Kementerian Sosial, dan hanya dua orang informan Pekerja Sosial (Sakti Peksos) yang menjawab tentang layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga. Sementara Pekerja Sosial lainnya lebih mahami erja Sosial yang beberapa informan e mengemukakan bahwa layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga sebagai bagian dari program penanganan ABH. Kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh tiga informan Pekerja Sosial dalam layanan ini adalah: konseling keluarga, Temu penguatan anak dan Keluarga (TEPAK) yang berisi kegiatan tentang *good parenting*, sesi-sesi pengembangan kapasitas anak (*Child Development Session*). Namun lima informan Kompetensi yang mendukung pada kegiatan ini adalah :

- 1) Pengetahuan yang berkaitan dengan: a) perubahan perilaku yang digunakan untuk mengarahkan klien kepada perilaku yang bisa diterima secara agama, sosial, dan budaya; b) konseling; c) *good parenting*, pengetahuan ini penting sekali karena untuk meningkatkan pengasuhan anak; d) sistem sumber, pengetahuan ini penting untuk mengakses keluarga dan anak dengan sumber-sumber pelayanan yang dibutuhkan.
- 2) Kerangka nilai yang diterapkan dalam penguatan anak dan keluarga diantaranya adalah: *Self Determination*, Partisipasi, Individualism, non Judgmental, Penerimaan dan Kerahasiaan.
- 3) Kerangka keterampilan yang digunakan dalam aktivitas penguatan anak dan keluarga adalah konseling, membangun jejaring/ mengakses sistem Sumber, Pekerjaan sosial dengan komunitas, membangun kepercayaan (*trust building*), negosiasi, Manajemen kasus dan teaching untuk melatih orang tua.

Sumber pengetahuan ini didapat dari bangku kuliah, pelatihan dari *save the children*, dan supervise dari *senior case worker*. Keterampilan berkaitan dengan layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga yang dilaksanakan selama ini lebih pada pelaksanaan program kementerian Sosial, belum spesifik berkaitan dengan kebutuhan layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga untuk ABH. Hal ini karena keterbatasan kompetensi pekerja sosial dalam melaksanakan layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga untuk ABH.

Pembahasan

Pekerja Sosial dalam penanganan ABH dituntut memiliki kompetensi khusus dalam melakukan repon kasus seperti yang dirumuskan pedoman Respon Kasus Penanganan ABH dari Direktorat Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak Kementerian Sosial, yaitu dalam proses melakukan layanan 1) kedaruratan; 2) intervensi krisis; 3) pendampingan penyelesaian kasus; 4) rehabilitasi sosial; dan 5) layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terlihat bahwa pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai yang mendasari kompetensi Pekerja Sosial dalam penanganan kasus ABH masih berdasarkan kompetensi Pekerjaan Sosial secara umum, belum spesifik berdasarkan kebutuhan dari setiap tahapan respon kasus bagi anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum. Beberapa referensi yang membahas tentang peran pekerja berkaitan dengan anak yang

berhadapan dengan hukum menyatakan bahwa pekerja sosial harus memahami tentang praktik pekerjaan sosial dan sistem hukum, termasuk hukum perundang-undangan yang berlaku, hukum penanganan kasus, lembaga hukum (pengadilan, penjara, dan lain-lain), dan para profesional hukum (seperti pengacara, hakim, paralegal, ahli forensik, dan profesional alternatif penyelesaian perselisihan).

Indonesia telah memiliki kebijakan berkaitan dengan sistem hukum dan kebijakan yang melindungi anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum, dan hal tersebut telah diketahui sebagian besar Pekerja Sosial, namun tidak dikuasai secara mendalam. Secara rinci pembahasan tentang pengetahuan, ketrampilan dan nilai yang dimiliki Sakti Peksos dalam melakukan respon kasus ABH.

1. Pengetahuan

Sakti Peksos telah memiliki pengetahuan tentang klien dan pekerjaan sosial. Pengetahuan tentang klien meliputi tentang hak anak, perkembangan anak, berkaitan pengasuhan atau *good parenting*. Pengetahuan tentang anak ini merupakan kompetensi yang mendasar yang harus dimiliki oleh seorang pekerja sosial yang bekerja dengan anak (Unwin & Hogg, 2012; Petr, 2004). Pengetahuan lainnya yang perlu dimiliki oleh Pekerja Sosial untuk penanganan ABH adalah berkaitan dengan sistem hukum dan peradilan diantaranya tentang Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak (SPPA). Sakti Peksos sudah menjelaskan tentang SPPA, namun kurang menjelaskan secara detail berkaitan dengan proses pendampingan dalam diversi, juga pendampingan di pengadilan. Hal yang seharusnya dilakukan dalam pendampingan kasus anak pada proses *restorative justice* seperti dikemukakan pada Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012. Tineke (2011) menyatakan bahwa *restorative justice* merupakan model rehabilitasi sosial bagi anak-anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum, sehingga anak-anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum tercegah dari 'residivisme' dan tetap terpenuhi hak-haknya dan dapat melanjutkan tahap perkembangan anaknya tanpa terpengaruh situasi pemenjaraan.

Sakti Peksos juga telah mendapatkan pelatihan tentang ABH selama hampir satu bulan di Balai Diklat Kemensos. Seharusnya Sakti Peksos sudah memahami tentang sistem hukum, sehingga Sakti Peksos dapat melakukan tahapan respon kasus yaitu

terutama tahap pendampingan penanganan kasus secara profesional. Pengetahuan lainnya dalam sistem hukum yang harus dimiliki adalah jejaring dalam proses hukum Allan E. Barsky (2015).

Pengetahuan tentang Pekerjaan Sosial Anak yang dimiliki oleh Sakti Peksos adalah tentang manajemen kasus, pendampingan anak dan komunikasi. Dalam melakukan pendampingan anak sudah disesuaikan dengan pengetahuan perkembangan anak. Hal ini sesuai dengan apa yang dikemukakan oleh Petr (2004) tentang perspektif *combating adulcentrism*. Namun secara teori mereka kurang memahami hal tersebut, karena secara umum Peksos belum memahami tentang perpektif Praktik Pekerjaan sosial dengan anak secara integrative seperti dikemukakan oleh Petr.

Dalam proses layanan respon kasus, Sakti Peksos kurang dapat membedakan antara pengetahuan berkaitan dengan layanan kedaruratan dan intervensi krisis dalam proses respon kasus ABH. Jawaban tentang pengetahuan berkaitan dengan layanan kedaruratan dan intervensi krisis sama, yaitu tentang hak anak, perkembangan anak, SPPA dan asesmen. Malcompayne (2005) menjelaskan teori praktik pekerjaan sosial tentang intervensi krisis dan *task center* yang seharusnya dilakukan pekerjaan sosial ketika menangani situasi krisis termasuk darurat yang dialami ABH.

Dalam melakukan pendampingan penyelesaian kasus ABH, pekerja sosial anak telah memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup yaitu berkaitan dengan tentang pendampingan anak ABH dan perkembangan anak. Hal ini sesuai dengan apa yang dikemukakan oleh NASW (2013), dan Unwigh (2013) bahwa pengetahuan ini diperlukan dan harus dikuasai oleh pekerja sosial mengenai bagaimana melakukan pendampingan terhadap anak. Pendampingan secara khusus diperoleh dari pelatihan tentang manajemen kasus dan *good parenting* yang diselenggarakan oleh Save the Children pada bulan April 2016. Namun informan pekerja sosial tidak mengemukakan pengetahuan secara detail berkaitan dengan diversifikasi dan *restorative justice* (RJ) pendampingan ABH. UU SPPA Nomor 11 tahun 2012 dan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 65 tahun 2015 tentang Pedoman Diversifikasi mengemukakan bahwa diversifikasi pada tahapan penanganan ABH dapat dilakukan: *pertama*. pada proses penidikan dan penyelidikan, yaitu ketika terjadi kejadian dan laporan kasus disini sudah dapat dilakukan pendampingan diversifikasi dengan

RJ oleh Pekerja Sosial; *kedua*, proses penuntutan kepada ABH, Pekerja Sosial dapat melakukan diversi dengan RJ, sehingga ABH tidak sampai pada tahapan persidangan; *ketiga* tahap persidangan, Pekerja Sosial juga dapat melakukan pendampingan dengan pendekatan diversi dengan RJ pada tahap persidangan sehingga putusan pengadilan meringankan ABH yang dapat diputuskan untuk dapat rehabilitasi sosial di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) atau Lembaga Penyelenggara Kesejahteraan Sosial (LPKS) atau bila memungkinkan kembali pada orangtua. Hal ini akan mencegah residivisme pada anak, dan anak akan tetap terpenuhi hak anak nya yaitu hak .

2. Keterampilan

Keterampilan yang dimiliki oleh Sakti Peksos dalam layanan tahapan respon kasus secara umum adalah sama, sehingga Sakti Peksos juga kurang menjelaskan ketrampilan spesifik pada setiap tahapan respon kasus. Ketrampilan tersebut adalah: a) membangun komunikasi dan relasi dengan anak, hal ini dilakukan agar anak memiliki 'trust' kepada pekerja sosial; b) keterampilan membangun jejaring yang digunakan untuk memberikan proses pertolongan darurat; yaitu dilakukan dengan pihak kepolisian, kesehatan namun Pekerja Sosial belum secara rinci menjelaskan ketrampilan jejaring dengan aparat penegak hukum lainnya seperti di pengadilan; c) ketrampilan asesmen untuk mendapatkan data cepat; d) Wawancara terutama untuk membuka pembicaraan dengan anak; dan e) koordinasi dengan berbagai pihak. Beberapa Sakti Peksos juga sudah menggunakan *tools* asesmen untuk mengetahui kondisi keluarga, seperti genogram dan ecomap. namun Pekerja Sosial kurang cakap dalam melakukan ketrampilan untuk layanan rehabilitasi sosial bagi ABH sesuai dengan kondisi dan usia anak. Beberapa keterbatasan Pekerja Sosial dalam melakukan ketrampilan rehabilitasi ABH adalah tentang kurang trampilnya dalam melakukan teknik-teknik perubahan perilaku anak. Hal ini diperlukan karena dengan pendekatan *restorative justice*, Pekerja Sosial harus mendampingi anak dan keluarga untuk perubahan perilaku yang lebih baik. Sementara, Pekerja Sosial disini lebih menguatamakan layanan darurat respon kasus dan pendampingan anak pada proses diversi saja. Hambatan Sakti Peksos dalam melakukan rehabilitasi Sosial adalah bahwa variasi karakteristik anak yang dihadapi berbeda-beda baik dari segi usia maupun kondisi anak, sementara Pekerja Sosial masih belum trampil melakukan teknik-teknik rehabilitasi sosial berdasarkan usia. Disamping itu berbagai keterbatasan lain juga dihadapi oleh mereka misalnya lokasi/ tempat yang sulit

dijangkau, termasuk terbatasnya tempat melaksanakan rehabilitasi sosial. Namun itu semua tidak mengurangi substansi rehabilitasi sosial dan mampu menyesuaikan dengan kondisi dan keterbatasan yang ada. Hal ini sesuai dengan komponen rehabilitasi sosial yaitu: *person, problem, place* dan *process*. Artinya bahwa pekerja sosial dalam melaksanakan kegiatan rehabilitasi sosial perlu memperhatikan: klien dengan segala keunikan/ karakteristiknya, masalah yang dihadapi klien, tempat yang memungkinkan dilakukannya rehabilitasi sosial dan proses atau mekanisme/ tahapan rehabilitasi sosial itu sendiri. Sehingga pengetahuan, nilai dan keterampilan yang dimiliki oleh pekerja sosial diharapkan dapat membantu menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi oleh klien anak secara optimal.

Keterampilan dalam pendampingan penyelesaian kasus anak juga merupakan aspek yang penting dalam penanganan ABH. Sakti Peksos telah memiliki keterampilan spesifik dalam proses ini terutama berkaitan dengan 'pendampingan anak', baik pendampingan pada proses-proses diversifikasi di tingkat kejadian sampai dengan proses diversifikasi di tingkat pengadilan sehingga anak terlindungi. Keterbatasan Pekerja sosial dalam melakukan pendampingan ini juga disebabkan terbatasnya supervise dari supervisor. Permasalahan lainnya adalah terbatasnya dana untuk pendampingan ABH. Namun demikian beberapa Pekerja sosial telah menunjukkan keterampilannya dalam melakukan advokasi untuk membela hak-hak ABH seperti hak pendidikan. Pekerja Sosial juga sudah mulai tampil melakukan negosiasi untuk membujuk keluarga korban agar menyetujui keputusan dan pendampingan pada proses diversifikasi.

Keterampilan yang kurang dikemukakan oleh Pekerja Sosial dalam temuan penelitian ini adalah keterampilan dalam membuat laporan, karena laporan sosial Pekerja Sosial sangat diperlukan dalam proses penanganan anak berhadapan dengan hukum (Barsky A E. 2015; NASW, 2013; Unwin & Hogg, 2012).

3. Nilai

Nilai sebagai bagian dari kompetensi yang mendasari praktik pekerjaan sosial. Hampir semua informan pekerja sosial pada penelitian ini mengemukakan bahwa mereka

menerapkan nilai dan etika praktik pekerjaan sosial. Nilai yang sering digunakan tersebut adalah *self determination*, partisipasi, kerahasiaan, penerimaan, dan individualism. Selain itu beberapa informan juga menggunakan nilai yang berkaitan dengan prinsip hak anak yaitu: 1) berorientasi pada kepentingan terbaik untuk anak. Nilai ini digunakan dalam proses diversi pada setiap tahapan layanan: 2) perlindungan, nilai ini juga digunakan dengan mengutamakan perlindungan anak dari situasi yang mengancam anak. Hal ini menandakan bahwa Pekerja Sosial sudah mengutamakan keamanan dan keselamatan anak dalam memberikan proses layanannya. Hal ini sesuai dengan pendapat Fox (2009) bahwa profesi pekerjaan sosial memiliki tugas untuk melindungi kelompok rentan seperti anak-anak termasuk anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum.

7. Simpulan

Pekerja Sosial di Kabupaten Cianjur telah melaksanakan layanan respon kasus ABH. Pelaksanaan respon kasus ABH ini dibawah kendali Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Cianjur dengan dukungan dari Pusat Dukungan Anak dan Keluarga. Pelaksanaan respon kasus yang dilakukan oleh Pekerja Sosial belum merujuk pada tahapan respon kasus seperti pedoman yang dikeluarkan oleh Direktorat Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak, dimana dalam melakukan respon kasus harus melaksanakan pelaksanaan tugas layanan: 1) kedaruratan; 2) intervensi krisis; 3) pendampingan penyelesaian kasus; 4) rehabilitasi sosial; dan 5) layanan penguatan anak dan keluarga. Namun demikian, beberapa Pekerja Sosial yang melaksanakan respon kasus berdasarkan tahapan pekerjaan sosial dan menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kasus. Hal ini disebabkan terbatasnya informasi tentang pelaksanaan layanan respon kasus untuk penanganan ABH sesuai dengan pedoman dari Kementerian Sosial.

Kompetensi yang dimiliki oleh pekerja sosial dalam melakukan tugas respon kasus sudah dilakukan berdasarkan pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai pekerjaan sosial secara umum. Tiga orang Pekerja Sosial diantaranya sudah memiliki kompetensi khusus berkaitan dengan pendampingan ABH, yaitu mengetahui tentang kebijakan yang terkait dengan ABH yaitu Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang SPPA, pengetahuan tentang Pekerjaan Sosial, dan perkembangan anak. Hal ini sesuai dengan apa yang dikemukakan oleh Unwin & Hogg (2012), dan NAWS (2013). Sementara keterampilan yang digunakan informan Pekerja Sosial dalam proses respon kasus kepada ABH adalah tentang ketrampilan komunikasi, asesmen, dan hanya dua informan yang

mengemukakan tentang keterampilan laporan sosial. Pada pelaksanaan tugas pendampingan penyelesaian kasus, beberapa peksos menyatakan pernah melakukan membantu anak dalam proses mendapatkan layanan *visum et repertum*, mendampingi anak selama menjalani proses peradilan pidana, memfasilitasi proses penempatan anak di LPKS sesuai permintaan Kepolisian, Kejaksaan, atau Pengadilan sesuai dengan ketentuan dan standar layanan, serta mendampingi anak dalam proses mediasi. Ada beberapa perbedaan pengetahuan, nilai, dan keterampilan yang diterapkan dalam pelaksanaan tugas ini, diantaranya berkaitan dengan membangun jejaring, melakukan lobi, serta berkoordinasi dengan berbagai pihak yang terkait dengan kasus anak.

Kompetensi yang masih terbatas dalam pelaksanaan ABH adalah dalam pelaksanaan tugas layanan rehabilitasi sosial, beberapa pekerja sosial menyampaikan tidak melakukan rehabilitasi sosial untuk kasus-kasus yang ditangani. Dengan pertimbangan kasus yang ditangani sebagian besar melalui diversi dan dikembalikan ke orangtua tanpa melakukan rehabilitasi sosial terlebih dahulu. Mereka juga masih memiliki keterbatasan untuk melakukan teknik-teknik rehabilitasi sosial. Sementara tugas untuk penanganan ABH menurut konvensi Hak Anak adalah berkaitan kepada *recoveri* dan dan rehabilitasi. Pengetahuan dan ketrampilan lainnya berkaitan dengan penanganan anak yang tidak dikemukakan oleh informan adalah berkaitan dengan: 1) *safeguarding*, 2) melakukan ketrampilan analisis kritis secara efektif, serta 3) pengetahuan tentang *restorative justice*.

Untuk menindak lanjuti penelitian ini direkomendasikan perlu adanya penelitian tentang bagaimana perbedaan kompetensi pekerja sosial yang praktiknya tersupervisi dan yang tidak tersupervisi, dan penelitian tentang bagaimana proses supervisi kepada pekerja sosial dalam melakukan respon kasus.

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IKAP PELAJAR KERJA SOSIAL TERHADAP PENGLIBATAN DALAM LEGIATAN KOKURIKULUM DI UNIVERSITI: SATU KAJIAN KES DI SEBUAH UNIVESITI AWAM DI SABAH

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ABSTRACT

The involvement of social work students in cocurriculum is a highly effective medium in the development of students' overall social work programs. Overall development includes the development of discipline and identity, expanding the social aspects, forming a more rational concept of thinking and more sensitive to the current situation. For individuals or students who are less conscious to engage in such activities, it is likely to assume that such engagement is useless. Therefore, this study is a preliminary study to examine the attitudes of student social work programs on engagement in cocurriculum activities.

Keywords: *cocurriculum, social work, university student*

PENGENALAN

Penglibatan pelajar universiti dalam pelbagai aktiviti bukan akademik sewaktu bergelar pelajar di pusat pengajian tinggi, merupakan medium terbaik untuk melahirkan bakal graduan yang bukan sahaja cemerlang dalam bidang akademik, tetapi juga berdaya saing dalam bidang-bidang bukan akademik untuk menjadi sumber tenaga kerja yang sangat diingini oleh industri pekerjaan, khususnya setelah pelajar-pelajar ini tamat pengajian kelak. Tidak dapat dinafikan bahawa, dewasa ini, senario trend semasa cenderung untuk mengarah kepada persaingan untuk cemerlang dalam akademik, melalui skor tinggi dalam Purata Nilai Gred Kumulatif (PNGK) sepanjang tempoh pengajian masing-masing. Keperluan dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar universiti untuk seimbang dalam pencapaian akademik dan penglibatan dalam aktiviti-aktiviti bukan akademik, seperti mana yang dinyatakan dalam kertas kerja ini, turut ditekankan dalam Ngajikin, Murad, Esa, Idrus & Malik (2014), yang mengatakan bahawa, pencapaian akademik yang cemerlang serta mempunyai kemahiran generik merupakan matlamat yang dikejar oleh mahasiswa di IPT. Sementara itu, Massoni (2011) menyatakan bahawa, kesan utama yang terbentuk akibat daripada penglibatan pelajar dalam kegiatan kurikulum tambahan terhadap pendidikan, adalah daripada aspek tingkahlaku. Pelajar-pelajar yang terlibat dalam aktiviti-aktiviti seperti ini kurang terlibat dalam permasalahan tingkahlaku. Ketidakterlibatan dalam permasalahan tingkahlaku akibat daripada

penglibatan dalam pelbagai aktiviti bukan akademik, berkemungkinan besar disebabkan oleh pelajar-pelajar ini tidak banyak masa untuk digunakan untuk aktiviti-aktiviti tidak berfaedah apabila masa-masa luang mereka telah digunakan untuk aktiviti kelab dan persatuan yang lebih bermanfaat.

Sementara itu, Othman & Jasni (2016) menyatakan bahawa, kokurikulum adalah aktiviti yang dilakukan di luar kelas dan ianya merupakan elemen yang penting dalam sistem pendidikan di Malaysia. Aktiviti kokurikulum juga merupakan kesinambungan dan pengukuhan kepada program atau aktiviti pembelajaran di bilik kuliah atau kurikulum. Kajian ini juga menyatakan bahawa, terdapat tiga penyumbang utama yang dikenalpasti mampu meningkatkan penglibatan pelajar dalam aktiviti kokurikulum. Tiga faktor penyumbang berkenaan adalah sendiri pelajar, infrastruktur dan persepsi pelajar. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa faktor infrastruktur yang bersesuaian dan mencukupi berpotensi meningkatkan penglibatan pelajar. Perancangan waktu aktiviti, pemilihan ahli kumpulan dan kepelbagaian aktiviti juga perlu bagi mempengaruhi pelajar melibatkan aktiviti secara aktif dalam aktiviti kokurikulum. Kajian Othman & Jasni (2016) ini sekaligus menjelaskan bahawa, setiap pelajar di institusi pengajian tinggi cenderung untuk mempunyai justifikasi tersendiri untuk melibatkan diri dalam pelbagai kegiatan kokurikulum. Justifikasi tersebut pula, nampaknya berlawanan dengan kepentingan dan peranan asas penganjuran aktiviti-aktiviti di luar dewan kuliah ini, iaitu sebagai medium pengukuh potensi pelajar selain daripada proses kurikulum di dalam dewan kuliah. Daripada konteks para pelajar sendiri, mereka cenderung untuk melibatkan diri dalam kegiatan kokurikulum sekiranya terdapat kemudahan infrastruktur yang bersesuaian, faktor sendiri dan persepsi terhadap kegiatan tersebut.

Berlanjutan dengan faktor persepsi dalam kalangan pelajar terhadap penglibatan dalam aktiviti kokurikulum, persepsi utama yang mendasari pola pemikiran pelajar jurusan Kerja Sosial di salah sebuah universiti awam di Sabah misalnya, penglibatan dalam aktiviti-aktiviti seperti ini adalah sekadar untuk mengisi masa lapang dan ikut-ikutan kepada rakan-rakan lain, penglibatan juga adalah untuk mengelakkan diri sendiri daripada dikenakan tindakan pemindahan kolej kediaman masing-masing yang mengambil kira tahap keaktifan dalam program-program yang dianjurkan, konflik dalaman dalam sesebuah kelab atau persatuan, individu yang menjadi peneraju utama dalam kelab dan persatuan dan juga pelbagai faktor lain. Faktor-faktor ini merupakan

pandangan para pelajar yang dinyatakan dalam satu perbincangan kumpulan secara tidak rasmi.

Selain daripada perbincangan secara tidak rasmi ini, situasi kampus pada masa ini juga sedang heboh dengan pengundian calon-calon bagi menerajui Majlis Perwakilan Pelajar (MPP), sesi 2017/2018, calon-calon ini sekiranya berjaya untuk menonjolkan aspirasi masing-masing dalam pilihanraya kampus yang diadakan, akan menerajui organisasi tertinggi dalam universiti sebagai mediator untuk melontarkan suara-suara pelajar kampus pada pihak yang lebih dominan. Keadaan ini sudah tentulah merupakan satu fenomena sihat dalam pembangunan kokurikulum pelajar-pelajar yang terlibat, termasuklah pelajar program Kerja Sosial. Ironinya, pelajar daripada program yang sepatutnya menunjukkan tingkahlaku sempurna dan ideal sebagai bakal pemimpin pula menginterpretasikan imej berbeza. Daripada senario ini, interpretasi kasar yang boleh dibentuk terhadap sikap pelajar kerja sosial terhadap penglibatan dalam aktiviti kokurikulum adalah, pasif dan kurang momentum untuk melangkah lebih jauh, walaupun medium untuk berbuat demikian telah tersedia dan terbuka luas. Walaupun senario ini umumnya kelihatan terpencil, namun, kesan besar akan dapat dilihat dalam satu jangka masa yang lama kelak, sekiranya tidak ada kajian-kajian ataupun tindakan untuk mengekang tingkahlaku seperti ini.

Senario-senario yang dibincangkan ini, membawa maksud bahawa, imej utama yang dipegang ataupun dibina melalui sikap sebahagian besar pelajar program Kerja Sosial dalam isu penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum ini, adalah acuh tidak acuh ataupun pasif dan juga bersifat personal. Pandangan-pandangan ini sekiranya diterjemahkan melalui sikap para pelajar, mereka hanya akan berminat untuk terlibat dalam sesebuah aktiviti kokurikulum sekiranya dalam kumpulan mereka, ada rakan-rakan mereka yang lain yang turut sama terlibat dalam program tersebut. Penglibatan ini pula bersifat adhoc, iaitu sementara dan tidak terdapat apa-apa tindakan untuk terus mengekalkan momentum penglibatan tersebut dalam program-program lain pada masa hadapan dan memperbaiki prestasi atau melebarkan tanggungjawab yang dipegang sebelum ini.

Menyentuh pandangan para pelajar yang menyatakan bahawa, mereka penglibatan mereka disebabkan risau, akan dikenakan tindakan buang kolej kediaman, kerana tidak aktif. Pola pemikiran pendek dan personal seperti ini menyebabkan para pelajar Kerja Sosial kurang responsif dan empati terhadap daya saing yang wujud dalam persekitaran

mereka dan hal ini sangat menyedihkan untuk penjaan sumber tenaga manusia yang berlatar belakangkan amalan dalam kerja sosial, iaitu amalan memperkasakan klien pada masa-masa hadapan kelak. Bagaiman hendak memperkasakan klien, jika pekerja sosial sendiri kurang perkasa dalam memberikan respon terhadap stimulus-stimulus yang wujud dalam sistem sosial mereka, seperti mana yang ditunjukkan dalam sikap mereka terhadap penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum di universiti.

Sementara itu, pengalaman personal pengkaji dalam menyampaikan kursus berkenaan dengan pengurusan dan pentadbiran organisasi pula mengarah kepada persepsi bahawa, pelajar-pelajar yang telah terdedah kepada kegiatan kokurikulum ataupun kegiatan berpersatuan, adalah lebih aktif dan responsif dalam memberikan maklum balas terhadap isi kandungan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang dijalankan. Sebahagian besar respon pelajar ini berlingkar kepada pengalaman masing-masing dalam menerajui sesebuah program yang diadakan oleh kelab dan persatuan serta Jawatankuasa Kebajikan Kolej masing-masing yang telah diikuti. Penglibatan mereka bermula daripada ahli jawatankuasa kecil sehinggalah ahli jawatankuasa tertinggi. Manakala respon yang sedikit lambat pula sebahagian besarnya berasal daripada segelintir kelompok yang mungkin tidak mempunyai pengalaman dalam kegiatan-kegiatan kokurikulum yang dinyatakan. Kefahaman secara aplikasi dan teoritikal ini sangatlah membantu pelajar itu sendiri untuk memahami pengajaran dengan lebih menyeluruh, berbanding dengan memahami secara teoritikal sahaja.

Sekali lagi, persepsi-persepsi ini mencerminkan sikap para pelajar yang terlepas pandang mengenai signifikansi penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum sebagai medan untuk mengasah kemahiran-kemahiran lain selain daripada keinginan yang tinggi untuk cemerlang dalam kurikulum. Mungkin juga kedangkalan persepsi ini, didorong oleh faktor persekitaran yang meletakkan perhatian tertinggi dalam bidang akademik. Tidak ada salahnya, namun, implikasi positif akan lebih menonjol jika kedua-dua seimbang demi untuk survivaliti golongan ini kelak, khususnya dalam meghadapi persaingan alam pekerjaan dan pembangunan bidang Kerja Sosial itu sendiri. Tempoh pengajian pada tahap ijazah pertama hanyalah tiga sehingga empat tahun sahaja, dan agak ralat serta merugikan jika sepenuh perhatian diletakkan dalam kapasiti untuk mencapai kecemerlangan akademik semata-mata.

Sorotan Kajian Lepas

Kepentingan penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum ini sekali lagi dinyatakan dalam kajian Esa & Jamaludin (2013), yang menyatakan bahawa dalam arus globalisasi ini, lapangan kerjaya amat memerlukan individu yang bukan sahaja memiliki pengetahuan yang tinggi, tetapi juga mempunyai ketrampilan yang baik. Sementara itu, Azali Mohamaed (2007) dalam Esa & Jamaludin (2013), menyatakan, pekerja yang memiliki ketrampilan yang baik dapat menyesuaikan diri dengan persekitaran pekerjaan dan mampu meningkatkan kualiti syarikat. Manakala Ali (2000) pula menyatakan dalam era pembangunan menuju abad ke-21, masyarakat dan negara amnya menuntut supaya Institusi Pengajian Tinggi (IPT) melahirkan graduan yang berkualiti dan cemerlang. Signifikansi kegiatan kokurikulum ini sekali lagi dititikberatkan dalam kajian Chin, Low & Low (2005), iaitu, kokurikulum dapat memberi banyak manfaat dan kepentingan kepada pelajar. Kajian-kajian ini jelas menunjukkan bahawa, penglibatan pelajar universiti dalam kegiatan kokurikulum khususnya, sangat memberi impak positif dalam melahirkan bakal-bakal tenaga sumber manusia yang berpotensi besar dalam pasaran kerja.

Dalam bidang Kerja Sosial misalnya, implikasi positif sudah tentulah dapat melahirkan bakal-bakal pekerja sosial yang berwibawa dan berdaya saing dalam menghadapi cabaran isu sosial yang semakin kompleks. Dalam situasi pekerja sosial sebagai individu yang mengetuai sesebuah organisasi misalnya, nilai-nilai seperti mempunyai pengetahuan idealistik yang kompleks, fleksibiliti dalam menyesuaikan diri dengan suasana baru dan kemampuan mengurus sumber tenaga manusia daripada pelbagai latar belakang. Merujuk kepada Kettner (2002), daya kepimpinan seseorang pengurus ataupun ketua tersebut, bertitik tolak daripada kejayaan untuk mengurus sumber tenaga manusia bawahan yang pada masa yang sama, memotivasikan dan membuka peluang kepada sumber tenaga kerja ini untuk mencapai tahap tertinggi dalam prestasi kerja mereka. Berbalik kepada kenyataan Esa & Jamaludin (2013), iaitu dalam arus globalisasi ini, lapangan kerjaya amat memerlukan individu yang bukan sahaja memiliki pengetahuan yang tinggi, tetapi juga mempunyai ketrampilan yang baik. Senario di pusat pengajian yang dikaji pula, trend pelajar adalah sebaliknya, pelajar-pelajar bersikap pasif dan tidak menunjukkan momentum penglibatan yang berkobar-kobar dalam apa juga kegiatan kokurikulum yang dijalankan. Kajian menyatakan idea yang ironis dengan keadaan sebenar yang wujud dalam kalangan pelajar dan fenomena

ini perlu dineutralkan sebelum ianya mengakibatkan kesusutan dalam kualiti sumber tenaga manusia dalam kalangan pelajar-pelajar kerja sosial kelak.

Melihat kepada perbincangan di luar konteks institusi pengajian tinggi pula, iaitu dalam sistem pendidikan nasional sepertimana yang dinyatakan dalam Zainuddin, Daud & Mohd Nor (2016), sistem pendidikan kita merupakan tunjang pembangunan negara dengan menyediakan ilmu pengetahuan dan kemahiran kepada setiap generasi bagi memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi dan memakmurkan negara. Selain memberikan keutamaan kepada aktiviti kurikulum dan di sekolah, transformasi aktiviti kokurikulum juga perlu dilakukan. Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) telah merealisasikan hasratnya melalui pembangunan pelajar secara holistik dengan memperkukuhkan penyertaan pelajar dalam 1 sukan, 1 kelab dan 1 badan beruniform di semua peringkat tahap persekolahan.

Peranan kokurikulum sebagai salah satu agen pembangunan modal insan secara holistik memerlukan kesiimbangan antara akademik dan sahsiah. Kajian ini jelas menunjukkan bahawa, di Malaysia amnya, sistem pendidikan pada peringkat sekunder dan juga peringkat tertier, telah lama melihat kepentingan penglibatan pelajar dalam kegiatan kokurikulum. Hanya pada peringkat tertier, pelajar-pelajar universiti tidak cakna ataupun tidak prihatin mengenai lompong ini. Penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum seringkali dikaitkan dengan kejatuhan skor akademik, kesukaran membahagikan masa, kerisauan akan terlalu penat dalam menghadapi proses pembelajaran secara biasa dan pelbagai lagi anggapan-anggapan yang tidak sepatutnya wujud dalam pola pemikiran pelajar-pelajar kerja sosial ini. Nyata sekali, perlu bagi sikap pelajar-pelajar universiti untuk diubah kepada sikap yang lebih positif.

Justifikasi kenapa sikap para pelajar ini perlu diubah, agar lebih terbuka dan positif terhadap penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum, adalah kerana, pada hakikatnya, penglibatan dalam kegiatan ini bukanlah penyebab utama yang mendorong kepada merudumnya pencapaian akademik pelajar. Pandangan negatif tersebut berkemungkinan besar, berpunca daripada pada sikap pelajar itu sendiri, yang kurang cerdik dalam pembahagian masa dan rapuh dalam memahami, apa sebenarnya objektif utama penglibatan mereka dalam kegiatan kokurikulum di kampus. Adakah hanya sekadar mengisi masa lapang, ataupun, terikut-ikut dengan rakan-rakan yang lain. Mungkin juga, terpengaruh dek populariti yang bakal diraih apabila memegang sesebuah jawatan yang penting dalam organisasi. Sebenarnya, kegiatan kokurikulum ini membantu

memberi nilai tambah kepada para pelajar. Hal ini seperti mana dapatan kajian berdasarkan populasi kaum, iaitu pelajar Melayu (PM) dan pelajar bukan melayu (PBM) terhadap pencapaian akademik masing-masing ataupun CPA yang dinyatakan dalam Ngajikin, Murad, Esa, Idrus & Malik (2014), yang mana, secara amnya, perangkaan yang diperolehi menunjukkan kebanyakan PM dan PBM yang terlibat aktif dalam aktiviti yang memberi nilai tambah ijazah dan alam pekerjaan turut mempunyai pencapaian CPA tinggi. Min statistik bagi penglibatan PM dalam aktiviti ke alam kerjaya menunjukkan min bagi CPA rendah adalah sekitar 3.23 dan min bagi CPA tinggi sekitar 3.50.

Konsep Teoritikal

Konsep teoritikal dalam kertas kerja ini memfokuskan kepada aspek teoritikal dalam pengurusan sesebuah organisasi dan penglibatan pelajar kerja sosial serta perkaitan sikap pelajar kerja sosial terhadap dinamika bidang kerja sosial sendiri.

Merujuk kepada The National Association of Social Workers (1981) dalam Dubois & Miley (2005), objektif utama amalan Kerja Sosial didefinisikan sebagai mempromosikan ataupun membuka jalan keluar (penyelesaian) yang bermanfaat kepada kedua-dua belah pihak, iaitu klien dan juga komuniti mereka sebagai usaha untuk memperbaiki kualiti kehidupan bagi semua orang. Berpaksikan kepada kenyataan ini, persoalan yang dibimbangi dan berkait rapat dengan sikap pelajar kerja sosial terhadap penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum adalah, bagaimana pelajar-pelajar ini, pada masa hadapan nanti memainkan peranan sebagai agen dalam komuniti yang mendokong aspirasi The National Association of Social Workers tersebut, jika pada keadaan mereka mempunyai peluang yang terbuka luas untuk melibatkan diri dalam kegiatan kokurikulum, disiasikan.

Dalam memahami proses kerja dalam sesebuah organisasi pula, seseorang individu tersebut perlu mempunyai pemahaman yang meluas dan rasional dalam tingkahlaku organisasi. Dalam hal ini, bermula pada peringkat pendidikan tertier lagi, pelajar-pelajar Kerja Sosial khususnya, sudah perlu mempunyai pengetahuan dan pengalaman dalam mentadbir dan mengurus sesebuah organisasi sebagai persediaan sebelum memasuki budaya sebenar dalam organisasi yang pelbagai. Sehubungan itu, merujuk kepada Kettner (2005), oleh kerana terdapat harapan tinggi terhadap organisasi-organisasi non-profit pada masa kini, oleh yang demikian, wujud sedikit tekanan untuk

membina imej sempurna dan istimewa dalam kalangan organisasi-organisasi ini dalam mengekalkan signifikansi pengetahuan dan skil ataupun kepakaran masing-masing.

Dalam konteks sikap pelajar-pelajar Kerja Sosial terhadap penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum pula, telah dinyatakan pada awalnya, iaitu, pelajar kerja sosial bersikap pasif dalam respond terhadap penglibatan dalam kegiatan kokurikulum. Oleh yang demikian, dibimbangi pelajar-pelajar ini akan menghadapi kesukaran dalam menyesuaikan diri di dalam persekitaran budaya organisasi yang kompleks sekiranya tidak mendapat pendedahan awal. Sekali lagi merujuk kepada Kettner (2005), kemahiran dalam aspek klinikal sememangnya sangat berguna, namun tidak dapat menampung permintaan dan gambaran dalam aspek pengurusan dan pentadbiran sesebuah organisasi. Oleh yang demikian, sekali lagi perlu ditegaskan bahawa, pelajar-pelajar kerja sosial perlu seimbang dalam aspek pencapaian kurikulum dan juga kokurikulum.

Kesimpulan

Sikap pelajar Kerja Sosial terhadap penglibatan dalam kokurikulum merupakan satu isu yang sangat besar dalam bidang Kerja Sosial. Signifikansi isu sikap ini akan mempengaruhi hala tuju pembangunan bidang ini pada masa hadapan kelak. Sikap pasif ini sudah semestinya diperbaiki untuk mengelakkan kemerosotan tenaga sumber manusia berkaliber dan berdaya saing yang berlatarbelakangkan Kerja Sosial

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CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SOCIAL POLICY

A GOOD PARENTING PATTERN IN TEMPER TANTRUM CHILDREN VIEWED FROM THE MICROSISTEM ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Microsystem environment is an activity pattern, rule, and relationship in a situation setting such as home, school, and environment where someone has a function to be first hand in their daily life. The part of microsystem is family including parent, grandmother, grandfather, sister, and brother. According to phsychological perspective, parents who are parenting inconcistenly and indulgent grandparents can cause temper tantrums in children. Moreover, the high intensity of tantrums in children can put pressure on the parents themselves. It is often provoke anger and even physical violence that impact on the development of children in the future. Basiccaly, temper tantrum is not abnormal behavior. It is a common behavioral problem experienced by preschool children to express their anger by shouting, sleeping on the floor, thrashing, and usually holding their breath. Due to it is a natural behavior, parents and other family members should respond appropriately and proportionally through proper parenting. This paper aims to provide an understanding of the causes and how parenting patterns (good parenting) in children temper tantrum viewed from the microsystem environment.

Keywords : *good parenting, temper tantrum, microsystem*

Introduction

Each child experiences a gradual process of growth and development. In preschool children (ages 3 to 5) many important aspects change. Relating about the developmental changes of children is never separated from the family role because family is the first environment known by children. In the ecological theory of child development, Bronfenbrenner considers that human development is influenced by the environmental context. One aspect of the environment according to the theory is the microsystem environment. The microsystem environment is the environment in which individuals live, this context includes individual families, peers, schools, and neighborhoods (Mujahidah, 2015). Through the family, the child can learn to respond to others, to know himself, and at the same time handle his emotions.

Marison (2009) states that in the preschool, children begin to learn to use and develop the functions of limbs. This is the time when children learn what can be done individually and how to do it. In addition, at this time also children begin to learn to

manage their emotions or often called self-regulation. Where children begin to learn about how to manage their emotions and behaviors, postpones fun and builds positive relationships with others. Sanders (1997) also stated that there are some emotional problems that often arise in preschool aged children, among others, are disobedience and temper tantrums. Temper tantrum is the behavior that most often arise and become a problem in children. This data is reinforced by Mireault and Trahan (2007) in his research found that of 33 parents who became the object of research there are 26 people (79%) reported his son often experience tantrums with duration ranging from 2 minutes to 75 minutes.

Temper tantrums are a common behavioral problem experienced by preschool children who express their anger by sleeping on the floor, thrashing, shouting, and usually holding their breath. Tantrums are natural, especially in children who have not been able to use words and express their frustrations (Fetsch & Jacobson, 1988). Sometimes the intensity of tantrums in children is high enough to cause self-stress for parents, provoke anger and even physical violence that give negative effects for children. This anger and physical violence should be avoided immediately and should not occur in children because poor parenting patterns of parents or family environments that actually contribute greatly to children behave temper tantrums. This is where parents have to control the emotions when the child behaves tantrums. Parents should be aware that tantrums in children are normal behaviors that occur naturally by every child, so it need to be responded fairly and propesional in accordance with good parenting patterns.

Discussion

Understanding Microsystem Environment

Microsystems are one of the systems of Bronfenbrenner's five systems of ecological theory. This environmental system is an activity, the rules and relationships of a situation setting (setting), such as home, school, workplace and the environment in which one serves as the first hand and occurs in daily life. Bronfenbrenner often mentions as a setting where children interact with others in face-to-face situations and occur in their daily lives. This system involves personal and face-to-face relationships and gives a two-way effect that flows back and forth. In this microsystem the most direct interaction with social agents takes place i.e. parents, peers, and teachers. Individuals are not seen as recipients of a passive experience in this setting, but as someone who helps to build

settings. Bronfenbrenner points out that most research on sociocultural impacts focuses on microsystems (Bronfenbrenner in Santrock, 2002).

Understanding Temper Tantrum

Tantrum according to dictionary of child development is an outburst of anger or resentment that can happen to everyone. However, when talking about tantrums, it usually talks about something specific, that is, as an outburst of anger in a child. Temper tantrum usually peak at the age of 18 months to 3 years, even still found in children aged 5-6 years (Purnamasari in Wahyuningrum, 2015). Moreover, tantrum peak occurs in children aged 2-4 years is about 23-80% (Fetsch and Jacobson, 1998).

Tantrums usually occur in children who are active with abundant energy. Behavior of tantrums is not a behavior that is brought from birth, but the result of learning children to their environment. Basically children are creatures with simple logic of thinking. For example "I want 'this' and how to get it. How to get their desires learned from the environment, can be through modeling or experience (Sylvia Abdulah, 2013).

Basically tantrums are an event experienced by a child, so parents do not too anxious when face a child like this. Most important is how parents or caregivers and other family members can control emotions and take appropriate and professional action.

Temperature forms of Tantrums

Travis in Syamsuddin (2013) see tantrum form based on the formation process that can be distinguished in three stages, namely the trigger stage, the stage of respond and stage of formation. The trigger stage appears when a child is attacked, criticized or shouted by a parent or relative with something that is painful or annoying. Then, the child responds to the criticism aggressively and destructively. If the aggression behavior arises by the child getting the reward of the attacker by being silent or stopping criticizing, then this tactic is considered successful. So, this is where the tantrums begin to learn to form the behavior of tantrums as a weapon to against attackness from the environment.

Tasmin (2002) distinguishes the form of tantrums based on the behavioral trends raised by children from age, that is less than three years of age, three to four years of age and over five years of age. The forms of tantrum behavior can be seen from the following table :

Table 1. The behavioral form of tantrums is based on the tendency of behavioral forms that children emerge by age

AGE		
<3 YEARS (A)	3-4 YEARS (B)	> 5 YEARS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crying • Biting • Beating • Kicking • Screaming • Squeak • Arching your back • Throwing body to the floor • Hitting hands • Hold breath • Bumping your head • Throwing things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to behavior A (behavior mentioned above) • Stomping feet • Shouting • Punching • Slam the door • Criticize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the behavior of A and B as well • Swearing • Beating brother / sister or friend • Criticize yourself • Solve items intentionally • Threatening

Source: Tasmin (2002)

Causes of Tantrums

Jacobs & Jacobson (1998) states that the causes of tantrums are closely related to family conditions, such as children get to many criticism from family members, parental mating problems, distractions or interfering when the child is playing with another brother, emotional problems with one person old, competition with siblings and communication problems and lack of parental understanding of tantrums that responds to something disturbing to distress.

Other causes of tantrums are also more likely occur in children who are considered "difficult", with features of sleeping habits, eating and irregular bowel movements, difficulty adjusting to situations, foods and new people, slow to change, mood more often negative, easily provoked, easy to feel angry or upset and difficult diverted attention

Good Parenting Patterns Performed In Children

Reviewed in terms of microsystem, the preschool children family members consisting of parents, siblings and grandparent which are related directly with children. Microsystem itself is a setting environment where children spend a lot of time. In everyday life, children are more interacting with mother, father, brother/sister, grandmother and grandfather. In addition, peers in school or near his home.

Wahyuningsih (2015) states that microsystems have an effect on children behaving in tantrums. Based on the results of her research, she found in the microsystem environment parenting patterns that are not consistent with children and habits in shouting and voicing hard can make children anger. In addition, the behavior of his grandfather who often quarrel and beat her grandmother is also likely to be imitated by children. Parents who often grant the child's request directly also gives effect to the behavior of temper tantrum on the child. Children often use the behavior of tantrums to get their wish. In addition, children who are always defended by grand parent and presence of the younger brother that is felt as sibling rivalry also cause tantrums.

Based on a less precise parenting pattern in the child from the microsystem aspect causes the child to be temper tantrum. Increasing the frequency of temper tantrums in children makes parents and other family members not infrequently wrong in acting or overcoming the child's behavior. This is reinforced by research conducted by Gina and Jessica (2007), found that parents often responded to tantrums in an inappropriate way, 59% tried to calm children, 37% ignored children, and 31% told children to be quiet. There are several ways you can do to deal with a tantrum child with a good and proper parenting pattern. Thus, acts of violence that may arise due to parental misconduct of parents can be prevented as early as possible. The way or suggestion that can be done is:

Prevention phase

At this stage there are several patterns that can be done to prevent the occurrence of temper tantrums in children, namely:

1. Recognize the child's habits and know for certain what conditions tantrums occur in children (Tasmin, 2002).
2. Distract the child's attention, try to find the reason for the anger, avoid the shame to the child about anger, teach the child about the intensity of anger, set clearly the limit of hope for anger management according to the age of the child (Travis, 2008).
3. Apply discipline and clear and consistent rules at home. Parents and other family members who are at home should work together to implement such clear and consistent rules. For example, the rules in time and television show are appropriate for the child.
4. Provide a model of appropriate behavior. The need for this model of appropriate behavior is based on the behavior of children who are imitative. Parents and family

members (grandparents) should ideally model the appropriate behavior for children at home, for example avoiding fights in front of children, talking not yelling, keeping up with a slower voice.

Stage when temper tantrum occurs in children

At this stage is the most critical stage, need the patience or appropriate emotional control that must be done by parents. Parenting patterns that can be done include:

1. Get rid of dangerous objects around when tantrums occur.
2. Giving time to the child to calm down (time out) first when the child showed tantrum behavior.
3. The child is invited to discuss his anger.
4. Provide Reward and punishment.
5. Parents need to control emotions, such as deep breathing when seeing children begin to behave tantrums.
6. Parents do not take care or easily provoked against cynical views and negative remarks and all forms of reaction from the environment (Syamsuddin, 2013).

Stage after temper tantrum occurs

After the tantrums have occurred and the child has already subsided, the parents immediately show the expression of love in the child and let the child feel more calm and comfortable. Hug tight, smile, and caress affection can we do after the child looks more calm after doing his aggression. Gradually parents can ask and evaluate why tantrums occur in children. Make sure when teaching and giving advice, the child is really in a state of calm. Thus, parents can think and act appropriately without lure back children behave tantrums.

Conclusion

Behavior of tantrums is an outburst of emotion experienced because of situations that are not fun for the child. Behavior of tantrums is a natural behavior of children. Inadequate parenting pattern that starts from the microsystem environment can trigger the child to experience temper tantrum. A good parenting pattern needs to be considered in the face of the child's temper tantrum so as not to adversely affect the development of



the child in the future. It takes strength of heart, discipline and consistency to support good parenting, proper and professional in dealing with children behave tantrums.

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COMMUNICATION OF ISLAMIC FAMILY IN OVERCOMING SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDREN (*Perspective theory of communication attribution in Muslim families to protect children from bullying problems*)

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ABSTRACT

The social problem of violence in Indonesian children is still relatively high. Especially in the era of new media today, a variety of information access is increasingly wide open through the virtual world which certainly raises various positive and negative impacts. One of the most alarming is the influence of various violent acts more easily witnessed, including by children. The problem of bullying includes problems that children often face today in their social interactions. This of course causes adverse impact on the development of child psychology. The role of family communication that promotes Islamic values is considered very important to overcome this social problem. The theory of communication attribution related to how individuals interpret events based on specific thoughts and behaviors is considered interesting to examine as a reference for parents in providing information and solutions to children about harassment associated with Islamic principles.

Keywords: *Family Communications, Bullying in Children, Communication Attribution Theory*

Introduction

Communication is one of the important things needed in the family. The family becomes the first social group and place of learning as a social being. Communication problems in the family can occur in various aspects and greatly affect the development of family members, especially children. In the era of new media today with the development of Internet technology is increasingly open, access to information becomes more widespread and can easily be known by children. Various social problems that hit the children became more diverse, especially the problem of violence in children.

Based on Data Center and Information Center (Pusdatin) Ministry of Social in 2015 and it was revealed that the number of children affected by the problem of parenting is very large, reaching 4.1 million people. Social Minister Khofifah Indar Parawansa revealed that out of the 4.1 million troubled children, 5,900 children were victims of

violence, 34,000 of them street children, 3,600 children in conflict with the law (ABH) and according to the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) Yohanna Susana Yembise , the number of troubled children can be much larger because not all have been revealed.³⁶

The fact that the number of children who are victims of violence is the greatest indicates that this issue should be a common concern apart from certainly the parents and the extended family of the child who is most responsible for it. The problem of child abuse that attracts attention today is bullying to children. The problem of bullying includes problems that children often face today in their social interactions. This of course causes adverse impact on the development of child psychology.

A study conducted by researchers from the University of Warwick and in collaboration with the Duke Medical Center in the United Kingdom states that bullying children are five times as likely to suffer from anxiety disorder compared to adult child molesters. Children whose childhoods become victims of parental violence and also the target of bullying in their schools show an increased risk of mental illness, anxiety disorder, and depression when compared with those who are not bullied or abused. In British children, in particular, there is a risk of self-harm. Furthermore, these two study groups prove that children are victims of bullying but not victims. domestic violence is more susceptible to mental disorders than child victims of abuse but not a target of bullying.³⁷

Communication can prevent family violence. Bullying can be prevented if there is openness between parents and children. Usually children who become victims often close themselves. When used to share, parents can provide solutions, motivate and encourage confidence. Openness in a family will make parents and children accustomed to listening to each other. Like a child's complaint and how they want to complete the action. Indirectly parents communicate that they deserve attention.

Religion Islam has a perfectness in regulating the communication through the teachings of the Qur'an and the sunnah of the Prophet. In the Qur'an there will be a concrete example of how God always communicates with His servants through revelation. In addition, we find Rasulullah SAW in communicating with family, friends

³⁶ <http://www.kpai.go.id/berita/kpai-jutaan-anak-alami-masalah-sosial/>

³⁷ <https://hellosehat.com/parenting/tips-parenting/tahukan-anda-efek-bullying-ternyata-lebih-berbahaya-dari-kekerasan-pada-anak/>

and people. His communication has been gathered in hundreds of thousands of hadiths that became the reinforcement, explanation of the Qur'an as a guide for the life of mankind.

Communication in Islam is considered important, because of the obligation of preaching to every believer so that the values of the Qur'an and hadith must always be communicated to others, especially the family in order to avoid the torment of hell fire. In principle, the process of communication within the family expects a good value, namely the creation of a happy family life, where its members are established in close relationship on the foundation of togetherness, fate and shame. Practically the Qur'an application offers the right method of communication, by wisdom (wisdom), good advice (al-Mauidzah al-Hasanah) and good discussion (al-Mujadalah). These three ways are the ethics of communication based on the Qur'an which can be applied in accordance with the character and capabilities of communicators and communicants.

The Islamic family communication will make an important contribution in overcoming the social problems of bullying in children. Perspectives of communication attribution theory related to how individuals interpret events based on specific thoughts and behaviors are considered interesting to be studied as a reference for parents in providing information and solutions to children about bullying associated with Islamic principles.

Theoretical Study

One of the most basic social ties is the family. The family is the most important primary group in society that is formed from a steady relationship to organize matters relating to the aging and childcare. The family is also a limited organization in which consisting of fathers, mothers, and children who integrate and communicate so as to create social roles for its members. According to Friedman (2002) the family consists of two or more persons, united by a marriage bond that lives together in a household whose family members interact and communicate emotionally with each other in the family's social role.

Law no. 10 of 1992 defines the family as the smallest unit of society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and child, or father with his child, or mother with child. Family communication is communication / interaction occurs between parents and

children in order to give the impression, desire, attitude, opinion, and understanding, based on the love, cooperation, appreciation, honesty, trust and openness among them.

