

Parenting Patterns in Fulfilling Children's Basic Rights at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation

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ABSTRACT

Orphanages in Indonesia provide alternative care for abandoned orphans so that they can experience life like other children. To improve child development, orphanages must employ surrogate parents who can provide the best care for the children. This research aims to show how the care of Yayasan Mercy Clement Indonesia's orphanages contributes to fulfilling children's basic rights. This descriptive research uses qualitative methodology. The research was conducted at Yayasan Mercy Clement, Indonesia, in Medan City, North Sumatra. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The main informants of this research were three orphanage children, the owner of the foundation, and the surrounding community. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation uses a disciplined parenting pattern to nurture children, focusing on basic rights and reprimanding children who break the rules. Punishment is educational, but some children need help with this method. Foster parents, like biological parents, provide food, clothing, shelter, education, and independence for the children. The foundation fulfills the right to basic needs, right to education, right to health, right to protection, and right to justice, ensuring fair treatment and respect for children's rights.



INTRODUCTION

Orphanages in Indonesia provide an alternative place of care when a kid's parents are no longer able to afford it or have died, and the child has no other family members to save his or her parents. The government hopes that through orphanages, abandoned children and orphans would be able to experience life like other children. As a result, orphanages have become a beacon of hope for all abandoned and orphaned children, allowing them to experience the love and education rights they were denied when they were younger. Indonesia has approximately 7,000-8,000 orphanages that care for up to 500,000-600,000 orphans, accounting for roughly 18% of the number of orphans that the Ministry of Social Affairs can handle. The Indonesian government owns and operates only a few of these orphanages; communities, primarily religious organizations, operate more than 90%. Orphanages in Indonesia still need to meet minimal service standards and have insufficient institutional, human, financial, and infrastructure carrying capacity to optimize the child development process (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

As a result, orphanages should employ carers as surrogate parents who can provide the finest parenting for the children in the institution. Parenting is a pattern of parental behavior towards children tailored to their age of development. Children can view this pattern of action in both good and negative ways. Parenting is a parent's attitude or behavior when engaging with their children, including enforcing regulations, educating values/norms, providing attention and affection, and demonstrating attitudes as role models (Baskoro, 2012).

Surrogate parents normally play the same job as parents in general, yet developing closeness to children will feel extremely different, generating many issues in their parenting styles. Parents play an essential role in developing children's character since they are the primary carers, imparting the most fundamental beliefs before children enter the next stage of development, growth, and surroundings (Surapaty et al., 2017).

Until recently, a common phenomenon in parenting has resulted in children losing their rights, including the right to life, protection, growth and development, and the ability to participate. The amount of different types of mistreatment, such as sexual, physical, or mental violence against children, is growing. Trafficking in children and women is also common in Indonesia, with youngsters being proven to be implicated in crimes such as drug usage and murder. Laws and conventions have governed various initiatives to protect children. These laws and conventions govern children's welfare, protection, juvenile courts, and the minimum working age (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2016).

However, the concept of comprehensive-integral child safety requires further attention. Children's well-being should be the inspiration and objective that motivates us to protect children's

rights fully. Thus, this study aims to demonstrate how the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation's orphanage care pattern contributes to the fulfillment of children's basic rights. Furthermore, the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation discusses how it fulfills children's basic rights.

THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

Parenting

Patterns are etymologically characterized as paths, patterns, models, rules, systems, ways of functioning, fixed shapes, or structures, or they may also be described as ways or models. Meanwhile, foster care entails looking after, caring for, and educating young children and advising, assisting, training, and arranging an agency or institution (Nufus & Adu, 2020). Parenting is a pattern of parental behavior towards children tailored to their age of development. Children might feel this pattern of behavior in both good and negative ways. Parenting is the attitude or behavior of parents when dealing with their children, including how to apply rules, educate values/norms, provide attention and affection, and demonstrate positive attitudes and behavior so that they can serve as examples or role models for their children (Baskoro, 2012).

Potential knowledge and the ability to help businesses increase their economic value. According to Abhayawansa and Abeysekera in Paulus (2017), expertise, knowledge, talent, competence, and experience are assets that employees and supervisors require to carry out work-related activities.

Parenting Type

According to Baumrind's idea, there are four (four) forms of parenting (Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022).

1. Democratic Parenting

Parenting that prioritizes children's interests while remaining willing to exercise control over them. Parents with this parenting style are sensible, always basing their decisions on ratios or beliefs. This type of parent is also realistic about their child's skills, expecting only what they are capable of. This parenting style also allows youngsters to pick and do an action while approaching them cordially.

