



## **Humanis and Responsible Children Caring Model For Community In Ngijo Village, Gunungpati Sub-District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

According to the report "Global Report 2017: Ending Violence in Childhood", 73.7 percent of Indonesian children aged 1 - 14 years experience physical violence and psychological aggression at home as an effort to discipline (violent discipline). Adhered to and used by parents is a contributor to psychological aggression at home and the ease of becoming victims of violence. The aim of this research is first; explore and map childcare models found in the lives of the residents of Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District; Second; evaluating and presenting a humane and responsible childcare model for the community members of the Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District. The research method used is a qualitative approach and doctrinal legal research to evaluate statutory regulations and non-doctrinal legal research. The results of the study are expected to find childcare models found at the site, in the form of authoritarian, authoritative, permissive and uninvolved models. Next, analyze from the findings of childcare models and offer childcare models according to the needs of the locations.

**Key words: parenting model, authoritarian, authoritative, permissive and uninvolved**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Children who are part of the nuclear family as well as the successor of the family have rights and obligations that are fulfilled by their parents. The issue of children today is the joint responsibility of the state to guarantee legal protection from all forms of violence. State law regulates child protection in Law No. 23 of 2002 amended by Law No. 35 of 2014 and juvenile justice in Law No. Law Number



17 of 2016 concerning regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection into Law.

According to the report "Global Report 2017: Ending Violence in Childhood", 73.7 percent of Indonesian children aged 1 - 14 years experience physical violence and psychological aggression at home as an effort to discipline (violent discipline). Meanwhile, according to data from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), in 2019 there were 350 cases of sexual violence against children. Comparative data for 2016 to 2019 on sexual violence can be displayed below (See <https://lokadata.id/artikel/2020-kekerasan-pada-anak-tak-menurun>):

1. Year 2019 = 350 cases
2. Year 2018 = 206 cases
3. Year 2017 = 81 cases
4. Year 2016 = 25 cases

The condition of child abuse occurs as a contributor to the parenting model of children from parents to children. Parents have responsibility for children's growth and development in a series of childcare models and parental responsibility cannot be replaced by anyone, meaning that parental control is maintained in an appropriate manner. As written in the scientific journal <http://journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/indria/article/view/68-77/pdf>, Yuki Widiyari and Desti Pujiastuti, Early Child Care for Workers' Parents, Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto.

### RESEARCH METHODE

The approach method uses a qualitative approach that focuses on observing behavior, words, opinions, the value of hidden meanings and openly expressed by all informants. (Lexy Moleong, 2000; 26) From the data above, the researcher disclosed and translated it in order to obtain a series of valid data meanings. Doctrinal legal research to identify statutory regulations and non-doctrinal legal research to reveal and translate law in society that is used in people's daily lives as research targets (Soetandjo W, 2002, 45).

Data sources use the first primary data sources in the form of revealing behavior, words, opinions, hidden meaning values and openly expressed by all informants and respondents, then interview activities both to all informants and respondents. Second; secondary data sources in the form of relevant previous research results and adopting and adapting social theory from scientific journal



articles or literature related to childcare models. Third; tertiary sources; explore encyclopaedias, relevant dictionaries and so on; The location of the research was carried out in Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District as a partner village in the roadmap system for research and service of the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University and the condition of the residents of the Ngijo Village is heterogeneous, both immigrants and local residents. The research sample, because it uses a qualitative approach, this research is conducted by purposive sampling. (Faisal, 1990: 56) The data analysis method uses an interactive analysis model consisting of data reduction, display data and a conclusion drawing carried out by flow model analysis.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are there are two categories of models found in the lives of residents of the Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District 1. The authoritative model that provides warmth and trust in children because children's needs are well met. Parents are able to discipline their children by giving reasons that the child can accept. The second pattern or model is uninvolved, which means that parents are not directly involved in the parenting process because the child's position and condition are entrusted to an outside person or institution who is trusted and believed to be able to change the child's mindset and behavior pattern better, especially to become a child with noble character. This quotes from Baumrind there are 4 (four) patterns or models of parenting (in Papilaya and quoted by Pratiwi Utami and Ali Mubarak, 2019, 3) first; authoritarian; parental attitude is rigid and as a control tool for children. The child's response is unhappiness, fear, low self-esteem, lack of activity skills, weak communication; second; authoritative prioritizing children's interests as well as controlling children's discipline so that children feel safe, comfortable and loved third; permissive; let the child's mindset and behavior patterns without systematic and clear direction, so that the child cannot distinguish between right and wrong behavior; fourth; added according to