The form of communication in the family is personal communication is interpersonal communication. The nature of communication in the family can be verbal and non verbal. Verbally that is with greeting and writing, as for non verbal that is with action or motion mimic. Methods of communication in the family is information, persuasive, and instructive. Its function is to provide information, education, persuasion, and entertainment. The purpose of family communication is social change, social participation, attitude change, change of opinion and also behavioral change. Hafied Cangara (2002: 62) explains the function of communication in the family is to improve human relations (Human relations), avoid and resolve personal conflicts in the family, reduce uncertainty something, and share knowledge and experience with others. Communication within the family can improve humanitarian relationships between those who communicate.

Islamic family communication is a communication that exists in a family based on Islamic principles and values derived from Al-Quran and Assunnah which aims to provide tranquility, affection, openness and honesty in the family that closely related to the mission of Islam as rahmatan lil'alam.

Bullying is the use of power or power to harm a person or group, so that the victim feels pressured, traumatized and helpless and the incident repeats itself. Bullying tends to occur in children who seem weak, different from others, powerless to defend themselves, do not have many friends. Form of bullying consists of: 1. physically that is in the form of intentional push, punching, slapping, lure or forcibly demanding goods that are not hers (common to boys); 2. verbally in the form of cursing, mocking, calling names, gossiping (more on girls), 3. psychologically in the form of intimidating, shrinking, ignoring and discriminating, even more sophisticated by sending ridicule via SMS or MMS in mobile phones or even via email.³⁸

Communication attribution theory is a theory that explains a process whereby the process concludes the motives, intentions, and characteristics of others by looking at its apparent behavior (Baron and Byrne, 1979: 56). According to Myers (1996), the tendency to attribute is caused by the human tendency to explain everything, including what lies

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<https://www.facebook.com/notes/koran-fesbuk/bahaya-dampak-bullying/408700614531/>

beyond the behavior of others. Attribution theory assumes that humans are the active interpreters of events occurring in their social environment, so they try to determine why a person does what they do. Internal (thinking) and external (speaking) processes in interpreting and understanding what is the cause of our own and others' behavior.

Attribution theory begins with the idea that individuals try to understand their own behavior and others by observing how each individual behaves. Attribution theory then deals with the way we infer what causes these behaviors, our behavior and the behavior of others.³⁹

Freitz Heider, the originator of the theory of attribution conveys the basic idea that one seeks to discover whether an observed behavior is caused by situational features (influenced by the environment), personal influences (personal influence), ability (ability to do something) effort (attempting to do something), desire (wanting to do) sentiments, possessions (conformity), obligations (feelings of doing something), and being allowed to do something (Littlejohn, 1996: 135).

This research outline wants to answer "**How is the implementation step of communication attribution in Islami family as effort of protection from problem of bullying in child?**"

Method

The paradigm of this research is postpositivis with qualitative approach, based on the consideration of research objectives (exploration description) and also because researchers want to know in detail about the Islamic family communication in overcoming social problems of violence in children that is bullying.

The method used in this research is case study with literature (document). The research method used in this case is an intrinsic case study on the grounds that the study was conducted to fully understand the case of applying the attribution of communication in the Islamic family as an attempt to protect against the problem of bullying in children without having to be intended to produce concepts / theory or without efforts to generalize (Poerwandari, 2001: 65).

Primary data were collected by limited interviews with Islamic education figures while the secondary data were derived from literature, or publications etc. that were able

³⁹ <https://pakarkomunikasi.com/teori-atribusi>

to support the validity of the primary data both through the original literature and online. Data analysis is done by interpretation through giving meaning based on the result of discussion which presented in narrative form prepared descriptively.

Results and Discussion

The case of child abuse is quite apprehensive nowadays. Data from the Director of the Foundation of Education and Empowerment Center for Women and Children (PUPA) Bengkulu Susi Handayani stated that from the experience of mentoring in 8 schools, 1 community of children in the village of Pondok Besi and the children faced with the law in LPKA Malabero Kota Bengkulu, PUPA Foundation still find many problems that occur in children. Among them Bullying, Sexual Harassment, KDP (Violence in Courts), Trafficking Mode in Social Media, Cyber Bullying.⁴⁰

The child-friendly environment is not currently created. Because in the environment, children are often threatened in the development process that does not berperpektif best interests of children. For example, there is not enough play space, children smoke adult smoke every time, are polluted and threatened by sexual predators, child traffickers and children in exploitation for the interests of politics and the interests of adults. Responding to this fact, families who have good and healthy communication is instrumental in protecting children from exposure to violence from outside the family environment, especially related to bullying.

Communication is very influential on the continuation of human life, whether human as servants, members of society, family members and humans as a universal unity. All human life can not be separated from communication and communication is also very influential on the quality of dealing with others. The success of family communication can be achieved from the application of religious values that many teach goodness and affection in interacting.

In Islam communication must be based on love and affection. It has been exemplified by the Most Merciful God in the Qur'an. Therefore we will find that every chapter in the Qur'an always begins with Bismillahi Rahmaani Rahiim (In the name of Allah the Most Merciful More the Merciful).

⁴⁰ <http://pedomanbengkulu.com/2017/07/lingkungan-ramah-anak-belum-tercipta/>

Communication in Islam is closely related to the mission of Islam as rahmatan lil'alamin. That mission encouraged the Prophet to convey da'wah with affection. Allah says, "And we sent not you, but to be mercy to the worlds." (Surah 21 verse 207). One of the keys to the establishment of a sakinah family is communication, so the husband and wife can not create a sakinah family without communication. Without sustainability communication sakinah family difficult to maintain, because they will only live married life in an atmosphere of ketertutupan, solitude, bad prejudices, misunderstandings, may even be mutually hostile.

The concept of Islam in creating a harmonious family will help a lot in protecting and tackling children against bullying. It was revealed that many children are insensitive to symptoms and cases of bullying. Children sometimes do not realize that they have entered a circle of abuse. Harassment is generally prevalent in the scope of children's schools with cases of interactions among peers or one school.

Bullying is usually associated with the various deficiencies in the child. There is a child who is physically, his behavior and his intelligence is somewhat different from that of most other friends so as to be seen by his friend and to be mockery. This is disclosed if it continues often it will make a child who experienced bullying victims become embarrassed, depressed and reduced confidence. Even at heavier levels the child may be unwilling to interact, withdraw and not interested in school.

Based on the acknowledgment of some parents obtained information that children in the age range of 10-12 years generally tend to be more closed in expressing the problem itself compared with children aged 6-9 years. But this can not be a generalization because the child's self-disclosure depends on their habit of communicating in the nuclear family especially with their parents. Children who are accustomed to tell about their daily lives will be more quickly detected if they experience bullying compared with less-accustomed children to open up and tell their parents about their daily lives. In this case the role of parents is very important to train and stimulate the desire to communicate children related to their daily conditions.

Also disclosed that parents should also be sensitive to the daily condition of children. The consequences of this bullying can disrupt the social and emotional development of children ranging from mild, moderate to serious and able to result in death. Children who are often bullying are usually characterized by several conditions such as: tend to be more moody at home, lack of enthusiasm in activity, and tempamen

(tantrum), decreased learning achievement, school phobia, anxiety, insomnia, eating disorders, isolation, self, sensitive, depressed to suicidal desires.

Bullying can involve the victim or perpetrator of a boy or girl, bullying can also be done by an adult, such as teacher / principal, tutoring teacher, neighbors, uncles, aunts, even parents themselves, usually in the non- there are people who see / supervise / teacher eg before the lesson begins / break / home school in canteen, in the toilet, on a lonely street, in the empty house.

Bullying is often considered a mere "idle" activity and will have no significant impact. Even to hear the desire to commit suicide on the child was much addressed as things that are not taken seriously.

These symptoms must be detected early by parents to the child as an effort to protect and overcome the problem of bullying that will be bad in the future. The attribution of communication relating to the ways in which people infer the causes of behavior on the basis of three basic assumptions is first, people try to determine the cause of behavior; second, people share the causes systematically; the third is the linked cause has an impact on the feelings and behaviors that view it resulting in some form of implementation (implementation) that can be done by parents as a form of application of attribution of communication in Islamic family as follows:

1. Always observe and recognize the behavior of our children everyday.
2. Be a good listener who understands and understands the child's feelings. In communicating, Islam is very stressed to start communication with a pleasant call even if the message conveyed in the communication is a warning and warning. Initiating communication by providing an understanding of the message by opening the dialog and being patient with a message from its source should take precedence.
3. Not being emotional. If the communication does not contain emotional elements then the communication can be delivered with a regular word so avoid the errors in communication and can be delivered clearly, correctly, and regularly. Allah says, "It is because of the mercy of Allah that ye are gentle with them. If you were to be tough again, they would have distanced themselves from your surroundings. Therefore forgive them. Please ask forgiveness for them. And consult them in that matter. Then when you have made up your mind, then put your trust in Allah. Allah loves those who put His trust in Him "(Surah Ali Imron 159).

4. Teach children to talk and be open to adults at school, eg teachers, homeroom teachers, BP teachers, principals. Everything starts from home with always open communication, healthy & positive and full of love for children.
5. Encourage the child to remain in the group, especially in an unattended teacher's time.
6. Teach to stop the chest. Not very recommended to fight back on the offender. But simply say: "Stop, I do not like your treatment" and then leave the perpetrator behind. Parents need to teach children to open their hearts as wide as possible in communicating in order to be staggered, leading to talks sourced from a clean heart and true science. In addition it will bring out the forgiving soul and pray to Allah (QS.3: 159).
7. Train the child how to behave (anticipated coping behavior) if the event recurs.
8. Teach children to be assertive on many things.
9. Advise the child to empathize with the perpetrator (because of the possibility that the perpetrator is also a victim of bullying as well).
10. Make sure that "The child feels comfortable to be himself". Train a believer self.
11. Seeking professional advice to solve the problem if considered serious enough problem.
12. In the event of fatal violations such as the disability or life-threatening of a child, the parent may proceed to report the incident to the School Party as well as to the Authority.

The principle of communication of the Islamic family based on the Qur'anic values must contain: 1. Qaulan Tsaqila (influential communication) by showing that every communication that the parents convey to the child should be prepared in earnest so as to give influence on the side we are talking to; 2. Qaulan Sadida (firm communication) ie communication is not full of doubt, uncertainty and non-confidence; 3. Qaulan Balighoh (meaningful communication) so that it can lead parents to be able to convey every thought, feeling and advice by using the choice of words, style, meaningful to the child so as to make an impression on the child; 4. Qaulan Layyina (softly communication) so that children feel comfortable talking with their parents; 5. Qaulan Ma'rufa (a communication full of goodness values) that makes children and parents say honest and good words to produce mutually agreed solutions.

Conclusions and recommendations

In conclusion, there are several steps to apply communication attribution to the Islamic family to protect children against bullying behavior that must be in line with the five principles of communication based on Quran guidance: 1. Qaulan Tsaqila (influential communication); 2. Qaulan Sadida (strict communication); 3. Qaulan Balighoh (meaningful communication); 4. Qaulan Layyina (softly communication) 5. Qaulan Ma'rufa (communication full of good values). The steps that are most difficult to apply are to regulate emotional and parental tolerance of a parent against a child who has symptoms of a victim or bully. There are still many parents who admit tend to be emotional if they see symptoms that are not good for their children.

The theoretical suggestion should be that the perspective of communication attribution theory can be studied more specifically for the relation of social conflict management to children with special needs, children who are victims of parental divorce, and children with polygamous parents. Practically the advice that can be given is to encourage special parenting classes that address violence against children in the school / child education.

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ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF INDONESIAN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION ARTICLES ODD SEMESTER GRADUATE STUDENTS 2015-2016

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the analyst is the use of language I ndonesia part of the research and discussion articles semester graduate student from 2015 to 2016. This research uses descriptive research method. Data and sources of data in this research is a form of speech writer in the document text aragraf em p late, wording, word formation and word choice, spelling usage, while the source of the data in the form of 14 articles pe nelitian graduate students. The results of the analysis of the use of Indonesian part of the research and discussion is the most widely used ad ne spelling usage. The use of Indonesian form ra pema grafan are widely used, namely 201 paragraph, which is not appropriate to use as much as 67 paragraphs. Each paragraph consists of three sentences or more. The main idea in the main sentence is only one, followed by an explanatory sentence that supports the main idea. Complete sentence structure and appropriate to the context of the sentence. While the wording is quite commonly found in parts of the research and graduate student articles pembahasaan odd seme ster 2015-2016, ie 260 sentences, 97 sentences of less widely used. Establishment of the right word p aling widely used, namely 204 in the formation of words, less is used as many as 46 in the choice of words (diction). The use of spelling in the article semester graduate student 2015-2016 p aling widely used are 473 on the writing of punctuation, a lot of mistakes 323 at p enulisan punctuation.

Keywords: *Analysis, The use of Bahasa Indonesia, articles of graduate students of the odd semester 2015-2016*

Introduction

Indonesia his language as the language of instruction in Nusantara have been used in various aspects of life. For some people r BESA archipelago, a language I ndonesia a second language (B2). Generally penguasaan language should go through a formal learning process. I ndonesia language is a communication tool that is very important in the utilization and development of science and Tech ologi. By mastering the language I ndonesia good and true, the expected generation of people I ndonesia able to develop and manage science and technology as well as arts and culture. Especially in the use of language in a scientific article.

Writing articles requires special skills that must be learned and trained by the authors. Scientific articles are a form of communication among academics, to convey innovations and find research results. This is important as a basis for developing fact-based. Therefore, the writing should be the responsibility of academia and in each discipline according to Afiyanti et al (2015: 4).

The author studied in the form of articles odd semester students 2015-2016 consisting of 14 articles, the article should be analyzed critically in the use of Indonesian language. In the article is very varied there are articles on literature, language and education. One of the important parts in the student article is the part of the research and discussion that conveys the results of their research and the discussion of the research results.

Bagian results and discussion is the most important part in scientific articles as part of a scientific text is a part that should be read by the reader as research methodology. According to Belcher (in Safnil, 2014: 162) of AJP also greatly determines the quality of AJP itself and whether the article is acceptable for publication in a journal or not and therefore, the author should write it carefully in accordance with the appropriate structure in writing the results of research and discussion. This section of the researcher delivers the data accurately and discusses or analyzes the data clearly.

Writing scientific artikel, especially the results and discussion. This section will discuss one of the most important and the most difficult part of the thesis, writing the part that presents and analyzes the data. According to Braunstein (in Leo, 2013: 89). The things that need to be ascertained by the authors in the results of research and discussion are among others 1) showing the conditions in the field, place, or object of research that is actually in accordance with the concept or theory referred to and not just making or telling stories outside the data obtained, 2) focusing on the findings or data obtained, 3) presenting data clearly based on facts in accordance with the instruments used, and 4) demonstrating the expertise and accuracy of the author.

The results of research and discussion need to be analyzed using Indonesian language. In the use of language there are four aspects to note. The results of this study and discussion on the use of logging, wording, word formation and diction, and the use of words more effectively. So the author's message to the reader can be understood and more effectively the intention contained.

Research on the use of the language already pernah done by Yeti Suprihanita (2015) graduate student, University of Bengkulu with Title *Use of Language in the Daily News South Rdar Period March 2014*. This study only examines the use of Language On Top News Daily South Kadar Maren period in 2014 that the use of language in the form of: (1) spelling use includes the use of capital letters, punctuation, lack of letters and prefacing writing in, (2) the use of the term / words include foreign language vocabulary, and

vocabulary language, and (3) the use of simple / effective sentences which includes an unadjusted sentence and austerity by avoiding synonymy in a redundant sentence. After analyzed the author is willing to try to analyze the results of research and pembahasan. Because the results of research and pembahasan it needs to use the language in writing.

Research conducted by Awalin et al, (2013: 3) Degree program students Negeri Malang University in the form of articles, entitled *Quality Abstract Use of Indonesian in Indonesian Literature Department of Student Thesis, State University of Malang Year 2008-2012*. This study examines and describes the quality penggunaan Student thesis abstract language in Indonesian Literature Department State University of Malang Year 2008-2012. The results of this study describes the composition, wording, word formation and word selection, use of spelling. First prepare the paragraph just the most widely used than drafting the paragraph is less precise and penyusunan paragraph is not appropriate aspects of pamaragrafan can be seen from the idea or theme of a single, cohesive and coherent (no sentence hiatus), and isisnya complete, whether it be an example, as well as the reason. Both aspects of the wording is proper preparation and arranging sentences with no proper sentence seen from a single idea, a complete sentence structure, phrases used effectively etc. The three word formations and the selection of less precise words are used more than the exact formation of words can be seen from the additions according to the context of the choice of words according to the situation, not ambiguous. The four improper usage of spelling is most widely used rather than spelling correctly, judging by the use of spellings adapted to Improved Spelling (letter writing, word writing, punctuation use and the writing of absorption elements). Therefore, from these four aspects can be used to write the results and discussion section in the student article. Furthermore, know the use of Indonesian language research and discussion results.

Further research conducted by Erna (2006) in the form of a thesis entitled "*Use of Language Indonesia nature banners Yang Ter d can d i the municipal Bengkulu*" This study analyzed the use of language and banners contained in the municipal bengkulu. In the results of this research and discussion there is the use of Indonesian in the form of diction or choice of words, acronyms, emphasis and variation of sentences, punctuation. Therefore the author after reading and critiquing the above thesis only a little use of the language used. So the author tries to examine the use of the Indonesian language is done on the article graduate students the results of research and pembahasan.

Based on preliminary observations dated December 23, 2016 at 10:00 am and interviews with faculty who teach in the class in the graduate program an Indonesian educators in FKIP UNIB, obtained information that the students have already made part of the results and discussion, and some have not. Both quantitatively and qualitatively from 6 article that begins there are two articles that s already qualified and four articles that have not qualified, so it can be presented that 20% already and 80% were not. When one interviews the 3rd semester students who participated in Prof.'s research. Safnil constraints faced by lack of reference, lack of regular attendance of lecturers, and conditions that may not be as stable.

The use of Indonesian research had been done already by Yeti Suprihanita (2015) in his thesis entitled *Use of Language On Radar South Main News perode Marett, 2014*. The study focuses on the use of language, Daily headline news radar south during the period of March 2014. In addition, Ni'matul Awal, Sunaryo HS, and Dwi Saksomo in the form of articles, entitled *Quality Abstract Use of Indonesian in Indonesian Literature Department of Student Thesis, State University of Malang Year 2008-2012*.

In general, this study aims to determine the four aspects of the use of Indonesian in section results of research and discussion students p ascasarjana article semester 2015 -2016 are pamaragrafan, pengalimatan, formation words and choice of words, and the use of misspelling n.

Method

This research is done by using qualitative approach. The use of qualitative research is due to the inductive nature of this study, namely the development of concepts based on data that has been obtained. A qualitative approach is descriptive research is the means used to describe a systematic, factual, accurate information on the situations / events, facts and phenomena occurring at the present time when research is being carried out (Susetyo, 2015: 11). Meanwhile, according to Fatimah (2006: 9) descriptive research is a research that aims to create descriptive, meaning create a picture, painting systematically, factually and accurately about the data, and the relationship of phenomena studied.

This research seeks to illustrate what is found through the analysis of the results of research and discussion written by odd semester students 2015-2016. The phenomenon seen from each series of contents of the results of research and pembahasan into a petrifying analysis searching for answers from the focus of this study. The results

published by the authors are described descriptively qualitatively. The possible findings of the answers of the analyzes performed may change according to the existing theoretical studies. The results of research is largely determined by the object of the researcher to describe and interpret all the data found to draw generalizations from the object of research. In writing the article section of research and discussion that can be assisted through the theory that support in every phenomenon that contained every student's symptoms faced.

Result And Discussion

1. Research result

In this chapter, described the results of research on the use of Indonesian in part the result of research and graduate student articles pembahasan semester 2015-2016. Furthermore, in the use of language Indonesia there are four aspects in part the results of research and articles pembahasan students, namely pamaragrafan, pengalimatan, formation word and word selection, and use of spelling. Based on the results of the 14 articles Indonesian students in the use of Indonesian contained in the results and discussion sections include: The use of Indonesian in part the result of research and discussion on student articles pascasarjanana pamaragrafan semester 2015-2016, pengalimatan, formation word and word selection, and use of spelling.

The use of Indonesian in Section Results and Discussion In Odd Semester Graduate Student Pages 2015-2016. In addition to analyzing the stages in the results of research and discussion, this study also examines the use of Indonesian language. The results of the study of language use in the results of research and discussion on postgraduate articles in the odd semester 2015-2016 there are four aspects are pamaragrafan, wording, word formation and word choice, and the use of spelling.

a. Logging

The paragraph is an alenia, a unit of thought or feeling in a group or set of interrelated sentences and develops one idea. Based on the description of the preparation of good paragraph includes unity, coherence, completeness / ketuntasn, keruntutan, and consistency. So that can be described The analysis of research results and discussion of post-graduate student article 2015-2016 on the aspect of pamaragrafan can be seen from the idea or theme single, cohesive and coherent (no sentence is humpang), and the complete isisnya, both artists explanation, for example, as well as reasons.

Example 1:

"Andrea Hirata's novel entitled *Father*. Tells about the social problems arising from the enclosed life of poverty. The struggle of someone who does not give up in overcoming life's difficulties. Someone who tries to get his love, and someone who enjoys his role as a psychological father of a child ". (Articles Anjar Dwi Astuti, 2016)

Example 2:

"Based on the analysis the researchers did terhadap 40 Indonesian language research journal articles in the field of science and technology data showed that the dominant sentence patterns used in these journals are active than passive voice sentences. The active sentence is usually used to state that the subject is doing the activity. Passive sentences indicate that the result or information is more important than the subject. This means that Indonesian writers are more concerned with the subject as compared to its object. "(Article Musarofah, 2016)

Example 3

"Teaching is a subset of education, or teaching in schools entering in the context of educational space. Teaching activities mean educational activities, but not vice versa. Achievement of teaching is in the context of achieving educational goals. Likewise, the teaching genius by itself is in the bond of the situation and the purpose of education. Interaction of education is / are related by the situation and called educational purposes teaching educational interaction. "(Article Shari Zhulhermi, 2016)

Text example paragraph 1, In the above example, the main idea is supported by an explanation of mind, either with an explanation of the novel Andrea Hirata called *Dad*. In paragraph that there is a single idea or theme of the novel Andrea Hirata called *Dad*. Then explained by sipeneliti by telling about social problems arising from existence of life covered by poverty. Melee someone who does not know surrender in overcoming the difficulties of life. Someone who tries to get his love, and someone who enjoys his role as a psychological father of a child ". Therefore, in the above paragraphs are single idea or theme, cohesive and coherent (no sentence hiatus), and isisnya complete, both artists explanations, examples, and reasons.

Based on the example 2 above, there is a paragraph taken one article entitled "Analysis of the features of Linguistics in Citations In Section Introduction Journal Articles Research Speak Indonesia Field of Science and Technology" that we know paragraphs are both needed an idea or theme of a single, cohesive and coherent (no

sentence is out), and its complete contents, both an explanatory artist, an example, and a reason. That single idea in the paragraph is at the end of the paragraph. The author explains there are 40 articles that further analysis of the most dominant active sentence that pull in the conclusion that Indonesian writers are more concerned with the subject from the object. Then the contents in the paragraph is complete in the form of explanation and accompanied by reason.

Example 3 paragraphs in the article above, paragraph because it contains a single idea or theme, cohesive and coherent (no sentence hiatus), and its contents are complete, both artists explanations, examples, and reasons. That in that sentence Awalanya core contained in the 'Teaching is a source of education, or teaching in schools included in the context of educational space' then there is a coherent and clear explanation. His cohesion and coherence are related to one sentence with another so that it becomes one cohesion. Then the author also explains with examples and reasons that are still related to the main idea.

Example 4:

"The purpose of communicative or next dominant citation function is the function 2 (defining key terms) with 20 functions, with the percentage as much as 6.99%. In the second function is used to define the key terms in the introduction AJP. Through this second function the reader know what the keywords in the study. "(Article Refni, 2016)

Example 5:

"Based on observations, the overall activity of the students included in the classification of" enough "with an average of 60, 71. Of the 30 students, 3 students scored with a range of 81-100 included in the "excellent" classification, 9 students scored 76-80, included in the "good" classification, 16 students scored with a range of 41-60 with classification "Enough", and only 2 students scored with a range of 21-40, included in the "less" classification. T erdapat 1 students (3.3%) were scored with the classification of "very good", 11 students (36.7%) scored with the classification "good", 16 students (53.3%) scored with the classification "sufficient ", And, only 2 students (6.7%) scored" under "classification. (Article Sri Hartati, 2016)

Contoh paragraf 4 is a paragraph that does not have a main idea sentence. In the above example, in the same sentence all are equal between one sentence with other sentences. The above sentences are all important and have an equally important role that continues to have no sentence of the main idea. That we know it's good paragraph should

follow the guidelines in the form of an idea or theme contains a single, cohesive and coherent (no sentence hiatus), and its contents are complete, both artists explanations, examples, and reasons.

The above paragraph is inappropriate because it does not contain a single idea or theme. Then the sentence used is also less cohesive and coherent. In the first paragraph in the first sentence directly explain the function of the next citation of the second sentence describes the second function and so on. The author should explain the problem in the new citation explaining which part should be quoted.

Text example less precise paragraph 5 paragra p Karana is the only contents present a problem or an event that is based on the research study. In the above example, the researchers explain berdasarkan overall research activity of students included in the classification of "enough" with an average of 60, 71. Of the 30 students, 3 students scored with a range of 81-100 included in the "excellent" classification, 9 students scored 76-80, included in the "good" classification, 16 students scored with a range of 41-60 with classification "Enough", and only 2 students scored with a range of 21-40, included in the "less" classification. The researcher explains the overall value of students from very good to less value. The paragraphs are only explanations of no major gagsan or single idea. Only examples and reasons for obtaining an assessment.

Example 6:

"Thus, in the division of the chapter, the author divides into the cities or countries, plus the other three; two at the beginning before the story of Vienna and one in the epilogue "(Artikel Sari Wahyuni, 2016)

Example 7:

"In addition to analyzing the type of citations and citations to journal articles function Indonesian language, this research also analyzes the linguistic features AJP preliminary literature review in the Indonesian language in the field of science and technology. Analysis of linguistic features is done by identifying the use of active sentences and passive sentences in quotations ". (Musarofah Articles, 2016)

Example 8:

"A lot of educational values that we can take from this novel .. Can be useful chat with people in our environment, we can also get from our reading. Some people think that reading literature is a waste of time to fantasize and read fantasy. However, some others may find the benefits of the work it reads. "(Artikel Asri Dyarti, 2016)

Text of paragraph 6 above example, a paragraph that there was only a little describes a situation or event. The paragraph is no single idea then there is no meaning so less effective. Then cohesive and coherent between sentences there is no lack of adding sentence in the paragraph. Penyusunan good paragraph includes unity, coherence, completeness / completeness, keruntutan, and consistency.

Text example 7 improper paraggaf because it does assure the reader so that the reader receives an idea anyway writer. In the above example, the researchers revealed argument about analyzing the type of citations and citations to journal articles function Indonesian language, this research also analyzes the linguistic features AJP preliminary literature review in the Indonesian language in the field of science and technology. Analysis of linguistic features is done by identifying the use of active sentences and passive sentences in quotations. with clear authors argue about the type of citation that used in the research. explained above that Penyusunan good paragraph includes unity, coherence, completeness / completeness, keruntutan, and consistency.

Text example paragraph 8 contents in persuading or influencing the reader does not follow an opinion or idea anyway writer. In the above example, the researchers only explain the content of the novel and communicating the values contained in the kehidupankita as advice, reminders and motivation for a better life. In this novel the author also invites to read the literary works that can be taken advantage of the literature he read. But in Penyusunan good paragraph is not appropriate because it does not contain unity, coherence, completeness / completeness, keruntutan, and consistency.

b. The wording

The sentence is the smallest unit of a living language stand-alone and ends with final intonation. Effective sentences characterize empirical, precision, and clarity in addition to other features, such as austerity and equity.

As examples of the use of the wording can be seen in the following example:

1. "In the second cycle, explaining that shows the results of the acquisition of a total score of 72, 73, with an average value of 36.36." (Article Izhar, 2016)
2. As a good friend, Lina suggested that Zahrana not report the act to the police because if there is not enough evidence. (Articles Asri Dyarti, 2016)
3. In the State-states, especially Indonesia provides a criticism of other people's work, especially in the writing of research journal articles. (Article Susilawati, 2016)

The example in sentence (1) is said to be sparingly because of the redundant words lacking in word savings. Its presence is not so necessary. Without said the idea to be conveyed is clear, the data can be justified as follows: In cycle II, shows the results of the total acquisition score of 72.73, with an average value of 36.36. Sentence (2) is said to be ineffective because of the redundant word of a person. The sentence can be fixed as a good friend, lina suggested that Zahara not report the act to the police because if not enough evidence. While sentence (3) is said to be ineffective because of the repetition of the word state and redundant words in particular. The sentence can be corrected so that in the State of Indonesia provides a criticism of other people's work, especially in the writing of research journal articles.

Furthermore, the wording of many Indonesian uses also less directness, precision, and clarity of the sentences in the article semester graduate student from 2015 to 2016. Researchers analyzed only this part of the research and discussion course in each stage, when researched many sentences found less directness, precision, and clarity as follows:

4. Will do an analysis of how the analysis of text contained in the works of Tere Liye *Round* novel. So the analysis can be as expected. (Article Maira Erliyani, 2016)
 1. The above quote much visible that the structure of the literary novel by Andrea Hirata's *father* the relation between characters with character. (Articles Anjar Dwi Astuti, 2016)
 2. The calculation results obtained by the average value of 55. Therefore, the results of these calculations is the average value of students. (Article Harkandi, 2016)

Sentence (4) is said to not be straightforward, precise and clarity are also less because of the words that are redundant, namely the word analysis has been repeated every word. Just one word is clear the purpose of the author. Such data can be justified as follows: to be analyzed as to how the text contained in the novel *return* Tere Liye work as expected. While the sentence (5) is said to be efficient because the words are not straightforward, precise and clarity is less because their words are redundant data can be justified that quote above shows the structure of the literary novel *Father* Andrea Hirata the relation between figures with figures. Next sentence (6) there is a redundant word as well so it is not effective. The sentence can be diperbaiki as follows: The result of the calculation, the average value of 55.

c. Word Formation and Word Options

Word formation is the basic word which is then affixed with afik (imbuhan) so it has a different meaning. In forming our words haarus attention to basic words and affixes to be used in Indonesian, especially in parts of the research and wording.

The choice of a word or diction is to use the word precisely which means using words as meaning attained. So the selection of words in accordance with the variety of languages required. The formation of words and choice of words is closely related and mutually related to each other. When we make the article in the research section and discussion it needs word formation and word choice (diction) required for postgraduate students of odd semester 2015-2016.

Based on t abel 4 above, as for the use of the word and the right word choice can be seen in the following example:

1. Ability to write report of biology practicum activity of grade XI student of SMA Muhammadiyah Pagar Alam. (Article Harkandi, 2016)
2. Zahrana's father who suffered from heart disease is getting sad and worried about not being able to keep grandchildren from Zahrana. (Artikel Asri Dyarti, 2016)
3. Indonesia in citing the author is more concerned / prioritize the information content of the author's name. (Musarofah Articles, 2016)

Wherever the word, write, writer, concerned, prioritize, author and suffered a neologism used by the author to show communicative unit at a certain stage. The formation of other words is also found as' including, 'used', 'done', 'seen', 'used', 'encountered', 'intended', 'visible', 'intended', 'indicated', 'made'. In affix (afik) are prefix, suffix, insertion, beginning and end followed by certain basic word.

Further word choice (diction) consisting of Synonyms, Common word-specific word, Words of the word, Sustainability of word choice, Glossary, popular and scientific word, slang and Idiom. One example is as follows:

4. "Safnil (2014: 41) says that the title is very important in a research journal article (AJP) because through the title of the author will capture the reader's attention." (Article June Saputra, 2016)

The word says bersinonim suggests that in the article in the results of research and pembahasan there is the opinion of someone who says about important things in an article. Because through the author will da catch the attention of the reader.

d. Use of Spelling

In the use of Indonesian language contained in the results of research and pembahasan one aspect of the use of spelling. In the use of spellings that must be taken care of Writing words, Writing Capital and Italic Letters, Punctuation Writing, and Writing of Absorption. After the author examines the use of spelling in the results section of research and discussion as follows:

The results of research and discussion in the use of the dominant spelling is the writing of punctuation. Because when diteliti throughout almost every sentence there are punctuation marks of intu use of punctuation is very important, especially in writing articles of scientific papers to publish by the community.

Example1: Wordwriting

"Wherever through the authors' exposition of the history of Islamic glory and its contribution, the two authors intend to change the reader's frame that Islam once lived peacefully and triumphantly on European soil that we know that Europe is a secular state" (Artikel Sari Wahyuni, 2016)

Example 2: Writing Capital and Italic Letters

"To classify *vocabulary, sentence structure* are connected to one another through a series of discourse in a context that aims to find an ideology behind the discourse constructed in it". (Article Marliya Erliyani, 2016)

Example 3: Punctuation

"Safnil (2014: 41) says that the title is very important in a research journal article (AJP) (*Research Articles*) because through the title authors will be able to capture the attention of readers." (Article June Syaputra, 2016)

The example of writing punctuation that is in the article in the use of Indonesian language research and discussion results. The sample text above, one of the punctuation marks that I found later in each stage was very often the researchers found. The punctuation mark itself is a punctuation mark used to mark a text like a dot, a comma, a colon, parentheses, dashes etc. Furthermore, according to Lisnawati (2016: 50-62) each punctuation has its own function.

2. Discussion

P Indonesian use of every aspect of logging, wording, word formation and word choice, use of Spelling. Language usage Indonesia consists of four aspects: logging, wording, word formation and word choice, use of spelling. After explaining the four aspects here the researcher describes the quality of use Indonesian in every aspect.

a. Use of the Mapping in the Section of Research and Language Results of the Odd Graduate Student of the Odd Semester 2015-2016.

The first findings of this study are the use of the logarithms used in the research and discussion section of postgraduate articles of the odd semester 2015-2016 include Exact, incorrect, and incorrect. Against these findings the following discussion is put forward. Correct paragraph arrangements are most commonly found in the research and discussion sections, which are 201 paragraphs. Each paragraph consists of three sentences or more. The main idea in the main sentence is only one, followed by an explanatory sentence that supports the main idea. The structure of the sentence is complete and fits the context of the sentence. Completeness and conformity is influenced by factors of knowledge and experience of students in preparing a good paragraph. Both factors are obtained through the guidance process during the writing of research and discussion sections, references read, and peer discussions.

Correct paragraph arrangements consist of sentences that describe relationships to support one idea and must be considered by graduate students. This is in line with the statements of Acts, Arsjad, and Ridwan (1988: 144) that in the paragraph contained a unit of thought supported by all sentences in the paragraph, ranging from sentence to sentence, main sentence, explanatory sentence, to closing sentence. Inadequate logging is quite common in the results of research and discussion of postgraduate semester students in odd semester 2015-2016. The inaccuracy of the paragraph is caused by an intercostal unity. The unity is caused because although there is one main sentence, but the explanatory sentence deviates. of the main idea. The deviation of the main idea is influenced by inappropriate word selection. In addition, there are sentences that are not yet structurally complete because they have no subject. There is also a paragraph which contains three main ideas, but the order of sentences in the paragraph is coherent and logical.

The findings of this study prove that in preparing paragraphs of the results of research and article pembahasan, unity of ideas in the form of underlying ideas less attention by students. This finding is in accordance with the statement expressed by Keraf

(2001: 62-67) that paragraph is a unity of thoughts compiled in the form of sentences to form a whole idea. As with the sentence, a paragraph also must meet certain conditions, ie unity, coherence, and paragraph development. The number of parts of the research results and the discussion of the article with the quality of the improper interpretation amounted to 113 paragraphs.

The findings of the quality of paragraphs in the results and research sections are at least categorized as under-utilized. The paragraph has more than one main idea. The explanatory or supporting sentences are distorted and do not support the main idea. The arrangement of antarkalimat is illogical and not coherent. There is also a paragraph which consists of only one long sentence. Selection of modalities as interconnection terms does not fit the context of a sentence.

The findings of this study prove that in compiling paragraphs in the results of research and discussion in the article, the purpose of the explanatory sentence is ignored and lack of vocabulary mastery. Each paragraph is called complete when each paragraph consists of one idea contained in the main sentence and supported by the explanatory ideas contained in the explanatory sentence. The idea in the explanatory sentence can be an example, a reason, and an illustration. The Widjono (2007: 98) states that the use of word choice is influenced by the ability to use the language actively. Number of articles with the quality of the improper submission of 67 paragraphs.

b. P Engraving in the Section of Research Results and Conversation of Student Articles Graduate of Odd Semester 2015-2016.

The findings of these two studies are the use of the wording used in the research and discussion section of postgraduate articles of the odd semester 2015-2016 include proper use, improper use and improper use. Against these findings the following discussion is put forward. the appropriate use of the wording is found in the research and discussion section of postgraduate articles of the odd semester 2015-2016, which is 260 sentences. Sentences that have been prepared effectively. Each sentence contains a single idea. Therefore, the understanding between the author and the reader is the same.

The findings of this study prove that in composing sentences, the effectiveness of sentences affects the understanding of the reader or listener. Suryaman (1998: 176) also states that the standard sentences arranged *lugasnya* so that the contents or intentions submitted by the author or speaker can be appropriately captured by the recipient.

Straightforward expression means no convoluted, no use of word or word formation, and does not give rise to double meaning

The findings of the quality of the wording in the abstracts of the results of the research and the discussion of postgraduate students of the odd semester of 2015-2016 are most categorized as inappropriate. The preparation of sentences is less effective. Ineffectiveness occurs because there are errors in using the connector and modalities, but the complete sentence structure. Some complete sentences become ineffective because they are too long. The idea of a sentence becomes more than one. There are also unfinished or incomplete sentences of the structure so that the meaning of the sentence is ambiguous. Consistency of writing numbers or numbers less attention is less precise as many as 170 sentences.

The findings of this study prove that in compiling the sentence in the research and discussion, the self-editing before consultation is rare. This is in accordance with Soedjito and Saryono's statement (2011: 149) that effective expressions can express the ideas of the wearer and can be understood appropriately according to their characteristics, which are complete, logical, harmonious, unified, thrifty, vary. The number of parts of the research results and pembahasan articles with the quality of pengimimatan not exactly that as many as 97 sentences.

c. The Use of Word Formation and Word Selection (Dictionary) in the Section of Research Result and Literature of Odd Graduate Student Articles of Odd Semester 2015-2016.

The third findings of this research is the use of word formation and word selection used in the research results and the discussion of postgraduate students of the odd semester of 2015-2016 include proper use, less appropriate to use and not properly used. Against these findings the following discussion is put forward. The proper use of word formation is most widely used, ie 204 in word formation and word choice. Affective system of affixes, confixes, suffixes in the context of a sentence. Selection words also match the usage situation. In addition, each word is carefully selected so that no word is redundant.

The findings of this study prove that in the formation of words and choice of words in the results of research and discussion of postgraduate students of the odd semester of 2015-2016, the accuracy and conformity with the context of the sentence is noticed. This is in accordance with the statement of Chaer (2003: 169) also states that every basic form of

the word should be formed into a grammatical word, either through affixation process, reduplication process, or plural process to be used in certain sentences or less appropriate utterances used 102 Word formation and word choice.

The use of word selection is mostly categorized as less used. Postgraduate students use an inappropriate synonym to repeat certain words. As a result, the sentence becomes ineffective. The choice of language unit or preposition word is too widely used in the sentence so that the purpose of the sentence becomes unclear. Unclear happened due to inaccurate selection of words. In addition, there are still a few error formatting words and inappropriate choice of words. The choice of words used is ambiguous and less appropriate to the research context. The choice of words should be commonly used and harmonious. The number of parts of the research results and the discussion with the quality of word selection is not exactly used as much as 46 on word selection (diction).

d. Use of Spelling in Section Results of Research and Literature Articles Postgraduate Students of Odd Semester 2015-2016.

The fourth finding of this research is the use of spelling used in the use of spelling in the results of research and discussion of postgraduate semester students odd semester 2015-2016. Covering precisely used, less precise to use and not properly used. Against these findings the following discussion is put forward. A postgraduate student of the odd semester 2015-2016 is best used in 473 spellings.

Spelling use in word skews with inappropriate hyphens is used. but in writing most punctuation errors, when the edge of the paper is still sufficient. Affixing commas after modality is underestimated. The findings of this study prove that using spelling in the results of research and discussion affect the understanding of the reader. Therefore, knowledge of the use of spelling is required as a guide. The number of articles part research and discussion with the use of spelling at most errors that Sehinggan can be concluded that the use of most spelling is 323 punctuation writing.

3. Limitations of Research

This study does not consider whether there is a factor of using the Indonesian language is used in the results of research and discussion of graduate student articles odd semester 2015-2016, as well as authors of materials used in the form of graduate student articles instead of published research journal articles, the difference or relationship



between the object of study use Indonesian language. Includes the use of un-analyzed Indonesian language such as the use of clauses, special words, special phrases, semicolons, ellipsis marks

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The Relationship of Parenting Styles of Parents and Exploration and Commitment in the Identity Formation of Occupations for Late Adolescents (A Study on the Identity Formation of Late Adolescents in the City and the Village)

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ABSTRACT

Ami Maryami, The Relationship of Parenting Styles of Parents and Exploration and Commitment on the Identity Formation of Occupations for Late Adolescents (A Study on the Identity Formation of Late Adolescents in the City and the Village). The research aims to find out 1) the relation of parenting styles of parents to exploration and commitment in the identity formation of occupations of late adolescents, 2) the different styles of parenting by parents, and 3) exploration and commitment differences on the identity formation of occupations of late adolescents, among those who live in the village and the city. The object of research is high school students who were in the third year (late adolescents) who live in Bandung Regency and the City of Bandung. The sampling technique used was two-cluster sampling, and n = 116 was obtained for late adolescents in the village and 116 for the late adolescents in the city. To examine the hypothesis in order to see whether it has correlation or not, Pearson Correlation was used, while the t-test was used to see whether there were any differences. The research result revealed that there is a correlation between parenting styles of parents and exploration and commitment on identity formation of occupations of late adolescents who live in the village and the city. There is no difference in parenting styles of parents who live in the village and the city, and there is no difference in identity formation of occupations of late adolescents in the village and the city, but there is a difference in commitment in identity formation of occupations of late adolescents among those in the village and the city.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Exploration and Commitment, Identity Formation, Occupations

Introduction

Family is the first and foremost environment for the education of children, where children are guided so that they may be expected to play an active role in various fields in life. The guidance process that parents perform for their children is conducted through the caretaking process reflected in the interactions of parents and children. Good interactions among parents and children may help the development of the children, as families have an important function in creating a conducive situation for children, so that children feel the warmth and affection of their parents.

The lives of adolescents that reside in villages are relatively short, unlike those that live in big cities. Adolescents in villages are prepared by parents to accept the adult responsibility of becoming a member of society. Adolescents in villages, from a young age, begin to be drawn into tasks related to the occupations that they will later on

undertake. Adolescents in villages have been trained from a young age to partake in life in the communities where they reside. This condition becomes the outset for adolescents in villages to take up their occupational roles, for example by becoming involved with adults in everyday activities. The transition of adolescents in villages to execute the roles and responsibilities of adulthood begins from an early age; parents expect their children to work together in the occupation that belongs to their families. The preparation that adolescents undertake in becoming an adult is mostly gained from the experience of performing the same duties as those of adults (**Laurence Steinberg: 1993**).

In urban communities, the interactions that occur in the family environment has become very much different, where children have the audacity to express their thoughts, leading to the development of personal independence (**M. Holil Mansyur, 1991**). Adolescents in the city have a broad opportunity to develop themselves according to the potentials they possess, so that they may freely decide in what direction they will take their lives. This condition is inescapable from the support by other people, in particular the openness of parents toward their children. Parents in cities have the tendency to direct adolescents to be able to explore their lives, so that they may determine what to be prepared for the future.

Grotevant and Cooper (in **Archer, 1994**) have the view that the treatment of children by their parents is realized through interactions that play an important role in the formation of adolescent identities through parenting styles. **Hauser et al. (in Archer, 1994)** classifies parenting style as one of two styles: enabling or constraining. The parenting style of “enabling” is a parenting style that provides an opportunity for children to develop themselves by exploring their lives in an effort to achieve personal autonomy. The parenting style of “constraining” is a parenting style that does not provide an opportunity for children to develop themselves.

In relation to the formation of identities of occupations, family has a very important role, as expressed by **Marcia (1993)**, in that the parenting style of parents is also expected to affect the characteristics of identities; this is possible because there are differences in the way parents convey expectations for their children or because of the process of identification. With the differences between the two parenting styles, the exploration and commitment process of a person can be seen. The “enabling” parenting style will provide contributions toward exploration and commitment, while the “constraining” parenting style will hinder the exploration and commitment process.

This research was conducted at Bandung Regency and the City of Bandung. The City of Bandung represents a city (urban) environment, while Bandung Regency represents a village (rural) environment. These are the problems of the research: 1) Is there a relationship between parenting styles and exploration and commitment in the formation of identity of occupations for late adolescents living in the city and the village? 2) Is there a difference in parenting styles in the formation of identity of occupations between late adolescents living in the city and the village? 3) Is there a difference in the formation of identity between late adolescents living in the city and the village?

Literature Review

In adolescence, there is a meaningful development of intellect, emotion, social relationships, morals, and personality. The intellectual (cognitive) development that occurs among adolescents has reached the stage of formal operations (**Piaget, 1993**) where adolescents can think logically about a variety of abstract ideas. Adolescents are able to solve problems correctly and to show broad insights or perspectives on these problems that they face (**Sigelman and Shaffer, 1995**).

According to **Marcia (in Syamsu Yusuf, 2000)**, self-identity refers to the organization or regulation of ability motivations and beliefs into the image of oneself in a consistent manner, which covers the ability to select and make decisions. If adolescents fail to integrate aspects and choices, or feel unable to choose, they will then experience confusion.

The aspect of exploration contains the components of the amount of knowledge, activities, consideration of alternatives from potential identity elements, and the desire to decide earlier. The aspect of commitment contains the components of the amount of knowledge, activities that are directed to apply the selected element of identity, emotional state, significant identification of other people, projections of the future, and resistance toward turbulence.

The “enabling” parenting style is a form of interaction between parents and children, where the parent creates an internal family situation by providing a sense of safety and a sense of possessing self-actualization, developing warm relationships with the children, acting respectfully, and encouraging children to express their feelings and opinions.

Method

The method used to test the hypothesis in this research is the descriptive method with correlation and difference testing. Correlation testing was conducted to test the relationship between parenting style (X) and exploration (Y1) and commitment (Y2) in the formation of identity of occupations of late adolescents living in the village and the city. Meanwhile, difference testing was used to check for differences between parenting styles of parents living in the village (X1) and in the city (X2), differences of exploration of late adolescents living in the village (Y1.1) and in the city (Y1.2), and differences of commitment of late adolescents living in the village (Y2.1) and in the city (Y2.2).

The population in this research is adolescents limited by the criteria of those receiving formal education at Private or State High Schools (SMU), who were in their third grade between the ages of 18-22 years (late adolescents), residing in Bandung Regency which represents a village environment as well as the City of Bandung which represents a city environment. Based on calculations of the first and second iterations, the same value was obtained, and therefore the number of samples to be taken was $n = 116$ respondents from third grade students of high schools in the City of Bandung, representing the city environment, and 116 respondents from third grade students of high schools in Bandung Regency, representing the village environment.

Results

Research results show that parenting styles have a significant relationship with exploration in the formation of identity of occupations for late adolescents living in the village and the city. The parenting style of parents in the village and the city tends to be “enabling”, meaning that parents provide the opportunity for late adolescents to express their thoughts and perceptions in determining the occupations that they will later undertake.

Research results also show that there is no relationship between parenting styles and the commitment of late adolescents. This has the indication that parents are still dominant in determining the occupations of adolescents in the village, making the adolescents less audacious (having less commitment); as such late adolescents in the village have a greater dependency to parents in determining occupations compared to late adolescents in the city.

In the research results, it is also shown that there is a difference in the commitment of late adolescents in the formation of identity of occupations between those in the village and the city. This is because parents of those living in the city tend to be more democratic and reduce interference into adolescents in determining their occupations.

It is shown by the research results that there is no difference in the parenting styles of those in the village and the city. One of the factors that causes this is the level of education of the parents in the village, which is relatively moderate, and in the city, which tends to be high, so that the resulting patterns of thinking and attitudes influence how the parents conduct interactions with their late adolescents.

It is also shown by the research results that there is no difference in exploration in the formation of identity of occupations between late adolescents living in the village and the city. Activities that are done by late adolescents in both the village and the city provide equal opportunity to uncover information they need to know in relation to the occupation that they would select.

Research results also show a difference in commitment in the formation of identity of occupations between late adolescents living in the village and the city. This difference is affected by the concern of late adolescents in the village in determining occupations (based on an interview with an individual). Another factor that causes this difference in commitment was because adolescents in the village usually do not dare to go against what their parents have decided.

Conclusions And Suggestions

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles of parents and exploration and commitment in the formation of identity of occupations for late adolescents in the village and the city. Results of testing showed that the parenting styles of parents in both the village and the city tends to be "enabling", where parents provide the opportunity for late adolescents to conduct the activity of exploration and establish commitment to the occupation they will select.

A suggestion that can be given to parents is that they are expected to provide the greatest opportunity for their children to know, understand, and uncover what can be known, because it is with this opportunity that children will obtain greater insights of this knowledge, so that later on children can conduct exploration of what their interests are.



Parents should facilitate information regarding occupations, for example how late adolescents can make use of existing opportunities, as well as tips to obtain an occupation, so that late adolescents become more open to understand and get to know in-depth about the working world.

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PELAKSANAAN DAN KEBERKESANAN PROGRAM PENYALAHGUNAAN DADAH DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR DI SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI GABUNGAN KOTA KINABALU, SABAH

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pelaksanaan program penyalahgunaan dadah (SEJADAH) oleh guru-guru dan guru kaunselor memberi kesan kepada pelajar-pelajar di sekolah-sekolah sekitar Gabungan Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Subjek kajian adalah terdiri daripada 150 orang pelajar Tingkatan 1 hingga 5, dan 96 orang guru-guru biasa dan guru kaunselor. Satu set soal selidik yang terbahagi kepada tiga bahagian iaitu bahagian A mengandungi maklumat biografi pelajar, bahagian B mengandungi item tentang kesan program terhadap pelajar dan bahagian C mengandungi item-item tentang pelaksanaan program oleh guru-guru dan pihak sekolah. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis data dan didapati seramai 124 orang pelajar berpendapat program penyalahgunaan dadah (SEJADAH) memberi kesan yang baik kepada mereka. Bagi tahap pelaksanaan, seramai 58 orang guru berpendapat program SEJADAH dilaksanakan secara berkesan.

Kata Kunci : *Program Penyalahgunaan Dadah; Keberkesanan Program, Pelajar sekolah.*

Pengenalan

Sejak pelancaran Kempen Antidadah peringkat kebangsaan pada 19 Februari 1983 secara besar-besaran, pelbagai pihak di Malaysia bertungkus-lumus untuk sama-sama membantu menjayakan kempen ini. Dadah diisytiharkan sebagai musuh nombor satu negara. Di antara kementerian yang paling giat menjalankan kempen ini ialah Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia. Ini kerana senario penagihan dadah dikatakan bermula sejak tahun 1970-an berdasarkan satu kajian kes-kes polis pada tahun 1974 yang menunjukkan bahawa daripada 1478 yang ditangkap kerana melakukan kesalahan narkotik, seramai 589 ialah pesalah yang berumur di antara 15 hingga 30 tahun (Mohd. Sabri Yusoh & Che Bakar Che Mat, 1996). Pada 28 Februari, 1983, Jawatankuasa Kabinet Antidadah telah mengisytiharkan 'Dadah Musuh Utama Negara'. Dalam hal ini, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia telah diberi tanggungjawab untuk merancang dan melaksanakan program Pendidikan Pencegahan Dadah (PPDa) di sekolah. Sasaran utama program ini ialah kepada murid, guru, kakitangan sekolah dan ibu bapa. Ia juga dijalankan secara bersepadu melalui empat strategi utama iaitu pengurusan dan kepimpinan, kurikulum, kokurikulum dan pembentukan sahsiah (KPM, 2003).