2. authoritarian parenting

The polar opposite of democratic parenting tends to establish norms that must be strictly followed, generally accompanied by threats, such as "if you do not want to eat, you will not be spoken to." This type of parent is also prone to coercion, command, and punishment. If a youngster refuses to obey what the parent says, this parent will not hesitate to punish the child. This type of parent is also uncompromising, and communication is typically one-sided. This type of parent understands their children without needing feedback from them.

3. Permissive parenting

Usually, they provide very loose supervision, allowing their children to perform activities without adequate supervision. They rarely chastise or warn the youngster when he or she is in danger and provide very little advice. Children frequently choose this type of parent since they are typically warm.

4. Neglectful parenting

This type of parent typically devotes minimal time and money to their children. Their time is largely spent on personal requirements, such as working, and occasionally, the money is saved for their children. This category includes depressed mothers' physical and psychological neglect. Depressed women are often unable to offer physical or psychological care to their children.

Surrogate parents

Parents have a critical role in assisting children in adapting to life's challenges. Positive self-adjustment will be represented in a balance of physical, spiritual, and social growth alongside the development of their surroundings (Kuswardinah, 2019). However, not all children have the opportunity to be cared for and guided by their biological parents due to a variety of issues, such as their parents' deaths or economic inability, which forces parents to entrust their children to others or orphanages, necessitating the child's care by substitute parents or foster parents.

Foster parents are community members, both individuals and groups, who volunteer to provide educational aid to schoolchildren from low-income households so that they can complete their formal education. Foster parents can also be interpreted as a subset of parents that includes orphanage managers. Foster parents are responsible for educating, nurturing, and guiding their foster children until they reach particular phases that prepare them for social life (Kuswardinah, 2019).

Surrogate parents normally play the same job as parents in general, yet developing closeness to children will feel extremely different, generating many issues in their parenting styles. Parents have a significant part in developing children's character since they are the primary carers establishing the most fundamental beliefs before children enter the next stage of development, growth, and surroundings. As a result, the optimal implementation of family functions must be maintained and cannot be bargained to promote the National Movement for Mental Revolution.

Basic Child Rights

Children, like adults, have human rights that must be respected. However, adults frequently overlook the fulfillment of children's rights. The failure to focus on fulfilling children's rights is caused by various issues, including a lack of awareness of children's rights, adult arrogance, and others (Baskoro, 2012). Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection Rights defines children's basic rights, which include the right to live, grow, develop, and participate fairly by human dignity and protection from

violence and discrimination. Every kid has the right to a name that reflects their identity and citizenship status. The Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as any human under 18. This is the most widely used and internationally acknowledged definition. However, the Convention on the Rights of the Child allows each country to set its age restrictions (Baskoro, 2012).

Children's rights are human rights that every child has from birth. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement that outlines the importance of children's rights. Meanwhile, in Indonesian legislation, children's rights are governed by Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Children's basic rights are divided into four categories: the right to life, protection, growth and development, and participation.

METHODOLOGY

The research is descriptive, with a qualitative methodology. Qualitative research involves collecting data in phrases or narratives. Qualitative research is a descriptive study with an emphasis on analysis. The descriptive method seeks to identify theory. The primary characteristics of this research technique are that the researcher is directly involved in the field, acts as an observer, categorizes actors, observes occurrences, notes them in an observation book, does not influence variables, and promotes natural observation (Wekke, 2019). This study is conducted at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation, Gg. Kenanga Indah, Simpang Selayang, Kec. Medan Tuntungan, Medan City, North Sumatra. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. This study's data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation.

The data collection was conducted in the following stages:

1. Make observations at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
2. Conducting detailed interviews with informants during the study process. The study's main informants were three orphanage children and the owner of the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
3. Additional informants include the neighborhood surrounding the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.
4. Photographic documentation at Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parenting Patterns in Fulfilling Children's Basic Rights at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation

Through the results of interviews in this study, it can be explained that to foster the morals of foster children, caregivers instill an attitude of discipline and responsibility because if discipline and

responsibility are not instilled, good behavior will not be able to be attached to a child. Moral education from the parenting pattern applied at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation is inseparable from religious and ethical education. Although the character and behavior of each child at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation vary, the caregivers are still happy to care for and look after the children. Some children can be guided and nurtured well, and some must be nurtured in various ways, but never to the point of violence against children.

Therefore, the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation caregivers and managers are also very concerned and educate foster children like their own children. They also highly uphold the knowledge of good manners, such as how to behave towards parents, teachers, seniors, juniors, friends, and the social environment. The parenting style applied by the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation in fostering children is very good and appropriate by approaching children, be it by paying attention to them, always reprimanding them, and so on, so that they do not feel strange, like the relationship between parents and children.