Aleanor and Joh Martin, it is called uninvolved, meaning that parents do not directly involve in parenting, so that children's behavior has low skills, low achievement and is less independent. Compare with <http://journal.unair.ac.id/download-fullpapers-aun4cdb576b2afull.pdf>, see Latifatul Fatimah, Migration and Its Effects on Child Care for Female Workers in Pangganglele Hamlet, Arjowilangun Village, Kalipare District, Malang Regency, pages 118-119 ., AntroUnairdotNet VolVi No.1 / February 2017.

In accordance with the results of observations and research for the accuracy of a childcare model that is humane and responsible for parents for residents of the Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District, first; authoritative model of close and good relationship between children and parents because the interests of children according to age are met and parents are able to control children's discipline; This condition is seen in parents or young families who have received knowledge from information technology. This is indicated by parents and children who are literate with virtual information technology; Second; the uninvolved model means that parents entrust their caregiving patterns to outsiders such as Islamic boarding schools from elementary school graduation to high school and above or leave it with trusted relatives. The reasons include being entrusted to a boarding school so that the child's morals are guaranteed good because they understand religious knowledge, while the reason for being left with a relative is because parents cannot share time and the child with relatives is compatible with each other.

This condition in the uninvolved model, practically according to location and local culture, is not always bad due to the need for parenting in Indonesia in general and in Kelurahan Ngijo in particular, it prioritizes children's moral education. The ideals of parents in parenting make children with noble character or become pious and sholekah children. This means that the ideals of parents hope that their children will be smart and have noble characters. Second problem formulation; Is it the right model for caring for children that is humane and responsible for



parents for the community members of the Ngijo Village, Gunungpati District? According to the findings of data in the field of change agent contributors to parenting patterns in the category of young parents or families who are literate with virtual information technology. This category of groups supports the achievements of the research team on parenting to make children humane and responsible, especially now that the spread of information technology worries parents about its bad impact on children's growth and development. The group of young parents also received support from predecessor parents who were still living so that the results of the research team's concept of humanist and responsible parenting. The model referred to as authoritative, parent-child interaction runs well because there are aspects of empathy and support and control of signs from the parents around them, both the nuclear family and the grandparents of the child's parents. For the uninvolved model, in theory, parenting is bad because parents are not responsible for the development of children physically and psychologically, but in practice the uninvolved model specifically for residents of the Ngijo village contains local wisdom, especially making children with noble character, which has proven to be family pride because the child is able to continue to the higher education level (Strata 1) while being entrusted with a relative is not merely ignoring responsibility but there is a close interpersonal relationship between the child and the relative so that the biological parents trust him. So the childcare model in the Ngijo village is close to the authoritative and uninvolved model with special notes on local wisdom in the local community culture.

### CONCLUSIONS

From the above discussion, conclusions can be drawn

1. There are two forms of humanist and responsible childcare model found in the field; authoritative model and uninvolved model.
2. the appropriateness of a humanist and responsible parenting model in accordance with local needs and wisdom for residents of the Ngijo Village, Gunungpati



District, an authoritative model represented by a young family and understands information technology and an uninvolved model according to the ideals of parents to make children with noble morals entrusted to the boarding school pesantren,

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