Justeru itu Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia telah menggariskan empat objektif pendidikan pencegahan dadah yang ingin dicapai. Iaitu bagi meningkatkan pengetahuan, kefahaman dan kemahiran Pendidikan Pencegahan dadah (PPDa) kepada murid, guru dan kaki tangan sekolah supaya dapat mengelakkan diri daripada terjebak dengan dadah. Membina ketahanan dan jati diri yang tinggi dikalangan murid dari segi fizikal, emosi, mental dan rohani. Membolehkan murid membentuk budaya dan tingkah laku positif dan mengamalkan nilai-nilai murni dan melibatkan dan mewujudkan permuafakatan masyarakat sekolah dengan masyarakat luar sekolah dalam usaha mencegah dadah. Dalam kajian ini, pengkaji menumpukan kepada program Seni Jauhi Dadah (SEJADAH). Program ini adalah sebahagian daripada strategi Pendidikan Pencegahan Dadah yang boleh meningkatkan kesedaran dan pengetahuan murid terhadap kesan buruk dan bahaya penggunaan dadah. Antara pengisian program ialah seperti dikir barat antidadah, poster antidadah, penulisan sajak antidadah, deklamasi sajak antidadah, boria antidadah, nasyid antidadah dan buku skrap antidadah (KPM, 2003)

Dalam kajian oleh Drug Policy Research Center, penganalisis Jonathan Culkins dan rakan-rakan pada tahun 2002 (dalam L. Roleff, Tamara, 2005) telah mengenal pasti program pencegahan dadah memberi manfaat dalam mengurangkan pengambilan dadah, minuman keras dan merokok. Menurutnya lagi, program pencegahan tersebut dianggarkan berjaya mengurangkan penggunaan tembakau sebanyak 2.3 peratus, pengambilan alkohol sebanyak 2.2 peratus dan kokain sebanyak 3.0 peratus seumur hidup. Bagaimanapun kesan keseluruhan daripada program pencegahan dianggarkan hanya berjaya mencapai 15 peratus seumur hidup berbanding peratusan kesedaran yang lebih tinggi selepas tamatnya intervensi.

Program PPDa ini harus dapat memupuk semangat jati diri pelajar yang seterusnya dapat membentuk nilai murni, budi pekerti yang mulia dan terpuji, kerohanian yang luhur dan memiliki perasaan cinta serta sayang kepada diri, keluarga, masyarakat, agama, bangsa dan negara (Mohd Muzafar Shah & Abdul Malek, 2005).

Menurut sumber literatur (AADK, 2007; Abdul Halim & Mohd Muzafar Shah, 2008) tentang bahaya dadah didapati bahawa murid-murid yang terjebak dengan penyalahgunaan dadah didapati mempunyai petanda-petanda yang boleh dikenalpasti. Penagih dadah akan melalui perubahan dari segi paras rupa, sikap, tabiat dan tingkah laku. Pengetahuan ini adalah juga penting dikuasai oleh guru dan murid di sekolah

supaya mereka dapat menjauhkan diri mereka daripada dadah. Beberapa tanda umum yang boleh dikesan telah disenaraikan oleh Agensi Antidadah (2007) seperti berikut : Kehadiran ke sekolah dan tempat kerja merosot, mutu kerja, disiplin dan hasil kerja merosot, meradang tanpa sebab, selalu menguap dan tidak bermaya. Mengelakkan diri daripada tanggungjawab, kemerosotan paras rupa dan kebersihan diri. Tabiat suka menyembunyikan apa-apa yang dilakukan atau yang dimiliki dan hilang selera makan, kurang berat badan, mata berkaca-kaca dan berair atau mata yang redup dan kuyu. Parut dan bekas suntikan di lengan dan di hujung jari bertukar warna akibat menghisap ganja. Berdampingan dengan mereka yang diketahui menagih dadah dan meminta wang secara berlebihan daripada ahli keluarga serta suka meminjam daripada kawan-kawan atau mencuri barang-barang yang mudah dijual dari rumah, sekolah, tempat kerja, saudara mara atau kaum keluarga. Suka mengunjungi tempat-tempat terpencil tanpa sebab seperti stor, bilik kecil, tingkat bawah bangunan dengan tujuan mengambil dadah.

Kajian lain yang dijalankan di luar negara terhadap program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah menunjukkan kesan-kesan positif seperti projek 'Healthy School and Drugs' di Belanda. Pelajar –pelajar sekolah mula bereksperimentasi dengan tembakau, alkohol dan beberapa jenis dadah yang lain sejak usia 12 dan 15 tahun. Melalui projek 'Healthy School and Drugs' di sekolah, berlaku pengurangan jumlah pelajar yang mengambil tembakau dan akhirnya berhenti apabila tempoh intervensi tamat (Cuijpers, Pim et.al, 2002).

Maklumat dan pengetahuan yang mencukupi tentang penyalahgunaan dadah dan risiko kesihatan yang mungkin dihadapi dapat menyedarkan pelajar-pelajar bahaya terlibat dengan dadah.

Pernyataan Masalah Kajian

Boleh dikatakan setiap tahun setiap sekolah mengadakan program penyalahgunaan dadah. Pelbagai aktiviti diatur dan dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk mencapai matlamat dengan meletakkan sasaran 'Sekolah Bebas Dadah Tahun 2012' (Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, 2003). Antara tujuannya ialah supaya pelajar-pelajar tidak terlibat dengan dadah dan menyedari bahawa dadah merupakan musuh utama negara dan memberi kesan yang tidak baik terhadap kesihatan mental dan fizikal. Persoalan yang dihadapinya sekarang ialah sejauh mana pelaksanaan program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah dilaksanakan dengan efektif dan bersistematik sesuai dengan sasaran

Kementerian Pelajaran. Begitu juga tentang kesan perubahan yang dialami oleh kumpulan sasaran iaitu pelajar-pelajar sekolah sama ada sekolah rendah dan menengah. Didapati bahawa dari segi pelaksanaan, pelbagai masalah timbul iaitu yang melibatkan kewangan, kerja sama daripada pentadbir sekolah, komitmen guru-guru, keterlibatan pelajar, dan warga sekolah.

Tujuan Kajian

Secara umumnya, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana kesan dan pelaksanaan program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah.

Objektif Kajian :

- 4.1 Mengetahui tahap keberkesanan program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah.
1. 4.2 Mengetahui tahap pelaksanaan program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah.

Metodologi Kajian

Reka Bentuk Kajian

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah tinjauan iaitu maklumat atau data diperoleh melalui soal selidik. Soal selidik memfokuskan kepada dua perkara utama iaitu kesan dan pelaksanaan program penyalahgunaan dadah di sekolah. Kesan program kepada pelajar diukur dengan menilai tahap penerimaan pelajar terhadap aktiviti-aktiviti program itu sendiri. Pelaksanaan program adalah untuk melihat sejauh mana aktiviti-aktiviti dilaksanakan dengan jayanya di setiap buah sekolah yang terpilih.

Tempat Kajian

Kajian ini telah dijalankan di sekolah-sekolah Menengah Gabungan Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Subjek Kajian

Subjek kajian terdiri daripada 150 orang pelajar dan 96 Guru mata pelajaran, dari sekolah sekitar Gabungan Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Sampel kajian ini diambil berdasarkan persampelan rawak mudah melibatkan pelajar tingkatan 1 hingga tingkatan 5 dan guru pembimbing dan kaunseling sekolah dan guru-guru mata pelajaran.

Alat Kajian

Alat kajian ialah satu set borang soal selidik yang terdiri daripada dua bahagian iaitu Bahagian A dan Bahagian B. Bahagian A ialah Biodata Responden, Bahagian B mengandungi soalan-soalan untuk mengetahui tahap keberkesanan program ke atas pelajar-pelajar. Bahagian C terdiri daripada soalan-soalan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pelaksanaan program oleh guru-guru yang terlibat.

Reliabiliti alat kajian ini adalah Cronbach Alpha 0.636.

Analisis Data

Keseluruhan data dianalisis menggunakan program SPSS versi 12.0. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk melihat frekuensi, peratusan dan silang (crosstab) antara item-item tertentu.

Hasil Kajian Dan Perbincangan

Bahagian ini akan membincangkan hasil kajian berdasarkan analisis dan interpretasi semua maklumat yang diperolehi daripada 150 orang pelajar sekolah menengah sekitar Gabungan Kota Kinabalu. Analisis dan interpretasi hasil kajian ini menumpukan kepada analisis deskriptif.

Keputusan yang dihuraikan secara deskriptif adalah dalam bentuk frekuensi dan peratus, yang mana digunakan untuk menerangkan ciri latar belakang pelajar dan memperihalkan pembolehubah pelaksanaan dan keberkesanan program terhadap responden yang terlibat. Statistik deskriptif menggunakan kaedah silang (crosstab) digunakan untuk melihat perkaitan di antara item tertentu.

Tabel 1. Jadual Deskriptif (Item Bahagian B)

Bil.item	Ya	Peratus (%)	Tidak	Peratus (%)	Jumlah	Missing	Peratus (%)
1.	115	76.7	31	20.7	146	4	2.7
2.	146	97.3	4	2.7	150	-	-
3.	124	82.7	26	17.3	150	-	-
4.	126	84	24	16	150	-	-
5.	100	66.7	50	33.3	150	-	-
6.	119	79.3	31	20.7	150	-	-
7.	89	59.3	59	39.3	148	2	1.3
8.	11	7.3	139	92.7	150	-	-
9.	121	80.7	28	18.7	149	1	0.7
10.	141	94	8	5.3	149	1	0.7
11.	134	89.3	15	10	149	1	0.7
12.	116	77.3	34	22.7	150	-	-
13.	133	88.7	17	11.3	150	-	-

14.	144	96	5	3.3	149	1	0.7
15.	138	92	11	7.3	149	1	0.7
16.	140	93.3	10	6.7	150	-	-
17.	143	95.3	6	4	149	1	0.7
18.	122	81.3	28	18.7	150	-	-
19.	106	70.7	43	28.7	149	1	0.7
20.	93	62	57	38	150	-	-
21.	33	22	116	77.3	149	1	0.7

Tabel 2. Item Bahagian C

Bil.item	Ya	Peratus (%)	Tidak	Peratus (%)	Jumlah (N)	Missing	Peratus (%)
1.	85	88.5	11	11.5	96	-	-
2.	73	76	23	24	96	-	-
3.	23	24	73	76	96	-	-
4.	86	89.6	10	10.4	96	-	-
5.	48	50	48	50	96	-	-
6.	59	62.1	36	37.9	95	1	0.7
7.	72	75	24	25	96	-	-
8.	67	69.8	29	30.2	96	-	-
9.	85	88.5	11	11.5	96	-	-
10.	20	20.8	76	79.2	96	-	-

Berdasarkan item pertama dalam bahagian B, terdapat 115 orang pelajar mengaku memperoleh pengetahuan semasa program penyalahgunaan dadah (SEJADAH) dijalankan daripada keseluruhan 150 orang responden. Bagi item pertama dan ke-8, didapati daripada 61 orang pelajar yang mengaku memperoleh pengetahuan semasa program SEJADAH terdapat 4 yang masih ingin mencuba dadah walaupun selepas mengikuti program SEJADAH. Berdasarkan item ke-12, 116 orang responden berminat untuk menyertai program SEJADAH manakala terdapat 34 orang yang berpendapat tidak akan menyertai program ini pada masa akan datang.

Bagi item terakhir iaitu yang ke-21, terdapat 33 orang pelajar yang berpendapat program SEJADAH tidak memberi kesan kepada diri mereka manakala seramai 116 berpendapat sebaliknya. Daripada hasil analisis item ke-3 bahagian ini, seramai 124 orang pelajar berpendapat program SEJADAH ini memberi kesan yang baik kepada diri mereka.

Pengkaji turut menggunakan analisis deskriptif secara bersilang (crosstab) untuk melihat perkaitan di antara item-item tertentu. Berdasarkan silang item pertama dan item ke-8 dalam Bahagian B, didapati daripada 115 responden yang mengaku mendapat pengetahuan semasa program SEJADAH, terdapat 9 orang yang masih ingin mencuba

dadah. Bagi silang item ke-2 dan ke-10, seramai 145 orang responden mengaku mereka sedar tentang bahaya dadah, tetapi hanya 138 yang akan berwaspada supaya tidak terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah selepas mengikuti program SEJADAH. Silang item ke-3 dan ke-14 menunjukkan daripada 123 pelajar yang mengatakan program SEJADAH memberi kesan yang baik kepada diri mereka, hanya 119 yang mengaku lebih bertanggungjawab kepada diri sendiri selepas mengikuti program SEJADAH.

Bagi item bahagian C, secara keseluruhannya, responden yang terdiri daripada para guru seramai 58 orang daripada 96 orang berpendapat program SEJADAH telah dilaksanakan secara berkesan di sekolah. Berdasarkan silang item pada bahagian C, iaitu item pertama dan ke-5 didapati responden seramai 85 orang di kalangan guru mengaku program penyalahgunaan dadah dirancang terlebih dahulu sebelum dilaksanakan tetapi hanya 43 orang mendakwa peralatan dan kewangan mencukupi untuk membiayai program SEJADAH. Bagi silang item pertama dan ke-6 menunjukkan walaupun program SEJADAH dirancang terlebih dahulu, hanya 52 orang responden yang mengatakan program ini dilaksanakan secara berkesan. Silang item ke-6 dan ke-8 pula menunjukkan daripada 59 orang guru yang mengatakan program SEJADAH dilaksanakan secara berkesan, hanya 39 yang berpendapat program ini dapat membantu mengurangkan masalah disiplin pelajar-pelajar di sekolah. Berdasarkan silang item ke-4 dan ke-5 didapati daripada 86 orang responden yang berpendapat pihak sekolah memberi perhatian yang serius dalam program penyalahgunaan dadah, hanya 43 yang mengaku peralatan dan kewangan mencukupi untuk membiayai program.

Berdasarkan keputusan analisis secara keseluruhan, didapati program SEJADAH memberi kesan yang baik kerana majoriti pelajar memberi maklum balas positif terhadap program tersebut.

Limitasi Kajian

Kajian ini hanya melihat secara umum tahap pelaksanaan dan keberkesanan program penyalahgunaan dadah (SEJADAH) di sekolah. Data yang diperolehi adalah secara nominal sahaja. Maklum balas yang diterima daripada sekolah-sekolah terlibat juga tidak memuaskan. Pengkaji mensasarkan data dapat diperolehi daripada sepuluh buah sekolah tetapi hanya lima buah sekolah sahaja yang memberi kerjasama untuk menjawab soal selidik.

Cadangan

1. Kajian akan datang boleh memfokuskan kepada faktor demografi dan latar belakang keluarga responden.
2. Pendekatan kualitatif mungkin mampu menjelaskan dengan lebih terperinci tentang kajian ini.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF STORING METHOD IN PLANTING CHARACTER ON EARLY AGE

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ABSTRACT

Early age is a very vital phase in the cultivation of a child's character. This is because early age is called as a critical and sensitive period that will determine the attitude, values and behavior patterns of a child in the future. In this critical period of potential and tendency and its sensitivity will experience actualization if get the right stimulus. One method that is considered appropriate to the psychological condition of early childhood is to tell a story.

Keywords: *uncontrollable toddlers, moral judgement, unoccupied play, dan solitary play.*

Background

Early age becomes a very decisive time in the process of planting a person's character. Both the bad character of the early child in an implicative will determine the quality of appreciation and character practice throughout his life. This has been supported by a study conducted by a team from the University of Otago, Dunedin New Zeland against 1000 children. They were studied longitudinally for 23 years from 1972. The results have confirmed that the quality of the early childhood personality colored the life journey of his character in the course of his life.

Children selected as study samples were on average 3 years old. They observed his personality, then researched back at the age of 18 and 21 years, and researched when they were 26 years old. The results show that children who, when they are 3 years old, have been diagnosed as "uncontrollable toddlers", turn out when they turn 18 into troubled, aggressive, and socially troubled teenagers.

At the age of 21 they have difficulty building social relationships with others, and some are involved in criminal acts. Vice versa, well-adjusted toddlers 3-year-old children, turns out as adults become successful and healthy soul. Based on the results of the study, Tim Utton said: "At 3, you're made for life" (at age 3, you are formed for life). This thesis has underpinned the validity of the opinion that underlines the importance of character education given as early as possible (Ratna Megawangi, 2012: 4).

Why should character formation be done from an early age? Educational and psychological experts argue that the early stages of a child's life is a very important time to lay the basics of personality that will color as he matures. At this age needs to form the basis of the ability of sensing, thinking, and growth of religious values and moral standards as an early achievement of the child's self-identity. Attitudes, habits and behaviors that are formed in the early years of a child's life determine how much he or she has managed to adjust to life in adulthood (A. Rahmat Rosyadi, 2013: 20).

The Nature of Early Childhood

There are various studies on the nature of early childhood, especially kindergarten children such as Bredecam and Copple, Brener, and Kellough (in Masitoh et al., 2005). According to him, early childhood is unique, expressing its behavior is relatively spontaneous, active and energetic, egocentric, and has a strong curiosity and enthusiasm for many things. Early childhood is also explorative and adventurous, rich with fantasy, still easy to frustrate, lack of consideration in acting, short attention span, is the most potential learning period, and shows more interest in friends (Kuntjojo, 2010).

Early age is called a critical and sensitive period that will determine the attitudes, values and behavior patterns of a child in the future. In this critical period of potential and tendency and its sensitivity will experience actualization if get the right stimulus. According to Reber, critical and sensitive periods need to be given stimulation, the right treatment in order to have a positive impact. Conversely, if this period is missed then the influence from the outside will not be beneficial for the formation of children's character.

The Importance of Positive Character Ownership

Positive character ownership in an early child will make him always accustomed to behave well, so he becomes accustomed and will feel guilty if he does not do it. For example, a child who is used to eating three meals a day, will feel uneasy when eating only twice a day. Thus, good habits that have become instincts, will automatically make a child feel less comfortable if not doing good habits (Risang Melati, 2012: 51).

Character education for young children is a powerful solution that can be expected to change negative to positive behavior. First, subtract cognitively charged materials in early childhood education curricula. Excessive intellectual (cognitive) education will lead to an imbalance of aspects of its developmen.

Secondly, after reducing some cognitive lessons, add character education materials. Character education materials are not identical to cognitive proficiency, but this education is directing the grinding of affective abilities. The method of character study is done with exemplary stories of the Prophets, the companions of the prophet, the heroes of Islam, the world, national or local ((Risang Melati, 2012: 51).

Another way that is considered good is done with contextual learning, that is in every learning the children are given examples of good activities by directly shown in the actions of all educators in an educational institution.

Building character, is a process that lasts a lifetime. Children, will grow into a characteristic person if he grows in a characteristic environment as well. That way, the nature of every child born holy bias develop optimally. Therefore there are three parties that have an important role that is family, school, and community.

Character building there are three things that take place in an integrated manner. First, children understand good and bad, understand what actions to take, able to give priority to the good things. Second, have a love of virtue, and hate bad deeds. This love is a torch or spirit to do good. For example, the child does not want to steal, because the steal is bad, he does not want to do it for loving virtue. Third, children are able to do good, and get used to it.

Through the process of nine pillars of important character implanted in children. It begins from the love of God and the universe and its contents, responsibility, discipline, and independence, honesty; respect and compassion, affection, care, and cooperation, confidence, creative, hard work, and never give up, justice and leadership, good and humble, tolerance, peace, love and unity.

The purpose of developing character is to encourage the birth of good children. Once grown in good character, children will grow up with the capacity and commitment to do the best things and do it right, and tend to have a purpose in life. Building an effective character, found in a school setting that allows all children to demonstrate their potential to achieve a very important goal.

We all recognize the importance of discipline in child development and moral cultivation. The general concept of discipline is equated with punishment. This concept states that discipline is used if the child violates the rules set by parents, teachers, or other adults. Discipline is the way society taught children moral behavior that is accepted by society ((Risang Melati, 2012: 77).

The purpose of the discipline is to shape behavior that is appropriate to the social group. Nevertheless there are parents who fear that by applying discipline will cause problems in relationships with their children. Therefore, there are concepts that are contrary to the discipline itself. The concept that sees discipline as a negative concept, bearti the same as punishment. While the concept of positive equals education, guidance in determining self-discipline, and self-control.

Discipline is important for the development of the child because it contains the things that children need. Discipline will add to their happiness, personal and social adjustment. Some of the child's needs that can be met through discipline are the following.

Discipline makes children feel secure about what they can and should not do. Children learn why certain behavior patterns are accepted and why other patterns of behavior are not accepted.

Through discipline children are helped to live according to social norms. Children behave in a certain way that can earn praise, where children mean being loved as accepted. This encourages the child to repeat good behavior. The children will develop the conscience to make decisions and control from their behavior.

These values are the result of a long struggle between the psychic factors of the child and the environmental factor is something that is gained, not innate since the child was born. According to Elizabeth B. Hurlock, there are four things in studying moral attitudes:

- (1) Learn what your family hopes for as a habit and rule at home.
- (2) Develop a conscience through the process of learning to differentiate and choose what is good and bad, right and wrong.
- (3) Learn to experience feelings of guilt and shame when behaving inappropriately with the existing norms.
- (4) Have a social interaction to learn what is expected by members of the community.
- (5) The process of characterizing children is an exploration of the universal values that behave in which. When, by whom, and against anyone regardless of ethnicity, social, cultural, color, political and religious understanding that refers to the basic purpose of life. That the child in principle has the desire to reach maturity, build love and make a meaningful contribution to society more broadly. The fulfillment of these

three desires is the satisfaction of life and depends heavily on life that refers to certain values as a reflection of good character (A. Rahmat Rosyadi, 15).

Children at an early age have not been able to grasp the abstract concept. The child is still in the concrete phase of thinking. It is abstract and concepts, such as: honesty, is still difficult to accept by reason, except when explained with concrete examples as well. Everything that is theoretical, rigid, a lot of advice, and monotonous makes them lose interest and do not hesitate to divert their attention to other things that are more satisfying of his heart. On the contrary, they will be very enthusiastic about any reading or spectacle that can inspire their imagination and fantasy, such as: drawing, role playing, playing and listening to stories (Eltin John, 2011: 16).

According to Hamid Darmadi, (2007), the planting of moral values in early childhood can be done with various methods, namely: the method of telling stories, playing, giving tasks, conversing (Lia Yuliana, 2016: 5). According Wuri Wuryandani, methods in the cultivation of moral values to children is very varied, including story telling, singing, playing, rhyming and tour work (Wuri Wuryandani, 2016).

Use of the Storytelling Method

Storytelling can be used as a method to convey the values prevailing in society. In stories or fairy tales can be embedded various kinds of moral values, religious values, social values, cultural values and so forth. The attractiveness of stories for children is inseparable from the child's basic traits. Curiosity about something new, strange, confidential to the child, is the basis for the development of their analytical, critical, and fantasy resources. In the whole story, these aspects are embodied in a wholeness and the fabric of life that they are easier to catch. Children also tend to imitate others. The tendency to imitate or imitate others is one of the strongest human instincts. When children are 1-5 years old, the impulse to imitate others is very strong. The child does not know the good and the bad for him. He can not show a logical reason for what he is doing. Sometimes, we see a child who after watching a movie on TV, then fantasize by imitating the character's behavior. This kind of identification process often occurs in children, because the power of their fantasies strong against something or someone who has a certain greatness (Eltin John, 2011: 16).

The storytelling or fairy tale method in this context can be an effective tool for improving the moral judgment between the child's self and others. Moral judgment can be enhanced through examples of deeds. Moral judgment is a manifestation to make conclusions or decisions about something, whether related to various moral dilemmas / conflict between things that must become reality, as well as those related to other parties, including God, other human beings and self. This is consistent with what Fitro describes (in Ahyani, 2012) that one effective way to help our children turn their morals into positive ones is to teach moral behavior by example (Ribut Krisfida, 2016).

Storytelling is a way to pass the cultural heritage of the next generation of genius. Storytelling can also be a medium to convey the values prevailing in society. A good storyteller will make the story as something interesting and lively. The child's involvement with the stories told will provide a fresh, exciting atmosphere and a unique experience for the child.

Storytelling has an important meaning for the development of kindergarten children because through telling stories we can:

- (1) Communicating cultural values.
- (2) Communicating social values
- (3) Communicating religious values
- (4) Embedding work ethic, time ethic, natural ethos.
- (5) Help develop child fantasy.
- (6) Helps to develop the child's cognitive dimension.
- (7) Help develop child language dimension (Moeslichaton, 2004: 26-27).

There are various storytelling techniques such as: reading directly from a story book, using an illustration of a book while continuing to tell a story, telling a fairy tale, telling stories using a flannel board, telling stories using a puppet, telling a story through a role play, telling stories from a picture magazine, telling stories through filmstrip, through songs, stories via audio recording. Effective tale of character building is interactive. The interactive fairy tale method is delivering artwork in the form of unrealistic stories or folk prose stories involving good storytelling skills and involving interactive communication, which is based on mutual interaction and cooperation to build a whole story between the child and the storyteller. The selection of fairy tales should pay attention to several important aspects to make storytelling interesting for children. According to Kusmiadi et al (2008), the selection of fairy tales must be based on

certain criteria, namely: 1) Must attract and attract the attention of storytellers themselves, if the fairy tale interesting and entertaining the storyteller will be serious and pack a fairy tale with mengasikkan. 2) The fairy tale should fit the child's personality, child style, and child's talent in order to have an appeal to the child's attention and active involvement in storytelling activities. 3) The fairy tale according to age level and ability to digest the content of fairy tales of early childhood. 4) The fairy tale is quite short in the range of time the attention of the child. Children are not required to listen to fairy tales beyond the limits of endurance to listen.

Storytelling for kindergarten children has a number of goals. *First*, in accordance with the benefits of using the method of telling the kindergarten children who have been proposed, the storytelling activity is one of the ways in which the teacher to give the learning experience so that children gain mastery of the contents of the story delivered better. Through story telling children absorb the messages that are told through the activities of story telling. Narrative stories that are full of information or values are appreciated by children and applied in everyday life (Moeslichaton, 2004: 170).

Second, in the storytelling activities of the mentored children develop the ability to listen to teachers' stories that aim to provide information or inculcate social, moral, and religious values, providing information about the physical environment and social environment. The physical environment includes everything around a non-human child. In terms of the physical environment through story telling children get information about animals, events, which occur in the child's environment, various foods, clothes, housing, plants located at home, school, events at home, and on the street. While information about the social environment includes: people who are in the family, at school, and in the community. In society everyone has a job to do every day that provides service to others or produces something to meet other people's needs. Teachers can tell each profession according to their role, duties and social service. For example, farmers hoe the rice fields, plant rice, and produce rice. Every day the mother cooks the rice to prepare breakfast, lunch, and dinner for her family. The rice that the mother cooks is the work of the farmer.

Teachers can also tell the profession of the Postman. Each pack of mail sends a letter from the sender to the recipient of the letter to each home. Our families receive letters that provide information about families that bear children, birthday invitations, ill news, obituaries, news on hajj, wedding invitations, and so on. All of that is the postal service.

There is also the profession of vegetable artisans. Every day vegetable vendors peddle their merchandise from house to house to serve kitchen utensils for cooking. Anyone can buy the food as desired. And so on with drivers, doctors, teachers, carpenters, masons, nurses, midwives, soldiers, police, and so on. All these professions can be used by teachers as a storytelling material in explaining and instilling values to the child.

Social values that can be instilled to kindergarten children is how should one's attitude in living together with others. In life with other people should be instilled mutual respect, respect for the rights of others, need each other, realize the responsibility of mutual help, and so on.

In life with others must be imparted manners in meeting with others, in leaving others, in sharing meals, in dressing, in speaking, in associating with others, and so on. Moral values that can be implanted to kindergarten children that is as should someone who is realized in everyday life. We nation of Indonesia mnjunjung high moral of Pancasila, hence jabaran moral value of Pancasila that we must relate with purpose and theme of activity telling child kindergarten.

Third, through the story can convey messages or moral information that can increase the child's knowledge about moral values prevailing in society. After telling stories can convey moral messages such as humble attitude, honesty, should not argue, loving parents, always hear the advice of parents, should not be rude and snarling parents, tolerance should we cultivate in each of us, helping parents, relatives, friends, neighbors and others in need. It also instills a sense of love towards others (Lia Yuliana, 2016: 6).

Children should learn to love other people, not just families but everyone. Teachers can also use stories that contain stories of national heroes. For example the story of Raden Ajeng Kartini, Teuku Umar, Prince Diponegoro and others in instilling the value of nationalism (Wuri Wuryandani, 2016)

It is not easy to use this story-telling method. In telling a story a teacher must apply some things, so that what is ordered in the story can reach the students. There are three steps you can use to select a story with character focus. First, choose a story that contains both good and bad values. Second, make sure that the good and bad values are within the reach of the child's life. Third, avoid stories that "squeeze" the child's feelings, physically frighten them.

On other occasions, the planting of characters in early childhood can also be done by the method of play. Through play, children can freely pour the imagination in their minds, provide opportunities for socializing, and provide psychological pleasure and satisfaction. Playing is a direct, spontaneous activity in which a child interacts with others, objects around him, done happily (happily), on his own initiative, using imaginative, using his five senses, and all his limbs. Children play in three stages. First, the exploratory play stage, It happens on russian 1-2 years. Second, competency play stage. This occurs at the age of 3-6 years. Third, achievement play, This happens at the age of 7-10 years. Children learn and play in three ways. Children aged 0-6 months, learning by looking (learning by watching). Children aged 6 months-1 year, learning by touching. Children at the age of 2 - 6 years, learning by doing activities.

Meanwhile, according to Midrer Parten in (Santrock, 2009), the stages of child play can be classified into six stages (Yunita, 2014). *First*, unoccupied play. At this stage, the child is seen not playing as it is generally understood as a play activity. The child just observes the events around him that interest him. If nothing interesting, then the child will occupy himself. He may just stand in a corner, look around the room, or perform some movements aimlessly. This kind of play is only done by the baby. This type of play has not shown a child's interest in any activity or other object. This stage of play is usually performed only by infants.

Second, solitary play. At this stage, children play alone and not related to the game of his friends. Children are engrossed themselves and enjoy the activity. He did not notice anything else that happened. For children, playing is not always like a play activity that is understood by adults. When he feels enthusiastic and interested in something, that's when the child is called to play, although maybe the child just shakes the body, move his fingers and others. At this stage, the child has not shown his enthusiasm to the surrounding environment, especially others. This stage of play is usually performed by infants aged up to age 2 years and decreases in later times.

Third, onlooker play. At this stage, the child sees or cares for another child who is playing. Children are beginning to take notice of their surroundings. This is where the child begins to develop his ability to understand that he is part of the environment. Although the child is already interested in other activities he observes, the child has not yet decided to join. In this stage the child usually tends to consider whether he or she will join.

Fourth, parallel play. At this stage, children play separately with their friends but use the same type of toys or do the same behavior with their friends. Children are even already in a group even though there is no interaction between them. Usually they start attracted to each other, but not yet feel comfortable to play together so there is no single goal to be achieved together. This stage of play is usually performed by children in early school.

Fifth, associative play. At this stage, children engage in social interaction with little or no regulation. Children have started to interact intensely and work together. There are already common goals to be achieved together but there is usually no rule. For example doing a child doing a chase game, but it is often not clear who is pursuing whom. This stage of play is usually performed by most of the preschoolers' ages.

Sixth, cooperative play. At this stage, the child has regular social interactions. Cooperation or division of tasks / roles in the game has begun to be applied to achieve a particular goal. For example, playing school-school, building houses, etc. This type of game that encourages competition and cooperation of children. This stage of play is usually done by children in elementary school, but in the already can be played by children kindergarten simple form.

During play, children gain experience to develop aspects of religious and moral values, physical, cognitive, language, and emotional social. Habituation and good character formation such as responsibility, independence, courtesy, and others are instilled in a fun way (Erman Syamsuddin, 2013: 31).

According to Hartley, Frank and Goldenson, playing has 8 functions in accordance with the definition of play which is a demand and need for the development of kindergarten children. First, imitate what adults do. For example, imitating cooking mothers in the kitchen, doctors treat sick people, and so on. Second, to perform various roles that exist in real life such as teachers teaching in the classroom, drivers driving a bus, farmers working on rice fields, and so forth. Third, to reflect the relationship in the family and real life experience. For example, the mother bathed the younger brother, the father read the newspaper, brother doing school work, and so forth. Fourth, to channel strong feelings such as banging cans, tapping water, and so forth. Fifth, to unleash an unacceptable impulse such as a thief, become a brat, a traffic violator, and so on. Sixth, for flashbacks the usual roles such as brush your teeth, breakfast, ride the city transport, and so forth. Seventh, reflecting growth for example the more heightened body, the more fat

body, and increasingly can run fast. Eighth, to solve the problem and try various problem solving such as decorate the room, prepare a banquet, birthday party (Moeslichaton, 2004: 33).

According to Hetherington & Parke (1979) play also serves to facilitate the cognitive development of children. Playing will allow the child to research the environment, learn everything, and solve the problems it faces. Play also improves children's social development. By presenting various roles, the child seeks to understand the role of others and appreciate the role he will take after he grew up. In this case, there is a process of internalizing the values of the characters, by taking the good roles and leaving the bad roles through the game it runs.

Children learn more optimally if they are in a socio-cultural environment close to their daily lives. If not, the child takes longer to adapt to the new environment. Teachers and managers should be able to devise an activity program that can help the child adapt to a new social or cultural environment. Teachers and managers should be able to devise an activity program that can help the child adapt to a new social or cultural environment. Example: before entering into a classroom or play center, children are involved in outside transition activities in a fun way. In addition, children also need to understand the socio-cultural potential that exists in the environment (Erman Syamsuddin, 2013: 33).

Teachers and Paud managers should provide materials that can introduce local culture such as children's traditional games, cultural objects such as musical instruments, clothes, and other equipment commonly used by the local area, custom house building blocks, dolls with various characters , customary costumes, and which reflect a wide variety of characters, custom costumes, and that reflect the various professions in social life. become part of learning both regularly and through certain activities.

Conclusion

Early age is a very vital phase in the cultivation of a child's character. This is because early age is called as a critical and sensitive period that will determine the attitude, values and behavior patterns of a child in the future. In this critical period of potential and tendency and its sensitivity will experience actualization if get the right stimulus. One method that is considered appropriate to the psychological condition of early childhood is to tell a story. In stories or fairy tales can be embedded various kinds of



moral values, religious values, social values, cultural values and so forth. The attractiveness of stories for children is inseparable from the child's basic traits. Curiosity about something new, strange, confidential to the child, is the basis for the development of their analytical, critical, and fantasy resources.

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WOMEN, ELDERLY AND SOCIAL POLICY

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN RURAL BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to unfold the nature, causes and consequences of elder abuse and neglect in rural Bangladesh. The study used a mixed method approach, where a social survey and in-depth case study methods were employed. Results revealed that poverty, breaking joint family, decrease of earning capacity, incapability and economic dependency, health hazard; maladjustment, changing social norms and values, natural calamity had distinct causations of elder abuse. The study also found that the older people in rural areas were physically, mentally, financially, and verbally abused and neglected and that were related with their social isolation, loneliness, illness, fear, stress, and tendency to commit suicidal attitude. The findings would be important guideline to the policy makers, human rights practitioners, government and non-government organizations.

Keywords : *elder abuse and neglect, elderly people, rural society, Bangladesh*

Introduction

The mistreatment of older people referred to as 'elder abuse'-was first described in British scientific journals in 1975 under the term 'granny battering' (Baker and Burston, 1975). Aged population forms a large and vulnerable group suffering from high level of physical, economic and social insecurity. It has been well documented; the problem with inadequate or inaccurate information about ageing is its tendency to promote stereotypical thinking, which results in negative attitude towards ageing (Palmore, 1998; Stewart, 2004). During 1980s, an elder abuse was first identified in developed countries and then in the following decade explored in developing countries like Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia etc.

Bangladesh is the eight largest countries in the world with a population of more than 160 million. The present statistics shows that the number of aged population is 13 million which represents 8% of the total population (Rahman, 2016). In the demographic transition, Bangladesh is currently in a stage when the death rate has shown further decline and the birth rate tends to fail resulting in high population growth. According to the National Policy on Older Persons 2013, 60 years or above is an older person in Bangladesh (Ministry of Social Welfare, 2013). Until the year 1961, the sequence of proportion of population aged 60 years and above was at a low level. The statistical data represents that from the year 1979-2001, the number of aged population increased from 1.98 million to 6.05 million. According to the Population Census 2011, the number of

elderly population is about 10 million which represents 7% of the total population (BBS, 2011). The projected number of older population in 2025 and 2050 would be increased 17.62 million (11%) and 43.02 million (20%) respectively (National Policy on Ageing, 2013). Every year, 80,000 new elderly people are being added to the age group of over 60 each year (Rahman, 2016). The growth rate of the elderly population is also increasing from 1.6% in 1950-1955 to 2.9% in 2000-2005, and would be increased to 3.1% by 2045-2050. Whereas, the total growth rate was 2.1% in 2000-2005 and it would be decreased to 0.7% by 2045-2050. Also, life expectancy has increased from 36.6 years in 1950-1955 to 60.7 years in 2000-2005, and is expected to rise to 80 years by the year 2045-2050 (National Policy on Ageing, 2013). At present, the average life expectancy is about 72 years in Bangladesh (The Daily Star, 2016).

The religious and cultural traditions of Bangladesh have resulted strongly on the extended family system upon which older people have traditionally relied on for their supports. Family remains the most fundamental support in which elder people belong. But the family roles and functions are shrinking day by day due to the rapid socio-economic and demographic transitions, mass poverty, changing social norms and values, influence of western culture, migration from rural to urban areas, high cost of living materials and so on (Islam and Fetema, 2011). This changing situation has endangered the well-being and survival for many elderly people. Elder abuse and neglect is now a burning and new issue in Bangladesh which deserves the national attention to deal with the problem. It is a hidden problem. The country is basically a rural and agro based societies and more than 80 percent of the elderly population lives in the rural areas. More than 50% live in poverty. They suffer from some crucial human problems such as poverty, poor financial support, senile diseases and absence of proper health and medical care facilities, exclusion and negligence, deprivation and socio-economic insecurity (Banglapedia, 2003). Through a literature review, it is found that this issue has not been addressed adequately.

Literature Review

In general, abuse is a synonym of misuse or maltreat. It refers to improper use or handling, giving physical maltreatment, wrongful practices, insulting or using coarse languages. According to Black (1990), the term abuse refers to 'make excessive or improper use of a thing or to employ it in a manner contrary to the natural or legal rules

for its use to make an extravagant or excessive to abuse one's authority. 'The National Center on Elder Abuse (1996, updated in 1999) referred elder abuse and neglect as physical abuse (hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, shaking, slapping, kicking, pinching, and burning); emotional abuse (verbal and non-verbal acts such as insults, threats, intimidation, humiliation, violence and isolation leading to fear, depression, harassment etc); financial abuse (illegal or improper use of funds, property, or assets of the elderly, includes forgery, misuse or theft of money or possessions, improper use of guardianship or power of attorney); neglect (refusal or failure to provide an elderly person with such life necessities as food, water, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene, medicine, comfort, personal safety, and other essentials included in an implied or agreed-upon responsibility to an elder); sexual abuse; self-neglect-behaviors of an elderly person that threaten the elder's health or safety; and abandonment (desertion of an elderly person).

Ageing issue is a relatively new concept in Bangladesh. I did not find any complete demographic and socio-economic data either at governmental or non-governmental level on this issue. I would agree that a very few studies were conducted on different times on different aspects of the ageing issues, which include demographic, socio-economic and health related issues. However, the number of papers published in scholarly journal on this issue is rare. The HelpAge International (2011) reported that in Bangladesh, 88% of the older people were mentally abused, 83% neglected, 54% economically abused, and 15% physically abused. Experts believe that for every case of elder abuse or neglect reported; as many as 23 cases go unreported. Nabi (2012) conducted a study on three slums in Dhaka City, and found that the elderly people in the slums were victims physical, emotional and financial. The author reported that the female elders were more victims than male. Munsur et al., (2010) found that an overwhelming majority of the elderly women in the age group 60-69 years who are widowed, illiterate, have no education and income, economically dependent, living with married children and unmarried children, unhealthy, suffer from arthritis related illness and are taking treatment from village quacks. Furthermore, the study also showed that, nearly 35% elderly women are abused, mainly mentally abused due to poverty. Rahman et al., (2010) conducted a study and they found that 27% elderly are abused in physical, mental and economical for both sex. They also explored that the combined effect of poverty, inability; dependency and illness are highly responsible for the elderly abuse. However, it is evident that there is a literature gap on the elderly people's abuse and neglect in rural

Bangladesh. I feel that this study will disclose some significant aspects which would be useful to the academics, policy makers and development practitioners.

Study Objectives and Research Methodology

Objectives of the study

This study aimed to-

- a) explore the nature of abuse and neglect of the elderly people in rural Bangladesh,
- b) find out the causes of these abuse and neglect, and
- c) make out the consequences of the problems.

Research Methods and Data

The study was conducted in the southwestern part of Bangladesh. It lies along the border with West Bengal, India. A mixed method approach which consisted of both quantitative and qualitative methods was used for this study. The study selected one upazila named Kalaroa through simple random sampling from seven upazilas of Satkhira district in Bangladesh. There are fourteen unions in Kalaroa upazila. Five unions were further selected through random sampling. Five unions consist of 26 villages from where 10 villages were selected by applying random sampling technique. A list was prepared of older persons (60 years or above) through census and with the help of Upazila Election Office. There were about 11000 older persons live in these 10 villages. 120 older people (60 male and 60 female) were considered by using convenient sampling procedure from these villages. A semi-structured interview schedule was developed for data collection. This schedule was pre-tested prior to field work. In addition, an observation technique was also applied in order to collect their physical and health conditions. Three in-depth case studies were completed to get qualitative data about the nature of the abuse and neglect of the elder people. A comprehensive literature review was initiated to get the general concepts of elder abuse. Both thematic and descriptive data analysis techniques were used. A simple statistical tool was to measure the collected data and then data were presented in the table. Before data collection from the respondents, the ethical issue was properly followed which include the permission of the study from the local administrative units, explain the research objective to the elder people, and follow the confidentiality and privacy of the study. The local values and norms were also judged in the study.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic Status of the Elder People

The results showed that the majority of the older people were illiterate; and their economic facilities and job opportunities were limited. Their average life expectancy (both male and female) was found 70 years, close to the average national life expectancy (72 years) of the country. The literacy rate among the elderly was about 21% only. Gender inequality was greatly pronounced in this respect as a few numbers of males were seen literate while the females were mainly illiterate. Comparing the level of literacy between the male and the female in rural areas, it was found that literacy rate was very poor among the elderly women. Only 8% female respondents were literate, and their educational status ranges from class I-X. No female respondent was found in the level of secondary education in the study areas. From the education level, it was found that most of the respondents were illiterate (79%). Only 8% male respondents have passed the SSC, HSC and above. Formal education was perhaps out of reach of the lower segment especially in the remote rural areas.

A significant number of female elderly (33%) were widow where as 17% were widower. The issue of widowhood is significant because once a woman is widowed, she is often denied access to her husband's resources may be distributed among other family members or to an assigned male relative. As a result, the widows have no security and are high risk of abuse and neglect. Generally, men remarry after the death of their wives, but widows do not have similar social sanction in the country like Bangladesh. Early marriage was a great problem among the elderly people. The profound of this problem was very much high in 1950s or 1960s. Table 1 showed that female was more victims of early marriage than male. Most of the female (67%) got married at the age of before reaching 18 years where as the percentage of male is 33%. It indicates the high fertility and mortality rate, ill health, mother and child death etc.

Most of the rural elderly were engaged in agricultural activities and they desired to continue their works as long as they had the ability. It was significant that the female elderly had no income opportunity and they were totally dependent on their families. 13% respondents of both male and female were out of work because they had no ability to do the work. Monthly income of the respondents was Tk. 1500 (01\$ = 81 Tk.). Income earning opportunities are more difficult for older people due to physical limitations, cultural prohibitions and lack of micro-credit facilities for the elderly in rural areas. Older

persons faced age barriers to employment opportunities. Many older people reported that they wanted to continue to work; but many employers were unwilling to hire them as day laborers due to their age. Older women face both age and gender barriers in income generating activities. They were limited by social and cultural constraints in their activities and lack opportunities for employment.

Table 1: Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the elderly population by sex

Socio-economic characteristics	Male N=60		Female N=60		Both N=120	
	F	%	F	%	f	%
Age composition						
60-64	20	33.33	25	41.67	45	37.5
65-69	30	50	30	50	60	50
70-74	7	11.67	3	5	10	8.33
75+	3	5	2	3.33	5	4.17
Religious status						
Muslim	55	91.67	55	91.67	110	91.67
Hindu	5	8.33	5	8.33	10	8.33
Educational Status						
Illiterate	40	66.67	55	91.67	95	79.17
Class 1-5	10	16.67	3	5	13	10.83
Class 6-10	5	8.33	2	3.33	7	5.83
SSC *	3	5	0	0	3	2.5
HSC * & above	2	3.33	0	0	2	1.67
Marital Status						
Married	50	83.33	40	66.67	90	75
Widow/widower	10	16.67	20	33.33	30	25
Marriage Age						
13-17	20	33.33	40	66.67	60	50
18-22	25	41.67	20	33.33	45	37.5
23-27	15	25	0	0	15	12.5
Monthly Income (in Tk.*)						
No income	15	25	55	91.67	70	58.33
Less than 1000	5	8.33	5	8.33	10	8.33
1000-3000	25	41.67	0	0	25	20.83
3001-5000	5	8.33	0	0	5	4.17
5001- 7000	5	8.33	0	0	5	4.17
7000+	5	8.33	0	0	5	4.17
Invitation Status of Occasions/Ceremony						
Regularly invited	23	38.33	10	16.67	33	27.5
Now and then	27	45	20	33.33	47	39.17
Not invited	10	16.67	30	50	40	33.33
Work Status						
Not working	5	8.33	10	16.67	15	12.5
Agriculture	43	71.67	0	0	43	35.83

Service	3	5	0	0	3	2.5
Business	2	3.33	0	0	2	1.67
House hold activities	5	8.33	48	0	53	44.17
Begging	2	3.33	2	3.33	4	3.33
Dependency Status						
Dependent	45	75	60	100	105	87.5
Independent	15	25	0	0	15	12.5

Note: SSC*= Secondary School Certificate, HSC*= Higher Secondary Certificate, Tk* = Bangladesh Currency (01\$ is equivalent to 81 Tk.)

Nature and Causes of Abuse

Despite various definitions of elderly abuse and neglect, five types of elder abuse were investigated in this study which included physical, emotional, financial, health and self-neglect. The elder people are often negatively perceived and these perceptions often leave older persons marginalized and neglected. In general, the relations among the family members are healthy and considerate in Bangladesh. The relationship with the family members is deteriorating gradually compared to the past. It was found that only 30% respondent had the good relation with the family members. Most of the elder people showed unhappiness and unhealthy relations with other members of the family which leads to elder abuse. The adult sons and in-laws are prime responsible for many cases of the domestic abuse followed by spouses (Nabi, 2012). On the other hand, the daughters are less likely to abuse their parents, but as for in-laws they become abusers for female. Besides, the elder people also abused in health care related services such as overcharging for medical care or services, overmedicating or under medicating, recommending fraudulent remedies, evidence of inadequate care, problems with the care facility, inadequate responses to questions about care etc.

Mental torture and neglect were the primary types of abuse suffered by the elderly people. Most of them faced several types of abuse at a time. In study area, most of the elderly were frequently subject to slang language (63%). Not only the verbal abuse, the older persons were physically abused by their family members. About 8% agreed that they were physically abused by sons and in-laws or some cases by grandchildren, while 92% denied of having such experience. When the elderly people were asked about physical abuse most of them were refrained from answering the question. So, the real percentage was high. Beaten by hands were the dominating form of physical abuse (3%), beaten by stick (3%), push and shove (5%) and kicking (3%). Table 2 showed that female

was more abused than male at every type of abuse that were occurred by spouses, sons and in laws and also by grandchildren. Unlike physical abuse, most of the respondents disclosed their situation of being abused mentally. Almost 83% respondents found, who admitted emotional abuse. 71% respondents suffered from economic exploitation. The majority of the abused elderly people told that they were not given money for buying medicine/daily necessities. Nature of self-neglect was also found as an alarming threat to the life of the elderly. It was observed from the data that 13% both male and female remained unhygienic condition. Many of the elderly people secreted their diseases and did not want to visit doctors, hospitals or health care centers. 27% respondents were not willing to take treatment at the time of illness and 18% respondents had the irregular food habits.

Almost all of the respondents (90%) suffered from various types of diseases such as fever/headache (25%), diabetes (33%), asthma (25%), hypertension and cardiac problem (10%), arthritis (13%), back pain (8%), weakness of eyesight (50%), gastric and ulcer (10%), teeth problem (17%), skin disease (8%) and other diseases (21%). The rural elderly people take the treatment from different types of places at the time of illness. From the data, it was observed that about 40% of the respondents took the treatment from the quack physician. 13% respondents still depended on traditional method of treatment such as homeopath and *Kabiraj/Hekim/Fakir/Hujur*. They reported that they had no financial solvency for purchasing treatment supports from the specialized doctors or health clinics. The opportunity of specialized doctor is rare in rural areas in Bangladesh. More than 58% respondents received treatment from government/non-government hospitals/clinics/health care centers.

An overwhelming poverty aggravates the problems of the elderly. The study found that poverty was the root cause of elderly abuse and neglect. Level of poverty increases the abuse. The financial problem was one of the prominent issues for the elderly people, as most of them were financially dependent on their family. Due to the acute financial crisis, this study found 3% respondents earned their livelihood through begging in the study area. A few poor elderly men and women used the old age allowance, but the amount is too small to permit any meaningful improvement of their lives. Combined effect of poverty, breaking joint family, changes of social norms and values, dependency, poor health, family conflict, natural disaster, unemployment and illiteracy were found highly responsible for the elderly abuse and neglect.

Table 2: Distribution of abuse of the elderly and their nature according to sex

Types of abuse	Male N=60		Female N=60		Both N=120	
	f	%	F		f	%
Physical	3	5	6	10	9	7.50
Emotional	50	83.33	50	83.33	100	83.33
Financial	40	66.67	45	75	85	70.83
Health	25	41.67	30	50	55	45.83
Self-neglect	10	16.67	15	25	25	20.83
Nature of physical abuse						
Beaten by hand	1	1.67	3	5	4	3.33
Beaten by stick	1	1.67	2	3.33	3	2.50
Push and shove	3	5	3	5	6	5
Kick	1	1.67	2	3.33	3	2.50
Nature of emotional abuse						
Scolding	25	41.67	35	58.33	60	50
Using slang language	35	58.33	40	66.67	75	62.50
Accounting for	5	8.33	15	25	20	16.67
Stop talking	5	8.33	20	33.33	25	20.83
Insult	12	20	20	33.33	32	26.67
Threats	5	8.33	15	25	20	16.67
Others	7	11.67	8	13.33	15	12.50
Nature of financial abuse						
Theft of savings	5	8.33	15	25	20	16.67
Not giving money for buying medicine/daily necessities	35	58.33	50	83.33	85	70.83
Improper use of property	5	8.33	15	25	20	16.67
Others	2	3.33	3	5	5	4.17
Nature of self-neglect						
Unhygienic condition	8	13.33	7	11.67	15	12.5
Reluctant attitudes for taking treatment	15	25	18	30	33	27.25
Rigidity outlook	20	33.33	10	16.67	30	25
Irregular food habit	6	10	15	25	21	17.50
Others	2	3.33	3	5	5	4.17

***Multiple responses**

Consequences of Elder Abuse

The elder abuse is a violation of human rights and a significant cause of illness, injury, loss of productivity, isolation and despair. The rural older people are physically weaker and more vulnerable than younger adults. To my knowledge, no empirical study was conducted to determine the consequences of the elder abuse in Bangladesh. There is some evidence from studies in developed countries to show that a higher proportion of the abused elderly people suffer from depression or psychological distress (Pillemer and Prescott, 1989). Other symptoms that have been explored as being associated with cases of abuse include feelings of helplessness, alienation, guilt, shame, fear, anxiety, denial and post-traumatic stress (Booth and et.al, 1996). The study showed that when the elder abuse and neglect goes on for too long it can be dangerous. The key concerns of the elder abuse

and neglect were the experience of memory loss, impairment of judgment, deterioration of personality, fatigue, social withdrawal and isolation, sleep disturbances, loss of self-worth (worries about being a burden, feelings of worthlessness), increased use of smoking, loss of productivity, heart attack and suicidal thoughts or attempts. The overall consequences of the elder abuse and neglect both male and female were almost same. Table 3 showed that loneliness (56%), feeling burden (46%), feeling stress (44%) and sleep disturbances (33%) were most dominant consequences of abuse to the life of the elderly. Older persons admitted that they felt fear (33%), guilt (26%) and shame (19%) due to abuse and neglect. They also reported that they were losing the willing power to work (21%) due to abuse which leads to low productivity. 15% of the elderly (male 13%, female 17%) admitted that they wanted to commit suicide. They seemed that all the problems would be ended through their death. It was seriously consequences on their life. Many older persons (25%) reported that the tendency of smoking increased due to abuse and neglect.

Table 3: Consequences of elder abuse and neglect according to sex

Nature of Consequences	Male N=60		Female N=60		Both N=120	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Feeling stress	25	41.67	28	46.67	53	44.17
Sleep disturbances	30	50	10	16.67	40	33.33
Feeling burden	30	50	35	58.33	55	45.83
Loneliness	35	43.75	32	53.33	67	55.83
Alienation	15	25	20	33.33	35	29.17
Fear	15	25	20	33.33	35	29.17
Guilt	12	20	10	16.67	32	26.67
Shame	8	13.33	15	25	23	19.17
Increased use of smoking	15	25	0	0	0	0
Loss of willing power to work	10	16.67	15	25	25	20.83
Low productivity	7	11.67	8	13.33	15	12.5
Physical illness/injury	5	8.33	6	10	11	9.17
Suicidal thoughts	8	13.33	10	16.67	18	15
Others	5	8.33	5	8.33	10	8.33

*Multiple responses

Three Case Studies

Story of Halima Khatun

Halima Khatun was 70 years old. She was married at 14 years old. Her husband was a school teacher. She had 7 children and all of them were married. When her husband was alive, she would take active participation in family related decisions. All of her children were well educated and secured better positions at their jobs. After her

husband's death there was no fixed place for living. Sometimes she lived with her daughter's house and sometimes in her son's house. She was often is emotionally and financially abused and neglected by her sons and in-laws and also by her grandchildren. Halima pointed out:

"I had a happy family and I passed my life with joy and pleasure with all of my members. During my conjugal life, I would get special priority. But now I have no value and rub out all my desires from them. All of my children regards as me as a burden. I feel afraid into sleep alone at night time, though my grandchildren do not want to take me to them. I have no command and most of my family members neglect me. Now I cannot persist it due to my elderly and widowhood. I cannot get proper health care from my family members though they have no financial crisis. If house burns residue remains. If husband dies nothing remains. I want to die."