In addition, the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation also punishes children who break the rules or make mistakes. However, the punishment does not lead to violence but to educational punishments, the most severe being cleaning the yard. Researchers interviewed Parlianus Daeli the head of the orphanage management at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation, about how to educate orphanage children to comply with the rules given, following his words:

"We teach discipline here, so we invite children to obey the rules that we have made and determined by giving punishment if someone violates them; the punishment given is also reasonable, just like the punishment given by parents to children if they make mistakes and not a punishment that aims to provide violence to children, but to teach children to obey, that way children can be more disciplined and educated."

The researcher then asked for examples of what kind of punishment is given; here is what he said:

"The lightest punishment we give here is advice or warning to children who are naughty or break the rules, and the most severe is that we once told a child to clean the yard. We never do violence to children such as hitting and so on; it is more of an educational form of punishment".

Although it is fairly mild, some children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation cannot accept guidance by means of such punishment, so some of them fight back when given punishment. Based on the description of the information obtained in the interview, it can be concluded that the parenting pattern applied at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation is authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting is the opposite of democratic parenting, tending to set standards that must be

obeyed, usually accompanied by threats; for example, if you do not want to eat, you will not be talked to. This type of parent also tends to force, command, and punish. If the child does not want to do what the parent says, then this type of parent does not hesitate to punish the child. This type of parent is also uncompromising, and communication is usually one-way. This type of parent can understand their children without feedback from their children.

Fulfilment of Children's Basic Rights at Mercy Clement Foundation Indonesia

Through the results of interviews in this study, researchers can conclude that the basic rights of children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation have been fulfilled. The role of foster parents or caregivers is like that of biological parents of children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation; the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation manager tries to provide the best possible and fairest possible all the needs of children, from food, clothing, shelter, educational facilities, teaching independence, and also discipline. The basic rights fulfilled at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation can be categorized as basic needs, education, health, protection, and justice rights.

To one of the foster children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation, namely Delvi Milala (15 years old), the researcher asked whether the basic children's rights had been fulfilled; here is what she said:

"That's it, sis, everything has been fulfilled because the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation is very responsible and upholds its trust, sis, I've been here for a long time, so I know very well how the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation fulfills children's rights, both physically and spiritually, sis, because "We are also guided about religion and our health is also taken care of, Sis, if someone is sick, they are immediately examined by a caregiver and if necessary, they are taken for treatment, Sis."

In this case, the right to basic needs is related to the food or consumption of fifty-seven children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation; the food needs of foster children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation are fulfilled and well-supplied. The food provided for foster children is nutritious and healthy and given to all children equally and fairly. In this case, The right to education is important to increase knowledge. Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation has carried out its role well in sending its foster children to formal schools ranging from elementary and junior high to high school level education. The protection of health rights provided by the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation is a first aid kit for sick children, such as fever, cough, flu, and general illness. In contrast, children who are seriously ill are still taken to the doctor, so the managers and caregivers arrange everything.

The Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation also provides the right to protection, especially for children who are still minors and need protection of their souls and bodies from all things harmful to children. For example, the impact of acts of violence against children can cause physical pain and

psychological trauma that affects the child's personality. Article 1, paragraph 2 of Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection stipulates that child protection is all activities to ensure and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally by the dignity of humanity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

Child protection is not only about protecting the child's body and soul but includes protecting all rights and obligations as well as the child's interests that can ensure the growth and development of the child. Caregivers as substitutes for parents at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation always protect children by providing affection, equating foster children to their own families, providing sufficient attention, and ensuring children's needs are met properly.

CONCLUSIONS

The results showed that the parenting pattern applied by the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation in fostering children is a disciplined and firm parenting pattern to fulfill children's basic rights by approaching children, be it the approach of paying attention to them, always reprimanding, and so on so that they do not feel strange like the relationship between parents and children. In addition, Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation also punishes children who break the rules or make mistakes. However, the punishment applied does not lead to violence but to educational punishments, such as the most severe one, cleaning the yard. Although it is fairly mild, some children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation cannot accept guidance by means of such punishment, so some of these children fight back when given punishment.

Furthermore, the role of foster parents or caregivers is like that of the biological parents of children at the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation; the management of the Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation tries to provide the best possible and fairest possible all the needs of children from food, clothing, shelter, educational facilities, teaching independence, and also discipline. The basic rights fulfilled at Mercy Clement Indonesia Foundation can be categorized as basic needs, education, health, protection, and justice rights.

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