Story of Ansar Ali

Ansar Ali was 68 years old and a father of one son and three daughters. He was a widower. He had three acres (300 decimals) of land. His son cramped his land property forcefully, and he could not allow him to use any of his asset and property. He was always abused and neglected by the family members. Now he sleeps at the balcony of the house. During his illness, his family members ignored this and were not sincerely to take him in the hospitals or doctors and even they did not buy medicine and other necessary things for him. He spent most of the time with the religious activities and other social events. He also passed time with talking with the neighbors and local people. In many cases, he was not allowed to visit the relative's houses. He disclosed that sometimes he was physically abused by kicking and pushing. Ansar expressed:

"I had power when I had property. My family members could not make any decision without me. But at my last stage, they neglect me and remind me as a worthless and incapable person. I cannot bear this laxity. I feel inferior complexity and frustration at all of the times. I want to relieve from these sorts of sufferings. I want to go to another place to reduce these and want to live at a place where I can breathe with my freedom and peace. I want to leave the world as soon as possible (crying)."

Story of Amena Begum

Amena Begum was 65 years old widow and a mother of three sons and four daughters. All of them were married. Her husband was a day laborer. She was an illiterate woman and worked as a day laborer in a local rice mill. In many times, she could not work due to illness. Most of her demands were remained unfulfilled due to poverty. At the time of the Eid Festivals, she used to receive assistance from the local rich people and bought new dress in a year. Her sons were van/rickshaw pullers. They were alienated from her mother. Amena lived alone. She was mentally and financially abused and neglected. Her grandchildren mostly misused her money and she reported that sometimes her money was stolen by her grand children. Amena reported to me:

"My sons live very close to me but they do not want to look after me. They always refuse to provide food, clothing, shelter, medicine and safety. My daughter-in-laws consider me as a burden and scold, and insult me from time to time with a silly matter. I am losing my working capacity due to such type of abuse. I want to live no more. As an elderly widow, I need financial and health care supports from the government and NGOs. But I do not receive allowance at all. I always take very ordinary foods such as rice and vegetable but no meat and fish that I like due to my poverty. I always wear old and poor dresses."

Conclusions and Suggestions

This study exposed that poverty, breaking joint family, decrease of earning capacity, incapability and economic dependency, health hazard, natural disaster had distinct causations of elder abuse. It was found that the older people were multiply abused such as physical, social, mental, financial, sexual, and verbal those were related with their social isolation, loneliness, illness, stress, and tendency to commit suicidal attitude. I faced a number of limitations to conduct this study which included a small sample size, lack of the use of sample procedure and shortages of literatures on this area. However, it would be difficult to claim the generalization of this study finding. In many cases, I could not compare my study findings with the previous studies due to the lack of literatures. The rights of the elderly people are mentioned in the Constitution of Bangladesh. The provision of basic necessities for all citizens such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and medical care; the right to work and employment at a reasonable wage and rights to reasonable rest, recreation and leisure are mentioned in the 15(a), 15(b) and 15(c) clause respectively. Most of the older persons lived in poverty stricken family at the study area and they were faced different types of abuse and neglect. The study also has explored illiteracy, economic dependency and inability made the elderly susceptible to abuse and neglect. From the survey findings and three in-depth case studies, I found that elder abuse is the potential outcomes of complex interactions of social, economic and cultural reasons. Bangladesh government has introduced old age allowance for the wellbeing of the elderly from 1998. At present, 31, 50,000 elderly people are taking the old age allowance and the amount of allowance is 500 Tk. per month which is very meager to lead the meaningful life. From the findings of the study, the following can recommend to deal with this problem:

- To introduce the special card for the older persons, so that elderly people can consume the special facilities in public transports, hospitals and health care centers.
- To introduce a compulsory chapter on aging issue at all educational level.
- In State Children Home, government can take the initiatives to accommodate some poor and distress older persons.
- To ensure easy access to health services, a section/corner may be introduced at every hospital for the elderly. The government may provide medical treatment free of cost or at subsidized rates in all hospitals and clinics.
- To arrange training, mass media, workshop, seminar, symposium so that everybody gives their attention to the older person.
- To increase the amount of old age allowance and expand its coverage. Old age insurance and rationing system can introduce for the elderly.

- To establish the old age home campus and clubs both in rural and urban areas where treatment, recreation, exercise, indoor-outdoor games and employment facilities will be available.
- To provide micro credit for the able elderly and to create old age friendly job.
- To conduct research and exploration work on various aspects can be conducted at regional and national levels.
- To establish the separate ministry for older persons.
- To establish intergenerational linkages and to recognize the contribution of the elderly.
- To implement National Policy on older Persons 2013 and the Maintenance of Parents Act 2013.

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FAMILY WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL INTERVENTION

PARENTING SKIL OF PARENTS LIVING CHILDREN DISABILITIES IN FORUM KOMUNIKASI KELUARGA ANAK DENGAN KECACATAN (FKKADK)

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ABSTRACT

Parenting cover a wide range of activities aimed for children to develop optimally and can survive well. The purpose of this research was to obtain a description of: 1) Characteristics of respondents, 2) parenting skills of parents that are embodied and parents who are not enclosed by Children with Disability Family Communication Forum (FKKADK) Sukabumi, and 3) Differences in parenting skills the parents that are embodied FKKADK and parents who are not enclosed by FKKADK Sukabumi. The method used in this research was Quasi Experiment with questionnaire, observation, documentation study and focus group discussion. The data resource used primary and secondary data resource. Sampling technique used Simple Random Sampling. The test of validity measurement instrument used product moment technique while reliability test of measurement instrument conducted by internal consistency method with Alpha Cronbach test technique. Furthermore, the result of the research analysed using quantitative analysis technique. The result showed that there was a difference between Parenting Skill which is embodied by FKKADK Sukabumi Regency and which is not enclosed by FKKDAK Sukabumi Regency. This was made possible because parents incorporated in FKKADK Sukabumi Regency were taught Family Capacity Building and conducted social rehabilitation through Family Development Session (FDS).

Keywords: *Parenting, Children with Disability, Family Development Sesion, and FKKADK*

Introduction

Children with Disabilities (CWD) are one of the people with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS). This is because children experience limitations, obstacles, difficulties, or disturbances, and cannot carry out their social functions, so that they cannot fulfill the needs of both physical and social needs adequately and reasonably. CWD is children who have special needs and special care associated with the growth of children to be able to develop all their potential. Therefore in his daily activities very need attention from everyone, especially from his parents.

Disability refers to the condition of a person with some disturbance, such as the limitation of activities encountered in performing the task or action. In addition, disability causes a person difficult to be involved in social life. Due to the condition of disability, the child is in a state of stunted growth while the growth is the main process, essential, and distinctive in children and is the most important thing at the stage of child development. The condition of disability in children is caused by several things including congenital factors, disease factors and accident factors.

Limitations of CWD raises the impact of new problems in addition to CWD itself also for the family or social environment of CWD. The impact of disability occurring on CWD is in doing daily activities (ADL), the child does not get identity by not including in the family list because of the stigma of family who feel ashamed to acknowledge the existence of the child, the discriminative treatment to the child, so the children get less accessibility to education services or health services which of course is very influential on the fulfillment of basic social services for the survival of children in the future.

CWD needs to be protected, the purpose of child protection is to ensure that CWD is guaranteed and fulfill the rights of children to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, and get protection from violence, discrimination and mistreatment. The fulfillment of the right to CWD is the responsibility of all that must be done by family, community, and country. Implementation of various policies related to the rights of CWD that have been formulated should be taken seriously by the government, so that children of Indonesia including the right of CWD can be fulfilled.

The problem of CWD in order to fulfill the right of the child is a crucial problem and the family becomes the center of the solution, the Communication Forum of Children with Disabilities (FKKADK) is the answer to overcome the problem of CWD. FKKADK is a family who have children with disability who agree to cooperate in the handling of CWD in the sense of being a container or the gathered families who have children with physical disabilities, sensory, intellectual and mental to improve the welfare of CwDs. FKKADK is basically the right answer to the improvement of social welfare of Family Based and Community Based CWD. Through the forum of FKKADK it is expected that

parents can exchange information and share experiences, skills in the care of CWD. Exchanging knowledge and skills, feeling empathy, feelings of destiny, awkwardness, so it is expected to arise awareness and mutual spirit in handling for their children, as well as for the CWD around.

Considering the population of CWD from year to year increase, in 2012 amounted to 1752 children and in 2015 to 1870 children, so the attention of parents and family to CWD should be increasing. If it is associated with PKSA-DK then the existence of FKKADK will also contribute in improving the implementation of PKSA-DK Program in a tense, integrative and sustainable manner, and FKKADK become partners of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Service in the implementation of the PKS-ADK. This results in an increase in the number of CwDs that will receive parenting skills or parenting skills, as one of the components of PKSA-DK is the increased role and responsibility of parents to CWD, so that future CWD can achieve and live well where children generally.

Meanwhile, through FKKADK in the context of child protection, cases of CWD will quickly be responded and protection of all CWDs that require rapid service can be met. "Quick and responsive attitude" and supported by high parent or family participation in cases of CWD that require special protection. In addition, in the effort of protection and social rehabilitation of CWD in particular the responsibility of parents or family will realize the social welfare of CWD.

In connection with these conditions, if the parents or families who have CWD embedded in FKKADK and get PKSA-DK then expected to get better parenting from the parents, so that the child's growth and development become optimal. Through FKKADK, it is possible to strengthen the roles and responsibilities of parent or family, one of them is parenting skill to CWD, so that in the end parent or family can fulfill the basic rights for their disabled child.

Based on the results of the assessment that has been done in West Java which became the best FKKADK model of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Regency / City Social Service is FKKADK Sukabumi Regency. FKKADK Sukabumi Regency has been

able to realize the role and responsibility of the family in fulfilling the right of CWD and has been able to hold PKSA-DK. The role of FKKADK in Sukabumi Regency in addition to having been able to organize PKS-ADK well has also been able to increase parenting skill of parent or family to better parenting APD, also the parents or family joined by FKKADK have better parenting skill, and with the incorporation of parents or family of CWD in FKKADK Sukabumi Regency can increase the income of parents / family for the needs of CWD and family of CWD.

FKKADK Sukabumi Regency is currently a partner of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services both Sukabumi Regency Social Service and West Java Province Social Office, especially in the implementation of the CWD program or in the implementation of sustainable PKS-ADK and prioritizing the rights-based approach, in which PKSA-DK component this is the basic fulfillment of CWD, the accessibility of basic social services of CWD, the increase of interest and talent of CWD, and strengthening the role and responsibility of parents or family of CWD, increasing the role of welfare institution of CWD including FKKADK.

PKSA-DK is conducted based on Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2010 on Development Program with justice as a national program covering PKSA of neglected infants, PKSA of Neglected Children, PKSA of Street Children, PKSA Child in facing with the Law, PKSA of Children with Disability (PKSA-DK) and PKSA Who Needs Special Protection. PKS-ADK as a national program aimed at realizing the fulfillment of basic rights and protection against CWD from neglect, exploitation and discrimination. PKS-ADK is a priority program because this program is very beneficial for children and families, therefore PKS-ADK is one of the Child Welfare Programs aimed at providing protection and fulfillment of the basic rights of children with disabilities. PKS-ADK through FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency can be implemented strategically, so that the growth of CWD and CWD can reach PKS-DK with enough number (Data Directorate of Social Welfare of Sub Directorate of Social Welfare of ADK), so ADK with social problem can be overcome. FKKADK Sukabumi District strongly emphasizes the roles and responsibilities of parents or family of CWD, so very fung FKKADK Sukabumi Regency is very important for APD and parents or family APD in Sukabumi Regency.

Based on the background, it is very interesting to do research on "Parenting Skill of Parents in Family Communication Forum of Children With Disabilities in Sukabumi Regency". The research will be devoted to parents who have CWD PKS-ADK receiver through FKKADK Sukabumi Regency in 2015/2016.

The formulation of the problem in this research is: "How Parenting Skill of Parents in Communication Forum of Children with Disabilities in Sukabumi Regency". Furthermore, the formulation of the problem is detailed into sub-issues as follows: 1) What are the characteristics of respondents ?, 2) How parenting skill parent and unfilled parents FKKADK Sukabumi regency ?, and 3) Is there a difference parenting Skill parents who are attended FKKADK and parents who are not enclosed FKKADK Sukabumi District?.

The purpose of this research is to obtain empirical descriptions and to analyze about: 1) respondent's characteristic, 2) parenting skill of parent and unattended parent by FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency, 3) Parenting differences between FKKADK skill and parents who are not accompanied by FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency ?.

Benefits of the research consist of: 1) Theoretical benefits, namely the results of this research theoretically expected to contribute and enrich the treasury of social work practices, especially about the roles and responsibilities of parents in the care of CWD through parenting skills, and 2) Practical Benefits, that is the result of this research is practically expected to give contribution of thought or contribution in parenting problem solving to CWD and as base of stakeholder consideration in decision making for continuation of PKSA-DK or other program for CWD.

The concept of social skills refers to the parent or family's ability to pay attention, time, and support to meet the physical, mental and social needs of growing children, as well as for other family members. Hoghughi (2004) mentions that care includes a wide range of activities aimed at enabling children to develop optimally and survive well. Hoghughi's principle of parenting does not emphasize on who (the actor) but emphasizes the activity of child development and education. Therefore parenting includes physical nurturance, emotional care and social upbringing.

Physical care includes all activities aimed at getting children to survive well by providing basic needs such as eating, warmth, cleanliness, sleep time tranquility, and satisfaction when disposing of metabolic waste in the body. Emotional caring involves mentoring when children experience unpleasant events such as feeling alienated from their friends, fear, or experiencing trauma. This emotional nurture includes care for the child to feel valued as an individual, to know the feeling of being loved, and to have the opportunity to make choices and to know the risks. This emotional nurturing aims to have a stable and consistent ability to interact with the environment, create a sense of security, and create an optimistic sense of the new things that will be encountered by the child. Meanwhile, social nurture aims to make children not feel alienated from the social environment that will affect the development of children in later times. This social nurture becomes very important because the social relationships built into parenting will shape the viewpoints of oneself and the environment.

Children with Disabilities are children who have limitations of the average condition of children in general, in physical, mental, and social behavior characteristics. According to Hallahan & Kauffman (1991) in Mohammad Efendi (2006: 2), children with disabilities are children different from the general average, due to problems in thinking, sight, hearing, socializing, and moving.

Referring to Law No. 08 of 2016 on People with Disabilities, APD is any person aged 0-less 18 years experiencing long-term physical, intellectual, mental and / or sensory limitations that in interacting with the environment can experience obstacles and difficulties for participate fully and effectively with other citizens on the basis of equal rights. Further Government Regulation Number 8 Year 2012 children with disabilities are people who have a physical / mental disorder that can interfere or is a barrier and obstacles for himself to perform daily activities properly. Disability is a condition in which the individual experiences a possible deficiency due to the state of impairment such as disability of the organs of the body.

Method

This research used quantitative method with quasi experiment (quasi experiment) which aims to test the hypothesis of data that has been collected in accordance with the

theory and the concept is determined. The population in this research is all the CWD and family incorporated in FKKADK and the recipient of Social Welfare Program with Disability (PKS-ADK) from 2010 until 2016. The population of this research is 234 families. The Sampling technique in this research is determined by using iteration technique by observing the sample criteria. Sources of data in this research is the subject of primary data and secondary data sources.

In this research, data collection techniques used are: 1) Questionnaire, 2) Observation Techniques, and 3) Documentation Study. Test Validity and Reliability Research instrument used validity test product moment correlation and reliability test using internal reliability test Alpha Cronbach. Furthermore, the results of the research were analyzed using quantitative data analysis techniques with statistical tests. Through this statistical test, can be used to calculate the data obtained and later can be analyzed.

Result And Discussion

Parents of Children with Disabilities who are members of FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency who are the respondents of this research are 38 people as experimental group. Furthermore, there were 38 parents of CWD who did not joined in FKKADK Sukabumi were 38 parents as control group. Major parents of CWD both in the experimental group (29%) and control group (29%) were in the 40-44 year age range. Age 40-44 years included in the adult period. The mature period of adulthood in which a person belonging to the middle adulthood period in the human life span has the task of developing a preparation for adjustment in regulating and determining his or her happiness in old age rather than engaging in parenting.

Parenting skills of parents in FKKADK refers to parental knowledge about parenting, parenting skills, skills in child value and skill training, and parenting skills in implementing Family Development Session (FDS) Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA), and parents' expectation of parenting child. Overall knowledge of parents to address the needs and problems of PPE can be seen in Figure 1 below:

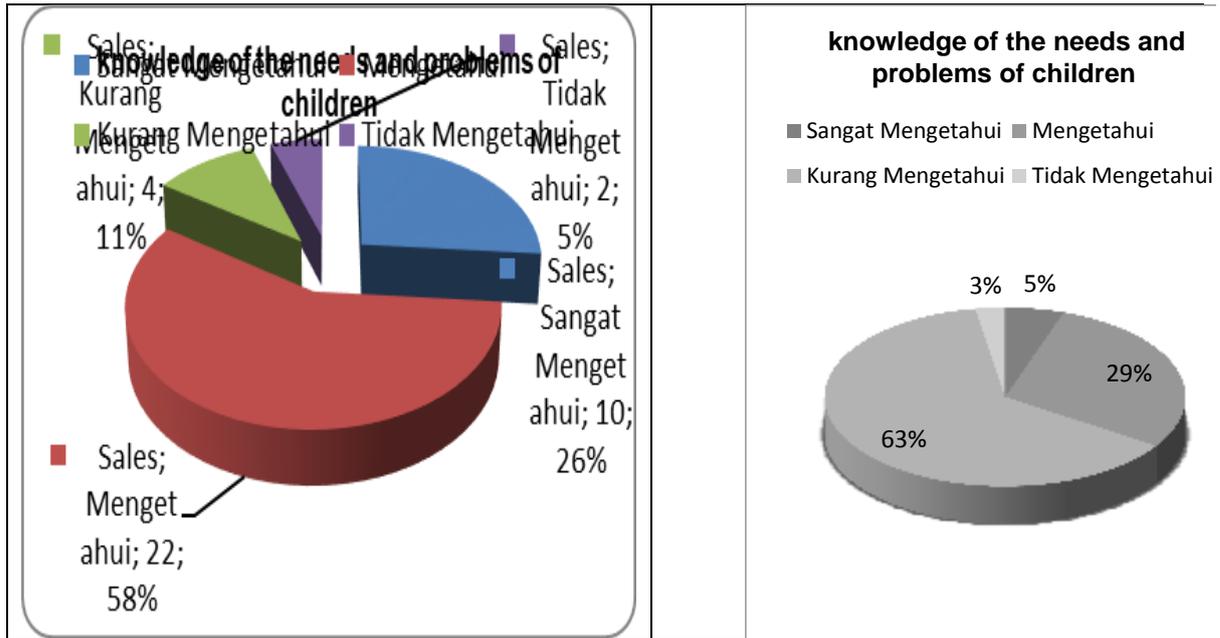


Figure 1: Parents Knowledge of Children Needs and Problems

Figure 1 showed that the majority (58%) of parental knowledge in FKKADK about the needs and problems of children know better than the parents' knowledge that is not incorporated in the majority of FKKADK (63%) are less aware of the needs and the children's issues. Parents' knowledge of needs and issues will contribute to the fulfillment of the child's needs and in the handling of the child's problem as much as possible, affecting how the parent carries out the child's care.

Furthermore, parenting skills can be demonstrated by the ability of parents that are embodied FKKADK and parents who are not joined in FKKADK described in Figure 2 below:

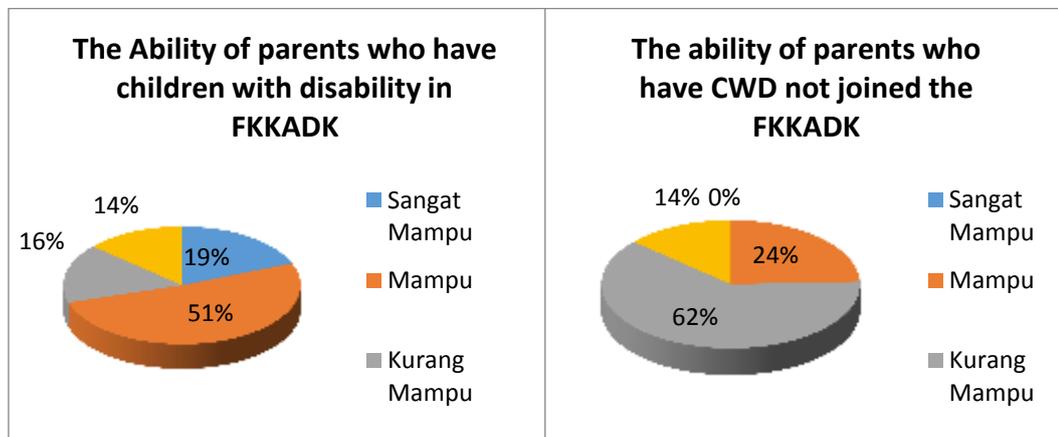


Figure 2: Parenting Ability in FKKADK and Not in FKKADK

Figure 2 above showed that the ability of parents who are inadequate in FKKADK is mostly (57%) able to carry out their care, while the parenting skills of parents who are not united in FKKADK (62%) show less able to carry out good care for CWD. This indicates that FKKADK for parents is very important to meet the needs and rights of CwDs in parenting. This condition is also reinforced by parental skills in understanding the needs and care of parents of CWD that can be seen in Figure 3 below:

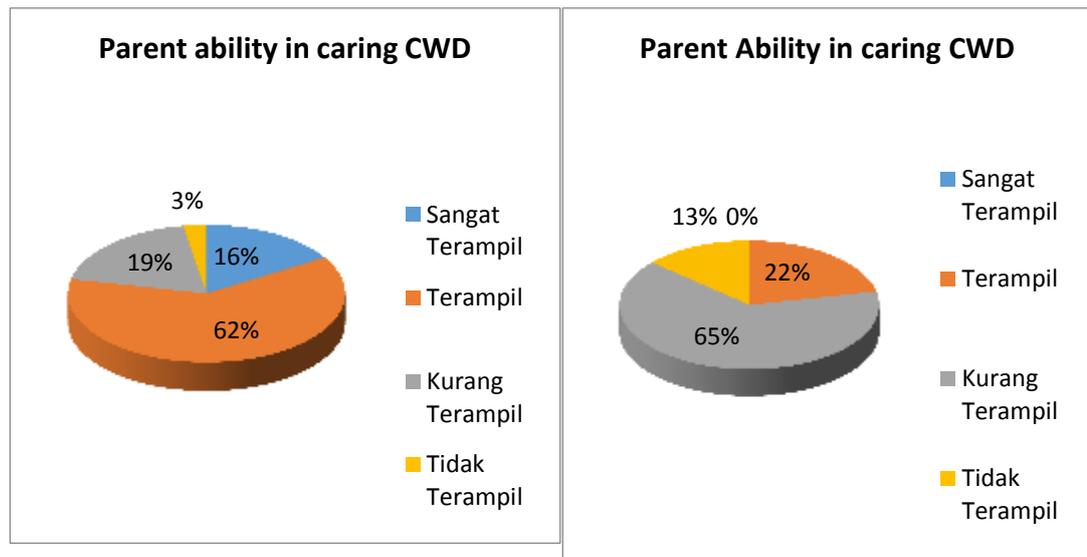


Figure 3: Parental Care Skills of CWD in FKKADK and Not in FKKADK

Based on Figure 2 above, the parents' skill of CWD in the parents who attended FKKADK mostly (62%) are skilled in PPE care, but for parents who not joined FKKADK shows the majority (65%) less skilled in the treatment of CWD, so CWD is in a condition that is not maintained and seen lack of maintenance, especially in the self-maintenance and health of CWD. This condition indicates that the skills of parents who joined FKKADK different from the parental skills in the treatment of CWD is not mature in FKKADK.

Differences Parenting Skill of CWD in FKKADK showed that there is a difference. Before the statistical test this difference is calculated firstly done assumption test consisting of normality test and homogeneity test. The results of the distribution normality test was conducted to determine whether or not the research variables in the population were normal. The result of test of distribution normality is obtained by using

statistical technique with one-sample K S. Based on the test result for the parent skeleton skill obtained the value of kolmogorof smirnovz (KS-Z) equal to 0.60 with $p > 0,05$ which means normal distribution. Furthermore, homogeneity test is done to know the difference of Parenting Skill between parents that joined FKKADK and not joined FKKADK are not enclosed. Homogeneity results show: levene statistic rate of 3.827 and p of 0.53 with $p > 0.05$. This means the variance of the Parenting Skill subject between the parents who are attached to FKKADK and the unfilled FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency is homogeneous.

Hypothesis Test Data Analysis, test results showed based on t test analysis obtained t value = 7,331 with $p = 0,00$ ($p < 0,01$). This result means that there are differences Parenting Skill Parent who is embedded in FKKADK and that is not contained in FKKADK Sukabumi Regency.

4. Conclusion

FKKADK Sukabumi Regency, its existence is very necessary. This is remembering to increase the role and responsibilities of parent or family one of which is the key to the success of parents in parenting skills to Children with Disabilities. Through the occurrence and implementation of the FKKADK programming committee in Sukabumi Regency, many benefits have been felt by parents of CWD, especially in the accessibility of parents and CWD in reaching basic social service which is primarily concerned with the role and responsibilities of parents in parenting skills.

Characteristics of parents based on (age, education level, occupation, etc.) impacted Parenting Skill of CWD Parents. Therefore, in order for parents of APD to be maintained in taking care of CWD, FKKADK of Sukabumi Regency must continuously provide service and social rehabilitation to CWD done capacity building and organization development of FKKADK.

Parenting skills and CWD assistance include the knowledge of parents about nutrition, health, safety, and communication skills with CWD and the ability of parents to communicate feelings of joy to CWD. It is also characterized by the ability of parents to

teach ADL, parenting skills in teaching children to wake up, inculcate good value, knowledge and social skills. In addition, parenting skills should be familiarized and teach children to perform daily activities independently, through FKKADK parents must be skilled about living disciplined, independent, and can complete the job until completed or completed.

There is a Parenting Skill Difference between parents who are attended FKKADK Sukabumi Regency with Parent who are not joined FKKADK Sukabumi Regency. This is possible because parents who are members of FKKADK Sukabumi Regency are taught the development of family capacities and capacity building of children (PKK and PKA), and social rehabilitation through FDS through PKSA-ADK modules. In relation to this, even if the existence of children, parents should provide good and effective parenting, so that the function and role of parents to the CWD can be implemented in accordance with the responsibilities and obligations of parents to the CWD.

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**THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL REHEARSAL: TO THE ACTIVITY
ENHANCEMENT OF DAILY LIVING (ADL) , CAPABILITY OF CHILDREN
WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IN SUKAPURA VILLAGE,
KIARACONDONG DISTRICT, BANDUNG**

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ABSTRACT

Children with intellectual disability at moderate to high levels Generally have a high dependence on families in performing Activity of Daily Living (ADL). This condition requires attention so the children with intellectual disability, especially at a moderate level can be more independent, this can impact on improving the quality of life of the child it self as well as his family. The aims of the study are to know and analyze; (1) condition (look phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability, (2) causes and effects (think phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability, (3) action (act phase) of behavioral rehearsal application to the Increase of ADL children with intellectual disability. The research method used action research and Involved six informants, Consist of three children and three mothers. Data collection techniques are through in-depth interviews, participatory observations and documentation studies. The seven-step application of behavioral rehearsal is Carried out According to the principle of participatory action research that is based on the stages of action research. The results Showed that the implementation of behavioral rehearsal improves the ability of ADL of children with disabilities to take care of themself, that is improvement of the ability of children with intelectual disabilities to be independent in wearing clothes, wearing pants and wearing shoes. The practical implications of the results of this study indicate that the behavioral rehearsal application of children with intellectual disability should be Consider into three things: family involvement, gradual and systematic instruction repetition of the exercises.

Key word: *behavioral rehearsal, Activity of Daily Living, children with intelectual disability*

Introduction

Children with intellectual disability tend to have limited thinking and barriers to the orientation towards the environment. Limitations of the ability to think and perform orientation in children with intellectual disability can impact on the ability to do the Activity of Daily Living (ADL). This issue is becoming a common problem in families with disabled children. Concerns of parents and lack the knowledge and skills of parents in teaching their children the ADL which disability becomes one of the causes underdevelopment of the child's ability ADL disability (Rini, 2014).

WHO Guidance Note paper Disability Emergency Risk Management (2013) states that for the size of a community area, an area called the emergency disability if persons

with disabilities in the region amounts to a minimum of 37 people. District of Kiaracondong is one of the districts in the city of Bandung with the number of persons with disabilities are high enough total 466 (Profile RBM District of Kiaracondong 2014), and the highest number in the Village Sukapura is numbered 129 people composed of people with disabilities 94 people and children with disabilities as many as 35 people. This shows that the village Sukapura into the emergency category of disability according to WHO.

Type of disability in the Village Sukapura consists of people with intellectual disability as many as 50 people, people with physical disability as many as 37 people, people with mental disability as much as 7 people, people with sensory disability as many as 24 people and people with double disabilities a total of 11. High number of people with disability being targeted in this study. People with intellectual disability, according to Law number 8 of 2016 is "undermining of thought because of the level of intelligence is below average, such as slow learning disabilities and mental retardation".

Children with intellectual disability, especially in the low and moderate categories can actually be trained to be independent in performing ADL. Refers to the classification of intellectual disability according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM-IV). Intellectual disabilities use the term mental retardation and DSM-IV describes the ability of the mild and moderate mental retardation as follows:

(1) mild mental retardation can communicate and function well in society, can take care of themselves properly. In general it can function properly with some limitations that can be trained. (2) moderate mental retardation, namely its ability to perform simple activities and take care of themselves, can learn basic things about the health and safety of themselves.

The explanation above shows that the main discussion ADL ability in children with intellectual disability. Mastery ability ADL is a process of learning, training and habituation that people with intellectual disability can perform their function and social role better in their daily life. This study focused on three informants ADL ability of children with intellectual disability were existing in the Sukapura Village. The study was conducted from November 2016 to June 2017. The researchers noticed that their ADL ability is still limited and basically can still be improved so that children can be more independent and not depend to his family continuously.

According Delphie Bandi (2006), aspects of ADL for children with intellectual disability are: taking care of yourself, take care of yourself, help yourself, communication, socialization, life skills, and the ability to fill in the spare time. This study focused on children's ability to take care of themselves such as wearing, pants and shoes. To three skills in taking care of themselves is expected to be the child's motivation to be able to do other activities in the ADL. Improved ADL informants for your child to use Behavioral Rehearsal by Sheafor and Horejsi (2003), is one of the interventional techniques micro in social work. Behavioral rehearsal has a complete stage in shaping and reinforcing new behaviors. For example, the stages of advice giving made the informants motivated to develop their ADL. Stages role play allowed to practice with fun. Stages positive identification, researchers can see the development of the ADL during the intervention process. Stages home work will accelerate the increase in the ability of ADL in cooperation with the family.

Improved ADL informants for children will increase the independence and simultaneously impact on the ability of a child's social function, it is important to determine his will and participation in various activities. Families with one disability family member often feel the burden, it's difficult to know and meet the needs of children whose disabilities, beyond their ability (Hanvey, 2001). However, because the sociological community, especially Sundanese on informants family bound by a sense of family that is pretty close, so often dominate compassion in the care or treatment of disabled family members. Feeling sorry for making children served continuously, and ignorance about how to provide proper care makes children with disabilities are increasingly dependent on their families. A significant change in ADL ability of children with intellectual disability can be a very good model for families with children with disabilities to lighten the burden of the family, so that can directly impact on improving the quality of life and well-being of the family.

Given the achievements to be obtained through the application of techniques Behavioral Rehearsal namely increasing the ability of ADL informants for children by involving members of his family, this study is to know and understand how the application of Behavioral Rehearsal can have an impact on improving the ability of ADL children with intellectual disability in the Village of Sukapura, District of Kiaracandong, Bandung ". The specific objective of the study is to examine and analyze: (a) condition (look phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability, (2) causes and effects (think

phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability, (3) action (act phase) of behavioral rehearsal application to the Increase of the ADL of children with intellectual disability.

Theoretical Framework

This study is based on behavioristic approach. BF Skinner (in Alwisol, 2009) as the pioneer of behaviorism states that "the behavior that follows certain laws, behavior can be predicted and behavior can be controlled (p.320). In line with this Gerald Corey (2005) "behavioristik assume that people are basically shaped and determined by the social environment" (p.195). According to Lambert Maguire (2002), that "the behavior can be predicted and controlled for observing and controlling the antecedent conditions, the behavior itself, and in terms of enhancing" (p.221). In line with this, Sheafor and Horejsi (2003) states that "the main assumptions of the behavioral theory is human behavior and even some kind of emotional reaction is the result of the learning process. Usually, people will repeat the actions rewarded or penalized "(p.98-99). Statements by experts such behavior researcher underlying idea that behavior can be studied, measured, improved, observed through behavior modification. Sheafor & Horejsi (2003) states that "behavioral rehearsal aims to assist clients in learning new behaviors to better cope with certain situations" (p.385).

Behavioral rehearsal according Sheafor and Horejsi (2003) consists of the stages of preparation, advice giving, additional information, role play, positive identification, behavior practice, and home work in this study are aligned with the stage of action research study by Ernest T. according to Stinger (2007) which consists of the stages Look, Think and Act (p.125-140). The following chart is a model application of Behavioral Rahearsal to increased ADL ability of children with intellectual disability.

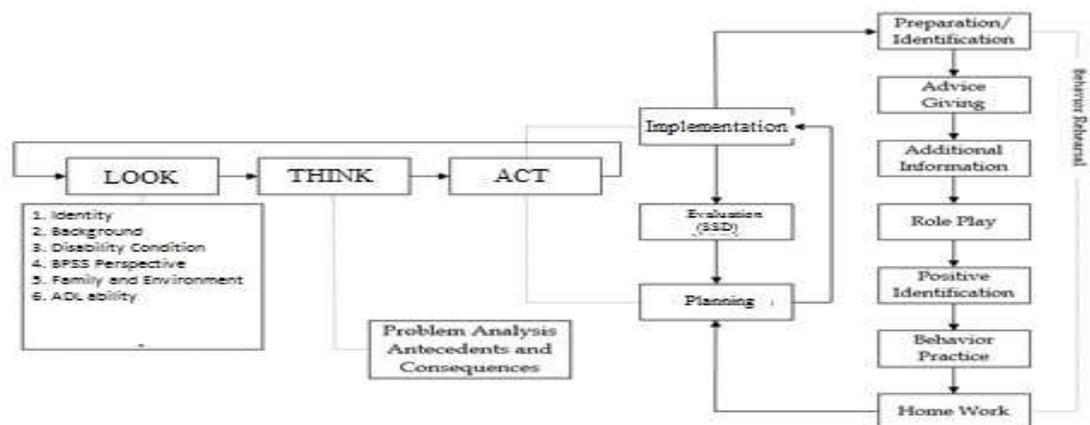
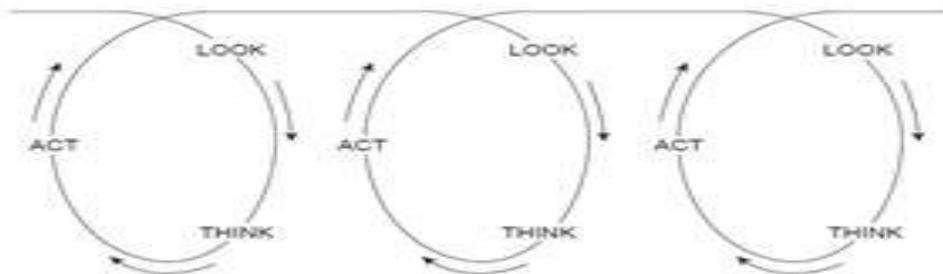


Chart 1. Application of Behavioral Model Against Increased Rehearsal ADL ability Intellectual Disability

Method

This type of research used by the researchers is action research with social work research paradigm of post-positivism. The study measures used to refer Ernest T. Stinger (2007), which outlines three fundamental aspects of the stages in which action research stages Look, Think stages and phases Act, can be seen in the following figure



Source: Ernest T. Stinger (2007: 9)

Figure 1. Principal groove Action Research.

Operationalization of action research in this figure can be explained as follows:

Phase I: Look (Look)

Look stages is a stage to create a snapshot of the state ADL child informants. This stage begins with assessing the ability of ADL and various conditions of children in general.

Phase II: Think (Thinking)

At this stage the researchers conducted an analysis on the state of child informants ADL, use alternate Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences.

Phase III: Act (Actions)

Measures in this study conducted four rounds of action. According to Ernest T. Stinger (2007), the stage of action research consisted Act in three stages: (a) planning, planning on things found in reflection, based on the question: what to do, what, who, where, when and how it was done. (B) Implementation, implemented according to the draft plan activities that have been developed with children and families. In the implementation process, the researchers recording, monitoring or observation carefully. Researchers involved with the activities of informants in conducting behavioral rehearsal stage. (C) Evaluation, done by identifying signs of behavioral changes experienced by informants child after the intervention compared with before getting intervention. In

conducting this evaluation, researchers used an evaluation tool of social work practice Single-Subject Designs (SSD). Evaluation by using an SSD is done every action, so that changes in behavior over time can be seen and observed.

How to determine the client (source data) by using purposive sampling method to determine the source of data with a certain consideration. Sources of data in the study is based on the following criteria:

1. Children's intellectual disability categories are being
2. Over 6 years of age (middle age and adolescence)
3. ADL ability to care for themselves is still very limited

Based on the criteria is obtained child informant "AH", "AJ" and "JS" with the low ADL ability, and the researchers looked at the possibility that their AD capability can be improved. Collecting data in this study using techniques as follows: (1) deep interview, (2) participant observation, (3) study the documentation. While the examination of the validity of data is done through: (1) test the credibility including prolonged observation, increased endurance, and triangulation, (2) test transferability, (3) test dependability, (4) conformability. Data analysis was performed through the analysis of qualitative data including data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

4. Results and Discussion

The results of the implementation of the action research to follow the stages look, think and act can be described as follows:

Condition (look phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability

The yield on the stage (look) describes the condition assessment results ADL child informants, however, comes with a variety of other aspects such as identity, background, disability conditions, BPSS condition, family situation and social environment, can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Condition (look phase) ADL of Children with Intellectual Disability

No	Look aspect Phase	"AH"	"AJ"	"JS"
1	Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bandung, 17 April 2001 o Class 1 SMP SLB-C Sukapura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bandung, May 6th, 2006 o 3rd grade SLB-C Sukapura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bandung, July 30, 2002 o Class 6 SD SLB-C Sukapura
2	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Born in healthy condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pregnancy 9 months 2 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Yellow and old baby crying

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 0-4 months a lot of sleep ○ 2 years old had only been able to speak ○ Age 6 years enter kindergarten in Solo ○ Age 10 years entered SLB-C Sukapura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Was sentenced a doctor died in utero ○ Babies do not cry and green ○ Age of 3.5 years were able to walk ○ Age 5 years of kindergarten, 7 years old to enter elementary school ○ Age 10 years entered SLB-C Sukapura 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Immunization is not completed due to the economic ○ Age of 2.5 years could walk and talk ○ Age 7 years enter kindergarten ○ 2014 entry SLB-C Sukapura
3 Disability Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IQ of 40 (moderate intellectual disability) ○ Stiff hand (low fine motor), stiff legs when walking hard to pay attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IQ of 45 (moderate intellectual disability) ○ Foot x so walk with a limp ○ able to attend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Never before has the IQ test ○ Good motor like children in general ○ able to attend
4 BPSS perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Body a little stiff, hard to communicate ○ Rapidly changing emotions sometimes taciturn but suddenly explode ○ Shunned his friends because of the low fine motor ○ Have not been able to understand spirituality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skinny, foot x so difficult to walk ○ emotion cheerful ○ Like play despite often alienated his friends ○ Have not been able to understand spirituality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ good physical ○ In front researcher JS quiet emotion, but according to her mother daily JS have emotional outbursts ○ Fights with friends ○ Have not been able to understand spirituality
5. Family conditions and social environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staying alone with H ○ Family support AH well ○ Well received by neighbors ○ Shunned friends in the neighborhood and school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic needs are met well ○ family support ○ Relations with neighbors and school friends good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low family economy ○ Less family support ○ Less welcome neighbors ○ Fights with playmates
6. ADL ability fend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can't be able to eat, wear clothes, pants, shoes by himself ○ ADL ability fend had an average of 2.80 (Table 4:22) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can't be able to wear shirts, pants, shoes by himself ○ ADL ability fend had an average of 2.60 (Table 4:23) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Can't be able to wear shirts, pants, shoes by himself ○ ADL ability fend had an average of 2.80 (Table 4:22)

Causes and effects (think phase) ADL of children with intellectual disability

Researchers use the Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences, because the researchers wanted to see antecedents (events that precede) the low capacity of the client

ADL "AH", "AJ" and "JS". This is in line with the principles of behaviorism, which according to BF Skinner (in Alwisol, 2009) "the only way to control and initiate behavior is linked to the events that initiate behavior (event-antecedent) in the environment" (p.319). Problem Analysis - antecedents and consequences helps researchers build thinking construction reduces the effect of the low ADL antecedents and consequences "AH", "AJ" and "JS". The following analysis of the condition of the ADL "AH", "AJ",

Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences "AH"

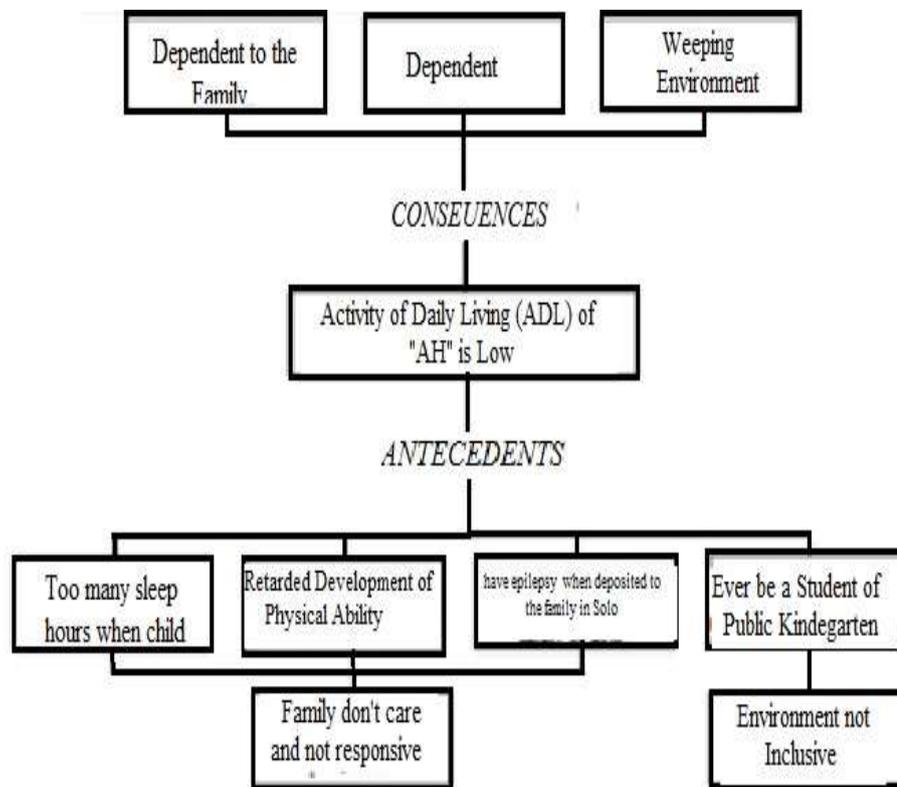


Chart 2. Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences Clients "AH"

Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences "AJ"

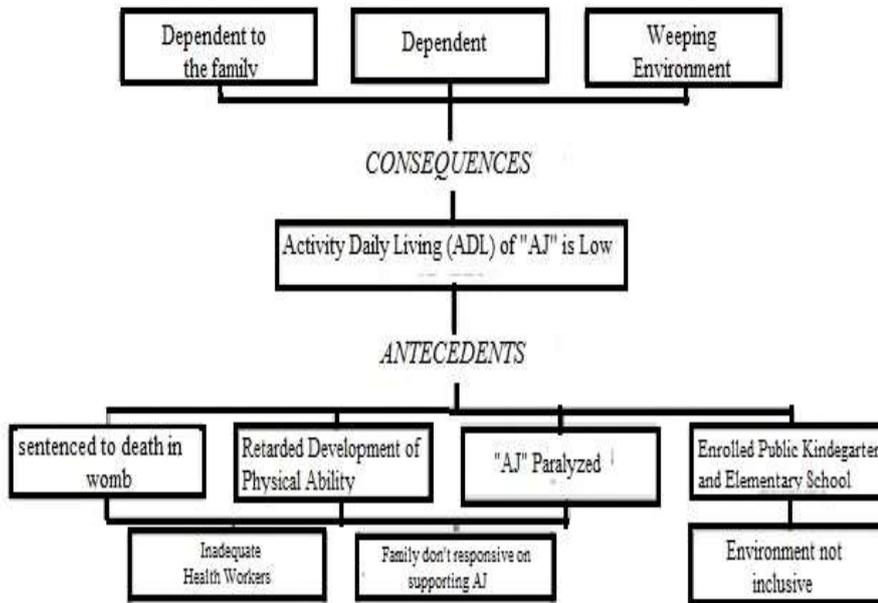


Chart 3. Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences Clients "AJ"

Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences "JS"

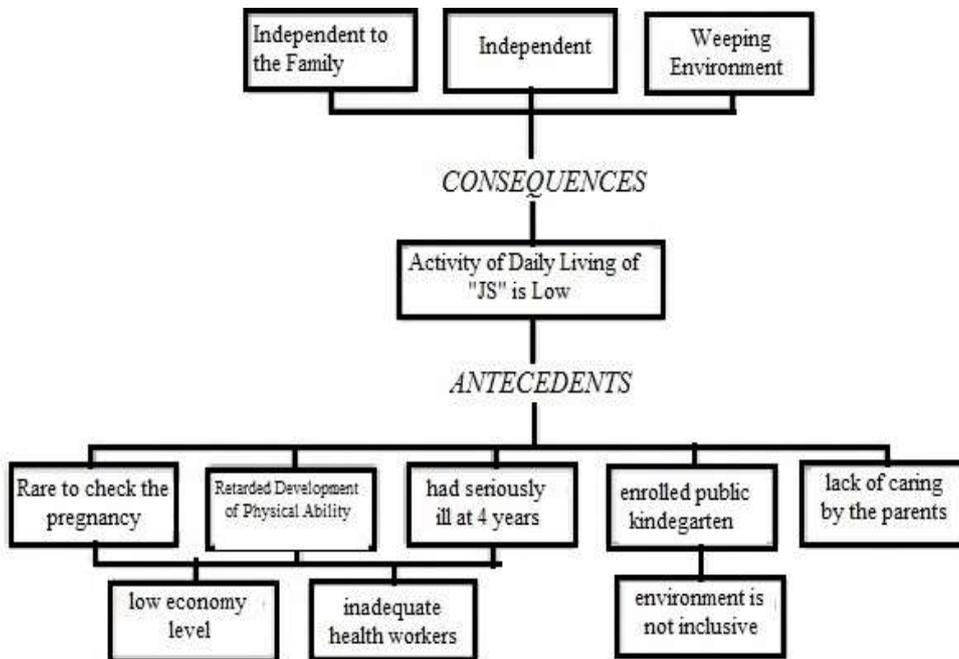


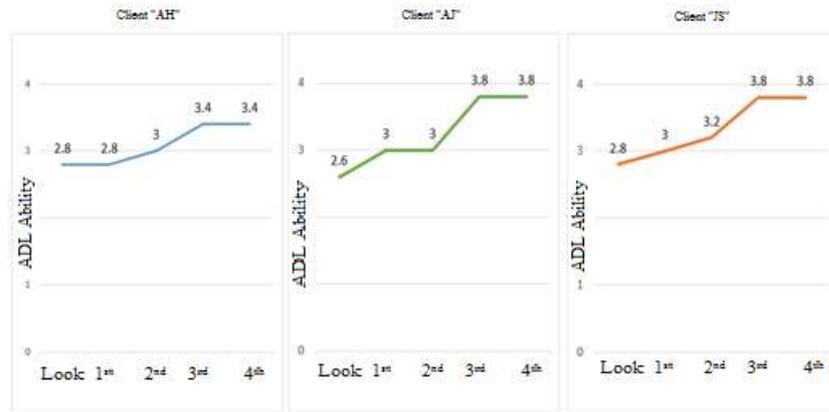
Chart 4. Problem Analysis - antecedents and Consequences Clients "AJ"

Action (act phase) of behavioral rehearsal application to the Increase of the ADL of children with intellectual disability.

Stages Act implemented jointly with family informant's mother and occasionally involve members of RBM. According to Ernest T. Stinger (2007) Act in the research stage comprises three phases namely action planning, implementation and evaluation. In the Act phase of this research to sync them with the stages of behavioral rehearsal according Sheafor and Horejsi (2003) which includes: (1) Preparation and Identification is preparing informants and identify some of the situations and problems encountered by the informant, (2) Advice Giving namely the provision of advice, a suggestion that more motivated informants, (3) Additional information that stage to allow the informant to add information about the problems experienced in the situation, (4) role play which stage role play to demonstrate a change of behavior, (5) *Positive Identification*, social worker identify positive aspects, (6) *Behavior Practice*, Informant pleased to practice behavior that has been trained until feeling satisfy to the performance. and (7) *Home Work*, is a stage to give a home work to the informants which can be used by the informants to help them to take control of their new behavior.

Before the intervention (baseline) client "AH" still needs help physically inside wear a shirt and pants, as well as verbal aid in wearing shoes. Clients "AJ" in need of assistance verbal and physical wear, and require physical assistance in pants and shoes. Clients "JS" needs help in cursing pants verbal, physical help in wearing the shoes as well as verbal support physical wear.

Researchers conducted 4 times round action, carried out based on the evaluation and in accordance with the agreement with the "AH", "AJ", "JS" along with their parents. Disability conditions "AH", "AJ" and "JS" make them need a longer time to learn a new behavior, so that the repetition of the exercise is essential. The involvement of the family for the treatment of action would make family learn how to improve their child ADL, so that families can continue the patterns in a sustainable intervention. Here's an overview evaluation of the conditions during the action, using SSD calculation.



Source : Researcher Calculation Data based on SSD

Chart 5. Condition of Evaluation ADL "AH", "AJ", "JS" During Process Measures

In first round action evaluation, capability ADL "AH" is not increased. "AH" still needs help physically inside wear a shirt and pants, as well as verbal aid in wearing shoes. ADL ability "AJ" in the wearing rise to only require verbal assistance. While clients "JS" has risen to wear clothes, where "JS" only need physical help in wearing.

Evaluation of the second round, ADL care of themselves "AH" and "JS" has increased. "AH" experienced an increase in wear pants where "AH" to only require verbal assistance in the pants. ADL shoes "JS" increased to only require verbal assistance. But "AJ" did not have increased, where "AJ" still needs help in wearing verbal and physical support in wearing shoes and pants.

Evaluation of the third round of ADL take care of themselves "AH", "AJ", "JS" increases. "AH" can already own pants and shoes as well as physical needs help to straighten the collar and buttoned his shirt. "AJ" was able to own wear a shirt and pants, as well as being only a verbal needed help in wearing the shoes are for loosening and tightening the laces. Clients "JS" can already own pants and shoes, as well as being just need help ie verbal wear to straighten his collar.

Evaluation of the fourth round, the third client is not increased from the previous basic ADL ability. "AH" still require physical assistance in putting his right arm that is to include dresses and buttoned his shirt. "AJ" still needs verbal assistance to put his shoes are loosened shoelace (so hard to insert his foot) and tighten the laces. "JS" still needs verbal assistance to wear clothes, where "JS" often forget to tidy up his collar and sometimes buttoned-sided.

In addition, through the stages of positive identification in behavioral rehearsal also helps researchers determine the development of ADL and take care of clients during the intervention process. Here are the negative and positive identification ADL condition feeds clients during the intervention process.

Table 2 Negative and Positive identification Things Over Four Times Round Process behavioral Rahearsal implementation in improving ADL Care of Yourself Client "AH", "AJ"

No.	Act Phase	"AH"	"AJ"	"JS"
1.	first round	Identification Negative: a. Difficulty entering the right arm b. Could not put buttons c. Forgot smoothed collar d. Difficult to enter her legs into the pants e. Forget the rodents loosen his shoe. f. Not being able to put his shoes with good rodent Positive identification: a. Mother proactive in giving direction to "AH" in training ADLnya. b. "AH" pleased with the compliment with applause and say "hurray"	Identification Negative: a. Difficulty Entering to the right sleeve b. Difficulty entering the leg side for wearing trousers c. Difficulty loosen and tighten the shoelace d. Wrapped around the shoelace Positive identification: a. "AJ" was able to put buttons themselves b. "AJ" was able to put buttons and pants zipper c. "AJ" follow directions while playing d. "AJ" to be trained in detail	Identification Negative: a. Not being able to put his buttons b. Difficulty entering the right hand into clothes c. Can't be able to put on pants zipper d. Often incorrectly determine the front of the shirt and pants back e. Can't be able to put on shoes with good rodent Positive identification: a. "JS" willing to learn and follow the instructions b. "JS" happy praise c. "JS" require trained in detail
2.	round II	Identification Negative: a. Still having trouble entering the right arm b. Can not install studs c. Sometimes they forget to tidy up collar d. Rodents should be reminded to loosen the shoe. Positive identification:	Identification Negative: a. Still having trouble entering the sleeve to the right b. Still having trouble entering the next leg to wear pants c. Difficulty loosen and tighten the shoelace d. Still having trouble twisting shoelace Positive identification: a. "AJ" was still able to	Identification Negative: a. Difficulty enter his buttons b. Difficulty Setting zipper pants c. Not being able wearing shoes with good rodent Positive identification: a. Has been able to enter into the right hand although somewhat old

No.	Act Phase	"AH"	"AJ"	"JS"
		a. "AH" could put your pants in a new way b. "AH" can already install rodent shoes c. "AH" follow the direction of the researchers and from mother	put buttons, shirts and zipper pants install itself. b. "AJ" appears eager to follow the role play while playing c. Mother are more proactive in directing "AJ"	clothes b. Can distinguish the front and back pants and T-shirt c. "JS" enthusiast
3.	round III	Identification Negative: a. Still having trouble entering the right hand arm b. Still could not put his buttons Positive identification: a. "AH" began to enter his own right arm though a bit long b. Wearing pants themselves in a new way	Identification Negative: Difficulty wrapped around shoelace Positive identification: a. "AJ" was able to enter his own right arm though a bit long b. It could've been wearing themselves in a new way c. Was able to loosen and tighten the shoelace	Identification Negative: "JS" verbal directives still need to straighten his collar. Positive identification: a. "JS" has been able wear collar shirt but not neat b. "JS" has been able to put his own pants c. "JS" has been able to put on his shoes d. "JS" more vigor to school
4.	round IV	Identification Negative: "AH" are not yet skilled buttoning his shirt Positive identification: a. "AH" seen more easily enter his right sleeve b. Wearing pants themselves c. Wear shoes with good	Identification Negative: "AJ" still having trouble tightening laces and tying shoelaces Positive identification: a. "AJ" was able to enter his own right arm b. Wearing pants themselves c. Loosen the shoe with good	Identification Negative: "JS" verbal directives still need to straighten his collar. Positive identification: "JS" was able to retain the ability fend previous ADL wear shirt, pants and shoes have been able to wear the shirt.

2.

Keputusan kajian daripada aktiviti pembacaan dan pemilihan kajian, artikel atau jurnal yang telah diterbitkan dari tahun 2010 hingga 2017 sama ada dari dalam dan luar negara mendapati bahawa sebanyak 14 kajian berbentuk kualitatif telah dikenalpasti oleh pengkaji memenuhi kesesuaian dan keperluan objektif kajian untuk memudahkan proses analisis artikel. Kajian-kajian tersebut adalah terdiri daripada 14 jurnal artikel. Kajian

kualitatif terdiri daripada satu kajian fenomenologi (Sercekus, Besen, Gunusen & Edeer, 2014.), satu kajian hermeneutic (Linderholm & Friedrichsen, 2010), satu kajian grounded theory (Beng, et al., 2013) dan sebelas lagi kajian kualitatif pula tidak diberikan sebarang butiran mengenai reka bentuk kajian oleh pengkajinya (Brazil, Bainbridge & Rodriguez, 2010; Cal, Avci & Cavusoglu, 2017; Cheong & Zabidah, 2011; Choi, 2016; . Kelley, Demiris, Nguyen, Oliver & Wittenberg-Lyles, 2013; Lin, Lin, Lee, & Lin, 2013; Meneguín & Ribeiro, 2016; Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray, & Champion, 2016); Nemati, Rassouli, Ilkhani & Baghestani, 2017; Totman, Pistrang, Smith, Hennessey & Martin, 2015; Wittenberg-Lyles, Demiris, Oliver & Burt, 2011).

Dalam kajian kualitatif, penglibatan oleh keluarga dalam aktiviti penjagaan pesakit kanser ini adalah dilakukan secara sukarela disebabkan oleh rasa tanggungjawab menebal yang ada dalam diri keluarga itu sendiri (Linderholm & Friedrichsen, 2010). Terdapat 4 tema yang dikenalpasti menggambarkan isu yang berlaku di dalam penjagaan oleh keluarga iaitu Isu Caregiver-Centric, isu kemahiran penjaga, isu penjagaan dan Isu Pengetahuan (Kelley, Demiris, Nguyen, Oliver, & Wittenberg-Lyles, 2013). Pengalaman penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan kesulitan menjalankan tanggungjawab ini telah memberikan kejutan dalam kehidupan mereka terutamanya kejutan dari segi psikologi berkaitan dengan diagnosis dan prognosis pesakit yang mereka jaga (Choi, 2016). Penjaga juga tidak terlepas daripada mengalami kesukaran sepanjang menjalankan penjagaan kerana proses ini adalah berterusan dan memerlukan komitmen yang tinggi daripada keluarga. Kekurangan pengetahuan berkaitan dengan penyakit dan penjagaan keperluan pesakit telah menyebabkan mereka mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan dalam menjalankan aktiviti penjagaan. Kebimbangan dalam kalangan penjaga juga akan turut berlaku disebabkan oleh kesukaran yang dialami sepanjang menjalankan penjagaan di mana kebimbangan ini dibahagikan kepada empat dimensi iaitu (a) fizikal, (b) psikologi, (c) sosial, dan (d) rohani (Wittenberg-Lyles, Demiris, Oliver & Burt, 2011). Kesukaran dari segi kebimbangan psikologi mencatat peratusan tertinggi berbanding dengan kebimbangan fizikal , kebimbangan sosial dan kebimbangan rohani.

Model Proses Tekanan telah banyak dapat digunakan dan sesuai untuk memberikan gambaran berkaitan dengan tekanan yang dialami oleh keluarga dengan tanggungjawab yang mereka pikul untuk memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang mendapatkan penjagaan paliatif di rumah. Kesukaran atau penderitaan penjaga keluarga kebiasaannya dikaitkan dengan tekanan dalam memenuhi keperluan

pesakit terutamanya isu yang melibatkan pengurusan simptom penyakit dan keperluan pesakit (Brazil, Bainbridge., & Rodriguez, 2010). Model Yalom juga turut digunakan untuk menggambarkan berkaitan dengan peranan penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan penjagaan ini di mana terdapat 15 tema telah diperolehi dan kesemuanya dikategorikan kepada empat keadaan hasil daripada peranan mereka sebagai penjaga iaitu (a) tanggungjawab, (b) pengasingan, (c) kematian dan (d) bermakna.

Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga adalah berbeza-beza mengikut tempat, budaya dan juga fokus kajian. Hasil penyelidikan daripada pengkaji-pengkaji yang lepas telah mengemukakan beberapa tema di dalam kajian mereka yang merujuk kepada penderitaan yang dialami oleh keluarga sepanjang menjalankan tanggungjawab mereka untuk memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser terutamanya yang menyertai program penjagaan paliatif di rumah. Tema yang berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga sebagai penjaga utama pesakit kanser tahap akhir di Malaysia adalah terdiri adalah (a) penderitaan empati, penglibatan grief, penderitaan *obsessive-compulsive*, penderitaan ketidakupayaan dan ketidakberdayaan, penderitaan kesan, penderitaan obligasi dan penderitaan halangan (Beng, et al., 2013). Manakala penjaga keluarga di Iran pula telah menghasilkan 4 tema utama berkaitan dengan penderitaan yang dilalui dalam memenuhi keperluan dalam penjagaan iaitu Kod-kod yang diperolehi daripada temubual telah menghasilkan empat tema utama yang menyebabkan kesukaran atau penderitaan kepada penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhannya iaitu 'kekeliruan', 'ketidakpastian', 'perpecahan' dan 'kekecewaan'. Penjagaan yang diberikan dalam suasana penjaga mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan akan menjejaskan kualiti hidup penjaga keluarga dan kualiti penjagaan kepada pesakit

Perbezaan penderitaan dalam kalangan penjaga yang berlainan jantina turut berlaku di mana kajian oleh Lin, Lin, Lee & Lin (2013) mendapati bahawa terdapat terdapat 5 tema kesukaran atau penderitaan yang dialami oleh suami iaitu (a) penderitaan dan perjuangan, (b) kesukaran untuk memfokuskan pada komunikasi dan interaksi, (c) keperluan dalam tanggungjawab, (d) menghargai cinta antara suami dan isteri, dan (e) membolehkan satu sama lain hidup dengan lebih baik. Manakala penjaga keluarga yang terdiri daripada pasangan pula telah menghasilkan 4 tema utama berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dihadapi oleh isteri iaitu (a) Kesukaran Menghadapi Penyakit, (b) Kesulitan untuk Berhadapan Kenyataan, (c)

Kesukaran Meneruskan Hidup dan (d) Kesukaran Bekerjasama Dengan Penyediaan Perkhidmatan oleh Penjagaan Kesihatan (Cal, Avci, & Cavusoglu, 2017).

Perbezaan pandangan mengenai cabaran dalam penjagaan ini turut mengalami percanggahan atau perbezaan daripada pesakit dan keluarga (Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray & Champion (2016). Penjaga mengalami kesukaran dalam berhadapan dengan pengurusan emosi dalam berhadapan dengan diagnosis awal penyakit atau penyakit berulang, berhadapan dengan keperluan praktikal dan emosi pesakit, menghadapi kemerosotan kefungsiian pesakit dan prognosis penyakit pesakit dan memantau kesakitan yang dialami pesakit melalui simptom fizikal pesakit (Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray & Champion (2016). Seterusnya kajian yang melibatkan penjaga pelbagai jantina pula mendapati penderitaan serta kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga ini dibahagikan kepada 9 tema iaitu (a) kesedihan, (b) penerimaan terhadap realiti, (c) kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh penjaga, (d) konflik keluarga, (e) menetapkan kesalahan, (f) penderitaan, (g) mekanisme menangani masalah, (h) sokongan, dan (i) berjumpa dan menghubungi jururawat.

Punca kepada kesukaran atau penderitaan yang dialami oleh penjaga ini dikaitkan dengan kekurangan sokongan, peralatan, sumber kewangan dan kurangnya penyediaan untuk menangani kematian dalam konteks penyakit terminal disebabkan oleh program daripada organisasi yang sangat terhad (Meneguín & Ribeiro, 2016). Kesan daripada penjagaan pula dikelompokkan kepada 4 tema asas iaitu (a) kesan daripada aktiviti penjagaan, (b) penyembunyian perasaan oleh penjaga, (c) cabaran dan pengalaman serta harapan penjaga dan (d) strategi daya tindak yang diperlukan (Serçekus, Besen, Gunusen, & Edeer, 2014). Ahli keluarga akan mengalami gangguan dari segi fisiologi, psikologi dan kehidupan sosial mereka sepanjang memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser ini dan mereka cenderung untuk menyembunyikan perasaan mereka bagi mengelakkan diri membincangkan situasi berkaitan dengan penyakit demi kepentingan pesakit. Pada saat ini sokongan sosial dan juga sokongan emosi adalah sangat penting dalam menangani masalah berikutan daripada kesukaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga. Butiran ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1.

Jadual 1 : Ringkasan Kajian Kualitatif

Penulis dan Tahun	Rekabentuk Kajian	Sampel Kajian dan Seting	Fokus Kajian	Dapatan Kajian
Beng, et al. (2013).	Kajian Kualitatif	15 penjaga informal di Unit Penjagaan Paliatif di Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya	Meneroka pengalaman penderitaan atau kesulitan yang dialami oleh penjaga informal	7 tema berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesulitan dalam penjagaan telah dihasilkan iaitu : (i) Penderitaan Empati (ii) Penglibatan Grief (iii) Penderitaan <i>obsessive-compulsive</i> (iv) Penderitaan Ketidakupayaan dan Ketidakberdayaan (v) Penderitaan Kesan (vi) Penderitaan obligasi (vii) Penderitaan halangan
Linderholm, M., & Friedrichsen, M. (2010).	Pendekatan hermeneutic	14 orang ahli keluarga dari pusat penjagaan kesihatan utama di kawasan Sweden	untuk meneroka pengalaman penjaga informal yang terlibat dengan penjagaan paliatif di rumah	Dapatan kajian mendedahkan bahawa kebanyakan keluarga yang terlibat dengan aktiviti penjagaan pesakit yang kronik ini adalah secara sukarela disebabkan oleh rasa tanggungjawab yang ada dalam diri mereka. Penjaga juga turut mengalami kesulitan semasa menjalankan tanggungjawab mereka di mana mereka tidak terlepas daripada memiliki perasaan tidak berdaya dan kecewa apabila mereka tidak dapat menjalin hubungan yang baik dengan golongan profesional dalam seting penjagaan kesihatan. Hal ini berlaku disebabkan mereka sangat memerlukan

				bantuan dari segi sokongan sosial pada ketika ini .
Brazil, K., Bainbridge, D., & Rodriguez, C. (2010).	Kajian Kualitatif	12 orang ahli keluarga	melihat kesesuaian Model Proses Tekanan untuk menerangkan perkaitan tekanan yang dialami oleh keluarga pesakit kanser dalam memberikan penjagaan paliatif untuk meneroka pengalaman keluarga dalam menjalankan penjagaan.	Kesukaran atau penderitaan penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser kebanyakannya sering dikaitkan dengan tekanan dalam memenuhi keperluan pesakit. Tekanan yang dialami oleh penjaga yang mendapatkan perhidmatan penjagaan paliatif adalah berpunca daripada simptom penyakit yang dialami oleh pesakit itu sendiri dan keperluan pesakit dari aspek penjagaan diri. Kekurangan sumber sokongan daripada sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan juga merupakan faktor yang turut menyumbang kepada tekanan kepada kesemua penjaga. Terdapat beberapa bukti menunjukkan tekanan kewangan yang dialami oleh penjaga adalah disebabkan oleh kos pembayaran kepada pusat penjagaan rawatan yang membekalkan penjagaan kesihatan untuk pesakit. Sedangkan ia dikatakan dapat mengurangkan tekanan dan membantu memudahkan penjaga utama dan ahli keluarga yang lain. Namun dalam kajian ini, penjagaan formal merupakan faktor penyumbang utama kepada sumber tekanan.
Nemati, S., Rassouli, M., Ilkhani, M., & Baghestani, A. R. (2017)	Kajian Kualitatif	21 orang penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser telah dipilih melalui persampelan bertujuan.	Untuk meneroka cabaran yang dihadapi oleh penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser di Iran	Kod-kod yang diperolehi daripada temubual telah menghasilkan empat tema utama yang menyebabkan kesukaran atau penderitaan kepada penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhannya iaitu 'kekeliruan', 'ketidakpastian', 'perpecahan' dan

				'kekecewaan'. Penjagaan yang diberikan dalam suasana penjaga mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan akan menjejaskan kualiti hidup penjaga keluarga dan kualiti penjagaan kepada pesakit
Sercekus, P., Besen, D. B., Gunusen, N. P., & Edeer, A. D. (2014).	Pendekatan fenomenologi	16 orang ahli keluarga yang berperanan sebagai penjaga utama	untuk meneroka keperluan dan cabaran penjaga semasa menjaga pesakit kanser.	Dapatan kajian telah dikempokkan ke dalam empat tema utama iaitu kesan daripada aktiviti penjagaan, penyembunyian perasaan oleh penjaga, cabaran dan pengalaman serta harapan penjaga dan strategi daya tindak yang diperlukan. Semasa menjalankan peranan sebagai penjaga, ahli keluarga akan mengalami gangguan dari segi fisiologi, psikologi dan kehidupan sosial mereka. Ahli keluarga yang menjalankan tanggungjawab memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser ini cenderung untuk menyembunyikan perasaan mereka dan mengelakkan diri mereka untuk membincangkan situasi berkaitan dengan penyakit dan kondisi pesakit. Hal ini disebabkan mereka takut keadaan ini kemungkinan akan memberikan kesan kepada pesakit. Di samping itu, penjaga juga mengalami kesulitan berhadapan dengan tindak balas pesakit semasa proses rawatan dijalankan. Kesukaran yang dialami oleh ahli keluarga timbul disebabkan oleh sistem kesihatan, suasana hospital, rawatan, masalah pengangkutan dan juga kewangan. Sokongan sosial

				dan juga sokongan emosi adalah sangat penting dalam menangani masalah berikutan daripada kesukaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga. Walaupun sumber sokongan ini penting namun terdapat juga sesetengah daripada ahli keluarga pesakit tidak mendapat sokongan yang mencukupi terutamanya berkaitan dengan maklumat keadaan pesakit dan sumber sokongan psikologi untuk mereka dan juga pesakit dari golongan professional di seting kesihatan.
Cheong, R., & Zabidah, P. (2011).	Kajian Kualitatif	9 orang penjaga keluarga	Meneroka pengalaman penjaga pesakit kanser semasa menjalankan peranan sebagai penjaga	Pelbagai tema muncul daripada data dan dibincangkan dalam kajian ini. Antara tema yang dihasilkan merujuk kepada penderitaan serta kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga. Antara tema tersebut adalah kesedihan, penerimaan terhadap realiti, kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh penjaga, konflik keluarga, menetapkan kesalahan, penderitaan, mekanisme menangani masalah, sokongan, dan berjumpa dan menghubungi jururawat.
Totman, J., Pistrang, N., Smith, S., Hennessey, S., & Martin, J. (2015).	Kajian Kualitatif	15 orang ahli keluarga pesakit kanser yang mendapatkan mengikuti program penjagaan paliatif di rumah oleh Pusat Jagaan Paliatif London.	Untuk meneroka cabaran emosi yang dihadapi oleh penjaga keluarga di rumah	Analisis kajian ini telah menghasilkan 15 tema yang diperolehi dalam rangka kerja berdasarkan kepada model Yalom. Kesemua 15 tema akan dikategorikan kepada empat keadaan yang wujud berdasarkan model ini iaitu tanggungjawab (contohnya : menjadi penjagaan utama - Anda hanya mempunyai satu peluang untuk mendapatkannya), pengasingan (contohnya :

				Menjadi diri sendiri - dipertimbangkan), kematian (contohnya : mengetahui tetapi tidak mengetahui) dan bermakna (contoh : memberikan sesuatu-penerimaan dan penghargaan).
Cal, A., Avci, I. A., & Cavusoglu, F. (2017).	Kajian Kualitatif	14 orang ahli keluarga yang merupakan pasangan pesakit kanser kolorektal.	untuk meneroka pengalaman pasangan pesakit kanser kolorektal yang menerima rawatan kemoterapi.	Keputusan temubual ini berkaitan dengan pengalaman penjaga keluarga dan kesukaran yang dihadapi penjaga yang merupakan pasangan pesakit telah menghasilkan tema-tema berikut iaitu "Menghadapi Penyakit," "Kesulitan untuk Berhadapan," "Meneruskan Hidup," dan "Penyediaan Perkhidmatan oleh Penjagaan Kesihatan. "
Meneguín, S., & Ribeiro, R. (2016).	Kajian Kualitatif	50 penjaga memberikan penjiagaan untuk keselesaan kepada pesakit yang dijaga oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga di sebuah bandar di Negeri São Paulo, Brazil.	mengenal pasti kesukaran utama yang dihadapi oleh penjaga pesakit yang menerima penjiagaan untuk keselesaan di rumah dan bagaimana mereka melihat sokongan yang diberikan oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga.	Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga adalah dikaitkan dengan kekurangan sokongan, peralatan dan sumber kewangan dan kurangnya penyediaan untuk menangani kematian dalam konteks penyakit terminal. Kesukaran yang dialami ini menggambarkan ketidaksediaan disusuli dengan ketidakstabilan sosial serta ekonomi yang dialami oleh penjaga. Penjaga juga menyatakan bahawa program yang disediakan oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga adalah sangat terhad dan kebanyakan penjaga menerima perkhidmatan penjiagaan terhad dan digugurkan daripada program tersebut.
Mosher, C. E., Adams, R. N., Helft,	Kajian Kualitatif	23 orang pesakit kanser	mengenal pasti cabaran utama penjaga dalam	Keseluruhan temubual mendapati bahawa pandangan pesakit dan

<p>P. R., O'Neil, B. H., Shahda, S., Rattray, N. A., & Champion, V. L. (2016).</p>		<p>kolorektal tahap tinggi dan 23 orang penjaga keluarga</p>	<p>mengatasi kanser kolorektal ahli keluarga mereka dari perspektif pesakit dan penjaga</p>	<p>keluarga adalah bercanggah mengenai cabaran utama yang mereka lalui. Cabaran utama yang dilalui oleh penjaga termasuk pengurusan emosi dalam berhadapan dengan diagnosis awal penyakit atau penyakit berulang dan berhadapan dengan praktikal dan emosi pesakit. Cabaran-cabaran lain termasuk menghadapi dengan kemerosotan kefungsi pesakit dan prognosis penyakit pesakit dan memantau kesakitan yang dialami pesakit disebabkan oleh pelbagai symptom fizikal. Cabaran yang dialami oleh penjaga ini telah menyebabkan penderitaan atau kesukaran penjaga menjalankan peranan mereka memenuhi keperluan pesakit.</p>
<p>Witte nberg-Lyles, E., Demiris, G., Oliver, D. P., & Burt, S. (2011)</p>	<p>Kajian Kualitatif</p>	<p>12 orang penjaga keluarga</p>	<p>meneroka penderitaan timbang balik iaitu kebimbangan penjaga</p>	<p>Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa, penjaga akan mengalami kebimbangan dari segi empat dimensi: fizikal, psikologi, sosial, dan rohani. Kesukaran dari segi kebimbangan psikologi mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu 49%, diikuti oleh kebimbangan fizikal iaitu 28%, kebimbangan sosial iaitu 22% dan kebimbangan rohani iaitu 2%.</p>
<p>Lin, H. C., Lin, W. C., Lee, T. Y., & Lin, H. R. (2013).</p>	<p>Kajian Kualitatif</p>	<p>9 orang ahli keluarga yang terdiri daripada suami pesakit kanser <i>metastatic</i> di</p>	<p>Untuk meneroka pengalaman hidup pasangan pesakit kanser yang terdiri daripada suami</p>	<p>Analisis kandungan daripada temubual ini telah mendedahkan lima tema: penderitaan dan perjuangan, kesukaran untuk memfokuskan pada komunikasi dan interaksi, keperluan dalam</p>

		jabatan pesakit luar di Pusat Perubatan di Taiwan		tanggungjawab, menghargai cinta antara suami dan isteri, dan membolehkan satu sama lain hidup dengan lebih baik. Kajian ini menunjukkan bagaimana pasangan pesakit iaitu suami mengalami penderitaan fizikal dan psikologi apabila isteri mereka mengalami kanser metastatik. Mereka juga terpaksa menanggung segala penderitaan yang dialami oleh isteri dan bertanggungjawab ke atas segala keperluan tanggungjawab isteri sebelum ini. Suami juga perlu menghargai masa bersama dengan isteri walaupun mereka telah menjalani kehidupan yang susah. Sebagai seorang penjaga pesakit kanser metastatic ini, pasangan perlulah menunjukkan sifat kekelakuan mereka yang memiliki kebolehan untuk memberikan penjagaan dengan penuh kelembutan kepada pesakit.
Choi, Y. S. (2016).	Pendekatan Kualitatif	4 orang ahli keluarga pesakit kanser	untuk mengetahui struktur pengalaman hidup dalam berhadapan dengan kesukaran atau penderitaan keluarga pesakit kanser	Pengalaman hidup penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan penderitaan atau kesulitan menjalankan tanggungjawab menjaga pesakit kanser merupakan satu proses di mana mereka akan mengalami kejutan dari segi psikologi berkaitan dengan diagnosis penyakit pesakit. Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga berikutan daripada tanggungjawab yang mereka pikul dan usaha untuk memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit ini telah menyumbang kepada kesukaran terutamanya dari

				<p>segi emosi dan kognitif mereka. Kejutan yang dialami telah menyebabkan mereka merasa kecewa, sedih, marah dan terbebani kerana pelbagai usaha telah dilakukan untuk memastikan pesakit sihat seperti sebelumnya. Kekurangan pengetahuan berkaitan dengan penyakit dan penjagaan keperluan pesakit telah menyebabkan mereka merasa terbebani dan tertekan.</p>
<p>Kelley, M., Demiris, G., Nguyen, H., Oliver, D. P., & Wittenberg-Lyles, E. (2013)</p>	<p>Pendekatan Kualitatif</p>	<p>29 penjaga tidak formal, dari dua buah hospis</p>	<p>untuk menggambarkan dan menerokakan cabaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga pesakit kanser dalam pengurusan kesakitan oleh program hospis di rumah</p>	<p>Empat tema utama yang dikenalpasti dalam analisis berkaitan dengan penderitaan yang dilalui oleh penjaga termasuk Isu Caregiver-Centric, Kemahiran Penjaga, isu penjagaan dan Isu Pengetahuan.</p>

Perbincangan

Artikel ini adalah merupakan kajian integratif yang mengabungkan kajian kualitatif yang membincangkan berkaitan penderitaan atau kesukaran penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang mendapatkan perkhidmatan penjagaan paliatif. Walaupun kajian ini melibatkan kajian berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga namun tidak dapat dielakkan jika terdapat beberapa kajian yang mungkin telah tercicir daripada pengawasan dan pantauan disebabkan oleh pangkalan data semasa tidak mencukupi dan kebanyakan kajian tidak dapat diakses dan hanya menyediakan maklumat mengenai abstrak kajian yang tidak lengkap. Walaupun kajian ini melibatkan kajian kualitatif dan menyingkirkan kajian kuantitatif, sukar untuk mensintesis maklumat dan membuat kesimpulan mengenai kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhan. Oleh itu, ciri-ciri penjaga keluarga dan isu metodologi yang berkaitan akan dibincangkan dalam bahagian ini.

(i) Karakter Penjaga Keluarga

Penjaga keluarga ditakrifkan sebagai ahli keluarga yang mempunyai hubungan darah dengan pesakit (iaitu bapa, ibu, kakak, abang, anak lelaki, anak perempuan, anak saudara lelaki, atau anak saudara perempuan) atau mempunyai hubungan yang sah dari segi afama atau undang-undang (iaitu suami, isteri, anak perempuan dalam undang-undang, anak mertua, atau ibu dalam undang-undang) yang tinggal di rumah yang sama dengan pesakit kanser, dan memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit tanpa mengharapkan sebarang bayaran (Chansirimongkol, 2007; Kasinpila, 2007; Kunsabal, 2007; Pitimana-aree, 2007; Ungwattansirikul, 2007). Definisi ini adalah selaras dengan definisi keluarga tradisional yang merangkumi keluarga nuklear yang terdiri daripada bapa, ibu, dan satu atau lebih kanak-kanak, atau keluarga lanjutan yang terdiri daripada datuk dan nenek, ibu saudara, paman dan sepupu (Blum, 2010). Dalam kesemua budaya di negara, penjaga keluarga kebiasaannya terdiri daripada isteri, ibu, nenek atau ahli keluarga wanita lain kerana aktiviti penjagaan ini dikaitkan dengan aktiviti bersifat feminin (Blum, 2010). Jadi, bukan sesuatu yang janggal apabila hampir kesemua kajian berkaitan dengan penjaga keluarga ini di pelopori oleh penjaga wanita.

(ii) Isu Melibatkan Metodologi

Isu metodologi yang dibincangkan dalam artikel ini lebih kepada kerangka teoritikal kajian, isu-isu berkaitan dengan sampel, dan isu-isu yang melibatkan

instrument kajian. Kesemua kajian yang telah dipilih telah kerangka konseptual atau teori untuk memberikan panduan di dalam penyelidikan mereka. Oleh itu, adalah diyakini bahawa kesemua kajian yang telah digunakan dalam kajian ini telah dibina menggunakan kaedah metodologi saintifik yang baik.

(iii) Kerangka teoritik

Model *biopsychosocial-spiritual* yang dibina oleh Sulmasy (2002) dan Model Tekanan dan Strategi Day Tindak yang dibina oleh Lazarus & Folkman (1984) adalah teori paling popular yang digunakan sebagai panduan dalam kajian ini adalah teori yang paling popular yang digunakan untuk membimbing penyelidikan. Penemuan penyelidikan juga turut mendedahkan bahawa bahawa model-model kajian tersebut sesuai dengan data dalam artikel ini.

(iv) Isu Melibatkan Sampel Kajian

Berdasarkan kepada pembacaan artikel dan pemilihan artikel didapati bahawa peserta kajian yang terdiri daripada penjaga pesakit kanser ini lebih banyak memilih sampel menggunakan persampelan bertujuan berbanding dengan persampelan yang lain. Kebanyakan peserta (90%) dalam kajian telah direkrut dengan pensampelan bertujuan dari hospital dan juga unit penjagaan paliatif. Terdapat hanya 10% penjaga sahaja yang direkrut di rumah. Kajian kualitatif mempunyai saiz sampel kecil dan menyebabkan penemuan penyelidikan semasa tidak boleh digeneralisasikan kepada populasi penjaga pesakit kanser secara keseluruhan. Jika para penyelidik ingin meningkatkan kefahaman mereka berkaitan dengan pengalaman atau kesukaran penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan tanggungjawab menjaga maka mereka perlu meningkatkan pengambilan lebih banyak peserta dalam kajian mereka dan tidak menghadkan kajian mereka menggunakan persampelan bertujuan. Situasi ini dapat meningkatkan kajian yang disenaraikan di dalam pangkalan data pada masa akan datang.

Kesimpulan

Penemuan penyelidikan menunjukkan bahawa tanggungjawab dalam memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit kanser yang memerlukan sokongan sosial, emosi dan fizikal ini telah memberikan kesan kepada penjaga keluarga. Beberapa konsep yang berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran perlu dikaji dengan lebih teliti. Terdapat beberapa kemungkinan atau kekurangan dalam kajian. Pertama, mungkin terdapat beberapa kajian yang telah tercicir atau terlepas pandang disebabkan oleh kesukaran untuk mengakses pangkalan data; kebanyakan kajian yang bersesuaian tidak dapat diakses secara

keseluruhan dan ianya hanya menyediakan abstrak kajian sahaja. Kedua, hampir keseluruhan kajian berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga ini banyak dikaji oleh bidang perubatan, psikologi, ekonomi dan kurang menumpukan kajian kerja sosial. Oleh itu terdapat limitasi pengetahuan berkaitan dengan kajian mengenai penjagaan ini dan pengetahuan mengenai isu-isu ini mungkin tidak luas skopnya. Kajian ini mungkin mencerminkan fenomena penjagaan dari perspektif klinikal. Penyelidikan yang akan datang perlu meneroka lebih banyak konsep-konsep yang berkaitan dengan kesan daripada isu penjagaan sama ada dari segi negatif ataupun positif. Lebih banyak kajian diperlukan dengan fokus pada saiz sampel, dan termasuk kepekaan terhadap budaya di sesebuah negara. Memperluas pemahaman tentang kesan penjagaan dan faktor yang berkaitan dengan populasi penjaga pesakit kanser akan membolehkan pihak professional seperti kaunselor, pekerja sosial dan perubatan membangunkan satu modul penjagaan dan intervensi untuk mengurangkan kesan negatif daripada tanggungjawab penjaga keluarga.

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KEBERKESANAN MODUL INTERVENSI KAUNSELING KELOMPOK TERAPI REALITI DAN KAUNSELING KELOMPOK TERAPI ADLERIAN DALAM MENANGANI DEPRESI DI KALANGAN REMAJA HAMIL ANAK LUAR NIKAH.

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ABSTRACT

Remaja hamil anak luar nikah semakin sinonim dalam kalangan masyarakat. Gejala ini semakin berleluasa di negara ini ekoran statistik kelahiran bayi tanpa nikah semakin meningkat. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah kaedah eksperimen. Subjek yang dipilih sebagai sampel kajian terdiri daripada remaja hamil anak luar nikah di Taman Tunas Puteri Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Pemilihan sampel kajian dilakukan secara persampelan bertujuan. Pengkaji telah menggunakan Alpha Cronbach bagi menguji kebolehpercayaan Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Nilai Alpha yang diperolehi adalah sebanyak 0.64 iaitu pada aras keyakinan 0.05.

Keywords: *Terapi adlerian, defresi, remaja hamil, luar nikah*

Pengenalan

Fenomena remaja hamil luar nikah menjadi isu yang sangat kritikal di zaman globalisasi ini. Isu ini seharusnya tidak di pandang enteng memandangkan remaja merupakan aset negara yang seharusnya bergerak ke arah membina jati diri yang kukuh agar dapat bersaing secara sihat di persada antarabangsa. Seiring dengan arus pemodenan yang kian pesat, terdapat gejala delinkuin yang berleluasa khususnya dalam kalangan remaja. Menurut (Hall, 1904), peralihan zaman remaja merupakan tempoh yang dipenuhi konflik dan memberontak. Tuntutan kepada ideal self remaja yang tidak dapat dipenuhi menyebabkan timbulnya konflik dalaman remaja terbabit untuk melakukan tingkah laku diluar norma masyarakat. Indikator perubahan dalam diri remaja dari segi fizikal menuntut remaja untuk mencari identiti diri dalam persekitaran psikososial mereka. Dalam tempoh ini, remaja akan mengalami pelbagai perubahan dari segi fizikal, mental dan psikologi (Francis, 2007). Dalam pada itu, Perubahan yang berlaku semasa transisi remaja ini banyak di pengaruhi oleh faktor persekitaran, keluarga dan masyarakat.

Dalam konteks kajian ini, remaja di kategorikan dalam lingkungan umur antara 13-19 tahun, (UNICEF). Dalam lingkungan usia yang terlalu muda, remaja cenderung terlibat dengan aktiviti sosial yang kurang sihat. Menurut Abd. Rahim (2006), perkembangan personaliti, kegagalan fungsi institusi keluarga dan juga pengaruh rakan

sebagai indikator yang membawa kepada penglibatan remaja dalam aktiviti sosial yang kurang sihat. Selain itu, Hardon (2014), remaja membentuk sikap tingkah laku seksual kesan daripada ketidakmampuan mereka berfikir secara rasional baik buruk kesan perbuatan itu. Jelas disini, pendidikan seks terhadap remaja ketika dibangku sekolah tidak di pandang mudah. Tambahan pula, seks sekunder pada remaja perempuan sudah bermula seawal umur 10-15 tahun iaitu pembesaran payu dara, tumbuhnya bulu, penimbunan lemak pada pinggul dan paha sehingga kelihatan lebih feminin dan kemudian datangnya haid. Secara psikologinya, perubahan yang berlaku dalam diri remaja ini munculnya dorongan seksual, perasaan cinta dan tertarik kepada lawan jenis.

Remaja hamil anak luar nikah semakin sinonim dalam kalangan masyarakat. Gejala ini semakin berleluasa di negara ini ekoran statistik kelahiran bayi tanpa nikah semakin meningkat. Mengikut sumber statistik daripada Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) pada tahun 2015, seramai 13,831 kes remaja hamil dan 3980 kes (28.8%) tidak berkahwin. Melalui sumber tersebut, negeri yang mencatatkan angka kehamilan remaja tertinggi ialah Sabah iaitu (3,084 kes) di ikuti Sarawak (2,910 kes), Selangor (1,461 kes), Johor (1,319 kes) dan Pahang (940 kes). Sementara, kajian di luar negara oleh (Santrock 2011) mencatatkan seramai 200,000 remaja perempuan yang mempunyai anak sebelum menjangkau usia 18 tahun di Amerika Syarikat. Angka ini amat membimbangkan berikutan remaja merupakan modal insan yang seharusnya bergerak ke arah memartabatkan negara ke landasan yang lebih kukuh seiring dengan matlamat Rancangan Malaysia ke- 11 (RMK-11) iaitu mempercepatkan pembangunan modal insan selaras menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara yang berpaksikan rakyat. Persoalannya, adakah matlamat ini dapat di capai jika sekiranya usaha untuk menangani remaja yang bertingkah laku delinkuin tidak di diberikan intervensi yang sewajarnya?. Tidak dinafikan kecanggihan teknologi masa kini menyebabkan remaja mudah mengakses laman sesawang pornografi secara bebas. Malah pendidikan seks sahaja tidak cukup mensosialisasikan remaja masa kini jika tidak di terapkan nilai moral dalam silibus pendidikan seks tersebut. Justeru, peranan keluarga terutama ibu bapa sangat penting dalam menghadapi anak-anak agar mereka tidak terlibat dengan gejala sosial yang tidak sihat. Sebagaimana dalam kajian (Hutchinson dan Cecedbaum, 2011) pendidikan mengenai pengetahuan seks (*seks educator*) dan agen sosialisasi terhadap anak-anak adalah tanggungjawab ibu bapa terutamanya ibu.

Tiga dimensi utama yang mempengaruhi pembentukan sikap tingkah laku seksual dalam kalangan remaja iaitu faktor hubungan dengan ibu bapa, pengaruh rakan sebaya dan diri sendiri, Coleman dan Hendry (1999). Indikator ini memberikan pengaruh terhadap tingkah laku remaja dari segi fizikal, mental dan psikologi. Bagi dimensi ibu bapa, hubungan yang renggang akan mencetuskan masalah sosial dalam kalangan remaja. Seperti kajian yang di lakukan oleh Kerpelman, McElwain, Pittman dan Adler-Baeder (2016) ke atas remaja Amerika Afrika dan Amerika Eropah menunjukkan bahawa tingkah laku seksual mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan ke atas hubungan yang hambar dengan ibu bapa. Hal ini jelas menunjukkan bahawa peranan ibu bapa adalah penting bagi memastikan anak-anak mereka tidak terlibat dengan gejala delinkuin. Manakala, dimensi bagi pengaruh rakan sebaya juga mempengaruhi gejala hamil anak luar nikah. Kajian yang dilakukan oleh Khadijah *et al.* (2012) mengatakan bahawa penglibatan remaja dalam kes hamil luar nikah di pengaruhi oleh rakan sebaya. Sementara, dimensi bagi diri sendiri pula dipengaruhi oleh perasaan ingin tahu. Seperti dalam kajian (Steinberg, 2007), remaja didorong perasaan ingin tahu berkaitan seksual, berfikir tentang tarikan seksual dan bagaimana untuk melakukan seks.

Sementara, remaja yang hamil luar nikah juga akan mengalami episod depresi yang sangat teruk. Tambahan pula, isu “viral” yang semakin tular di media sosial menyebabkan remaja yang melahirkan anak luar nikah tersebar dengan begitu cepat. Kajian empirikal terdahulu menunjukkan remaja perempuan yang hamil luar nikah ini mempunyai tahap depresi yang tinggi. Hal ini di buktikan melalui kajian yang dilakukan oleh Buzi, R., Smith, P., Kozinetz, C., Peskin, M., & Wiema, C. (2015), bahawa hampir separuh daripada remaja mengalami simptom depresi sederhana sehingga berat. Menurut kajian ini, faktor interpersonal, keluarga dan masyarakat masing-masing mempunyai korelasi yang signifikan. Tahap depresi yang di alami oleh remaja memerlukan intervensi atau rawatan yang sewajarnya agar remaja terbabit dapat menjalankan rutin harian secara normal sebagaimana remaja yang lain. Oleh itu, dalam kajian ini penyelidik cuba menggunakan dua pendekatan terapi iaitu terapi Adlerian dan terapi Realiti secara berkelompok bagi mengatasi depresi yang di alami oleh remaja hamil luar nikah. Pengkaji menggunakan kajian kaedah gabungan secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif dan kaedah quasi eksperimental.

Permasalahan Kajian

Tiga aspek yang di tekankan dalam permasalahan kajian ini iaitu aspek pertama adalah masalah kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah. Aspek kedua adalah intervensi kaunseling kelompok untuk mengatasi masalah kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah dan aspek ketiga adalah pendekatan yang digunakan untuk mengatasi depresi di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah.

Aspek pertama dalam permasalahan kajian ini adalah berkaitan dengan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah. Remaja yang belum berkahwin dan mempunyai anak pada usia muda akan mengalami gangguan reaksi emosi yang teruk. Menurut American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (2004), terdapat banyak perbezaan reaksi emosi bagi kehamilan remaja. Kemurungan adalah salah satu reaksi emosi bagi remaja hamil. Kemurungan yang di hadapi oleh remaja hamil luar nikah ini membabitkan kesunyian dan kurangnya sokongan sosial. Seperti dalam kajian Hudson, Elek dan Campbell-Grossman (2000), kajian rintis telah dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti hubungan antara kemurungan, harga diri, kesunyian, pencapaian akademik dan sokongan sosial di kalangan remaja hamil. Di dapati bahawa, skor kemurungan adalah tinggi untuk 53% remaja dan kemurungan di kaitkan dengan peningkatan perasaan kesunyian dan penurunan sokongan sosial. Malah, kemurungan yang dihadapi oleh remaja hamil luar nikah ini memberi kesan dari aspek psikologikal remaja itu sendiri. Jika fenomena ini tidak dibendung, bagaimanakah sesebuah negara itu dapat melahirkan generasi yang sihat serta dapat menyumbang tenaga ke atas negara yang kian membangun?. Bagaimana pula nasib remaja yang hamil luar nikah ini jika dibiarkan tanpa apa-apa tindakan atau strategi untuk membantu remaja terbabit? Justeru, remaja seharusnya di berikan peluang untuk memperbaiki kesilapan mereka agar dapat melangsungkan kehidupan seperti remaja yang lain.

Menurut Church et al (2012), kemurungan adalah satu fenomena yang biasa pada remaja. Manakala kajian semula oleh National Institute of Health (NIH) mendapati bahawa 20% remaja mengalami simptom kecemasan dan kemurungan sebelum mereka mencapai usia dewasa. Proses transisi kanak-kanak kepada alam remaja menuntut perubahan psikologi, emosi dan tingkah laku seseorang individu. Menurut kajian meta analisis oleh (Costello et al., 1996; Kovacs, 1996; Lewinsohn, Clarke, Seeley, dan Rohde, 1994), kemurungan ketika zaman kanak-kanak dan remaja merupakan kebimbangan kesihatan awam yang signifikan yang menjejaskan 1% kepada 2% prepubertal kanak-

kanak dan 3% kepada 8% remaja. Menurut Rogers (1962), perkembangan fizikal dan sosiologi remaja mempunyai tahap kronologi iaitu 11 hingga 15 tahun keadaan fizikal berubah, 15 hingga 17 tahun remaja lebih mengutamakan identiti diri dan umur 17 tahun, remaja berlatih memainkan peranan sebagai orang dewasa. Peranan remaja pada fasa peralihan ini di pengaruhi oleh ekologi manusia yang terdiri daripada individu, keluarga, komuniti dan masyarakat. Oleh itu, persekitaran sosial yang sihat akan melahirkan remaja yang mempunyai jati diri yang kukuh dan persekitaran sosial yang mempunyai unsur destruktif mempengaruhi tingkah laku remaja itu sendiri.

Selain itu, kajian National Comorbidity Survey (NCS), Kadar prevalen untuk kemurungan utama secara konsisten di dapati lebih tinggi pada individu yang lebih muda berbanding yang lebih tua. Menurut Church et al, (2012) episod kemurungan biasanya berlangsung selama 8 bulan dan lebih 8% remaja mengalami kemurungan yang berlangsung selama setahun atau lebih banyak berbanding 5.3% daripada populasi umum. Tambahan pula, kajian meta analisis oleh (Birmaher et al., 1996; Brent et al., 1988; Le, Munoz, Ippen, & Stoddard, 2003; Rohde, Lewinsohn, dan Seeley, 1994; Stolberg, Clark, & Bongar, 2002) bahawa terdapat episod kemurungan kronik di kalangan kanak-kanak dan remaja yang di kaitkan dengan hasil dapatan yang negatif iaitu penyalahgunaan dadah, masalah akademik, merokok, seksual berisiko tinggi, tingkah laku, masalah kesihatan fizikal, hubungan sosial yang merosot, dan peningkatan risiko 30 kali ganda bunuh diri. Hasil dapatan kajian ini membimbangkan bukan sahaja di kalangan ahli keluarga tetapi memberi kesan kepada negara terutamanya dalam usaha membina modal insan yang berintegriti dan berdaya saing menjelang wawasan 2020.

Kajian empirikal membuktikan bahawa kemurungan di kalangan remaja memberi implikasi yang negatif terhadap psikologi, gaya hidup dan persekitaran sosial. Menurut kajian (Zainal dan Sharani, 2006), masa depan bagi remaja atau mangsa penderaan meninggalkan kesan psikologi, interpersonal serta sukar bersosial dalam masyarakat. Mangsa penderaan pula memberi kesan kepada remaja terbabit seperti mimpi ngeri, fobia, kemurungan dan kebimbangan dan secara tidak langsung timbulnya tingkah laku anti sosial seperti lari dari rumah, ponteng sekolah, rasa bersalah malu dan rasa rendah diri. Kecenderungan ini menimbulkan pengasingan diri kepada remaja yang terlibat. Selain itu, percintaan yang gagal mengundang gangguan emosi yang teruk sehingga di landa kemurungan dan merosot dalam mata pelajaran (Zainal dan Mohd. Sharani 2004).

Sementara, kajian oleh (Nik Yaacob, 2007) remaja hamil luar nikah dilihat sebagai perempuan yang tidak mempunyai perasaan malu dan keluarga mereka di anggap tidak berfungsi kerana tidak dapat mengawal anak perempuan mereka. Malah, anak yang di lahirkan oleh remaja yang belum berkahwin di panggil sebagai anak haram (a forbidden child) yang mana telah di ubah kepada anak tidak sah taraf (illegitimate child). Di sebabkan perasaan malu, kebanyakan ibu remaja menamatkan persekolahan pada usia yang muda, sama ada kehendak mereka sendiri atau paksaan daripada luar. Fenomena ini menghadkan aktiviti sosial remaja di sebabkan stigma masyarakat yang sering menghakimi kesalahan yang dilakukan oleh remaja terbabit sama ada secara sengaja atau tidak sengaja. Menurut kajian United Nations Children' Funds 2008 (UNICEF), adalah normal bagi remaja luar nikah dan keluarganya untuk menyembunyikan kehamilan yang mana di simpan sebagai rahsia keutamaan yang tinggi kerana sering diperdebatkan dalam kalangan masyarakat.

Oleh yang demikian, kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah menjadi satu isu yang kritikal dalam masyarakat global. Simptom ini seharusnya tidak dipandang mudah oleh negara, masyarakat, dan khususnya kepada keluarga terbabit. Seperti yang telah di bincangkan secara terperinci, kemurungan membawa kesan yang negatif ke atas diri remaja itu sendiri. Kesan ke atas psikologi, emosi, dan tingkah laku. Kemurungan remaja hamil luar nikah seharusnya di berikan intervensi agar mereka dapat menikmati kehidupan normal seperti remaja yang lain. Pendekatan kaunseling dengan menggunakan modul mampu menyumbang dalam mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Pendekatan efektif melalui intervensi kaunseling telah membuktikan bahawa terapi membantu seseorang individu untuk memulakan dimensi baru dalam kehidupan setelah mencapai celik akal. Seperti dalam kajian Miller et al. (2008), pendekatan kaunseling kelompok psikoterapi berjaya mengurangkan kemurungan remaja hamil luar nikah.

Seterusnya, aspek kedua dalam permasalahan kajian ini adalah berkaitan dengan intervensi kaunseling kelompok untuk mengatasi masalah kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Ini bermaksud, peranan kaunseling kelompok itu sendiri untuk menangani kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Komponen ini merupakan penyumbang utama kepada permasalahan kajian ini memandangkan kaunseling kelompok sebagai medium keberkesanan dalam mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah seperti kajian-kajian lepas yang telah di jalankan.

Menurut kajian meta analisis, prevalen bagi gangguan kemurungan adalah tinggi (Alonso et al., 2004 ; Kessler et al., 1994) insiden yang tinggi (Waraich, Goldner, Somers, and Hsu, 2004) dan kaitkan dengan kemerosotan kualiti hidup bagi pesakit. Masalah gangguan ini juga di kaitkan dengan peningkatan kadar kematian (Cuijpers, Vogelzangs et a., 2014). Justeru kajian yang di lakukan oleh (Mathers & Loncar, 2006) bahawa kemurungan utama berada pada kedudukan ke empat di seluruh dunia dalam beban penyakit. Kemurungan di jangka menjadi tempat pertama dalam beban penyakit di negara berpendapatan tinggi menjelang tahun 2030. Oleh itu, tidak hairanlah terdapat beberapa rawatan kemurungan telah di bangunkan dalam dekad yang lalu dan para penyelidikan telah mengkaji kesan rawatan ini. Di barat, pelbagai pendekatan yang telah digunakan untuk memberi rawatan bagi individu yang mengalami kemurungan antaranya adalah menggunakan kaedah rawatan intervensi kaunseling kelompok.

Kajian di barat telah membuktikan keberkesanan kaunseling kelompok dalam menangani kemurungan. Seperti kajian oleh Miller et al. (2008) beliau berjaya mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah dengan mengaplikasikan kaunseling kelompok. selain itu, kajian yang di lakuakan oleh Mohammad Nasir (2006) juga telah membuktikan bahawa aplikasi rawatan kaunseling kelompok berjaya mengurangkan kemurungan berbanding kelompok kawalan. Selain kajian berkaitan kemurungan, peningkatan daya tahan seseorang juga telah membuktikan keberkesanan intervensi kaunseling kelompok yang di lakukan oleh Nasir (2006), Smith Adcock et al (2008), Ronan dan Johnston (2001). Bukti daripada kajian lepas memberikan satu dimensi yang baik kepada pengkaji. Justeru, fenomena ini memberi suatu faedah kepada kaunselor dalam bidang profesionalisma mereka.

Justeru, kajian berkaitan keberkesanan intervensi kaunseling kelompok dalam merawat kemurungan di barat khususnya banyak di lakukan menggunakan pelbagai pendekatan seperti kaedah kajian rentas dan tidak kurang juga yang menggunakan kaedah experimental. Namun, di negara Malaysia amnya, kajian berkaitan kemurungan dengan menggunakan pendekatan experimental masih kurang. Oleh itu, pengkaji telah menggunakan dua pendekatan dalam kaunseling kelompok iaitu pendekatan terapi adlerian dan pendekatan terapi realiti bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Menurut kajian meta analisis oleh Cuijpers (2017), kajian di masa hadapan seharusnya memberi fokus kepada pengurangan beban penyakit kemurungan. Secara spesifiknya, pemfokusan di tekankan kepada kebarangkalian

pengecahan awal penyakit kemurungan, rawatan kronik dan rawatan daya tahan kemurungan serta pengecahan berulang.

Melalui pendekatan terapi yang di gunakan dalam kajian ini, pengkaji memberi keutamaan kepada intervensi yang berasaskan modul dengan menggunakan pendekatan kaunseling kelompok sebagai alternatif bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Kajian lepas telah membuktikan keberkesanan menggunakan pendekatan kaunseling secara intervensi pemulihan bagi menggalakkan perkembangan, mencegah dan menyembuhkan Gadza (1978).

Secara tuntasnya, aspek kedua dalam permasalahan kajian ini adalah berkaitan pendekatan kaunseling kelompok bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Kajian-kajian lepas yang telah di jalankan memberi ruang kepada pengkaji untuk mengisi kelompangan yang terdapat dalam kajian lepas seperti mengetengahkan penggunaan bahan ilmiah dalam bidang kajian sebagai contoh, membina modul intervensi berasaskan dua kaedah terapi yang telah di nyatakan iaitu terapi adlerian dan terapi realiti. Harapan pengkaji melalui kajian ini agar dapat memberikan sumbangan kepada pengamal profesional dalam bidang kaunseling untuk mengetengahkan penggunaan modul semasa memberikan intervensi kepada ahli kelompok.

Sementara, aspek ketiga dalam permasalahan kajian ini adalah berkaitan penggunaan teori dalam kaunseling kelompok bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah. Menurut Gladding (), prinsip yang menajdi panduan kepada ketua kelompok di kenali sebagai teori. Secara asasnya, teori adalah "cara untuk mendapatkan apa yang tidak di ketahui mengenai beberapa fenomena untuk menghasilkan satu hubungan yang saling berkaitan, munasabah dan atas semua pendapat yang tidak dapat di sangkal" (Blocher, 1987,p.67). Teori merupakan komponen yang praktikal dan memberi kelebihan dalam aplikasi kaunseling kelompok. Selain itu, teori yang baik membantu penyelidik untuk memahami dan mencari makna dalam pengalaman dengan memberi keutamaan kepada rangka kerja konseptual," seperti seorang ahli sains, kaunselor, kumpulan pekerja menggunakan teori yang spesifik untuk mengatur pengetahuannya mengenai tingkah laku (Claiborn, 1987,p.288). Kurang pengetahuan mengenai teori akan menyebabkan berlakunya kekeliruan.

Di samping itu, antara faedah penggunaan teori adalah, teori merupakan dimensi yang heuristik. Teori merupakan asas dimana penyelidikan dibangunkan. Penyelidikan

pula menguatkan lagi kualiti teori tersebut. Adalah mustahil mempunyai teori tanpa komponen penyelidikan. Ketua kelompok yang tidak mempunyai pegangan teori menerusi intervensi mereka serta merta menyebabkan kelompok tersebut tidak mencapai peringkat yang produktif. Justeru, dalam kajian (Othman, 2000), pengetahuan dalam satu-satu teori memberi ruang kepada pengamal kaunseling untuk memilih, membuat sintesis dan menggunakan konsep teori yang berbeza serta teknik kaunseling yang berkaitan dengan teori tersebut.

Dalam kajian ini, pengkaji menggunakan dua pendekatan kaunseling kelompok yang berbeza sebagai intervensi merawat kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah. Pendekatan pertama yang di gunakan ialah kaunseling kelompok menggunakan pendekatan terapi Adlerian dan yang kedua adalah kaunseling kelompok menggunakan pendekatan terapi Realiti.

Dari sudut penggunaan teori, pendekatan terapi Adlerian melihat kemurungan sebagai kesalahan gaya hidup dan bersetuju bahawa penyakit mental bukan penyakit dalam erti perubatan (Pancer dan Jyland, 1996). Dari sudut pandangan klasik adlerian, kemurungan adalah di sebabkan perasaan inferior yang keterlaluan dan gagal membina perasaan kemasyarakatan (Stein & Edward, 1998). Selain itu, pandangan (Ansbacher dan Ansbacher, 1956), kemurungan adalah pengalaman di mana perasaan inferior yang berlebih-lebihan dan perasaan kemasyarakatan yang tidak berkembang yang mana individu mengasingkan diri untuk melindungi kelemahan diri sendiri. Melalui cara ini, kemurungan menjadi satu halangan kepada tanggungjawab kehidupan kerana meletakkan tanggungjawab perasaan dan tingkah laku terhadap orang lain.

Walaupun ketua kumpulan adalah biasa dalam pendekatan terapi Adlerian (Mosak, 2000), terdapat beberapa ciri-ciri efektif ketua kumpulan dalam terapi individu Adlerian. Ketua kumpulan yang ideal adalah seorang yang seimbang yang mempunyai ciri-ciri seperti kesesuaian, keberanian, humor, keikhlasan, penerimaan orang lain dan sikap keterbukaan yang menggalakkan kejujuran dengan ahli kumpulan. Ketua kumpulan dalam terapi Adlerian memerlukan sikap positif yang menanamkan harapan kepada orang lain bahawa perubahan adalah sesuatu yang tidak mustahil (sosntegard, 1998). Selain itu, ketua kelompok mestilah mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik mengenai klien mereka dan aktif dalam mengenal pasti pemikiran logik yang salah (idea yang tidak rational) yang di pegang oleh klien. Tindakan lebih lanjut adalah untuk membantu klien menjelaskan gaya hidup dan menggalakkan ahli kumpulan bertindak. Corsini

(1998) dan Hensen, Warner dan Smith (1980), menyatakan personaliti ketua kelompok adlerian sama penting seperti teknik yang digunakannya.

Sementara, pendekatan terapi yang kedua adalah pendekatan kaunseling kelompok terapi Realiti. Menurut (Palmatier, 1998), semua tingkah laku adalah bertujuan dan oleh sebab itu tingkah laku yang efektif membolehkan individu mendapatkan apa yang mereka inginkan. Walau bagaimanapun, tingkah laku yang di anggap sebagai tidak berkesan oleh sesetengah pihak (sakit mental, kemurungan dan penyakit) juga mempunyai sebab yang tertentu. Sebagai contoh, dalam kajian yang di lakukan oleh Glasser (1998), bahawa kemurungan atau apa sahaja yang di istilahkan sebagai kemurungan adalah efektif untuk klien kerana ia menghalang kemarahan, menggalakan klien untuk mendapatkan bantuan, dan adalah salah satu cara untuk mengelak daripada berhubung dengan situasi kehidupan yang negatif. Matlamat terapi ini adalah untuk mengajar klien membuat keputusan yang efektif dalam kehidupan dengan memenuhi kepuasan mereka dengan cara yang lebih efektif (Fall et al, 2004). Selain itu, terapi realiti ini juga fokus kepada membina hubungan yang efektif antara kaunselor dan klien dan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan yang tidak memuaskan (Glasser, 2000a). Matlamat Terapi Realiti ini juga adalah untuk mengenal pasti lima keperluan asas klien yang tidak di penuhi. Apabila keperluan ini di penuhi, kaunselor dapat membantu klien untuk memilih lebih banyak tingkah laku yang berkesan (Sommers- Flanagan dan Sommers- Flanagan, 2004).

Di samping itu, terdapat empat kriteria ketua yang efektif dalam terapi Realiti Glasser, (1965). Pertama, mereka mesti seorang yang bertanggungjawab yang mana mereka mamapu untuk memenuhi keperluan diri mereka sendiri. Kedua adalah, mereka mestilah mempunyai mental yang kuat dan mampu mengelak daripada ahli kumpulan yang meminta simpati dan beralasan untuk bertingkah laku tidak produktif. Ketiga adalah, kualiti penerimaan ahli kumpulan sekurang-kurangnya pada awal sesi membina hubungan. Kriteria yang terakhir adalah, ketua kelompok terapi Realiti mestilah terlibat secara emosi dan menyokong setiap ahli kelompok. Sementara Corey (2000), mengatakan bahawa pengamal kaunseling mestilah berusaha untuk menjalankan fungsi yang lain. Antara yang paling lazim adalah sebagai model peribadi tingkah laku yang bertanggungjawab. sebagai contoh, menjadi identiti yang berjaya. Ahli kumpulan cenderung untuk mencontohi ketua sama ada atas kemahuan ketua itu sendiri atau tidak.

Selain itu, ketua kelompok terapi realiti juga harus memupuk proses penilaian diri dalam ahli kelompok dengan melakukan proses penilaian yang berasaskan model penilaian diri.

Kesimpulannya, permasalahan kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada tiga aspek permasalahan kajian iaitu kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah yang membincangkan mengenai fenomena kemurungan yang berlaku di negara Malaysia sendiri. Manakala aspek kedua adalah intervensi kaunseling kelompok bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Aspek yang ketiga pula berkaitan pendekatan teori yang di gunakan dalam kaunseling kelompok bagi mengurangkan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Dua teori yang terlibat dalam kajian ini iaitu kaunseling kelompok terapi Adlerian (KKTA) dan kaunseling kelompok terapi Realiti (KKTR). Ketiga-tiga aspek ini mewakili tujuan utama kajian ini di jalankan.

Objektif Kajian

Secara umum, kajian ini bertujuan untuk :

1. Menyediakan dan menguji Modul Rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Terapi Adlerian, dan Modul Rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Realiti Terapi
2. Mengukur keberkesanan Modul Rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Terapi Adlerian, Modul Rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Terapi Realiti dan mengenal pasti modul rawatan yang paling efektif.

Kesignifikan Kajian

1. kajian ini di harapkan dapat membuktikan keberkesanan kaunseling kelompok sebagai salah satu cara untuk menangani dan mencegah kemurungan berulang di kalangan remaja hamil anak luar nikah.
2. kajian ini memberi gambaran tentang keberkesanan rawatan kaunseling kelompok terhadap kemurungan dan memberi panduan kepada remaja menghadapi kemurungan
3. Diharapkan pengamal kaunseling profesional, guru bimbingan dan kaunseling, dan jabatan kebajikan dapat menggunakan hasil dapatan kajian ini dalam merancang program pengurusan kemurungan yang berkesan dan pengurusan program kemurungan yang efektif.
4. kajian ini di harapkan dapat melahirkan remaja yang sihat dan kuat dari segi mental dan fizikal dalam menghadapi cabaran kehidupan

5. Rawatan yang di berikan kepada remaja hamil anak luar nikah yang mempunyai tahap kemurungan yang tinggi juga bertujuan untuk mengurangkan masalah psikologikal yang di hadapi oleh remaja terbabit.

Sorotan Kajian Lepas

Isu remaja hamil anak luar nikah merupakan fenomena yang berlaku sejak beberapa dekad yang lalu. Isu ini semakin membimbangkan kerana jumlah remaja yang hamil sebelum berkahwin semakin meningkat bagi negara-negara maju dan membangun. Di barat, isu ini bukanlah sesuatu yang baru kerana fenomena ini pernah menjadi kajian berabad yang lalu. Seperti dalam kajian (Alan Guttmacher, 1994) kadar kehamilan anak luar nikah sekitar tahun 1990 mencecah sehingga 1,104,000 remaja di bawah 20 tahun. kira-kira 530,500 (51%) daripadanya melahirkan. Ironinya, kadar kelahiran remaja jauh lebih rendah daripada yang telah berlaku sepanjang abad kedua puluh. Antara tahun 1960 dan 1985 kadar kelahiran remaja perempuan menurun secara mendadak iaitu jatuh daripada 89.1 kelahiran setiap 1000 remaja berusia 15-19 tahun kepada 51.0 pada tahun 1985. Fenomena ini tidak menurun secara konsisten kerana pada akhir tahun 1980, kadar kehamilan meningkat kepada 62.1 pada tahun 1991 tetapi menurun semula kepada 56.8 kelahiran setiap per 1000 remaja yang berusia dalam lingkungan 15 hingga 19 tahun pada tahun 1995, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995; Ventura, Martin, Curtin, dan Mathews, 1997).

Di negara Malaysia pula, fenomena ini semakin membimbangkan apabila hampir setengah juta anak luar nikah telah di daftarkan oleh jabatan pendaftaran negara bermula pada tahun 2005 hingga tahun 2015. Angka ini mencecah sehingga 532,258 kelahiran anak tidak sah taraf (Bernama, November 10, 2016). Angka ini sangat membimbangkan memandangkan terdapat lebih daripada 5.5 juta generasi muda yang berumur dalam lingkungan 10 hingga 19 tahun pada tahun 2010. Hasil kajian semula penyelidikan kehamilan remaja oleh (Mohd Azri, Adibah Hanim, dan Haliza Ghazali 2015) di Malaysia mendapati lebih daripada 19,000 kelahiran yang membabitkan remaja di rekodkan antara tahun 2009 hingga 2011. Melalui kajian ini, majoriti ibu muda yang melahirkan berjaya menjaga anak mereka, walau bagaimanapun ada juga yang merancang meletakkan anak mereka sebagai anak angkat. Antara faktor yang telah dikenal pasti menjadi penyebab kepada remaja hamil luar nikah di Malaysia adalah kemiskinan, kekurangan pengawasan ibu bapa, pencapaian akademik yang lemah, kekurangan maklumat kesihatan seksual

dan reproduktif, pengaruh rakan sebaya dan amalan seksual sebelum berumah tangga (Mohd Azri, Adibah Hanim, dan Haliza Ghazali 2015).

Di Malaysia, terdapat kajian berkaitan kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian ini lebih tertumpu kepada kaedah kajian yang melihat hubungan dan faktor kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah, Nasir, R., Zamani, Z. A., Khairudin, R., Sulaiman, W. S. W., Sani, M. N. M., & Amin, A. S. (2016). Kebanyakan kajian yang dibuat ini ialah lebih kepada untuk mengetahui sebab-sebab terjadi kemurungan di kalangan remaja hamil luar nikah tetapi tidak banyak memfokus kepada bagaimana cara untuk mengurangkan dan menangani masalah-masalah yang dihadapi oleh remaja terbabit. Oleh itu pendekatan ekperimental perlu dilakukan untuk melihat sejauhmana pendekatan kaunseling kelompok pendekatan Adlerian dan pendekatan kaunseling kelompok Realiti sebagai cara rawatan untuk kumpulan rawatan berkesan atau sebaliknya.

Metodologi Kajian

Reka Bentuk Kajian

Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah kaedah eksperimen. Neuman (2003) menjelaskan bahawa kaedah eksperimen merupakan kaedah yang paling baik dan berkesan dalam penyelidikan kajian sosial kerana ia membolehkan wujudnya perhubungan di antara pembolehubah serta dapat menunjukkan sebab dan kesan sesuatu pembolehubah. Reka bentuk yang menjadi asas kajian ini adalah reka bentuk kumpulan kawalan rawak pra dan post yang dicadangkan oleh Campell & Stanley (1963).

Reka bentuk ini melibatkan pengagihan subjek secara rawak kepada tiga kumpulan iaitu Kumpulan yang akan menerima rawatan:

- Kumpulan rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Terapi Adlerian (Rawatan X_1),
- Kumpulan Rawatan Kaunseling Kelompok Realiti (Rawatan X_2),
- Dan Kumpulan Kawalan (Kumpulan yang tidak menerima apa-apa rawatan)
-

Subjek dan Tempat Kajian

Subjek yang dipilih sebagai sampel kajian terdiri daripada remaja hamil anak luar nikah di Taman Tunas Puteri Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Pemilihan sampel kajian dilakukan secara persampelan bertujuan iaitu hanya sekelompok yang mengalami masalah kemurungan yang tinggi. Pengambilan sampel bertujuan dilakukan kerana mengikut Lewis, Saunders dan Thornbill (2003), persampelan bertujuan membolehkan pemilihan

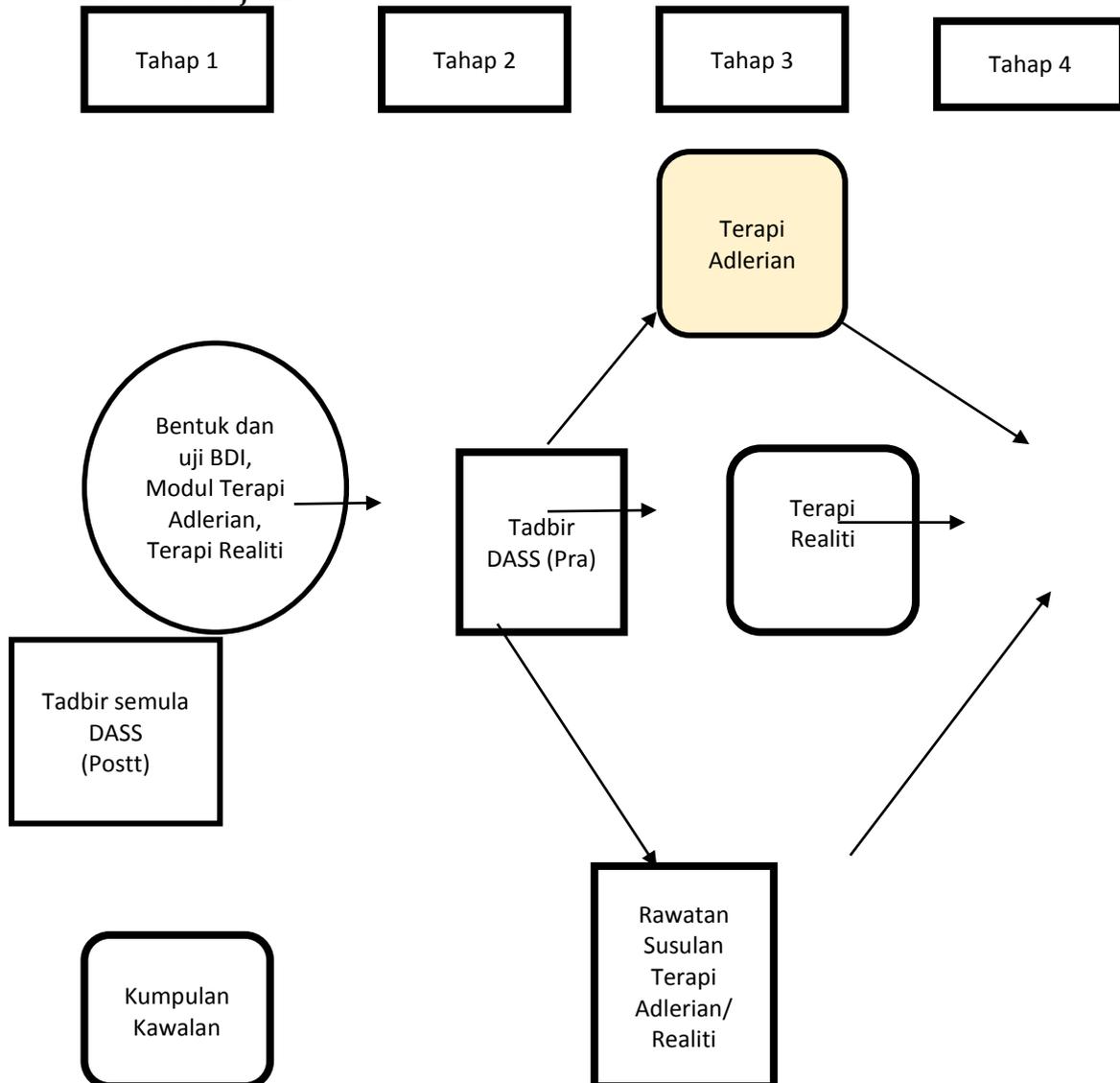
secara selektif untuk memenuhi matlamat kajian dan juga menjawab persoalan-persoalan yang dikemukakan dalam kajian ini.

Dalam kajian ini, subjek dibahagikan kepada **tiga kumpulan** iaitu dua kumpulan eksperimen dan satu lagi kumpulan kawalan. Setiap kumpulan rawatan mengandungi **10 hingga 12** orang subjek. Pemilihan subjek bagi setiap kumpulan dilakukan secara rawak. Subjek dalam setiap kumpulan eksperimen akan mengikuti sesi kaunseling kelompok selama enam minggu berturut-turut di mana jangkaan masa yang diperuntukkan bagi setiap sesi tersebut adalah dua jam. Manakala subjek dalam kumpulan kawalan tidak menjalani sebarang rawatan di sepanjang eksperimen ini dijalankan tetapi akan diberi rawatan hanya sebagai perkembangan dan pengkayaan sahaja. Jumlah subjek dalam kajian ini ialah 36 orang. Prosedur pemilihan sampel kajian adalah berdasarkan kepada pendekatan eksperimental di mana seramai 50 orang remaja akan menjawab soal selidik yang disediakan. Kemudian berdasarkan analisis kemurungan yang tinggi dalam kalangan mereka akan di ambil 36 orang sahaja untuk diberi rawatan pendekatan kaunseling selama enam (6) sesi.

Instrumen Kajian

Dalam kajian ini, responden diminta untuk melengkapkan satu set soal selidik yang mengandungi dua bahagian. Bahagian pertama berbentuk demografi soalan yang dikemukakan lebih kepada perihal data-data diri responden, keluarga responden, pendidikan atau taraf akademik responden, tabiat, minat dan sejarah hidup responden. Kajian ini menggunakan *Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)* yang telah dicipta oleh Beck et al. pada tahun 1961 dan diperbaharui pada tahun 1967. Pengkaji menggunakan soal selidik *Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)* kerana soal selidik ini sesuai dengan teori kemurungan yang dikemukakan oleh Beck iaitu Teori Kognitif Beck. Pengkaji telah menggunakan *Alpha Cronbach* bagi menguji kebolehpercayaan *Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)*. Nilai Alpha yang diperolehi adalah sebanyak 0.64 iaitu pada aras keyakinan 0.05.

Prosedur Kajian



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CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS IN PROMOTING WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The success of women occupying the leaders position in parliament was expected to bring improvement on women's leadership potential and the representation of women in parliament which will impact on gender responsive policies. The study was conducted at the Regional House of Representatives of Bengkulu City which had nine female members out of a total of thirty-five board members. In addition, of the four available leader positions, the parliament was chaired by a woman and two of the three chairmen of the commission were occupied by women. Method used in this research was phenomenology that emphasized the focus on human subjective experiences and interpretations of the world. Based on the results, it could be concluded that, although in quantity the number of women mandated by the Affirmative Action policy had been fulfilled, these women leaders hadn't given much contribution to advance women, either in ratified policies or enhancing women's participation in politics. It could be happened for they still oriented to their selves-interest and fraction which they represented and they didn't have enough understanding of gender so they didn't not recognize the problem.

Keywords: *female leaders, parliament, the Regional House of Representatives of Bengkulu City, advancing women*

Introduction

The Affirmative Action policy which defined as a strategic step to seek progress in strategic positions in the community (Soetjipto, 2005) has required a 30% quota for women to sit in parliament. Fourteen years after the issuance of this policy, the number of women in the parliamentary seat has increased, although the numbers are not significant enough. Some women are even able to become chairman of the commission and supreme leader (chairman of DPRD, the Regional People's Legislative Assembly). In the period 2014-2019, women who succeeded in occupying the seat of DPRD leadership include Sumini (Vice Chairman I DPRD Inhu), Septina Primawati Rusli (Chairman of DPRD Riau), Suparmi (chairman of Tangerang City DPRD), Sri Handayani (vice chairman of DPRD Blora) and Erna Sari Dewi (DPDR Chairman of Bengkulu City).

Table 1 Comparison women and men number in parliament

	Women		Men	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
1950-1955 (Provisional DPR)	9	3.8	236	96.2
1955-1960	17	6.3	272	93.7
Constitutional Council (1956-1959)	25	5.1	488	94.9
1971-1977	36	7.8	460	92.2
1977-1982	29	6.3	460	93.7
1982-1987	39	8.5	460	91.5
1987-1992	65	13	500	87
1992-1997	65	12.5	500	87.5
1997-1999	54	10.8	500	89.2
1999-2004	45	9	500	91
2004-2009	62	11.3	488	88
2009-2014	103	18	457	82
2014-2019	97	17.32	463	82.68

Source: <http://pahamindonesia.org/opini/60-power-participation-perempuan-di-parlemen>, 2015.

From the table above, it can be seen that although the involvement of women in parliament tends to increase, it is still needed further efforts at least for the 30% quota to be fulfilled. In addition, it should also be evaluated what kind of contribution has been given and will do by women legislators, especially in those who have occupied the leadership position for women's progress especially in ratified policies, as well as their efforts or agendas to increase women's participation in the public area, especially women's participation in parliament.

Literature Review

History of Indonesian Women

Inequalities in gender relations that place women in a subordinate position to men have been going on for a long time. In her study of the movement and achievement of Indonesian women, Cora de-Stuers (2008) describes women's position and struggle against custom and colonialism. Women constitute a permanent, important, and stable axis and element in the social life of the communal Indonesian community. Stuers (2008) and Blackburn (2004) noted the findings of some earlier researchers about the time when women have a high degree of dignity in traditional societies, such as women's leadership in Aceh (1641-1699) before the Dutch colonization, as well as women-led Minangkabau and Kalimantan areas. Not only as a leader, women's history in Java is filled with

honorable positions such as ambassadors of government and brilliant political gait. In Bali, women have equal dignity and equal duties with men.

In the New Order era, Arivia (2006), Suryakusuma (2011), and Marching (2011) said that Indonesian women have never been so oppressed as experienced by women during the New Order era. Women's social and political organizations are dissolved. Instead, Suharto formed a new organization to bring Indonesian women back to "the right path", namely *Dharma Wanita* (devotion of women), by strengthening the role of women as wives, mothers and housewives strongly.

Meanwhile, in the Reform Era, women fought in equal rights in politics with the slogan "Democracy without women's participation is not the real democracy". At that time, the requirement of nominations for members of parliament to be carried by political parties is a separate issue. Political parties are reluctant to include women in the nomination of legislative candidates. Even if included, women will get the lowest sequence number that makes it difficult to be elected.

Women's Representation in Politics and Parliament

Suryakusuma (2012) summarizes the perspective of political parties on the role of women in politics. Mentioned by Suryakusuma, major secular political parties such as the *Partai Amanat Nasional* (National Mandate Party), *Partai Golongan Karya* (Functional Group), and the *Partai Demokrasi Indonesia - Perjuangan* (Indonesian Democratic Party - Struggle) support gender equality efforts, although they do not put them into the party's strategic moves. Although some political parties have expressed their commitment to the issue of gender equality in politics, the fact is, in terms of the quantity of Affirmative Action policy that states a minimum quota of 30% for women in parliament has not been fulfilled. It is said by Zamroni (2013) that the need for women's representation in parliament is not without fundamental reasons. Some public policies, particularly those relating to women and children, the environment, and morality issues have not received much attention. In addition, the representation of women in parliament will result in an unbiased policy of gender, in addition to changing the perspective of society on segregation of roles and regions by sex.

Blackburn (2004), Zamroni (2013), Suryakusuma (2012) noted an increase in the participation rate of women in parliament. However, this number is still far from expected. The involvement of women in politics began to gain space since the issuance of Law Number 12 of 2003 on General Elections which mentioned the importance of

affirmative action by placing 30% of women from all candidates carried by political parties to parliament at all levels. Because of the struggle of women activists, the issue of women's representation is then reinforced by Law Number 2 of 2008 and election policies that strengthen the involvement of women in formal politics, namely: Election Law Number 10 of 2008 in Article 8 paragraph (1) point (d)), 66 paragraph 2, and Article 20, and Article 53 of the Legislative Election Law. The provisions on the 30% quota were first implemented in the 2004 elections. As a result, in the election, 62 women were selected from 550 members of the House of Representatives (11.3%). The quota has not been fulfilled yet due to the absence of strict sanctions for political parties that do not meet the quota, and the too masculine the conditions set by political parties that must be fulfilled by women (Zamroni, 2013).

Method

This research is a social research using descriptive qualitative approach with phenomenology method. It is said by Littlejohn & Foss (2005) and Moleong (2009), phenomenology emphasizes the focus on human subjective experiences and interpretations of the world.

The location of this research is the Regional House of Representatives of Bengkulu City. As for the reason of choosing this location is, nine out of thirty-five legislators (39%) are women. Moreover, from two chairmanships of the board of representative positions and three chairmen of the commission, three are led by women, although from nine factions there is only one led by woman. Data were collected by interview techniques to three female parliamentary leaders and observations made from August 28 to September 30, 2017.

4. Discussion

In the context of the Regional House of Representatives of Bengkulu City, the 30% quantity mentioned in the Affirmative Action policy has been met with the election of nine female parliamentarians from a total of thirty-five legislators. What then becomes a problem is, does the fulfillment of this 30% quota figure have had a significant impact on women's progress and gender justice in Indonesia?

Contribution of Parliamentary Women Leaders in Gender Perspective Policies

The involvement of women in parliament is a crucial issue, one of which is because women's presence is needed to produce government policies that accommodate women's needs. In the DPRD of Bengkulu City, the three interviewees acknowledged that their

work focus is not about the needs of women or men, but the community as a whole. Therefore, there is not enough of the women's perspective policies they have ratified. The policies that concern to women they ratified were Regional Regulations on Exclusive Breastfeeding and Regional Regulations on Non-Smoking Health Areas.

The Regional Regulation on Exclusive Breastfeeding is an initiative of Bengkulu city parliament and has been ratified on April 18, 2017. The Local Regulation aims to facilitate a special space in every public place in the form of breastfeeding room in order to maintain the privacy of nursing mothers. In addition, with this regulation, the government will also provide materials through brochures or socialization devoted to mothers on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding to educate children. Nevertheless, until this research has been conducted there has been no socialization on the local regulation.

The Local Regulation on Non-Smoking Healthy Areas was adopted in April 2016. Although not specifically aimed at promoting women, indirectly this law protects women's right to breathe without smoke. Unfortunately, until now the socialization and implementation of this law has not been done.

In addition to the two laws that have been ratified, since the beginning of 2014 Bengkulu City Council has initiated a law on protection children and women victims of violence that are expected to prevent perpetrators to not do violence in the home. Although until now the law has not yet been ratified, women parliamentarians are involved in several NGO activities dealing with violence against women and children such as solidarity action for Yuyun (child of rape and murder victim in Rejang Lebong District) in the form of financial aid, and conducting hearing with *Cahaya Perempuan* Women Crisis Center and Pupa Foundation. The result of the hearing was the addition of budget allocation in Regional Expenditure Budget Changes in 2017 for social assistance posts concerning efforts to prevent cases of violence against girls, especially in the city of Bengkulu.

The lack of gender perspective policies in the DPRD of Bengkulu city can occur due to lack of understanding of female legislators on gender which impact on the lack of understanding on women's issues. This can be seen, one of them from how female legislators perceive that women's primary responsibility is her "nature" as wives and mothers who must always prioritize family and home. In addition, there was also a

misunderstanding of female legislators who interpreted "gender" as the synonym of the "woman".

Support Fellow Women Legislator

In the period 2014-2019, female legislators in Bengkulu city parliament increased by two to nine female legislators from a total of thirty-five board members. Of the nine people, in the first 2.5 years of stewardship, three women managed to occupy the position of chairman of the board, chairman of Commission II, and Chairman of Commission III. While in the second p2.5 years, three women managed to occupy the position of chairman of the board, chairman of Commission I, and chairman of Commission III.

The results of the study showed that all female legislators support each other. The form of support provided is, ask each other and provide input to community issues that are reviewed each commission, give each other information, and become a good partner. When asked about a conflict that has ever happened, they say that they are compact and communication goes smoothly.

The Efforts of Women Leaders in Increasing Women's Participation in Politics

Dewi (in Sastriyani, 2009) noted some of the fundamental reasons for the need to involve women in politics. Among them are: women have special needs that can only be understood by women and the existence of women in parliament is expected to give effect to policies that are more pro-woman. Furthermore, Dewi also noted experience in South African countries where increasing representation of women in political institutions has been able to play an important role in influencing the performance of various government departments, especially irrigation projects, judiciary, local government, trade, industry, housing subsidy, education, and health.

Based on research conducted, it was found that the female legislators say that women have the same potential with men to take part in politics. Furthermore, they suggest that women want to pursue politics. When they were being asked about strategies they have done or will do to increase women's active involvement in politics, they claim that they have not thought about it because their focus is on carrying out the mandate given to them well and the orientation to the faction they represent. However, they state the need for women who want to become legislators to continue to learn and equip themselves to not only be able to sit in parliament, but also able to work well and actively.

Conclusion

The efforts by activists to improve women's representation in parliament have been successful, although the figures are still not as expected. Nevertheless, the seats of women in parliament have not contributed much to women's progress either in the form of policies generated or in increasing the number and quality to match expectations. It could be happened for they still oriented to their selves-interest and fraction which they represented and they didn't have enough understanding of gender so they didn't not recognize the problem.

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ENVIRONMENTAL, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER

**PATTERNS AND CONDITIONS OF ARGUMENT SURGERY PART OF
RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION ON PASCASARJANA STUDENT ARTICLES
(S2) EDUCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM INDONESIA LANGUAGES
FKIP UNIB 2016/2017**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study to determine the pattern and degree of argument sharpness on the results of research and discussion of postgraduate students (S2) FKIP Unib. The method used in this research is descriptive method, this research data is article of Graduate student (S2) containing pattern and level of acumen sharpness in the result of research and discussion. Data collecting technique in this research is by using pattern data tables, rubric scale 7 on level of sharpness of argument, and rubric scale 10 at level of sharpness of argument. Data analysis techniques by reading the entire section of the research results and discussion, marking the parts of the pattern in the article, insert into the scaling rubric at the level of sharpness of the argument, whether using the scale scale 7 or rubric scale 10 on Toulmins theory. The result of the research shows that there are several argument patterns found in the research and discussion section which cover two basic patterns, namely: (1) G-W-C pattern and (2) G-W-B-C pattern. The GWC pattern has two variations of argument patterns, namely: (1) GWC and (2) GCW, while the GWBC archetype has 7 variations of argument patterns, namely: (1) GWBC, (2) GWCB, (3) GCWB, (4)) GCBW, (5) GBWC, (6) GBCW, (7) CBGW. The level of sharpness of the argument based on the completeness of the argument elements and the presence or absence of the basic elements of argument (Claim) then obtained two categories of sharpness of argument, namely: strong enough and strong on the results of research and discussion of postgraduate students (S2) Education Bahasa Indonesia FKIP Unib School Year 2016/2017. It is hoped that after reading the results of this study can be used as reference material to conduct further research to apply a more varied quote function by giving priority to the fifth and sixth functions to find something of the results of previous research.

Keyword: *Pattern, Level of Argument, Articles.*

Introduction

Arguments are commonplace in a scientific work, but without realizing that the essence of the argument itself is not properly understood. Therefore, an understanding of the nature of the argument is very important. Arguments are the reasons used to reinforce or reject an opinion, opinion, or idea (KKBI, 2008: 85). That is, the argument is the reason for its purpose to strengthen or reject opinions, stands, or ideas. According to Toulmin, et al. (1979: 13) the term argumentation will be used to refer to them, criticizing them, rebutting those criticisms, and so on (The term argument will be

used to refer to all activities create a position statement, challenge the position statement, support the position statement by generating reasons, criticize the reason, refute the criticism etc. In addition, Toulmin et.al (1979: 13) also revealed that the term argumentation will be used, more narrowly, for the central activity of presenting the show in support of claims. (The term argument will be used more narrowly on the main activity in presenting the reasons for supporting position statements so as to show how the reason succeeded in giving strength to statements n position. Based on the definition of the argument presented by Toulmin, et al. (1979: 13) it can be concluded that the argument is a position statement supported by the reasons so as to strengthen the position statement. So, the argument is basically a statement of positions expressed by the author. Position statements can be either agreement or refutation of a problem. The position statement submitted must have logical and rational reasons to be accepted by the reader.

In a scientific article the argument becomes very important because it is impossible for a writer to present theory and data without being criticized and analyzed. The exact argument in a scientific article is an argument that has a good pattern so as to illustrate the degree of sharpness of the argument for its purpose to facilitate the reader in understanding the contents of the discussion that has been presented in the article. The academics are of course required to provide a good argument, which means to provide a logical, rational, and critical argument based on facts and data of its purpose so that the arguments presented have a good degree of sharpness.

This is in line with the opinion Budhiharso (2009: 77-78) article of thought or literature review is the author's thought about a problem. Articles of thought should be provocative, stimulating the reader to review the contents of the article.

Based on the results of the observations of articles as long as it is clear that the article so far most of which is written by academics just pick up and stick to other people's thoughts cited into the author's thoughts, should not like it. Therefore, the pattern of argument is very important in developing the author's interpretation of the issues discussed so as to not only take and stick to the opinions of others without giving any interpretation at all.

Presenting a good argument pattern to the reader is not easy because the quality phenomenon of today's journals are many academics who are not good at making articles.

Based on the exposure of the phenomenon of making the article becomes very urgency especially about the pattern and degree of sharpness of the author's argument in the section of the article because the academics are not many who are expert in making journal articles when Director General of Higher Education Kepmendikbud RI has determined that the main requirement to become a scholar should make the article scientifically published in a journal. In science journals any part of the discussion is a very important part. The reason that makes me do research about pattern and degree of sharpness of argument specially pattern and level of sharpness of argument in part of discussion of article Language and Literature Indonesia.

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive method, this research data is article of Graduate student (S2) containing pattern and level of acumen sharpness in the result of research and discussion. Data collecting technique in this research is by using pattern data tables, rubric scale 7 on level of sharpness of argument, and rubric scale 10 at level of sharpness of argument. Data analysis techniques by reading the entire section of the research results and discussion, marking the parts of the pattern in the article, insert into the scaling rubric on the level of sharpness of the argument, whether using the scale scale 7 or rubric scale 10 on Toulmins theory.

Result And Discussion

a. Research Results

The data in this research is the argument pattern of the research result and discussion of the student's (S2) FKIP Unib Indonesian Language and Literature Education. The following is the description of the article analyze

Tabel.1.1 Laporan temuan pola argumen pada artikel

No	Kode Data	Judul Artikel	Nama Penulis	Pola Argumen
1	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.1	Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Slogan dengan Menggunakan Gambar Siswa Kelas VII-1 SMP Muhammadiyah Pagar Alam	Pandri	G-W-C
2	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.2	Perbedaan Kemampuan Menulis Narasi yang Menggunakan Media Pembelajaran Audio Visual Film Kartun dengan Media Pembelajaran Konvensional Siswa Kelas V SD Muhammadiyah 1 Pagar Alam	Sutrisno	G-C-W
3	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.3	Kemampuan Menulis Laporan Kegiatan Praktikum Biologi Siswa Kelas XI IPA SMA Muhammadiyah Pagar Alam	Harkandi	G-C-W
4	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.4	Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Puisi dengan Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Inkuiri pada Siswa Kelas IV MIN 4 Bengkulu Tengah	Ishar	G-C-W
5	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.5	Pola Interaksi dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Kelas XII SMA Negeri 3 Seluma	Shary Zulhermi	G-W-B-C
6	PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.6	Peningkatan Kemampuan Membaca Permulaan dengan Menggunakan Media Kartu Kata Berwarna pada Siswa Kelas IA MIN 1 Kota Bengkulu	Sri Hartati	G-W-B-C
7	PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.7	Analisis Kutipan Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Berbahasa Indonesia Bidang Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora	Juni Syaputra	B-W-C-B
8	PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.8	Analisis Fmtr Linguistik dalam Pengutipan Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa Indonesia Bidang Ilmu Pendidikan	Susidawati	B-W-C-B
9	PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.9	Analisis Wacana Kritis Novel Palang Karya Tere Liye	Maira Erliyani	B-W-C-B
10	PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.10	Analisis Fmtr Linguistik dalam Pengutipan Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa Indonesia Bidang Sains dan Teknologi	Musarofah	G-C-W-B
11	PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.11	Analisis Fmtr Linguistik dalam Pengutipan Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa Indonesia Bidang Ilmu Kedokteran dan Kesehatan	Nefni Susanti	G-C-B-W
12	PA/AJS/Ag/2017/No.12	Nilai-nilai Pendidikan yang digunakan dalam Novel Cinta Soci Zahraa Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy	Azri Dyarti	G-B-W-C
13	PA/AJS/Ag/2017/No.13	Analisis Novel 99 Cahaya di Atas Langit Eropa Karya Hamam Salsabiela dan Rangga Almahendra dengan Menggunakan Teori Hermeneutik Dilthey	Sari Wahyuni	G-B-C-W
14	PA/AJS/Ag/2017/No.14	Kajian Strukturalisme Genetik Novel Ayah Karya Andrea Hirata	Anjar Dwi Hastuti	C-B-G-W

From the 14 articles, there are several argument patterns found in the research and discussion section covering two basic patterns: (1) G-W-C pattern and (2) G-W-B-C pattern. The GWC pattern has two variations of argument pattern, namely: (1) GWC and (2) GCW, while the GWBC archetype has 7 variations of argument pattern, namely: (1) GWBC, (2) GWCB, (3) GCWB, (4) GCBW, (5) GBWC, (6) GBCW, (7) CBGW. The level of sharpness of the argument based on the completeness of argument elements and the presence or absence of basic elements of argument (Claim) then obtained two categories of sharpness of argument, namely: strong enough and strong on the results of research and discussion of postgraduate students (S2) Education Bahasa Indonesia FKIP Unib School Year 2016/2017. Furthermore, presented research results in the level of sharpness in the article Postgraduate students (S2) FKIP Unib Indonesian Language Education.

Tabel 1.2 Laporan Kadar Ketajaman berdasarkan Kelengkapan Elemen-elemen Argumen

No	Kode Data	Skor Kadar Ketajaman Argumen Berdasarkan Kelengkapan Elemen-elemen Argumen							Kategori
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.1 (G-W-C)	v	v	v					Cukup Kuat
2	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.2 (G-C-W)	v	v	v					Cukup Kuat
3	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.3 (G-C-W)	v	v	v					Cukup Kuat
4	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.4 (G-C-W)	v	v	v					Cukup Kuat
5	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.5 (G-W-B-C)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
6	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.6 (G-W-B-C)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
7	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.7 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
8	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.8 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
9	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.9 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
10	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.10 (G-C-W-B)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
11	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.11 (G-C-B-W)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
12	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.12 (G-B-W-C)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
13	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.13 (G-B-C-W)	v	v	v	v				Kuat
14	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.14 (C-B-G-W)	v	v	v	v				Kuat

Tabel 1.3 Kadar Ketajaman Argumen Berdasarkan Ada atau Tidaknya Elemen Dasar Argumen (Claim)

No	Kode Data	Skor kadar ketajaman argumen berdasarkan ada atau tidaknya elemen dasar argumen (Claim)										Kategori	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.1 (G-W-C)	v	v	v									Cukup Kuat
2	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.2 (G-C-W)	v	v	v									Cukup Kuat
3	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.3 (G-C-W)	v	v	v									Cukup Kuat
4	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.4 (G-C-W)	v	v	v									Cukup Kuat
5	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.5 (G-W-B-C)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
6	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.6 (G-W-B-C)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
7	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.7 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
8	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.8 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
9	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.9 (G-W-C-B)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
10	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.10 (G-C-W-B)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
11	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.11 (G-C-B-W)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
12	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.12 (G-B-W-C)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
13	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.13 (G-B-C-W)	v	v	v	v								Kuat
14	PA/AJP/Ag/17/No.14 (C-B-G-W)	v	v	v	v								Kuat

b.Results of Data Analysis and Discussion

Based on the data found, the researchers conducted an analysis of the pattern and degree of argument sharpness on the results of research and discussion of postgraduate students (S2) of Indonesian Education FKIP Unib TP 2016/2017. All data patterns and levels of argument acumen will be discussed by the researcher. Researchers group patterns based on the order of argument elements used so that they become argument archetypes and have various variations of argument patterns, but do not change the pattern chart, because the pattern chart influences the function of each element used. The researcher assigns a number to each argument element that aims to clarify the order of the argument elements used. Researchers will show the pattern and degree of argument sharpness in the results of research and discussion of the article. The argument pattern used, the chart also shows the relationship between elements of the argument that is absolute because the chart describes the function of each element of the argument. The analysis of this data is classified according to the pattern and degree of sharpness of the argument used. Here is the exposure of the results of data analysis.

1. The basic pattern of G-W-C

The second pattern of argument in Toulmin et al (1979: 46), which consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the warranty (Warrant) as a bridge that connects data / fact (Ground) with a position statement (Claim). This pattern is called the G-W-C pattern. Based on the data obtained, the use of G-W-C archetype has two variations of patterns, namely: (1) G-W-C pattern and (2) G-C-W pattern.

a. G-W-C Pattern and Level of Argument

The G-W-C pattern consists of a data / fact element (Ground) as the basis for supporting a position statement (Claim), then a Warrant as a bridge that delivers data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim).

Data PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.1

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Hasil Tes keterampilan Menulis Slogan Siswa dengan Menggunakan Media Gambar. Pada kegiatan ini dilakukan secara bersamaan pada saat pengamatan dilakukan, pada saat tindakan dilakukan. Pada kegiatan siklus 1 ini peneliti juga melakukan pengamatan dan mencatat semua hal yang terjadi dengan menggunakan format observasi penilaian yang telah disusun untuk mengetahui semua kegiatan yang terjadi ketika pelaksanaan tindakan berlangsung yang memiliki dampak terhadap hasil kemampuan menulis slogan siswa.

Adapun hasil peningkatan kemampuan menulis slogan dengan menggunakan media gambar siswa kelas VIII-1 Pagaram yang meliputi beberapa aspek diantaranya isi, diksi, gaya bahasa, dan ejaan. Maka hasil tes kemampuan menulis slogan dengan menggunakan media gambar siswa kelas VIII-1 SMP Pagaram tersebut dapat dijelaskan melalui rekap nilai hasil kemampuan menulis slogan berikut.

Table 4 Hasil Kemampuan Menulis Slogan dengan Menggunakan Media Gambar Siswa Kelas VIII-1 SMP Muhammadiyah Pagaram



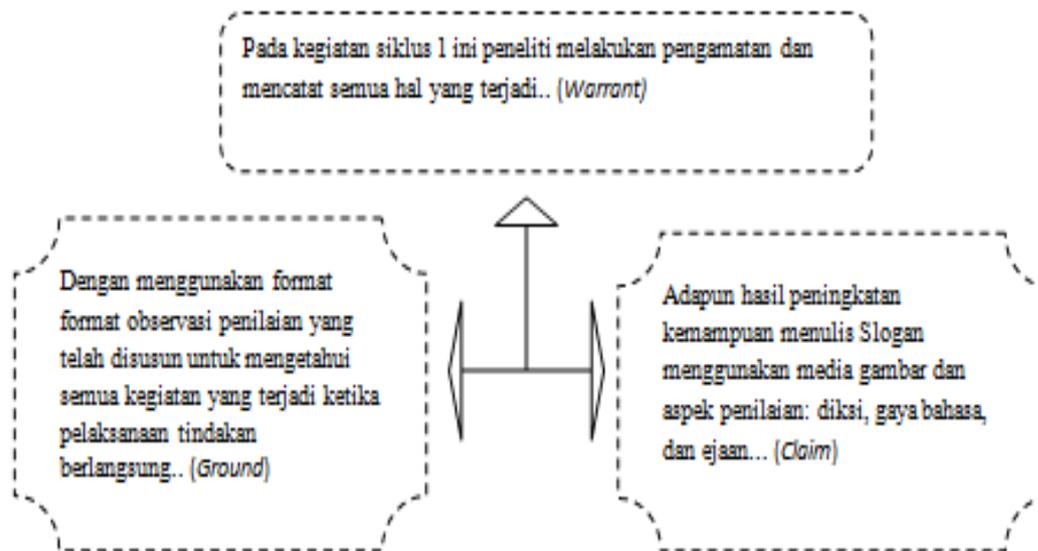
According to Toulmin, et al (1979: 31) position statements (Claim) are also referred to as basic elements (principal). The above argument pattern consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the Warrant as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim) can be done by filing question, namely: "What exactly is your position statement?" The answer to that question refers to the notion of position statement (Claim).

Search position statement (Claim) by asking a question, which is "What exactly is your position statement? The answer to that question is the 2nd sentence in the 1st

paragraph, "activity cycle 1 researchers doing observations with the observation format on the students' writing slogan writing ability." A position statement (Claim) has been found, asked the question of obtaining data / facts (Grounds) on which the researcher takes a statement: "What is the evidence or foundation that the more detailed matters of observation with the observation format on the results of writing ability student slogan? "The sentence that shows the answer of the statement is sentence-1 in the fourth paragraph, ie" observer observer ". Researchers conducting their business activities in an observational format and / or related to classroom observations on the ability to write slogans to students ".

Data / facts (Ground) and position statements (Claim) have been found, so researchers connect data / facts (Ground) with position statement (Claim) using a warranty (Warrant). The researcher asks a question to get a warranty (Warrant), which is "What corroborates the sentence of things more detailed about the obligations of researchers will be arranged in the format of observation and menghubungkan sentence with the sentence the most critical issues in the observations as contained in the observation data to the ability students in writing slogans.

The argument pattern is like in chart 1 below:



b. G-C-W Pattern and Level of Argument Acumen

The second pattern of argument in Toulmin et al (1979: 46), which consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the warranty (Warrant) as a bridge that connects data / fact (Ground) with a position statement (Claim). Based on the data obtained, the use of G-C-W pattern and level of acumen

PEMBAHASAN

Berdasarkan analisis data hasil penelitian, menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kemampuan siswa menulis karangan narasi yang menggunakan media pembelajaran audio visual film kartun dengan kemampuan siswa yang menggunakan media konvensional dalam menulis karangan narasi.

Hal ini terbukti bahwa nilai rata-rata siswa dalam menulis karangan narasi dengan menggunakan media pembelajaran audio visual film kartun, yaitu 76,06 lebih tinggi daripada nilai rata-rata siswa yang menulis karangan narasi dengan menggunakan media pembelajaran konvensional yaitu 64,42. Ini membuktikan bahwa penggunaan media pembelajaran audio visual film kartun memiliki keunggulan yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan media pembelajaran konvensional.

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan statistik dan pengujian hipotesis maka, diperoleh rata-rata $\bar{x}_1 = 76,92$ dan $\bar{x}_2 = 65,43$, varians $S_1^2 = 100,20$ dan $S_2^2 = 160,06$ jumlah data sampel $n_1 = 33$ dan $n_2 = 32$. Didapatkan bahwa rata-rata \bar{x}_1 lebih besar daripada \bar{x}_2 dan varians S_1^2 lebih kecil dari pada varians S_2^2 .

The above argument pattern consists of data / facts (Ground) as the basis for supporting a position statement (Claim), then a Warrant as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim). As for, according to Toulmin, et al (1979: 31) position statements (Claim) are also referred to as basic elements (principal). Therefore, to simplify the search for a position statement element (Claim) can be done by asking a question, which is "What exactly is your position statement?" The proposed statement refers to the definition of position statement (Claim). The sentence which shows the answer of the question is the 1st sentence in paragraph-1, that is "there is a significant difference between the audio-visual learning media capacity of the cartoon film with the ability of students using conventional media in writing narrative essay".

Data / facts (Grounds) are used by researchers to support position statements (Claim) that have been exposed. In the discussion section of this article, researchers describe the data / facts (Ground) in his research which serve as the basis when delivering a position statement (Claim). To facilitate the search of data / facts (Ground) then it can be asked a question, namely "What is the evidence that the ability of audio visual media learning cartoon with the ability of students who use conventional media in writing narrative essay?" Sentence that shows the answer of the statement is sentence 1 -3 in paragraph 1, that is "Based on the analysis of data of the study results, showed that

there is a significant difference between the students' ability to write narrative essay using the audio visual learning media cartoon with the ability of students who use conventional media in writing narrative essay. It is proven that the average value of students in writing narrative by using the audio visual learning media cartoon film, that is 76.06 higher than the average value of students who write the narrative text by using conventional learning media that is 64.42. This proves that the use of audio visual learning media cartoon film has a better advantage compared with conventional learning media ". Data / facts (Ground) and position statements (Claim) are found, so researchers link data / facts (Ground) with position statements (Claim) using a warranty (Warrant). The researcher also posed a question to facilitate the search for warranty elements or to obtain warranties, namely "What corroborates the sentence" There is a significant difference between the students' ability to write narrative essays using the audio-visual learning media of cartoons with the ability of students who use conventional media in writing narrative essays ". The sentence which is the answer to the above sentence question is the 2nd sentence in the first paragraph, namely "It is proven that the average value of students in writing essay by using the audio visual learning media cartoon film, that is 76.06 higher than on the average score of students writing narrative text using conventional learning media is 64,42. This proves that the use of audio visual learning media cartoon film has a better advantage compared with conventional learning media.

The pattern of the argument is shown in Figure b.1 below:

Data PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.2



The Argument Pattern in chart 1 above is the G-C-W pattern. In line with Toulmin's opinion, et al (1979) there are five patterns of argument used. The argument pattern used as in Chart.1 above consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis for supporting a position statement (Claim). Then there is warranty (Warrant) as a bridge that connects data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim). It is possible that the pattern of the argument is used because the G-W-C pattern consists of three argument elements, namely the position statement (Claim), data / fact (Ground), and warranty (Warrant) unless the argument has no pattern and consists of only one argument element. The argument pattern in chart.1 consists of the G-C-W pattern. Based on the I-Rubric guidelines: Toulmin's Argument Assignment Rubric (www.rcampus.com) developed into a 7-scale rubric and a 10-scale rubric it can be concluded that the degree of argument sharpness is based on the completeness of the argument elements and the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the presence or absence of elements basic argument (Claim) is quite strong. Based on the completeness of the argument elements, the above argument in value has a sufficiently strong level of acuity because its argument elements consist of position statements (Claim), data / fact (Ground), and warranties (Warrant). Furthermore, the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the presence or absence of the basic argument element (Claim) is considered strong enough because the argument has a basic element of argument (Claim).

2. The G-W-B-C Basic Pattern

According to Toulmin et al (1979: 59) the third argument pattern, which consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis for supporting a position statement (Claim), then the Warrant as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with a position statement (Claim) and support (Backing) as support of warranties (Warrant). A warranty (Warrant) alone can not be trusted without backing, because a warranty (Warrant) will be very powerful when accompanied by support (Backing). This pattern is referred to as the archetype of G-W-B-C. Based on the data obtained, the use of GWBC archetype is divided into several variations of argument pattern, namely (1) GWBC pattern, (2) GWCB, (3) GCWB, (4) GCBW, (5) GBWC, (6) GBCW, 7) CBGW.

a. G-W-B-C Pattern and Argument Argumen

The GWBC pattern consists of data / facts (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then a warranty (Warrant) as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim), other than that support). Based on the data obtained,

A.1. Data PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.5

TEMUAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

<p>Peristiwa yang penting dan rutin dalam kegiatan pembelajaran antara guru dan siswa adalah kegiatan interaksi komunikasi. Agar kegiatan berkomunikasi dapat berjalan dengan baik guru dan siswa harus memiliki pemahaman satu sama lain. Pemahaman yang dimaksud adalah pemahaman akan pola, struktur maupun budaya kelas yang sering terjadi pada saat proses pembelajaran.</p>	}	Ground
<p>Penelitian ini merupakan penggambaran tentang pola interaksi guru dengan siswa dan pola interaksi siswa dengan siswa di kelas XII SMA Negeri 3 Seluma. Dalam penelitian ini pola interaksi yang terlihat yaitu, pola interaksi searah, interaksi dua arah, dan interaksi optimal. Data yang berupa ujaran interaksi itu tercermin dalam pola-pola interaksi.</p>		
<p>Interaksi merupakan kegiatan yang melibatkan pengiriman pesan, penerima pesan, dan konteks atau situasi. Interaksi bukan hanya melibatkan aspek pengelkspresian ide semata, melainkan juga melibatkan aspek pemahaman ide. Interaksi verbal atau percakapan dianggap sebagai negosiasi makna. Dalam kegiatan ini, setiap pelaku interaksi saling memberikan alternative untuk berperan serta (Tarigan, 2009: 5-7).</p>	}	Warrant
<p>Sedangkan, menurut Abror (2008:1), interaksi merupakan suatu proses dimana seseorang memiliki banyak pengaruh pada orang lain. Menurut Sardiman (1986:8) interaksi yang dikatakan dengan interaksi pendidikan apabila secara sadar mempunyai tujuan untuk mendidik, untuk mengantarkan anak didik ke arah kedewasaan.</p>		
<p>Pengajaran merupakan subset dari pendidikan, atau pengajaran di sekolah masuk dalam konteks ruang pendidikan. Kegiatan pengajaran berarti kegiatan pendidikan, tetapi bukan sebaliknya. Pencapaian pengajaran adalah dalam rangka pencapaian tujuan pendidikan. Demikian pun, kegiatan pengajaran dengan sendirinya ada dalam ikatan situasi dan tujuan pendidikan. Interaksi pendidikan yang berada/ terkait oleh situasi dan tujuan pendidikan disebut interaksi pengajaran yang edukatif.</p>	}	Backing
	}	Claim

e use of G-W-B-C pattern and the level of sharpness of argument 2 times.

The pattern of argument in the discussion section of this article is a pattern consisting of data / facts (Ground) as the basis for supporting a position statement (Claim), then a Warrant as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim), and support (Backing). Warrant will be strong when accompanied by support (Backing).

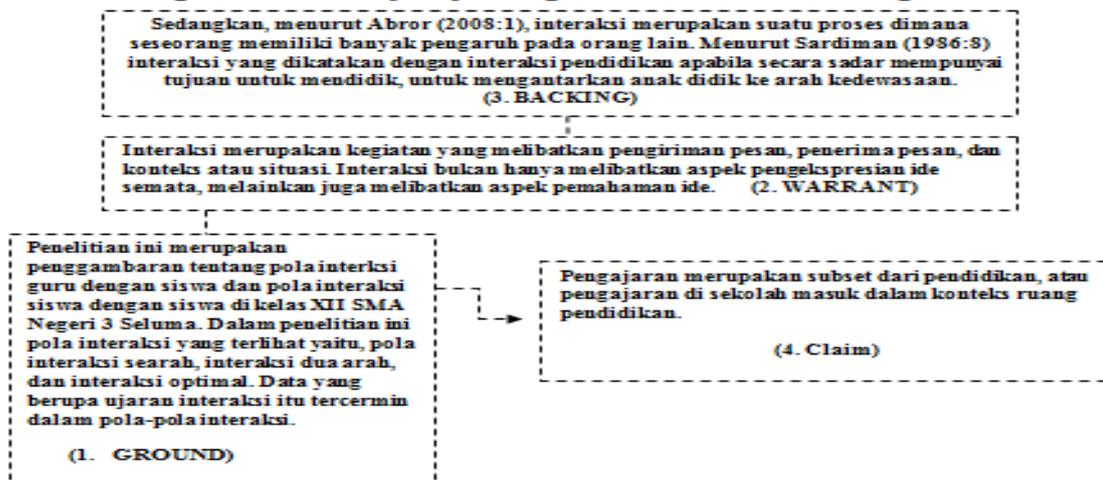
According to Toulmin, et al (1979: 31) Position statements (Claim) are also referred to as basic elements (principal). The search for a position statement element (Claim) can

be done by asking a question, that is, What exactly is your position statement? "The sentence that shows the answer of the statement is the 1st sentence of 4th paragraph," Teaching is a subset of education or teaching in schools entered in the context of educational space .. "

The position statement (Claim) has been found, then the data / fact search (Ground) is used by the researcher to support the position statement (Claim). In the discussion section of this article, researchers describe the data / facts (Ground) in his research which serve as the basis when delivering a position statement (Claim). The data / fact search (Ground) is done by asking a question, "What is the evidence that according to this research, the actors of interaction give alternative to participate in the teaching?" The answer to that question is sentence 4th paragraph "According to Sardiman (1986: 8) the interaction is said with the interaction of education if consciously have a purpose to educate, to deliver students to the direction of adulthood."

Data / fact (Ground) and position statement (Claim) have been found. The researchers then linked data / facts (Ground) with position statements (Claim) using a warranty (Warrant). The researcher asks a question to get a warranty (Warrant), which is "What corroborates the sentence Is it true that the interaction is said with the interaction of education if consciously has the purpose to educate, to deliver students to the direction of maturity ?." Sentence which is the answer of the question in above is the sentence to 1 paragraph to 3, namely "Interaction is an activity that involves sending messages, recipients, and context or situation. Interaction involves not only the aspect of the expression of ideas, but also the aspect of understanding the idea. " To find support (Backing) can be asked a question to facilitate the search for the backing element, which is "What supports the interaction phrase said to the educational interaction ..."

Pola argumen tersebut seperti pada bagan.1 berikut: Data PA/AJP/Ag/2017/No.5



The pattern of argument in chart.1 above is the G-W-B-C pattern. In line with the opinion of Toulmin et al (1979: 59) which states that the third argument pattern, which consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the warranty (Warrant) as a bridge connecting data / facts (Ground) with position statements (Claim), and backing (backing) as supporting warranties (Warrant). So it can be concluded that the pattern of the above argument consists of position statements (Claim), data / fact (Ground), warranty (Warrant), and support (Backing). Warrant (Warrant) can not be entirely trusted so require support (Backing).

Based on the guidance in I-Rubric: Toulmins Argument Assignment Rubric which developed into rubric scale 7 and rubric scale 10 it can be concluded that the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the completeness of the argument elements and the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the presence or absence of the basic elements of argument (Claim) assessed to have a strong degree of argument sharpness. Based on the completeness of the argument elements, the above argument pattern is considered to have a strong degree of sharpness because it has four argument elements, namely position statement (Claim), data / fact (Ground), and Warrant, and Backing. Meanwhile, the degree of argument sharpness based on the presence or absence of the basic elements of argument (Claim) is considered to have a strong level of sharpness because the above argument pattern has the basic element of argument (Claim).

b.G-W-C-B Pattern and Sharpness Level

The G-W-C-B pattern consists of data / fact (Ground) elements, warranties, position statements (Claim), and backing. Based on the results of data analysis patterns used as much as 3 times on the results of research and discussion of the article.

B.1 Data PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.7

PENBAHASAN

Penulis artikel menggunakan jenis kalimat aktif pada bagian pendahuluan adalah untuk menyampaikan tujuan komunikatif kepada pembaca/pendengar sehingga dapat diterima dengan jelas, seperti menyoroti dan membandingkan hasil temuan sebelumnya. Ground

Safnil (2014:65), yang mengatakan bahwa penggunaan jenis kalimat aktif digunakan dengan tujuan untuk membahas atau mengajukan saran terhadap suatu permasalahan penelitian. Ahmad (dalam Safnil dan Arono 2016: 22) kalimat aktif digunakan untuk menyoroti temuan utama, untuk membandingkan temuan ini dengan temuan penelitian sebelumnya, dan untuk meyarankan hasil yang konklusif. Fauziah (2014) juga menganalisis kalimat aktif dan kalimat pasif hasil temuannya menyatakan penggunaan kalimat aktif lebih dominan digunakan pada artikel jurnal penelitian berbahasa Indonesia pada bidang ilmu sosial dan humaniora. Warrant

Hasil penelitian ini hendaknya dapat menjadi panduan untuk peneliti lanjutan dengan menggunakan tipe kutipan *integral*, dibandingkan *nonintegral* dengan tujuan dalam menggunakan kutipan hendaknya penulis menggunakan kutipan, terlebih dahulu mengetahui nama penulis dibandingkan informasi karena kalau mementingkan informasi dibandingkan nama penulis bisa saja informasi yang ditulis belum tentu ditulis dengan orang-orang yang memiliki kompetensi. Claim

Penggunaan fungsi kutipan kebanyakan penulis AJP bidang ilmu sosial dan humaniora lebih mengutamakan fungsi ke-1 yaitu mendukung topik/judul penelitian, diharapkan untuk penulis AJP selanjutnya lebih mengutamakan fungsi 5 dan 6 untuk menciptakan ruang penelitian baru dengan cara mengkritik hasil penelitian terdahulu. Dilihat dari penggunaan jenis kalimat kebanyakan penulis AJP lebih sering menggunakan jenis kalimat aktif sementara yang diharapkan mengutamakan penggunaan jenis kalimat pasif untuk melakukan justifikasi terhadap hasil penelitian yang dilakukan. Backing

The Argument Patterns used in the results of the research and the spreading of this article, the pattern consisting of data / facts (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the warranty (Warrant) as a bridge connecting data / fact (Ground) with a position statement (Claim) and support (Backing), because without any warranty (Warrant) alone can not be entirely trusted without support (Backing). A guarantee (Warrant) will be very strong when accompanied by support (Backing).

According to Toulmin, et al (1979: 31) position statements (Claim) are also referred to as basic elements (principal). Therefore, to make it easier to search for a position statement element (Claim) can be done by asking a question, which is "What exactly is your position statement?" The sentence that indicates the answer to the question is a paragraph to, "The results of this research should be become a guide for advanced researchers by using integral type of kutian, compared nonintegral with the purpose of using quotes should the author use the citation, first know the name of the author compared the information because if the importance of information than the name of the author could have written information is not necessarily written with people who has the competence. "Position statements (Claim) have been found then the data / fact searching (Ground). Data / facts (Grounds) are used by researchers to support position statements (Claim). In the research section and discussion of this article, the researcher presents the data / facts (Ground) in his research which serve as the basis when delivering a position statement (Claim). To facilitate the search for data / facts (Grounds) it can be asked a

question, namely "What is the evidence that the results of this research should be a guide for advanced researchers using integral type of kutian, compared nonintegral with the aim in using quotes should the author use quotes, know the name of the author compared the information because if the importance of information than the name of the author could have written information is not necessarily written with people who have competence?" answer of the question in paragraph ke1, namely" The author of the article using the type of active sentence in the pandahuluan is to communicate a communicative purpose to the reader / hearer so that it can be clearly accepted, such as highlighting and comparing previous findings. "

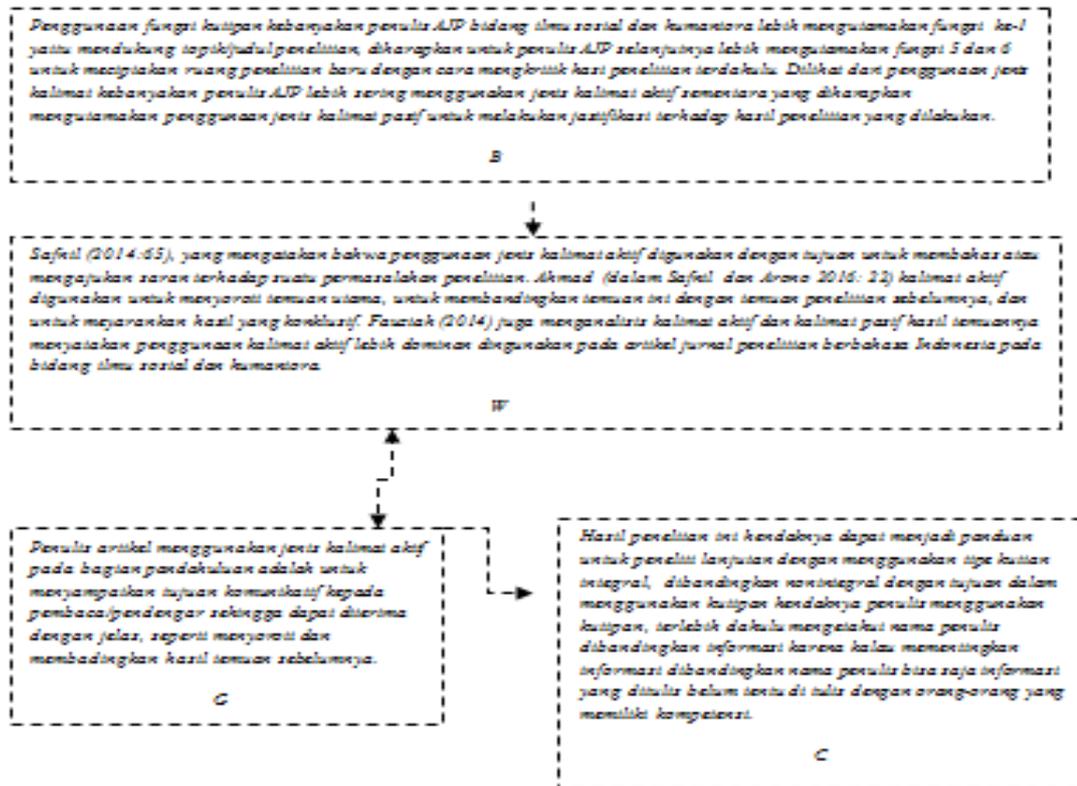
Data/facts (Ground) and position statements (Claim) have been found, so researchers connect data / fact (Ground) with position statement (Claim) using a warranty (Warrant). The researcher asks a question to get warranty (Warrant), which is "What strengthens the 3rd paragraph" The results of this research should be a guide for advanced researchers by using integral type of kutian, rather than nonintegral with the aim of using the quotation should the author use the quotation, first know the name of the author compared the information because if the importance of information than the name of the author could have written information is not necessarily written with people who have competence. "Sentence is the answer of the above question is the second paragraph, namely" Safnil (2014: 65), which says that the use of active sentence types is used in order to discuss or propose suggestions on a research problem. Ahmad (in Safnil and Arono 2016: 22) active sentences are used to highlight key findings, to compare these findings with previous research findings, and to suggest conclusive results. Fauziah (2014) also analyzed the active sentences and passive sentences of her findings stating the use of active sentences is more dominant digunakan article in the Indonesian language research journals in the field of social sciences and humanities.

Warranty (Warrant) is not strong enough so to give strength to the warranty (Warrant) so it requires a backing (Backing). Questions can be asked to facilitate the tracking of the backing elements, "What supports the phrase Safnil (2014: 65), which says that the use of active sentence types is used in order to discuss or propose suggestions for a research problem. Ahmad (in Safnil and Arono 2016: 22) active sentences are used to highlight key findings, to compare these findings with previous research findings, and to suggest conclusive results. Fauziah (2014) also analyzed the active sentences and passive sentences of her findings stating the use of active sentences more dominant digunakan

in the article journal Indonesian language journals in the field of social sciences and humanities? "Warranty (Warrant) is not strong enough so to give strength to the warranty (Warrant) so it requires a backing (Backing). Questions can be asked to facilitate the tracking of the backing elements, "What supports the phrase Safnil (2014: 65), which says that the use of active sentence types is used in order to discuss or propose suggestions for a research problem. Ahmad (in Safnil and Arono 2016: 22) active sentences are used to highlight key findings, to compare these findings with previous research findings, and to suggest conclusive results. Fauziah (2014) also analyzed the active and passive sentences of her findings stating the use of active sentences is more dominant digunakan in the article journal Indonesian language journals in the field of social sciences and humanities? "The sentence is the answer to the question above is the third paragraph," Usage the citation function

of most AJP writers in the field of social sciences and humanities prioritizes the 1st function of supporting the topic / title of the study, it is expected that the AJP writer further prioritizes the functions of 5 and 6 to create a new research space by criticizing the previous research. Judging from the use of sentence types most AJP writers more often use the type of active sentence while it is expected to prioritize the use of passive sentences to justify the results of research conducted.

Pola argumen tersebut seperti pada bagan 1 berikut. Data PA/AJB/Ag/2017/No.7



The argument pattern in chart 1 above is G-W-C-B. Based on chart 1, it can be concluded that the pattern of the above argument consists of position statement (Claim), data / fact (Ground), Warrant, and Backing. In line with the opinion of Toulmin et al (1979: 59) which states that the third argument pattern, which consists of data / fact (Ground) as the basis that supports a position statement (Claim), then the warranty (Warrant) as a bridge connecting data / facts (Ground) with position statements (Claim) and support (Backing) as support of warranties (Warrant). The above argument pattern consists of four argument elements not just a position statement (Claim), data / fact (Ground), and Warrant only, but a Warrant is not trustworthy without Backing, (Warrant) will be strong when accompanied by support (Backing).

The level of argument sharpness is measured based on the Rubric Toulmins Argument Assigment Rubric guidelines developed into a scale of 7 and a 10-scale rubric. Based on these two rubrics it can be concluded that the degree of sharpness of the argument is based on the completeness of the argument elements and the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the presence or absence of elements the basic argument (Claim) is judged to have a strong degree of argument sharpness. Based on the completeness of the argument elements, the above argument is considered to have a

strong degree of sharpness because it consists of four argument elements, namely position statement (Claim), data / fact (Ground), and Warrant, and Backing. As for, the degree of sharpness of the argument based on the presence or absence of the basic elements of the argument element (Claim) is considered strong because the argument has a basic element of argument (Claim).

Conclusions And Suggestions

In this study, the main issue of patterns and degree of argument acumen in the research results and discussion of postgraduate students (S2) FKIP Unib year 2016/2017 has been described. This research uses the framework of think Toulmin et al (1979: 25) which states that the argument consists of six elements, namely (1) position statement, (2) data / fact (Ground), (3) warranty (Warrant), (4) support (Backing), (5) modalities (Capital Qualifiers), and (6) exceptions (Possible Rebuttals). The elements of the argument are used to look at the pattern of arguments in the research section and the discussion of the articles and elements of the argument are also used to develop the Rubric Toulmin's Argument Assignments Rubric used to measure the degree of argument acuity.

In the research results and discussion of 14 articles that have been analyzed, the researchers found two basic patterns of argument: (1) G-W-C pattern and (2) G-W-B-C pattern. The GWC pattern has two variations of argument patterns, namely (1) GWC and (2) GCW, while the GWBC archetype has 7 variations of argument patterns, namely (1) GWBC, (2) GWCB, (3) GCWB, (4) GCBW , (5) GBWC, (6) GBCW, and (7) CBGW. Meanwhile, the level of argument sharpness in the result of research and discussion of Postgraduate Education (S2) of FKIP Unib 2016/2017 is based on the completeness of the argument elements and based on the presence or absence of basic argument elements (Claim) is considered to have a fairly strong level of argument acumen and strong.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL THERAPY IN VICTIMS OF LANDSLIDE DISASTER IN BANJARNEGARA CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety, Stress and Trauma are psychosocial conditions and labels for people who have suffered from any disasters and they are perceivably traumatized and unable to rise up from their adversity. Therefore, psychosocial recovery through various ways, especially therapy, becomes alternative healing treatment for them. This study was determined to examine the extent to which the implementation of psycho-medical therapy especially cognitive and behavioral therapy for the victims of landslides disaster in Banjarnegara. It was required to analyze how the effectiveness of psychosocial therapy was for stress and trauma undergone by the victims of landslide disaster in Banjarnegara. In practice, nourishment and visualization techniques of cognitive approach became an option to carry out at an early stage through several meetings. Furthermore, technique of systematic desensitization and task orientation into advanced techniques performed on the victims of landslide disaster also went through several meetings. The procedure of the technique was carried out by two stages that divide the application of cognitive and behavioral approaches. Assessment and therapy function turn out to be the factor considered in this research, that the occurring change can be observed from the research subject. This research used qualitative descriptive methodology based on action research study, which basically requires describing the application of various techniques in psychosocial therapy conducted on three persons (3) of disaster victims as the research subject. The results of this research will perceivably benefit the research subject, as well as for the enrichment and experience of clinical social workers in various settings in overcoming psychosocial problems.

Keywords: *psychosocial therapy, disaster victims*

Introduction

Natural disaster is an unpredictable natural event that everyone finds it very dreadful. Therefore, it is certain that every disaster victim will suffer an alarming psychosocial condition. Psychosocial condition of disaster victims varies to a great extent depending on the strategic coping they have. They will represent from mild to acute or chronic symptoms. Among the feelings are: sadness, anxiety, stress, grief, trauma, and depression. Therefore, a proper understanding of their psychosocial condition is important to recognize by the social workers who will assist the recovery of disaster victims. By this research it can be identified the techniques or appropriate therapy to deal with psychosocial conditions undergone by disaster victims.

The conceptual review has identified some psychosocial conditions suffered by disaster victims as a condition that indicates the infliction physically, psychologically, and behaviorally. Some experts stated it concerning sadness, stress, trauma and depression. Sadness is a natural response to the state of loss, harm, and separateness, as well as emotional distress that the child perceives when the situation or someone we love/care about is being taken away or lost. Disaster victims undergo the situation as they suffer from the death of their loved ones, loss of property or separation with family members and social environment. This leads to the most terrible sadness (Sutardjo, 2004).

While the experts defined **stress** as: an arousing state that occurs in a person when his/her equilibrium is disrupted caused by any change of situation that comes from a person and/or the environment. Another expert postulated that stress is: "an influence of matters regarded as the challenge in life, sensible choices someone shall take in which his equilibrium is disrupted, and he/she is required to have adaptive response. Stress is the result of an external or internal situation that creates pressure. People who are undergoing any threats (critical incidents) in their lives or other traumatic experiences have a risk of psychological distress (Dadang Hawari, 2011).

Stress can be characterized by: Any changes that occur slowly or gradually in people who undergo stress, as it leads to problems that can generally be resolved over time; people affected by stress can still make decisions, as it does not lead to trauma.

From various sources of stress undergone by disaster victims, it can generally be classified into mild stress that leads to severe and acute to chronic stress. Mild leading to severe stress can be represented as the condition undergone by disaster victims regarding the daily experiences related to their routines in post-disaster conditions, including: queuing for basic needs, dealing with volunteers/social/health workers etc., to the experience of more complex nature, such as the loss of loved ones, the watching the wreckage of burnt house, and so forth.

While acute leading to chronic stress can be considered as an example indicated when disaster victims must go through a new change related to their role to survive post-disaster event is perceivably threatening and being a source of acute stress, for instance: having no family or close relative, being orphaned, the head of family/financial provider for the family, etc.

Stress can represent various reactions in each person; generally, this reaction involves aspects such as: physical; which is a reaction that can be observed by others or

only perceived by the victim, therefore this physical reaction occurs mechanically but includes uncontrolled reaction by the suffering people. Mind; this aspect is perceived by the victim in the form of a situation in which the disaster event crosses one's mind and then it is developed according to his/her own mind. For example, a father who thinks that he is unable to educate and raise his children due to the loss of his wife in a disaster event. Emotions; deal with the stress of different types of emotions perceived by a person and influenced by the source of one's stress. It is also influenced by the body's perceived biological processes, such as headaches and rapid heartbeats while recollecting the deceased ones out of a catastrophe that creates deep, heartbreaking emotion. Behavior; this aspect is the most obvious stress reaction that can be observed by others. For example: a crying child, a daydreaming mother, a quiet father and other behaviors that the victim express as a result of the loss and disaster events that befall upon them. Consequently, they experience social functioning impediment characterized by obstacles in performing their social roles. Another expert, Schuler (2002) defined that stress is a dynamic state when one is exposed to opportunities, demands, or sources of power related to what the individual wants and which results are deemed to be uncertain and insignificant. Stress is a psychological problem that exceeds the maximum ability of the psyche, that it leads to the ill-controlled behaviours. Stress is not continually viewed in negative context. This is because stress has a positive value when it becomes an opportunity in offering potential outcomes, for example, as a positive challenge to improve the work quality (Lazarus, R.s & Folkman, S. 1984).

Another psychosocial condition that can also befall upon disaster victims is trauma. Trauma is a sense of depression, helplessness, tremendous fear of painful, dreadful or depressing experiences. Trauma can be pain or shock. Psychologically trauma refers to shocking and painful experiences that transcend the stressful situation under normal conditions.

Trauma can be demonstrated by at least three different phases, namely: the phase of impact period, which is a period that occurs during the event, the recoil period, which is a period that occurs within a few days after the victim's release, the post-trauma period, which starts from the process of law in the court, it could lasts longer and presumably lifelong.

An intervention of social workers in dealing with the disaster victims among others is psychosocial therapy. It is a method of healing in which the knowledge about: bio-

psycho-social human and social behavior, the skills in relating to individuals, families, groups and communities, the competence in mobilizing available resources are combined in the medium of relationships of individuals, families and groups in order to help people changing their personalities, behaviors, or situations that can contribute to the achievement of satisfaction, fulfillment of human needs within the framework of personal values, personal goals, and available resources in society (Turner 1978). Furthermore, Payne (1997), considered that psychosocial approaches in social work focuses particularly on "How relationships are shaped and managed by people in certain social situations". The issues raised through psychosocial therapy include: stigma issues, group behavior, environmental influences, territoriality, the need for personal space, and personal and social change (Zastrow 2002). The objectives of psychosocial therapy are expected to: contribute to the achievement of satisfaction, fulfill human functioning within the framework of personal values, and access the available resources in society (Turner, 1978).

Psychosocial issues addressed through psychosocial therapy include: relating to normality and abnormality in social functioning, as one is considered normal in functioning if: he/she has sufficient or adequate bio-psycho-social qualities, having sufficient or adequate sense of self, liberated from acute internal infliction, anxiety, fear, compulsive, anger and psychosomatic conditions, having a sense of usefulness, identifying his/her wellbeing, recognizing that he/she is an important part (Hollis F 1970).

By psychosocial therapy interventions conducted on disaster victims, it is expected that they will go through some changes, as pointed out by Turner and Zastrow that the changes occurring from psychosocial therapy interventions include: cognitive, emotive, behavioral, and environmental changes as well as alleviating infliction (Turner 1978, Zastrow 2002).

Psychosocial therapy in its implementation can be applied by: individual, group, family, or community therapy. Many techniques in psychosocial therapy are appropriate/effective to use in dealing with psychosocial problems undergone by disaster victims. In this study, it used engineering techniques that include cognitive and behavioral approach.

Method

The research method used qualitative, which is a systematic analysis of social activities conducted through observation to the research subjects in detail in the actual setting, which is intended to gain understanding and interpretation of how people create and maintain the social world (Mulyana, 2002; Sugiyono, 2007). The type of analysis conducted in this study is in the form of social action (action research).

Research Subject

As for the subject of this research are 3 victims of landslides disaster that suffer from stress and trauma due to the occurring disaster.

Objectives and Benefits of Research

Assessing the extent of social worker interventions through Cognitive and Behavioral Therapy can address the psychosocial problems of disaster victims especially stress and trauma, by procedures of some predetermined techniques, and analyze the process of social clinical work interventions to figure out problem-solving for victims of natural disasters as well as increasing skills of social workers in carrying out psychosocial therapies.

Research Process

In the course of this study, it was divided into three sessions; the first session was the use of gestalt techniques from cognitive approaches such as: nourishment techniques, visualization, social conversations and ventilation intended to facilitate victims in performing catharsis also serves as a media assessment. The second session proceed with several techniques in the cognitive approach which was counseling and imaginal flooding techniques, while the third session was techniques from behavioral approaches: positive reinforcement, systemic dezentisation and task centered.

Results and Discussion

The first session

The first session of this research was intended to identify the problems and assessment of 3 subjects, the result is as follows:

Characteristics of research subjects and assessment results

1. Stnm, 41-year-old woman who lost 9 family members including her child and mother, she works daily as housemaid in other city, furthermore she stated:

Stnm (41 years old), a woman who has been working as a housemaid in Jakarta, while she was not in the scene during the catastrophic event, she lost her youngest child, her mother, her sister and nine other family members. In front of others she attempted to be steadfast, even the neighbors admire her because she was able to help other victims directly at the scene as a volunteer. But behind it, she felt the deep sadness, tearfully she expressed her feelings that she felt very sinful leaving her child and mother behind.

She often thinks of her family who died because of the landslide, especially her child and mother, even a few days ago she dreamt of her child's body being carried by her husband, but afterwards Stnm felt more comforts, even assumed that her child was resting in peace "up there". The guilty feeling for having leaving her child behind still haunts her though..... But she often feels slightly aboveboard, surrendered all for this is destiny from the God Almighty..... sometimes the feeling goes on and off.

2. Stp, a 43-year-old man lost his beloved grandchild, Stp earns a living by running a food stall located next to his house. His small shop and house were completely destroyed to the ground due to the natural disaster they have suffered from. Specifically Stp stated the following:

Stp (43 years old), a father/grandfather who during the disaster was buying a smashed fried chicken as his grandchild requested for dinner, when he saw his house and its belongings as well as his grandchild was completely destroyed to the ground. After the incident he always remembered and heard his grandchild's request for the smashed fried chicken that he could barely sleep and eat to date (10 days following the incident), he could not even see the child's toys as he remembered his grandson, that the sadness

3. Snt, 50-year-old man, lost his wife and child, he earns his daily living as manual laborer, so his statements:

Snt (50 th), a husband who lost his wife and son, as well as his possessions. A deep sadness has afflicted him for three days after the incident that he could hardly talk and move his neck (neck pain). His physical pain was already treated in the clinic available around the shelter. His physical condition gradually improves, but following 10 days after the disaster, he still could barely sleep and eat, that he always feels guilty for having

When conducting short assessments for the three (3) subjects, researchers explored it by using social conversation and ventilation techniques that they could express their emotions albeit slowly but they seemed to feel enlightened. It is obvious on how they recounted the story, the tears they held up until finally they could cry and revealed some other expressions. There was not much trouble in the early stages as they were very

opened, except Snt that was somewhat reserved for it may be because of his poor physical condition. The research subject seemed very keen and enthusiastic to express their emotions especially Stnm, while crying and occasionally squeezing her finger, but she kept telling her stories. Once she was settled down, I asked her about who was the closest one among the families who died from the disaster, she replied: "my son and si mbok," only if they can hear what she would say to her son., after the client paused for a moment, then she managed to whisper the sentence: ".....Son, forgive me, I love you, I want to meet you, but I am sincerely surrendered, may God accept you....." While crying the client repeatedly uttered the sentence, then she expressed almost the same word for his mother. Afterwards Stnm looks more peaceful, followed by a light relaxation.

This was the process of extraction of problems through social conversation and ventilation techniques which were further conducted for the three research subjects, of which purpose was for assessment as well as catharsis that they felt quite relaxed and proceed with other techniques. In addition to the above techniques were also empty chair techniques for Stnm and nourishment techniques for Stp, both techniques were the same purpose for catharsis and functions as an assessment.

Implementation of the first session (assessment) obtained results that:

The three research subjects were generally under stress with symptoms: sleeping problems, eating problems, deep sadness, and unwillingness to see or approach the site of their former disaster-stricken homes. Besides that specifically Stnm did not want to see any objects that remind of her deceased mother who died from the disaster, such as mattress, stove, etc. As for Stp, he did not want to see the kid's toy such as bicycle, as it reminded him of the moment when his grandson was playing bike.

According to the researcher's observation and recognition of the research subjects, the above techniques effectively benefit them, it is obvious from their facial expressions that look happier after performing this technique, other than that, their feelings become more relieved as all problems have been issued. Researchers also had no difficulties in performing this technique and all research subjects can carry out this technique optimally.

The second session

Implementation of the second session was counseling techniques for Stnm and Snt, while the imaginal flooding technique was intended for Stp. The counseling process for both research subjects can run smoothly, through three stages of counseling, namely: trust

building, exploring the issues in depth and deciding on alternative actions. The implementation of this counseling was conducted in two separate meetings for each research subjects. The results of this counseling process were: for Stnm, there were several alternative actions that will be gradually approach to the dreaded subject (objects as reminiscent of her deceased mother) and the disaster scene. As for Snt, he wanted to divert this issue on the work that has been delayed due to the disaster.

While the imaginal flooding technique was performed on Stp, with such process:

By this imaginal flooding technique the research subjects were asked to recollect the whole series of events and classify them into 5 big scenes that will be excluded through this technique. In initial stage, Stp divided into 5 events/scenes during the occurring disaster that includes: the stage prior to disaster such as playing with his grandchild, then closed his small shop as he intended to buy food at the request of his grandchild, then he left his grandson who was playing and entrusted him to his neighbor, he was buying his grandson's request in the square of the sub-district when he heard people running around shouting for landslide, he immediately ran back to the house and got to his house location and the entire area of his village had already been destroyed to the ground.

All scenes can be articulated by various heartbreaking stories and expressions, even in some scenes, Stp started crying and calling his grandson's name. For about two hours, this technique can be completed properly and smoothly. The therapy was concluded with mild relaxation for cooling down process and the client looked more relaxed with more radiant expression and according to his statement, he felt more enlightened or relieved.

Third session

This session was conducted through 3 meetings for each research subject, the researcher used techniques from behavioral approach that was *Systematic Dezentitation* and *Task centered* separately for each research subject. For the first technique, each research subject was invited to identify and had mapping activities that made a fearful response to be approached, each event was made into 6 or more hierarchies after which each hierarchy was approached by assigning tasks to each hierarchy. For implementation of this technique, each subject represented different results. Stnm completed 6 hierarchies set within 8 days. Stp completed the 5 hierarchies set within 6 days while Stn completed the 5 hierarchies set in 4 days.

The results obtained and as the ultimate goal set in the series of psychosocial therapy, namely: Stnm was able to take a look at her most dreadful objects such as mattresses and stoves (as reminiscent of her deceased mother) even chose to sell meatball and fried snacks and opted for her choice of location near to the disaster scene she did not even want to see previously.

Likewise, Stp chose to sell motorcycle parts and he also opted for the location adjacent to the disaster site, even he was able to display photos portraying his late grandchild along with his favorite bike in his room, whereas he was unable to recollect and take a look at his grandchild's picture, bicycles and approaching disaster site as frightening and sorrowful scene.

As for Stn, on the last day of therapy process, he had gone out of town to resume his delayed work as wood workers. This indicates that Stn was able to leave the house even going to work of which he was previously dreadful and even considered that it was useless to earn his living as there was nothing to gain more while his feeling of despair increased.

According to the researcher's observation, this third session can be accomplished well in prolonged time and it was varied between one to another research subject, as it highly depended on different coping and resilience process by each research subject. The success of various techniques in psychosocial therapy was well-recognized by the research subjects as well as their families. In addition, it was obvious from their bright, radiant facial expressions and they would already socialize with other people in the shelter and new neighbors.

Conclusion

This study has been considered beneficial for disaster victims especially those including research subjects, including: releasing their emotions/problems by catharsis techniques, feelings more relieved as they can communicate the problem, relieving their mind or pressure on disaster events, alleviating anxiety over the event, managing to recount the disaster events to others, mitigating their sadness as they recollect their relatives and other family members who died from the disaster, able to take a look at the location of their former house, which was destroyed by the disaster, even now they decided to reside adjacent to the location and able to get back to the delayed activity (selling) in supporting their daily needs. These conditions, other than directly expressed

by the recognition of research subjects, it was also obvious from their facial expressions and the completion of tasks they must perform in accordance with their roles and functions in the family and community.

Other findings were the implementation of different psychosocial therapy techniques between one and other research subjects, depending on characteristics of the research subjects and the environment in which the treatment process was performed.

For the researcher as social worker, he/she can perform the role of therapist by techniques from cognitive approach and behavioral approach individually so as to have good practical experience especially in intervention to natural disaster victims.

Besides the success of psychosocial therapy conducted on the research subjects, there were many influencing factors, in addition to therapeutic process and appropriate choice of techniques, it was also highly dependent on coping strategies and resilience by each research subjects as well as the timing that contribute to the healing from their psychosocial problems, as experts have suggested.

Based on this research, it can also be recommended to various parties who are competent in handling the victims of natural disasters generally in order to provide advanced intervention for internal and external environment where they are located, especially for any symptoms which disaster victims may suffer in time, that basically these symptoms can be recurred such as grieving for the lost ones by stages of denial, range and anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance in the cycle occurring in the afflicted people.

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ANAK BERKONFLIK HUKUM DI PROVINSI BENGKULU ANTARA PENJARA DAN LEMBAGA PENYELENGGARAAN KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL (LPKS)

(Children In Law at Bengkulu Province Between Prison And LPKS)

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ABSTRACT

Not all Children in Law (ABH) must follow the legal process, because in cases of minor criminal offenses the handling may be discredited, diversified or restorative justice, meaning that the case may be dismissed, diverted or deliberated. This can minimize the case of ABH facing legal process, ranging from arrest, investigation, prosecution and verdict. This means that children do not have to be in prison, during the legal process takes place. The child may remain at home or at the Social Welfare Implementing Agency (LPKS) to undergo social rehabilitation, with the assistance of social workers. The problem is still found various obstacles when the child faces legal process up to put the child in prison (adult). Through this paper discussed ABH placement in Bengkulu province whether to be placed in prison or in LPKS during child through legal process. It is known there are various obstacles, both from the law enforcement officers when deciding the child to LPKA or LPKS. There is no security guarantee for ABH if placed in LPKS. The existence of Social Workers in the handling of ABH, including the overlap of the work of PK Bapas and Social workers in making case reports as a consideration of the judge's decision on ABH. Lack of coordination of related institutions in handling ABH, so still found children who should be rehabilitated psychosocial in LPKS but are in Prison (adult). Therefore, it is important to improve coordination among related institutions, in the handling of ABH. Increase the capacity of LPKS to organize rehabilitation for ABH, both for victims, and perpetrators, including providing Corporal social workers specializing in ABH.

Keyword : *Children in law, prison, LPKS, Social Worker.*

Pendahuluan

Secara faktual, tindak kejahatan dengan pelaku anak semakin meningkat. Komisi Nasional Perlindungan Anak mencatat bahwa pelaku anak melakukan kejahatan mengalami peningkatan dari 1.121 pengaduan di tahun 2013 menjadi 1.851 pengaduan di tahun 2014 (meningkat sejumlah 730 kasus) (Susantyo, dkk. 2015). Hampir 52 persen dari angka itu adalah kasus pencurian yang diikuti dengan kasus kekerasan, perkosaan, narkoba, judi, serta penganiayaan. Kasus pemerkosaan disertai pembunuhan pada siswa SMP, (Yyn, 14 tahun), oleh 7 orang yang masih berusia anak-anak, sempat menyita perhatian masyarakat Indonesia. Meski sebenarnya kasus-kasus anak berkonflik hukum (selanjutnya disebut ABH) dengan berbagai bentuk kasus, pada era sebelumnya sudah

banyak terjadi, namun kasus pemerkosaan disertai pembunuhan di provinsi Bengkulu, telah menjadi momentum bahwa anak-anak sebagai pelaku seharusnya mendapatkan rehabilitasi psikososial. Karena pada dasarnya anak-anak tersebut adalah juga korban dari keadaan yang menyebabkan anak-anak berperilaku diluar batas kemanusiaan dan dikategorikan anti sosial. Jika perilaku anak sudah dalam kategori anti sosial yang ditunjukkan dengan perilaku seperti mencuri, merampok, membegal, merusak melakukan kekerasan; *It includes acts prohibited by the criminal law, such as theft, burglary, robbery, violence, vandalism, and drug use; (West & Farrington, 1977).*

Seorang anak yang telah dikategorikan melanggar hukum, utamanya sebagai pelaku kejahatan baik yang terlibat dalam kasus pencurian, pembunuhan pencabulan, ia harus menjalani proses hukum mulai dari penangkapan dan penyidikan oleh kepolisian, penuntutan oleh Jaksa dan putusan persidangan oleh Hakim. Selama menjalani proses tersebut, selayaknya anak memperoleh bantuan hukum dan pendampingan (UU nomor 11 tahun 2014 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak). Selama proses penyidikan, peran Peneliti Kemasyarakatan (PK-Bapas) membuat penelitian kemasyarakatan yang dapat menentukan apakah penanganan kasus anak berlanjut, diberhentikan (*discreti*), dialihkan (*diversi*) atau dimusyawarahkan (*restoratif justice*). Diversi bertujuan untuk pengalihan penyelesaian perkara anak dari proses peradilan pidana ke proses di luar peradilan pidana (Pasal 1 angka 7 UU No. 11 tahun 2012). Selama proses hukum, sebenarnya peran Pekerja Sosial sangat penting, melalui laporan sosial, yang dapat digunakan untuk bahan pertimbangan saat proses tuntutan maupun putusan Hakim.

Berbagai permasalahan dihadapi oleh aparat atau petugas saat proses hukum berlangsung, mulai dari kategori umur anak yang tidak pasti, sehingga mempengaruhi penggolongan sebagai kasus anak atau dewasa. Informasi tentang lembaga sosial yang dapat menjamin anak untuk memperoleh penanganan, termasuk informasi tentang keterlibatan pekerja sosial yang membuat laporan sosial, dengan lingkup pada kondisi korban dan pelaku, serta pendampingan saat anak berada di penjara. Bahkan dapat terjadi proses diversi berulang yang akhirnya anak harus menjalani proses hukum, melengkapinya permasalahan yang dihadapi sehingga ABH harus berada di penjara atau rumah tahanan.

Kondisi riil, di provinsi Bengkulu masih ditemukan anak-anak yang berada di penjara, meski kasusnya dalam kategori ringan dengan putusan sekitar 8-9 bulan. Menempatkan anak di rumah tahanan atau di penjara dewasa sambil menunggu

putusan, meski pada akhirnya putusannya adalah mengembalikan ke orang tua atau mendapatkan rehabilitasi ke institusi sosial. Namun selama menunggu putusan tersebut, anak sudah merasakan situasi dan kehidupan di dalam penjara. Kondisi ini sesuai dengan Undang Undang Perlindungan Anak no. 23 tahun 2002 pasal 16, penempatan anak di penjara sebagai “*last resort*” atau sebagai putusan akhir nyatanya belum dapat direalisasikan.

Kehidupan penjara telah “*mengekan*” kehidupan anak. Selain itu anak-anak rentan mendapatkan pengetahuan tentang kejahatan, termasuk pembelajaran yang negatif selama dalam penjara. Idealnya anak-anak dapat ditempatkan pada suatu lembaga seperti LPKS untuk memperoleh penanganan rehabilitasi sosial, sebagai upaya merubah dan menstabilkan perilakunya. Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Sosial mendirikan Lembaga Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial (LPKS) yang bertujuan untuk melindungi anak yang berkonflik dengan hukum (ABH) menjalani proses hukuman ataupun proses diversi didalam Lembaga Pemasarakatan.

Sementara LPKS dengan berbagai kemampuan yang ada, tidak dapat memberikan jaminan pada aparat penegak hukum untuk memberikan keamanan bagi anak, termasuk memberikan pelayanan rehabilitasi sosial secara optimal. Namun demikian LPKS, sebagai pengemban amanat untuk melindungi anak, telah berupaya memberikan pelayanan semampu yang dilakukan, untuk menangani pelaku dan korban ABH, sesuai kemampuan dan kondisi yang dimiliki LPKS.

Oleh karenanya, tulisan ini mencoba menggambarkan kondisi anak dalam penjara dan kondisi lingkungan penjara, yang setidaknya akan berpengaruh pada kehidupan dan perkembangan anak. Kondisi dan permasalahan yang dihadapi LPKS, yang tidak dapat memberikan jaminan pada aparat penegak hukum untuk menempatkan anak di LPKS untuk merehabilitasi perilakunya. Laporan sosial yang dibuat oleh Pekerja Sosial akan menentukan putusan aparat penegak hukum untuk menempatkan anak di LPKS bukan di penjara. Meski dalam hal ini terdapat peran Peneliti Kemasyarakatan (PK) Bapas yang bekerja sesuai dengan Undang undang, bahwa mereka memiliki kewenangan membuat penelitian kemasyarakatan khusus pada pelaku. Sementara pekerja sosial tidak hanya membuat laporan sosial namun juga melakukan pendampingan bagi ABH (pelaku maupun korban).

Kasus Abh, Permasalahan Lpks Dan Peran Pekerja Sosial

Kondisi ABH di provinsi Bengkulu yang berada dalam penjara (dewasa) dan di LPKS, menjadi penting untuk diketahui, juga untuk mengingatkan kembali bahwa penjara adalah bukan tempat yang terbaik bagi anak, dan sebaiknya LPKS menjadi tempat alternative agar ABH mendapatkan layanan rehabilitasi psikososial. Seorang ABH, terutama pelaku, sebetulnya adalah 'korban' dari kondisi yang menyebabkan mereka melakukan pelanggaran norma aturan dan hukum. Namun mereka yang dikategorikan sebagai pelaku, korban dan saksi selayaknya mendapatkan perlindungan, agar kebutuhan dan hak-hak mereka sebagai anak tetap terjamin. Selain itu agar mereka dapat tumbuh kembang secara optimal, tanpa diskriminatif, berpartisipasi dan memperoleh penanganan yang terbaik bagi anak. Apabila mereka harus dipenjara maka sebaiknya penerapan pemidanaan yang tepat terhadap anak sebagai pelaku tindak pidana pada mereka berupa pemidanaan edukatif dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak (Rinita, 2012, p.128). Meski demikian pemidanaan edukatif minim dilakukan dalam lembaga pemasyarakatan karena terbatasnya petugas yang memiliki keahlian khusus untuk menangani persoalan anak (Setyobudi, 2012).

Jumlah responden yang berhasil diambil datanya sebanyak 26 responden dan 6 informan, yaitu anak-anak yang berada di LP Curup dan di LPKS Bengkulu. Kasus yang berhasil diwawancarai terdiri dari anak-anak yang terlibat pada 3 (tiga) kasus pencurian dan 3 (tiga) kasus pencabulan, termasuk satu korban (P) pencabulan. Usia mereka berkisar antara 11 sampai dengan 17 tahun. Pendidikan mereka umumnya sudah tidak bersekolah lagi, diantaranya ada 2 anak (usia 16 - 15 tahun) sekolah sampai kelas 2 SD, (kasus pencabulan) sehingga dalam pengisian angket perlu dibimbing karena tidak mampu membaca. Latar belakang orang tua, umumnya pekerja informal (buruh tani, penyadap karet) dan tidak memiliki lahan garapan. Latar belakang pendidikannya rata-rata sampai SD dan SMP .

1. Riwayat kasus:

Anak mencuri secara kelompok, kemudian salah seorang temannya melaporkan ke Polisi, sementara teman yang melaporkan tidak ditangkap. Alasan anak mencuri karena uang jajan yang diberikan orang tua tidak cukup. Anak selalu bertengkar dengan orang tua saat meminta uang tambahan jajan, sehingga ajakan untuk mencuri dituruti anak. Barang yang dicuri anak-anak berupa DVD, *speaker*, *majic com*, sepeda, cabai (yang sedang mahal harganya). Hasil mencuri kemudian dijual dan digunakan untuk beli rokok, *raya-*

raya bersama kawan. Menurut salah seorang anak : “*minum-minum Malaga, sampai mabuk, terutama pada malam minggu dan malam Kamis. Semua ini karena ajakan kawan-kawan*”.

Anak melakukan pencabulan pada teman atau pacarnya, dan dilaporkan oleh orang tua korban. Mereka melakukan pencabulan saat *raya-ray*a dengan kelompoknya. Selain itu mereka melakukannya setelah menonton film porno melalui HP. Ajakan teman-temannya melakukan pencabulan atas dasar suka sama suka namun juga dilakukan secara beramai-ramai. Salah satu korban mengemukakan bahwa awalnya menonton pertunjukan musik di kampungnya. Kemudian beramai-ramai minum minuman keras dan terjadi pencabulan. Meski salah satu pelaku adalah teman dekat korban, namun kawan lainnya ikut menjadi pelaku. Akhirnya orang tua korban melaporkan pelaku ke kepolisian dan mereka semua ditangkap Polisi. Diketahui bahwa para pelaku pencabulan, telah memiliki pengalaman seksual, sejak usia antara 11-12 tahun, meski postur tubuh mereka masih kanak-kanak.

Hal tersebut terjadi karena struktur otak mereka yang belum matang. terutama dalam penalaran dan ketajaman berfikir (*frontal lobes*) dan respon emosi, kesenangan dan keberanian pada system limbic (*limbic system*), namun telah diisi dengan pornografi. Jika anak mulai kecanduan hal-hal yang berbau porno, maka dengan mudah seorang anak melakukan pelecehan seksual. (Kastleman, 2007). Seorang anak yang sudah kecanduan menonton pornografi dapat menyebabkan anak berperilaku tanpa berpikir (*Act without think acting*), anak akan bereaksi tidak logis karena sebagian dari otaknya dalam kendali emosional dengan mengorbankan logika. Dengan demikian, perilaku pencabulan, mereka ada hubungan dengan seringnya menonton tayangan pornografi. Anak dengan mudah membayangkan dan melakukan apa yang dilihatnya, mem-*bypass* pusat logika, yang dapat mendorong anak melakukan pencabulan, tanpa mengetahui apa akibatnya.

2. Kondisi LP/rumah tahanan dan kondisi anak selama di LP/rumah tahanan :

Sebagaimana diketahui bahwa pemenjaraan anak adalah bentuk keadilan yang retributive atau pembalasan yang akan berdampak negative bagi perkembangan anak. Sebagaimana dikemukakan oleh Bandura bahwa: “*that punishment does not stimulate or negate behavior as well as reinforcement; therefore, reinforcement is more important in development*” (Salkind, 2006).

Pada ABH di provinsi Bengkulu, selama belum memiliki LPKA, setelah menjalani proses penyidikan di Polsek/Polres, anak “dititip” di penjara (dewasa) Curup dan Lapas Bentiring. Sel anak-anak berbeda blok dengan dewasa bahkan dibatasi pagar besi. Akan

tetapi kondisi di LP Bentiring, ditemukan sel napi dewasa (kasus narkoba) dekat dengan sel anak, hal ini menjadikan anak rentan dan berisiko terpengaruh dan bukan tidak mungkin dapat menjadi kurir narkoba. Kehidupan anak selama di penjara lebih banyak berada di dalam sel (kamar), serta waktunya lebih banyak diisi dengan “melamun” dan bercengkrama dengan kawan sekamar. Tidak ada kegiatan bersama-sama, kecuali sembahyang berjamaah bersama napi dewasa, piket, membersihkan kamar, senam dengan napi (dewasa) dan menunggu waktu “pintu sel terbuka”. Kondisi sel berukuran 3 x 4 meter diisi oleh 15 orang anak, dalam sel tersedia WC/KM, yang dibatasi oleh dinding setinggi dada orang dewasa. Persediaan air bersih terbatas, sehingga perlu mengambil air dari luar. Pernah berada di penjara cukup rentan bagi anak mendapatkan pembelajaran kriminal.

Menurut salah seorang anak :

Kegiatan sehari-hari hanya piket membersihkan kamar, dan ikut senam bersama. Makanan yang diberikan sangat minim, lauk paling sering tempe goreng. Membuat tidak nafsu makan, kondisi ini menyebabkan sering merasakan pusing dan pening. Dalam sel, tinggal bersama 15 orang berukuran luas 12 meter,² tidur dengan alas kasur kecil berbagi dengan temannya.

Anak-anak yang berada di LP (dewasa) adalah mereka yang mendapatkan putusan antara 8-9 bulan. Keegiatannya hampir sama dengan yang lain, lebih banyak berada di sel. Anak yang telah berstatus napi, memperoleh bimbingan dari PKBI berupa bimbingan psikososial selama 1 kali dalam sebulan.

Apabila melihat kehidupan anak di LP, dengan fasilitas dan suasana yang kurang memadai, maka kondisi tersebut rentan memberikan serangkaian “pelajaran” kriminal. Bahkan, penelitian R.M Jackson, di Inggris membuktikan bahwa angka rata-rata pengulangan (residivis) yang paling tinggi terjadi pada anak, setelah di penjara.

3. Kondisi LPKS dan anak di LPKS.

Lembaga Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial (LPKS) provinsi Bengkulu, didirikan tahun 2015, atas dasar Surat Keputusan Menteri Sosial. Posisi LPKS berada dalam lingkungan Panti Sosial. Meski sudah ada Standar Operational untuk pelaksanaan rehabilitasi, namun pendirian LPKS tidak diiringi dengan anggaran dan sumber daya manusia memadai, serta fasilitas sarana prasarana untuk rehabilitasi. Saat ini LPKS hanya dibina oleh seorang pekerja Sosial (bersertifikat) dan melakukan pelayanan bagi ABH sesuai kondisi yang ada. Minimnya sarana pengamanan, pengasuh, petugas kesehatan,

psikologi menyebabkan LPKS tidak menyanggupi anak untuk “dititip” dan memperoleh pembinaan di LPKS.

Selama ini LPKS melakukan kerjasama dengan Babinsa setempat, untuk memberikan kesempatan agar anak dapat kembali mendapat bimbingan dan pembinaan dari keluarga dan tidak melanjutkan ke proses hukum, sekalipun melalui diversi. Apabila kasus anak tidak dapat diselesaikan didalam keluarga maka kasusnya rentan berlanjut pada proses hukum, dan kemungkinan menempatkan anak di LPKS untuk memperoleh pembinaan. Selama anak dalam keluarga, maka peran Sakti Peksos, melalui Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak. (PKSA), melakukan pembinaan bagi mereka.

Saat ini LPKS membina 2 orang anak (laki-laki) “titipan” LP dan seorang korban Pencabulan (P, usia 15 tahun), rujukan sakti peksos. Pembinaan selama ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan “pengasuhan orang tua-anak”, memperlakukan anak seperti anaknya sendiri dan menggunakan fasilitas yang tersedia. Saat ini kedua anak diberi kesibukan untuk menjaga “warung ABH” yang menjual jajanan anak-anak. Mereka diberi tanggungjawab untuk mencatat makanan yang terjual dan uang masuk. Memelihara binatang (ayam), dan kadang-kadang mereka diajak pengasuh untuk membantunya saat ada pekerjaan menjahit baju. Selain itu mereka memperoleh kegiatan membaca (belajar membaca) dari salah seorang PK dari Bapas. Sementara anak perempuan (korban) mengikuti pelatihan keterampilan salon melalui panti sosial Bina Remaja. Anggaran hanya cukup untuk permakanan, sehingga keperluan mendatangkan psikolog sangat sulit dilakukan. Tidak ada petugas keamanan, sehingga anak dengan mudah untuk kabur atau melarikan diri dari LPKS.

Perubahan perilaku pada kedua anak binaan cukup mengalami kemajuan, anak memahami tentang baik buruk, disiplin terhadap penggunaan waktu, memiliki tanggung jawab dan cukup lekat hubungannya dengan pengasuh, dan tidak berperilaku agresif. Berbeda dengan perilaku anak binaan sebelumnya, yang kembali melakukan pencurian, dengan menjebol plafon kantor panti untuk mencuri computer. Hal tersebut dilakukan berulang kali, sampai akhirnya anak dikembalikan ke aparat penegak hukum. Perilaku pada anak korban pencabulan, yang baru berada sebulan di panti sosial. Namun ia kembali melakukan pencabulan dengan salah seorang kerabat pengasuh panti, sehingga ia harus dikembalikan ke orang tuanya atau dikeluarkan dari pembinaan LPKS.

Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa anak-anak di LPKS perlu pendampingan dan bimbingan khusus dan bersifat individual, baik bimbingan psikologis, mental spiritual

dan sosial, selain *life skill* mereka. Dilakukan secara berkesinambungan sehingga perubahan perilaku anak dapat benar-benar tercapai. Untuk mendukung hal tersebut, perlu ada keterlibatan dari ahli yang professional, seperti Psikolog, Pekerja Sosial Koreksional. . Dengan terbatasnya anggaran dan fasilitas, berdampak pada penanganan ABH di LPKS, “seadanya”. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa LPKS belum siap untuk menerima rujukan dari kepolisian. Bahkan saat kepolisian mempertanyakan : *apakah mereka aman berada di LPKS ?*, Pengurus LPKS hanya bisa menjawab : *bingung saya menjawabnya sebab keamanan belum memungkinkan karena anak bisa kabur, akhirnya solusi anak kembali di-sel kan*. Menurut kepala LPKS, Bu Ib;

Proses rehabilitasi melalui LPKS ini, sebagai kebijakan yang belum matang. Berdasarkan pengalaman setahun ini, sebaiknya LPKS dipisahkan dengan panti, karena ABH adalah anak yang hiperaktif, perlu penanganan khusus berbeda dengan anak-anak di panti sosial.

Selain itu keberadaan LPKS, yang hanya ada di tingkat provinsi, menimbulkan masalah jarak tempuh untuk melakukan pembinaan bagi ABH yang berasal dari kabupaten. Pada akhirnya ABH di tingkat kabupaten akan berlanjut ke proses hukum dan diputus pidana penjara dibandingkan pembinaan di LPKS.

4. Peran Pekerja Sosial

Jumlah Pekerja sosial di propinsi Bengkulu sebanyak 23 orang. Setiap kabupaten memiliki 5 orang Peksos. Di kota Bengkulu memiliki 4 orang Peksos. Selama ini Peksos banyak mendampingi koban. Peran Peksos tidak hanya selesai sampai sidang tetapi sampai proses pemulihan psikososial yang memerlukan waktu antara 6 bulan sampai 1,5 tahun. Sampai bulan Januari 2017, jumlah kasus di kota Bengkulu sebanyak 12 kasus ABH, yang diminta pendampingan oleh Polres setempat. Selama 3 bulan ini banyak hal yang telah dilakukan pada korban, seperti rehabilitasi psikologi, dan rujukan untuk memperoleh rehabilitasi medis. Diakui bahwa tenaga Peksos sangat kurang untuk menangani khusus ABH, selain kendala untuk melakukan home visit, karena kondisi geografis dari wilayah provinsi Bengkulu, juga peksos harus menangani berbagai kasus lainnya seperti anak terlantar, korban NAPZA dll, sehingga kurang focus untuk menangani kasus ABH.

Pekerja Sosial di LPKS cukup berperan dalam menangani ABH, mereka melakukan sesuai kemampuan dirinya. Melakukan pendekatan sebagai orang tua terhadap anak. Apapun kesalahan yang dilakukan anak, maka Peksos memperlakukan anak sebagai mana anaknya sendiri. Pada anak yang berhasil tinggal di LPKS selama lebih dari 3

bulan, nampak menunjukkan perubahan perilaku. Anak menjadi disiplin, mengetahui aturan dan sopan santun, serta tidak berperilaku agresif.

Kerjasama Peksos LPKS dengan Sakti Peksos cukup baik dan mampu berkoordinasi pada setiap kasus yang dihadapi. Sebaliknya Sakti Peksos belum mampu berkoordinasi dengan PK Bapas meskipun sama-sama membuat laporan kasus, sebagai pertimbangan putusan kasus ABH. Peksos lebih fokus pada korban sementara PK Bapas focus pada pelaku, meski antara kasus pelaku dan korban tidak dapat dipisahkan sebagai suatu laporan sosial yang komprehensif. Sakti peksos akan membuat laporan sosial, jika diminta oleh penyidik, sementara PK Bapas dengan sendirinya akan membuat penelitian kemasyarakatan (litmas) bagi kasus ABH, dan akan menjadi pertimbangan dan persyaratan dalam putusan persidangan ABH. Jika saja PK Bapas dapat berkoordinasi dengan Peksos, sehingga dapat saling memperkuat kondisi ABH, dan meminimalkan putusan anak menjadi anak pidana.

Kendalanya selama ini, mekanisme koordinasi dengan PK Bapas belum diketahui prosedurnya. Salah satu kendala dari keberadaan Peksos bahwa selama ini keberadaan peksos di masyarakat, belum dikenal "*Seakan-akan kami ada dan tiada*". Imbuh salah seorang Peksos. Hal ini berdampak pada kepercayaan aparat penegak hukum terhadap (Sakti) Peksos, termasuk mempertimbangkan putusan pada ABH berdasarkan laporan sosial. Dalam hal ini Peksos tidak dapat membuat laporan sosial, jika ada permintaan dari Polisi, sebagai penyidik. Tentu saja dalam hal ini kerja sama dengan PK Bapas sangat dibutuhkan, agar laporan kasus anak menjadi komprehensif.

Peran sakti peksos tidak dapat sepenuhnya terlibat di LPKS, karena pada dasarnya mereka memiliki kewenangan untuk penanganan ABH di masyarakat, yang akan merujuk ke LPKS, untuk memperoleh pembinaan rehabilitasi. Meski juga kurang memiliki keyakinan akan jaminan keamanan bagi ABH dan siapa yang akan bertanggung jawab jika anak kembali berperilaku melanggar hukum. Oleh karenanya pekerja sosial perlu focus menjadi pekerja sosial koreksional karena mereka dapat melakukan pelayanan probasi dan parol di kepolisian, pekerjaan sosial di pusat penahanan, Pekerjaan sosial di lingkungan LP, Program penundaan hukuman (Dubois & Miley, 1999)

Kesimpulan dan Rekomendasi

Kondisi anak berada di penjara (dewasa), cukup memprihatinkan. Hak dan kebutuhan dasar mereka cenderung terabaikan. Pemenjaraan anak bersifat redistributif

atau pembalasan, sehingga memberi kesan untuk menghukum anak atas perbuatannya. Padahal anak (ABH) adalah juga korban dari keadaan yang membuat mereka berperilaku anti sosial. Minimnya fasilitas untuk kegiatan pengisian waktu luang anak-anak, dan lingkungan penjara yang berisi napi dewasa, berisiko dan rentan mempengaruhi perkembangan anak. Anak rentan mendapatkan pembelajaran “negative”.

Solusi untuk menempatkan ABH di LPKS, agar anak mendapatkan rehabilitasi sosial, adalah pilihan yang tepat untuk saat ini. Dengan tetap berlandaskan pada hasil putusan atau musyawarah antara aparat penegak hukum, pengadilan dan PK Bapas serta Pekerja Sosial. Konsekuensinya LPKS harus memberikan jaminan akan keamanan dan pelayanan sosial bagi ABH, selama menjalani proses pemeriksaan.

Untuk menjamin ABH dengan (kasus ringan) atau selama menjalankan proses hukum, agar tidak ditempatkan di penjara (LPKA/ LP dewasa) atau rumah tahanan, dan ditempatkan di LPKS untuk mendapatkan rehabilitasi maka kajian ini merekomendasikan:

1. Meningkatkan fasilitas LPKS sebagai lembaga rehabilitasi bagi ABH.
2. Menempatkan pendamping ABH (peksos koreksional) di LPKS, karena pekerjaan sosial koreksional dapat melakukan pelayanan probasi dan parol, di berbagai lintas institusi, baik saat anak mengalami penyelidikan di kepolisian, saat anak di tahan di rumah tahanan atau penjara bahkan dapat melakukan penundaan hukuman, melalui laporan sosial.

Dengan demikian sakti peksos perlu diarahkan menjadi peksos koreksional, sehingga informasi kinerja menjadi optimak sekaligus pekerja sosial dapat lebih dikenal luas oleh masyarakat dan aparat penegak hukum.

3. Meningkatkan kemampuan Peksos dalam membuat laporan sosial, sehingga dapat menjadi pertimbangan dalam pemberian keputusan terbaik bagi anak oleh Hakim terhadap ABH, dan menegaskan pada aparat penegak hukm bahwa menempatkan anak di penjara sebagai “last resort”.
4. Melakukan koordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum setempat, agar kinerja Pekerja sosial dapat dikenal oleh aparat penegak hukum.

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Sumber lain :

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Peraturan Menteri Sosial Republik Indonesia, Nomor 09 Tahun 2015; *Tentang Pedoman Rehabilitasi Sosial Anak Yang Berhadapan Dengan Hukum Oleh Lembaga Penyelenggaraan Kesejahteraan Sosial (LPKS)*

PENDERITAAN KELUARGA DALAM PENJAGAAN AHLI KELUARGA YANG MENGALAMI PENYAKIT KANSER TAHAP AKHIR: SATU KAJIAN INTEGRATIF

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Abstrak

Kertas kerja ini merupakan hasil kajian integratif yang telah dijalankan untuk memberikan gambaran kajian berkaitan dengan penderitaan dihadapi oleh keluarga sebagai penjaga utama di menguruskan keperluan pesakit kanser tahap akhir di pusat penjagaan paliatif. Sebanyak kajian kualitatif yang telah diterbitkan dari tahun 2010 hingga 2017 digunakan di dalam kajian ini. Model biopsychosocial-spiritual dan Model Tekanan dan Strategi Daya Tindak digunakan sebagai panduan dalam kajian ini. Pemboleh ubah yang diterokai dalam kajian kuantitatif terdiri daripada penderitaan fizikal, emosi, sosial, spiritual dan keperluan kewangan dan lain-lain. Manakala penemuan kualitatif mendedahkan bahawa terdapat beberapa tema seperti berikut: penderitaan empati, penderitaan anticipatory (kesedihan dengan pengharapan), penderitaan obsesif-kompulsif, penderitaan yang tidak berdaya, penderitaan wajib, penderitaan yang menghalang, dan penderitaan repercussion (akibat tidak diingini selepas peristiwa) yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga. Bukti dari 14 kajian yang ditinjau menunjukkan bahawa keadaan pengetahuan penjaga kanser berkaitan dengan penjagaan dan penyakit masih lagi terhad. Oleh itu, lebih banyak penyelidikan perlu dilakukan untuk meneroka konsep-konsep yang berkaitan dengan hasil negatif dan positif di dalam aktiviti penjagaan ini.

Kata kunci: *Penderitaan Keluarga, terminal illness, penjagaan paliatif, kerja sosial onkologi,*

Pengenalan

Penyakit kanser merupakan antara penyakit yang dianggap sebagai salah satu masalah kesihatan yang sangat kritikal kerana ia merupakan penyebab utama kepada kematian selama hampir lebih daripada 10 tahun di dunia (World Health Organization, 2010). Walaupun kemajuan dalam bidang perubatan kini telah menghasilkan pelbagai rawatan dan juga peralatan yang moden serta sofistikated untuk merawat kanser, namun bilangan pesakit kanser yang meninggal akibat penyakit ini semakin meningkat setiap tahun. Kemajuan dalam bidang perubatan telah mencetuskan perubahan dalam sistem penjagaan kesihatan (American Cancer Society, 2010; Jemal, Siegel, Xu & Ward, 2010). Perubahan ini mengakibatkan peralihan penjagaan pesakit kanser dari hospital ke rumah (Girgis

& Lambert, 2009). Kajian-kajian lepas menunjukkan bahawa pesakit kanser mempunyai beberapa kekangan atau permasalahan dan keperluan terutamanya dalam perkara-perkara yang melibatkan pengurusan dan pemantauan rawatan terhadap gejala penyakit, pengurusan dalam pengambilan ubat-ubatan, pengurusan yang berkaitan emosi, bantuan dalam menjalani aktiviti kehidupan seharian dan juga bantuan pengurusan pengurusan dan penjagaan peralatan perubatan pesakit (Esper, 2010; Marcusen, 2010). Masalah- masalah dan keperluan ini akan memberikan bebanan kepada penjaga terutamanya ahli keluarga kerana mereka langsung tidak mempunyai sebarang persediaan atau pengetahuan dalam memberukan penjagaan kepada pesakit terutamanya di rumah (Cameron, Shin, Diane Williams, & Stewart, 2004). Isu serta permasalahan yang melibatkan peranan keluarga ini juga hanya diberikan perhatian yang sangat terhad oleh pihak yang menyediakan penjagaan kesihatan seperti pihak profesional kesihatan di mana kebanyakan tumpuan diberikan kepada pesakit (Ferrell et al., 2011). Hal ini sekaligus menyebabkan keluarga yang berperanan sebagai penjaga dikategorikan dalam populasi rapuh dan sangat berisiko kerana mereka telah diabaikan secara tidak sengaja oleh sistem kesihatan itu sendiri (Blum & Sherman, 2010).

Oleh itu, tidak hairanlah apabila banyak penemuan atau dapatan dari kajian-kajian dalam penyelidikan yang mendedahkan bahawa keluarga yang berperanan sebagai penjaga ini berasa bimbang, tertekan dan terbeban untuk menyediakan penjagaan kesihatan dan memenuhi keperluan pesakit terutamanya apabila pesakit berada di rumah (Blum & Sherman, 2010). Di samping itu, hasil kajian yang melibatkan penjaga pesakit kanser ini mendapati bahawa penyakit kanser itu sendiri mempengaruhi kesemua aspek dalam kehidupan keluarga termasuk kesejahteraan fizikal, psikologi, sosial, kewangan dan juga rohani (Girgis & Lambert, 2009; Klemm & Wheeler, 2005; Stenberg, Ruland, & Miaskowski, 2010; Wilkinson, 2010). Keluarga juga memerlukan bantuan daripada pihak lain dan pihak professional di dalam sistem penjagaan kesihatan untuk memastikan kesejahteraan hidup mereka terpelihara dan memastikan peranan mereka sebagai penjaga keluarga dapat dilakukan secara berterusan

tanpa sebarang halangan. Kajian-kajian lepas ini terdiri daripada kajian yang mengenal pasti kesan penyakit kanser terhadap keluarga termasuk kajian deskriptif dan hipotesis. Seterusnya kajian ini telah mula berkembang dengan mentransformasikan model penyesuaian stres kepada model sistem keluarga. Selain itu, kajian yang memberi tumpuan kepada intervensi penjaga atau ahli keluarga sangat banyak dijalankan. Kajian-kajian itu adalah berdasarkan kajian berasaskan data, kajian intervensi yang berasaskan kepada teori dengan tujuan untuk memperbaiki penyesuaian ahli keluarga dalam berhadapan dengan penyakit kanser (Lewis, 2006, 2009). Walau bagaimanapun, maklumat ataupun kajian mengenai penderitaan yang dialami oleh penjaga pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang menjalankan tanggungjawab mereka di rumah amat sedikit dan sangat terhad. Kekurangan maklumat mengenai pengalaman atau penderitaan yang dialami oleh ahli keluarga dalam memenuhi keperluan dan penjagaan kesihatan di rumah. Hal ini sedikit sebanyak akan menjejaskan perancangan dan keberkesanan perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh sesebuah organisasi disebabkan oleh sesetengah pihak yang tidak memahami keperluan keluarga pesakit kanser dalam konteks Asia Tenggara. Oleh itu tujuan kajian integratif ini adalah untuk menggambarkan penemuan dari kajian mengenai keluarga yang berperanan sebagai penjaga untuk pesakit kanser. Oleh itu, soalan penyelidikan yang akan membimbing kajian ini adalah, "Apakah penderitaan yang ditanggung oleh penjaga pesakit kanser tahap akhir di dalam dan luar negara?"

Metodologi Kajian

Kajian literatur integratif telah digunakan sebagai metodologi kajian di mana pengkaji telah menggunakan strategi sistematik untuk mengumpulkan dan meringkaskan penemuan kajian mengenai topik tertentu, untuk meneroka dengan lebih mendalam dan mengukuhkan lagi bidang pengetahuan saintifik tertentu serta menyokong pembuatan keputusan golongan profesional

Kaedah kajian literatur jenis integratif ini terdiri daripada enam langkah iaitu :

1. untuk membina hipotesis kajian atau soalan,

2. untuk memilih sampel bahan yang akan dianalisis,
3. untuk mengkategorikan kajian-kajian ini,
4. untuk menganalisis mereka yang termasuk di dalam kajian,
5. untuk mengintepretasikan atau mentafsir keputusan mereka, dan
6. untuk mempersembahkan hasil kajian dan pengetahuan atau teori yang baru.

Berikut merupakan soalan yang akan menjadi panduan dalam kajian ini. Apakah ciri-ciri kajian saintifik berkaitan dengan penderitaan yang dialami oleh keluarga sebagai penjaga utama pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang dijaga dijaga di rumah, yang diterbitkan dalam kajian-kajian di dalam dan luar negara?

Pembinaan artikel kajian ini dilakukan dengan membuat carian bahan-bahan kajian atau artikel-artikel yang telah diterbitkan sama ada di dalam dan luar negara di dalam pangkalan data elektronik. Pengkaji telah melakukan carian pada Januari 2017. Pangkalan data elektronik yang digunakan adalah *PubMed*, *MEDLINE*, *EBSCOhost Multi Dicipline*, *Emerald* dan *JSTOR*. Di samping itu, pengkaji juga telah menggunakan enjin carian web "*Google Scholar*" untuk jurnal-jurnal berkaitan dari 2010 hingga 2017. Gabungan kata kunci berikut telah digunakan iaitu penjaga keluarga (*family caregiver, informal caregiver*), penderitaan menjalankan penjagaan (*caring suffering*), kesukaran dalam menjalankan penjagaan (*caring difficulties*) dan pesakit kanser tahap tinggi atau tahap akhir (*cancer advanced patient, final stage cancer patient, end of life cancer patient*). Dalam carian ini, pengkaji telah mengenalpasti semua tajuk yang ditunjukkan di tepi carian dalam pangkalan data. Kesemua artikel yang berkaitan dengan pengalaman dalam penjagaan yang dilakukan oleh ahli keluarga telah dipilih dan mengabaikan artikel-artikel yang tidak berkaitan dengan kajian walaupun ia melibatkan kajian terhadap pesakit kanser. Kebanyakan artikel yang berkaitan dengan kajian ini diterbitkan dalam jurnal *Medical Oncology*, *Oncology Nursing*, *Psychooncology Nursing* dan *Clinical Oncology*. Kebanyakan kajian lebih banyak memberi tumpuan kepada pengalaman pesakit kanser yang bertarung melawan

penyakit ini, kesan penyakit ini kepada pesakit dan pasangannya, kualiti hidup pesakit dan pasangan dan kurang kajian memberikan fokus kepada isu-isu penderitaan dan kesukaran dalam penjagaan yang dilalui oleh keluarga pesakit kanser tahap akhir.

Pemilihan Sampel Kajian

Pemilihan sampel kajian ini adalah menggunakan persampelan bertujuan dan maka pengkaji hanya akan memilih *criterion sampling* untuk mencapai *maximal variation sampling* iaitu sebagai satu cara untuk memilih sampel bagi mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih banyak, meluas dan berinformatif (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011; Creswell, 2012; Marshall & Rossman, 2006; Miles & Huberman, 1994; Palinkas et al, 2013; Plays, 2008). Dalam artikel ini, pengkaji hanya akan telah memilih sebilangan kecil kes-kes yang akan menghasilkan maklumat yang tepat mengenai fenomena tertentu (tetapkan tahun). Menurut Teddlie & Fen Yu (2007), pemilihan sebilangan kecil kes akan membawa kepada kedalaman dan ketelitian maklumat yang ingin dikaji serta membolehkan pengkaji memahami fenomena yang ingin dikaji. Berikut adalah kriteria-kriteria spesifik terhadap pemilihan sampel untuk kajian ini iaitu dengan mengambil kira kriteria penerimaan, penolakan dan juga pengguguran artikel kajian. Antara kriteria penerimaan kajian ini adalah artikel atau jurnal yang digunakan hendaklah membincangkan isu-isu berkaitan dengan penderitaan dan kesukaran keluarga yang bertindak sebagai penjaga utama kepada pesakit kanser tahap akhir, artikel atau jurnal tersebut telah diindeks dalam pangkalan data yang terpilih, penerbitan artikel atau jurnal yang diambil hanya dalam tempoh 2010 hingga 2017, diterbitkan dalam dan luar negara dalam bahasa inggeris atau bahasa melayu. Manakala kriteria pengecualian dalam kajian ini adalah pula adalah pengkaji akan menyingkirkan atau tidak mengambil makalah atau artikel yang tidak mempunyai abstrak, menyingkirkan makalah yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan metodologi seperti mengenai reka bentuk atau pengesahan instrumen kajian dan menyingkirkan makalah berbentuk ulasan kesusasteraan sama ada integratif ataupun sistematik.

Hasil carian melalui pangkalan data elektronik mendapati bahawa sebanyak 60 artikel telah ditemui mempunyai kaitan dengan kajian ini. Setelah mengambilkira beberapa kriteria-kriteria penerimaan dan penolakan yang telah digariskan, pengkaji mendapati sebanyak 46 artikel daripada keseluruhan artikel tersebut telah dikecualikan atau disingkirkan kerana berlakunya duplikasi di dalam pangkalan data EMBASE, PUBMED dan SCIELO apabila dibandingkan dengan artikel yang terkandung di dalam CINAHL, yang merupakan pangkalan data pertama yang digunakan untuk pencarian ini. Setelah melihat kepada duplikasi artikel, pengkaji telah membuat tapisan terhadap artikel yang telah dipilih dan mendapati sebanyak 29 artikel di dalam pencarian ini tidak mempunyai abstrak dan pengkaji juga telah mengecualikan artikel ini. Selepas membaca abstrak artikel yang selebihnya, pengkaji telah mengecualikan sebanyak 10 artikel kerana kesemuanya tidak memenuhi kriteria penerimaan untuk kajian ini. Seterusnya, pengkaji telah meneruskan bacaan yang mendalam mengenai artikel-artikel selebihnya dalam teks penuh, dan sebanyak 19 artikel telah dikecualikan kerana ianya mereka menepati kriteria di dalam soalan penyelidikan dan objektif yang dicadangkan di dalam kajian ini. Akhir sekali, koleksi makalah atau artikel bertulis yang terlibat dalam kajian intergratif ini adalah terdiri daripada 14 artikel, yang disusun dan disimpan di dalam fail, dan dinamakan mengikut pangkalan data tempat artikel itu disimpan.

Pengumpulan Dan Analisis Kajian

Proses penyesuaian kajian literatur telah dilakukan terlebih dahulu mengikut kesesuaian dan keperluan objektif kajian untuk memudahkan proses analisis artikel. Pengkaji jug telah membangunkan atau membuat satu instrumen kajian berbentuk jadual bagi tujuan pengumpulan data. Jadual tersebut telah dibahagikan kepada maklumat-maklumat yang memenuhi objektif kajian seperti maklumat mengenai tajuk jurnal utama, tajuk artikel, mana penulis utama dan penulis bersama, negara asal kajian, tahun penerbitan, bahasa, objektif kajian, reka

bentuk dan metodologi kajian, penemuan dan pertimbangan akhir atau perbincangan kajian.

Setelah kesemua data berkaitan kajian dikumpul, pengkaji seterusnya akan menjalankan proses analisis data. Data dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif (contohnya melibatkan data mengenai kekerapan, peratusan, min dan julat) untuk menghuraikan maklumat yang diperolehi daripada kajian penyelidikan. Selain itu, analisis kandungan digunakan untuk mengkategorikan hasil penyelidikan. Kategori yang diekstrak dan dipersembahkan dalam artikel ini termasuk ciri-ciri kajian, kerangka konseptual atau teori, pembolehubah penyelidikan, teknik pensampelan dan ciri-ciri penjaga, dan penemuan penyelidikan.

Keputusan Kajian

Keputusan kajian daripada aktiviti pembacaan dan pemilihan kajian, artikel atau jurnal yang telah diterbitkan dari tahun 2010 hingga 2017 sama ada dari dalam dan luar negara mendapati bahawa sebanyak 14 kajian berbentuk kualitatif telah dikenalpasti oleh pengkaji memenuhi kesesuaian dan keperluan objektif kajian untuk memudahkan proses analisis artikel. Kajian-kajian tersebut adalah terdiri daripada 14 jurnal artikel. Kajian kualitatif terdiri daripada satu kajian fenomenologi (Sercekus, Besen, Gunusen & Edeer, 2014).), satu kajian hermeneutic (Linderholm & Friedrichsen, 2010), satu kajian grounded theory (Beng, et al., 2013) dan sebelas lagi kajian kualitatif pula tidak diberikan sebarang butiran mengenai reka bentuk kajian oleh pengkajinya (Brazil, Bainbridge & Rodriguez, 2010; Cal, Avci & Cavusoglu, 2017; Cheong & Zabidah, 2011; Choi, 2016; . Kelley, Demiris, Nguyen, Oliver & Wittenberg-Lyles, 2013; Lin, Lin, Lee, & Lin, 2013; Meneguín & Ribeiro, 2016; Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray, & Champion, 2016); Nemati, Rassouli, Ilkhani & Baghestani, 2017; Totman, Pistrang, Smith, Hennessey & Martin, 2015; Wittenberg-Lyles, Demiris, Oliver & Burt, 2011).

Dalam kajian kualitatif, penglibatan oleh keluarga dalam aktiviti penjagaan pesakit kanser ini adalah dilakukan secara sukarela disebabkan oleh rasa tanggungjawab menebal yang ada dalam diri keluarga itu sendiri (Linderholm &

Friedrichsen, 2010). Terdapat 4 tema yang dikenal pasti menggambarkan isu yang berlaku di dalam penjagaan oleh keluarga iaitu Isu Caregiver-Centric, isu kemahiran penjaga, isu penjagaan dan Isu Pengetahuan (Kelley, Demiris, Nguyen, Oliver, & Wittenberg-Lyles, 2013). Pengalaman penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan kesulitan menjalankan tanggungjawab ini telah memberikan kejutan dalam kehidupan mereka terutamanya kejutan dari segi psikologi berkaitan dengan diagnosis dan prognosis pesakit yang mereka jaga (Choi, 2016). Penjaga juga tidak terlepas daripada mengalami kesukaran sepanjang menjalankan penjagaan kerana proses ini adalah berterusan dan memerlukan komitmen yang tinggi daripada keluarga. Kekurangan pengetahuan berkaitan dengan penyakit dan penjagaan keperluan pesakit telah menyebabkan mereka mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan dalam menjalankan aktiviti penjagaan. Kebimbangan dalam kalangan penjaga juga akan turut berlaku disebabkan oleh kesukaran yang dialami sepanjang menjalankan penjagaan di mana kebimbangan ini dibahagikan kepada empat dimensi iaitu (a) fizikal, (b) psikologi, (c) sosial, dan (d) rohani (Wittenberg-Lyles, Demiris, Oliver & Burt, 2011). Kesukaran dari segi kebimbangan psikologi mencatat peratusan tertinggi berbanding dengan kebimbangan fizikal, kebimbangan sosial dan kebimbangan rohani.

Model Proses Tekanan telah banyak dapat digunakan dan sesuai untuk memberikan gambaran berkaitan dengan tekanan yang dialami oleh keluarga dengan tanggungjawab yang mereka pikul untuk memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang mendapatkan penjagaan paliatif di rumah. Kesukaran atau penderitaan penjaga keluarga kebiasaannya dikaitkan dengan tekanan dalam memenuhi keperluan pesakit terutamanya isu yang melibatkan pengurusan simptom penyakit dan keperluan pesakit (Brazil, Bainbridge., & Rodriguez, 2010). Model Yalom juga turut digunakan untuk menggambarkan berkaitan dengan peranan penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan penjagaan ini di mana terdapat 15 tema telah diperolehi dan kesemuanya dikategorikan kepada empat keadaan hasil daripada peranan mereka sebagai penjaga iaitu (a) tanggungjawab, (b) pengasingan, (c) kematian dan (d) bermakna.

Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga adalah berbeza-beza mengikut tempat, budaya dan juga fokus kajian. Hasil penyelidikan daripada pengkaji-pengkaji yang lepas telah mengemukakan beberapa tema di dalam kajian mereka yang merujuk kepada penderitaan yang dialami oleh keluarga sepanjang menjalankan tanggungjawab mereka untuk memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser terutamanya yang menyertai program penjagaan paliatif di rumah. Tema yang berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga sebagai penjaga utama pesakit kanser tahap akhir di Malaysia adalah terdiri adalah (a) penderitaan empati, penglibatan grief, penderitaan *obsessive-compulsive*, penderitaan ketidakupayaan dan ketidakberdayaan, penderitaan kesan, penderitaan obligasi dan penderitaan halangan (Beng, et al., 2013). Manakala penjaga keluarga di Iran pula telah menghasilkan 4 tema utama berkaitan dengan penderitaan yang dilalui dalam memenuhi keperluan dalam penjagaan iaitu Kod-kod yang diperolehi daripada temubual telah menghasilkan empat tema utama yang menyebabkan kesukaran atau penderitaan kepada penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhannya iaitu 'kekeliruan', 'ketidakpastian', 'perpecahan' dan 'kekecewaan'. Penjagaan yang diberikan dalam suasana penjaga mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan akan menjejaskan kualiti hidup penjaga keluarga dan kualiti penjagaan kepada pesakit

Perbezaan penderitaan dalam kalangan penjaga yang berlainan jantina turut berlaku di mana kajian oleh Lin, Lin, Lee & Lin (2013) mendapati bahawa terdapat terdapat 5 tema kesukaran atau penderitaan yang dialami oleh suami iaitu (a) penderitaan dan perjuangan, (b) kesukaran untuk memfokuskan pada komunikasi dan interaksi, (c) keperluan dalam tanggungjawab, (d) menghargai cinta antara suami dan isteri, dan (e) membolehkan satu sama lain hidup dengan lebih baik. Manakala penjaga keluarga yang terdiri daripada pasangan pula telah menghasilkan 4 tema utama berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dihadapi oleh isteri iaitu (a) Kesukaran Menghadapi Penyakit, (b) Kesulitan untuk Berhadapan Kenyataan, (c) Kesukaran Meneruskan Hidup dan (d) Kesukaran Bekerjasama Dengan Penyediaan Perkhidmatan oleh Penjagaan Kesihatan (Cal, Avci, & Cavusoglu, 2017).

Perbezaan pandangan mengenai cabaran dalam penjagaan ini turut mengalami percanggahan atau perbezaan daripada pesakit dan keluarga (Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray & Champion (2016). Penjaga mengalami kesukaran dalam berhadapan dengan pengurusan emosi dalam berhadapan dengan diagnosis awal penyakit atau penyakit berulang, berhadapan dengan keperluan praktikal dan emosi pesakit, menghadapi kemerosotan kefungsi pesakit dan prognosis penyakit pesakit dan memantau kesakitan yang dialami pesakit melalui simptom fizikal pesakit (Mosher, Adams, Helft, O'Neil, Shahda, Rattray & Champion (2016). Seterusnya kajian yang melibatkan penjaga pelbagai jantina pula mendapati penderitaan serta kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga ini dibahagikan kepada 9 tema iaitu (a) kesedihan, (b) penerimaan terhadap realiti, (c) kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh penjaga, (d) konflik keluarga, (e) menetapkan kesalahan, (f) penderitaan, (g) mekanisme menangani masalah, (h) sokongan, dan (i) berjumpa dan menghubungi jururawat.

Punca kepada kesukaran atau penderitaan yang dialami oleh penjaga ini dikaitkan dengan kekurangan sokongan, peralatan, sumber kewangan dan kurangnya penyediaan untuk menangani kematian dalam konteks penyakit terminal disebabkan oleh program daripada organisasi yang sangat terhad (Meneguín & Ribeiro, 2016). Kesan daripada penjagaan pula dikelompokkan kepada 4 tema asas iaitu (a) kesan daripada aktiviti penjagaan, (b) menyembunyikan perasaan oleh penjaga, (c) cabaran dan pengalaman serta harapan penjaga dan (d) strategi daya tindak yang diperlukan (Sercekus, Besen, Gunusen, & Edeer, 2014). Ahli keluarga akan mengalami gangguan dari segi fisiologi, psikologi dan kehidupan sosial mereka sepanjang memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser ini dan mereka cenderung untuk menyembunyikan perasaan mereka bagi mengelakkan diri membincangkan situasi berkaitan dengan penyakit demi kepentingan pesakit. Pada saat ini sokongan sosial dan juga sokongan emosi adalah sangat penting dalam menangani masalah berikutan daripada kesukaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga. Butiran ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 1.

Jadual 1 : Ringkasan Kajian Kualitatif

Penulis dan Tahun	Rekabentuk Kajian	Sampel Kajian dan Seting	Fokus Kajian	Dapatan Kajian
Beng, et al. (2013).	Kajian Kualitatif	15 penjaga informal di Unit Penjagaan Paliatif di Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya	Meneroka pengalaman penderitaan atau kesulitan yang dialami oleh penjaga informal	7 tema berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesulitan dalam penjagaan telah dihasilkan iaitu : (viii) Penderitaan Empati (ix) Penglibatan Grief (x) Penderitaan <i>obsessive-compulsive</i> (xi) Penderitaan Ketidakupayaan dan Ketidakberdayaan (xii) Penderitaan Kesan (xiii) Penderitaan obligasi (xiv) Penderitaan halangan
Linderholm, M., & Friedrichsen, M. (2010).	Pendekatan hermeneutic	14 orang ahli keluarga dari pusat penjagaan kesihatan utama di kawasan Sweden	untuk meneroka pengalaman penjaga informal yang terlibat dengan penjagaan paliatif di rumah	Dapatan kajian mendedahkan bahawa kebanyakan keluarga yang terlibat dengan aktiviti penjagaan pesakit yang kronik ini adalah secara sukarela disebabkan oleh rasa tanggungjawab yang ada dalam diri mereka. Penjaga juga turut mengalami kesulitan semasa menjalankan tanggungjawab mereka di mana mereka tidak terlepas daripada memiliki perasaan tidak berdaya dan kecewa apabila mereka tidak dapat menjalin hubungan yang baik dengan golongan profesional dalam seting penjagaan kesihatan. Hal ini berlaku disebabkan mereka sangat memerlukan bantuan dari segi sokongan sosial pada ketika ini .
Brazil, K., Bainbridge, D., &	Kajian Kualitatif	12 orang ahli keluarga	melihat kesesuaian	Kesukaran atau penderitaan penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser kebanyakannya sering dikaitkan dengan

Rodriguez, C. (2010).			Model Proses Tekanan untuk menerangkan perkaitan tekanan yang dialami oleh keluarga pesakit kanser dalam memberikan penjagaan paliatif untuk meneroka pengalaman keluarga dalam menjalankan penjagaan.	tekanan dalam memenuhi keperluan pesakit. Tekanan yang dialami oleh penjaga yang mendapatkan perhidmatan penjagaan paliatif adalah berpunca daripada simptom penyakit yang dialami oleh pesakit itu sendiri dan keperluan pesakit dari aspek penjagaan diri. Kekurangan sumber sokongan daripada sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan juga merupakan faktor yang turut menyumbang kepada tekanan kepada kesemua penjaga. Terdapat beberapa bukti menunjukkan tekanan kewangan yang dialami oleh penjaga adalah disebabkan oleh kos pembayaran kepada pusat penjagaan rawatan yang membekalkan penjagaan kesihatan untuk pesakit. Sedangkan ia dikatakan dapat mengurangkan tekanan dan membantu memudahkan penjaga utama dan ahli keluarga yang lain. Namun dalam kajian ini, penjagaan formal merupakan faktor penyumbang utama kepada sumber tekanan.
Nemati, S., Rassouli, M., Ilkhani, M., & Baghestani, A. R. (2017)	Kajian Kualitatif	21 orang penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser telah dipilih melalui persampelan bertujuan.	Untuk meneroka cabaran yang dihadapi oleh penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser di Iran	Kod-kod yang diperolehi daripada temubual telah menghasilkan empat tema utama yang menyebabkan kesukaran atau penderitaan kepada penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhannya iaitu kekeliruan', 'ketidakpastian', 'perpecahan' dan 'kekecewaan'. Penjagaan yang diberikan dalam suasana penjaga mengalami kesukaran atau penderitaan akan menjejaskan kualiti hidup penjaga keluarga dan kualiti penjagaan kepada pesakit
Sercekus, P.,	Pendekatan	16 orang ahli	untuk meneroka	Dapatan kajian telah dikempokkan ke dalam empat

<p>Besen, D. B., Gunusen, N. P., & Edeer, A. D. (2014).</p>	<p>fenomenologi</p>	<p>keluarga yang berperanan sebagai penjaga utama</p>	<p>keperluan dan cabaran penjaga semasa menjaga pesakit kanser.</p>	<p>tema utama iaitu kesan daripada aktiviti penjagaan, penyembunyian perasaan oleh penjaga, cabaran dan pengalaman serta harapan penjaga dan strategi daya tindak yang diperlukan. Semasa menjalankan peranan sebagai penjaga, ahli keluarga akan mengalami gangguan dari segi fisiologi, psikologi dan kehidupan sosial mereka. Ahli keluarga yang menjalankan tanggungjawab memenuhi keperluan pesakit kanser ini cenderung untuk menyembunyikan perasaan mereka dan mengelakkan diri mereka untuk membincangkan situasi berkaitan dengan penyakit dan kondisi pesakit. Hal ini disebabkan mereka takut keadaan ini kemungkinan akan memberikan kesan kepada pesakit. Di samping itu, penjaga juga mengalami kesulitan berhadapan dengan tindak balas pesakit semasa proses rawatan dijalankan. Kesukaran yang dialami oleh ahli keluarga timbul disebabkan oleh sistem kesihatan, suasana hospital, rawatan, masalah pengangkutan dan juga kewangan. Sokongan sosial dan juga sokongan emosi adalah sangat penting dalam menangani masalah berikutan daripada kesukaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga. Walaupun sumber sokongan ini penting namun terdapat juga sesetengah daripada ahli keluarga pesakit tidak mendapat sokongan yang mencukupi terutamanya berkaitan dengan maklumat keadaan pesakit dan sumber sokongan psikologi untuk mereka dan juga pesakit dari golongan professional di seting kesihatan.</p>
<p>Cheong, R., &</p>	<p>Kajian Kualitatif</p>	<p>9 orang penjaga</p>	<p>Meneroka</p>	<p>Pelbagai tema muncul daripada data dan</p>

Zabidah, P. (2011).		keluarga	pengalaman penjaga pesakit kanser semasa menjalankan peranan sebagai penjaga	dibincangkan dalam kajian ini. Antara tema yang dihasilkan merujuk kepada penderitaan serta kesukaran yang dialami oleh keluarga. Antara tema tersebut adalah kesedihan, penerimaan terhadap realiti, kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh penjaga, konflik keluarga, menetapkan kesalahan, penderitaan, mekanisme menangani masalah, sokongan, dan berjumpa dan menghubungi jururawat.
Totman, J., Pistrang, N., Smith, S., Hennessey, S., & Martin, J. (2015).	Kajian Kualitatif	15 orang ahli keluarga pesakit kanser yang mendapatkan mengikuti program penjagaan paliatif di rumah oleh Pusat Jagaan Paliatif London.	Untuk meneroka cabaran emosi yang dihadapi oleh penjaga keluarga di rumah	Analisis kajian ini telah menghasilkan 15 tema yang diperolehi dalam rangka kerja berdasarkan kepada model Yalom. Kesemua 15 tema akan dikategorikan kepada empat keadaan yang wujud berdasarkan model ini iaitu tanggungjawab (contohnya : menjadi penjagaan utama - Anda hanya mempunyai satu peluang untuk mendapatkannya), pengasingan (contohnya : Menjadi diri sendiri - dipertimbangkan), kematian (contohnya : mengetahui tetapi tidak mengetahui) dan bermakna (contoh : memberikan sesuatu- penerimaan dan penghargaan).
Cal, A., Avci, I. A., & Cavusoglu, F. (2017).	Kajian Kualitatif	14 orang ahli keluarga yang merupakan pasangan pesakit kanser kolorektal.	untuk meneroka pengalaman pasangan pesakit kanser kolorektal yang menerima rawatan kemoterapi.	Keputusan temubual ini berkaitan dengan pengalaman penjaga keluarga dan kesukaran yang dihadapi penjaga yang merupakan pasangan pesakit telah menghasilkan tema-tema berikut iaitu "Menghadapi Penyakit," "Kesulitan untuk Berhadapan," "Meneruskan Hidup," dan "Penyediaan Perkhidmatan oleh Penjagaan Kesihatan. "
Meneguín, S., & Ribeiro, R.	Kajian Kualitatif	50 penjaga memberikan	mengenal pasti kesukaran utama	Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga adalah dikaitkan dengan kekurangan sokongan, peralatan

(2016).		<p>penjagaan untuk penyelesaian kepada pesakit yang dijaga oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga di sebuah bandar di Negeri São Paulo, Brazil.</p>	<p>yang dihadapi oleh penjaga pesakit yang menerima penjagaan untuk penyelesaian di rumah dan bagaimana mereka melihat sokongan yang diberikan oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga.</p>	<p>dan sumber kewangan dan kurangnya penyediaan untuk menangani kematian dalam konteks penyakit terminal. Kesukaran yang dialami ini menggambarkan ketidaksediaan disusuli dengan ketidakstabilan sosial serta ekonomi yang dialami oleh penjaga. Penjaga juga menyatakan bahawa program yang disediakan oleh Strategi Kesihatan Keluarga adalah sangat terhad dan kebanyakan penjaga menerima perhidmatan penjagaan terhad dan digugurkan daripada program tersebut.</p>
<p>Mosher, C. E., Adams, R. N., Helft, P. R., O'Neil, B. H., Shahda, S., Rattray, N. A., & Champion, V. L. (2016).</p>	<p>Kajian Kualitatif</p>	<p>23 orang pesakit kanser kolorektal tahap tinggi dan 23 orang penjaga keluarga</p>	<p>mengenal pasti cabaran utama penjaga dalam mengatasi kanser kolorektal ahli keluarga mereka dari perspektif pesakit dan penjaga</p>	<p>Keseluruhan temubual mendapati bahawa pandangan pesakit dan keluarga adalah bercanggah mengenai cabaran utama yang mereka lalui. Cabaran utama yang dilalui oleh penjaga termasuk pengurusan emosi dalam berhadapan dengan diagnosis awal penyakit atau penyakit berulang dan berhadapan dengan praktikal dan emosi pesakit. Cabaran-cabaran lain termasuk menghadapi dengan kemerosotan kefungsi pesakit dan prognosis penyakit pesakit dan memantau kesakitan yang dialami pesakit disebabkan oleh pelbagai symptom fizikal. Cabaran yang dialami oleh penjaga ini telah menyebabkan penderitaan atau kesukaran penjaga menjalankan peranan mereka memenuhi keperluan pesakit.</p>

Wittenberg-Lyles, E., Demiris, G., Oliver, D. P., & Burt, S. (2011)	Kajian Kualitatif	12 orang penjaga keluarga	meneroka penderitaan timbal balik iaitu kebimbangan penjaga	Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa, penjaga akan mengalami kebimbangan dari segi empat dimensi: fizikal, psikologi, sosial, dan rohani. Kesukaran dari segi kebimbangan psikologi mencatatkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu 49%, diikuti oleh kebimbangan fizikal iaitu 28%, kebimbangan sosial iaitu 22% dan kebimbangan rohani iaitu 2%.
Lin, H. C., Lin, W. C., Lee, T. Y., & Lin, H. R. (2013).	Kajian Kualitatif	9 orang ahli keluarga yang terdiri daripada suami pesakit kanser <i>metastatic</i> di jabatan pesakit luar di Pusat Perubatan di Taiwan	Untuk meneroka pengalaman hidup pasangan pesakit kanser yang terdiri daripada suami	Analisis kandungan daripada temubual ini telah mendedahkan lima tema: penderitaan dan perjuangan, kesukaran untuk memfokuskan pada komunikasi dan interaksi, keperluan dalam tanggungjawab, menghargai cinta antara suami dan isteri, dan membolehkan satu sama lain hidup dengan lebih baik. Kajian ini menunjukkan bagaimana pasangan pesakit iaitu suami mengalami penderitaan fizikal dan psikologi apabila isteri mereka mengalami kanser metastatik. Mereka juga terpaksa menanggung segala penderitaan yang dialami oleh isteri dan bertanggungjawab ke atas segala keperluan tanggungjawab isteri sebelum ini. Suami juga perlu menghargai masa bersama dengan isteri walaupun mereka telah menjalani kehidupan yang susah. Sebagai seorang penjaga pesakit kanser <i>metastatic</i> ini, pasangan perlulah menunjukkan sifat keletihan mereka yang memiliki kebolehan untuk memberikan penjagaan dengan penuh kelembutan kepada pesakit.
Choi, Y. S. (2016).	Pendekatan Kualitatif	4 orang ahli keluarga pesakit	untuk mengetahui	Pengalaman hidup penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan penderitaan atau kesulitan menjalankan

		kanser	struktur pengalaman hidup dalam berhadapan dengan kesukaran atau penderitaan keluarga pesakit kanser	tanggungjawab menjaga pesakit kanser merupakan satu proses di mana mereka akan mengalami kejutan dari segi psikologi berkaitan dengan diagnosis penyakit pesakit. Kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga berikutan daripada tanggungjawab yang mereka pikul dan usaha untuk memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit ini telah menyumbang kepada kesukaran terutamanya dari segi emosi dan kognitif mereka. Kejutan yang dialami telah menyebabkan mereka merasa kecewa, sedih, marah dan terbeban kerana pelbagai usaha telah dilakukan untuk memastikan pesakit sihat seperti sebelumnya. Kekurangan pengetahuan berkaitan dengan penyakit dan penjagaan keperluan pesakit telah menyebabkan mereka merasa terbeban dan tertekan.
Kelley, M., Demiris, G., Nguyen, H., Oliver, D. P., & Wittenberg-Lyles, E. (2013)	Pendekatan Kualitatif	29 penjaga tidak formal, dari dua buah hospis	untuk menggambarkan dan meneroka cabaran yang dilalui oleh penjaga pesakit kanser dalam pengurusan kesakitan oleh program hospis di rumah	Empat tema utama yang dikenalpasti dalam analisis berkaitan dengan penderitaan yang dilalui oleh penjaga termasuk Isu Caregiver-Centric, Kemahiran Penjaga, isu penjagaan dan Isu Pengetahuan.

Perbincangan

Artikel ini adalah merupakan kajian integratif yang mengabungkan kajian kualitatif yang membincangkan berkaitan penderitaan atau kesukaran penjaga keluarga pesakit kanser tahap akhir yang mendapatkan perkhidmatan penjagaan paliatif. Walaupun kajian ini melibatkan kajian berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga namun tidak dapat dielakkan jika terdapat beberapa kajian yang mungkin telah tercicir daripada pengawasan dan pantauan disebabkan oleh pangkalan data semasa tidak mencukupi dan kebanyakan kajian tidak dapat diakses dan hanya menyediakan maklumat mengenai abstrak kajian yang tidak lengkap. Walaupun kajian ini melibatkan kajian kualitatif dan menyingkirkan kajian kuantitatif, sukar untuk mensintesis maklumat dan membuat kesimpulan mengenai kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga keluarga secara keseluruhan. Oleh itu, ciri-ciri penjaga keluarga dan isu metodologi yang berkaitan akan dibincangkan dalam bahagian ini.

(v) Karakter Penjaga Keluarga

Penjaga keluarga ditakrifkan sebagai ahli keluarga yang mempunyai hubungan darah dengan pesakit (iaitu bapa, ibu, kakak, abang, anak lelaki, anak perempuan, anak saudara lelaki, atau anak saudara perempuan) atau mempunyai hubungan yang sah dari segi afama atau undang-undang (iaitu suami, isteri, anak perempuan dalam undang-undang, anak mertua, atau ibu dalam undang-undang) yang tinggal di rumah yang sama dengan pesakit kanser, dan memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit tanpa mengharapkan sebarang bayaran (Chansirimongkol, 2007; Kasinpila, 2007; Kunsabal, 2007; Pitimana-aree, 2007; Ungwattansirikul, 2007). Definisi ini adalah selaras dengan definisi keluarga tradisional yang merangkumi keluarga nuklear yang terdiri daripada bapa, ibu, dan satu atau lebih kanak-kanak, atau keluarga lanjutan yang terdiri daripada datuk dan nenek, ibu saudara, paman dan sepupu (Blum, 2010). Dalam kesemua budaya di negara, penjaga keluarga kebiasaannya terdiri daripada isteri, ibu, nenek atau ahli keluarga wanita lain kerana aktiviti penjagaan ini dikaitkan dengan

aktiviti bersifat feminin (Blum, 2010). Jadi, bukan sesuatu yang janggal apabila hampir kesemua kajian berkaitan dengan penjaga keluarga ini di pelopori oleh penjaga wanita.

(vi) Isu Melibatkan Metodologi

Isu metodologi yang dibincangkan dalam artikel ini lebih kepada kerangka teoritikal kajian, isu-isu berkaitan dengan sampel, dan isu-isu yang melibatkan instrument kajian. Kesemua kajian yang telah dipilih telah kerangka konseptual atau teori untuk memberikan panduan di dalam penyelidikan mereka. Oleh itu, adalah diyakini bahawa kesemua kajian yang telah digunakan dalam kajian ini telah dibina menggunakan kaedah metodologi saintifik yang baik.

(vii) Kerangka teoritikal

Model *biopsychosocial-spiritual* yang dibina oleh Sulmasy (2002) dan Model Tekanan dan Strategi Day Tindak yang dibina oleh Lazarus & Folkman (1984) adalah teori paling popular yang digunakan sebagai panduan dalam kajian ini adalah teori yang paling popular yang digunakan untuk membimbing penyelidikan. Penemuan penyelidikan juga turut mendedahkan bahawa bahawa model-model kajian tersebut sesuai dengan data dalam artikel ini.

(viii) Isu Melibatkan Sampel Kajian

Berdasarkan kepada pembacaan artikel dan pemilihan artikel didapati bahawa peserta kajian yang terdiri daripada penjaga pesakit kanser ini lebih banyak memilih sampel menggunakan persampelan bertujuan berbanding dengan persampelan yang lain. Kebanyakan peserta (90%) dalam kajian telah direkrut dengan pensampelan bertujuan dari hospital dan juga unit penjagaan paliatif. Terdapat hanya 10% penjaga sahaja yang direkrut di rumah. Kajian kualitatif mempunyai saiz sampel kecil dan menyebabkan penemuan penyelidikan semasa tidak boleh digeneralisasikan kepada populasi penjaga pesakit kanser secara keseluruhan. Jika para penyelidik ingin meningkatkan kefahaman mereka berkaitan dengan pengalaman atau kesukaran penjaga dalam berhadapan dengan tanggungjawab menjaga maka mereka perlu meningkatkan pengambilan lebih banyak peserta dalam kajian mereka dan tidak menghadkan kajian mereka

menggunakan persampelan bertujuan. Situasi ini dapat meningkatkan kajian yang disenaraikan di dalam pangkalan data pada masa akan datang.

Kesimpulan

Penemuan penyelidikan menunjukkan bahawa tanggungjawab dalam memberikan penjagaan kepada pesakit kanser yang memerlukan sokongan sosial, emosi dan fizikal ini telah memberikan kesan kepada penjaga keluarga. Beberapa konsep yang berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran perlu dikaji dengan lebih teliti. Terdapat beberapa kemungkinan atau kekurangan dalam kajian. Pertama, mungkin terdapat beberapa kajian yang telah tercicir atau terlepas pandang disebabkan oleh kesukaran untuk mengakses pangkalan data; kebanyakan kajian yang bersesuaian tidak dapat diakses secara keseluruhan dan ianya hanya menyediakan abstrak kajian sahaja. Kedua, hampir keseluruhan kajian berkaitan dengan penderitaan atau kesukaran yang dialami oleh penjaga ini banyak dikaji oleh bidang perubatan, psikologi, ekonomi dan kurang menumpukan kajian kerja sosial. Oleh itu terdapat limitasi pengetahuan berkaitan dengan kajian mengenai penjagaan ini dan pengetahuan mengenai isu-isu ini mungkin tidak luas skopnya. Kajian ini mungkin mencerminkan fenomena penjagaan dari perspektif klinikal. Penyelidikan yang akan datang perlu meneroka lebih banyak konsep-konsep yang berkaitan dengan kesan daripada isu penjagaan sama ada dari segi negatif ataupun positif. Lebih banyak kajian diperlukan dengan fokus pada saiz sampel, dan termasuk kepekaan terhadap budaya di sesebuah negara. Memperluas pemahaman tentang kesan penjagaan dan faktor yang berkaitan dengan populasi penjaga pesakit kanser akan membolehkan pihak professional seperti kaunselor, pekerja sosial dan perubatan membangunkan satu modul penjagaan dan intervensi untuk mengurangkan kesan negatif daripada tanggungjawab penjaga keluarga.

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LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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