



The Relationship Between the Guidance Provided by Caregivers and the Social Behavior of Children in Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Orphanage, Padang City

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Abstract: This research is motivated social behavior is not good, it is allegedly due to lack of training caregivers and children in the orphanage Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang of City. The purpose of this study is to see and describe the relationship between child development and social behavior at the Orphanage Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang of City. This research is a quantitative study that is descriptive correlational, the samples in this study were 55 people who were taken were taken from the entire population. Techniques of data collection in this research that uses questionnaires, data analysis is descriptive quantitative. The results of this study indicate that 1) the image guidance provided by the caregiver is still not good looks that still pembinaan less provide moral guidance in the mix and less provide guidance in carrying out the activities, 2) description of social behavior is still not well seen that there is still a children who do not abide by the rules at the orphanage, lack of respect for other people's work and given the lack of cooperation among children, 3) there is a significant relationship between the development of the child's social behavior in orphanage Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang of City.

Keywords: Development, Child Social Behavior

INTRODUCTION

Education has a very important role in human life, by getting education humans will be able to develop and actualize themselves and their potential. Therefore every human being has the same right to an education. This is in accordance with the content of article 31 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution which reads: "Every citizen has the right to be taught". In this day and age, the future of the nation's generation lies in its younger generation in the sense that a nation wants progress, a healthy, independent, faithful, devout, noble fallowklak, love the homeland, be aware of law and the environment, master science and technology, have a high work ethos and discipline.

From birth the child is introduced to the prevailing institutions, rules, norms and cultural values through the guidance provided by the parents in the family. The process of socialization first occurs in a family environment through child development provided by his parents. Here child development as part of the socialization process is the most important and fundamental because the main function of child development is to prepare the child to become a citizen of society. Because of the same demands and position as citizens, children need to get special attention by fostering children's social attitudes and behaviors. Thus, for the formation of a child's maturation, social interaction is needed (Walgito, 1990: 106). It is clear to see how the relationship between one's attitude and behavior is. A person's behavior will be colored or backgrounded with the attitudes that exist in the person concerned, namely between attitudes and behaviors interacting with each other, influencing each other.

Child development is generally carried out in the family, therefore family integrity is indispensable for the child. The family is the first and foremost institution in the development of a child. Education in the family provides religious beliefs, cultural values that include moral values and social rules as well as views on life skills and attitudes that support the life of society, nation and state to the family members concerned.

Coaching can be interpreted as an effort to maintain the circumstances that should have happened or keep things as they should be. In out-of-school education management, coaching is carried out with the intention that the activities or programs that are being implemented are always in accordance with the plan or do not deviate from those planned (Sudjana, 2000: 223). Coaching is a learning process by letting go of things that already have, with the aim of helping the person who lives it, to correct and develop existing knowledge and skills and gain new knowledge and skills to achieve life and work goals, which are being lived, more effectively. Coaching means striving so that the management, assessment, guidance, supervision, and development of education can be implemented better (Wahjosumidjo, 2010: 203). Coaching is a program where participants gather to give, receive, process information, knowledge and skills (Mangunhardjana, 1996: 12).

In the family of the child is inherited the norms or rules as well as the values prevailing in society. Here the integrity of the family is indispensable and important in the maturation of the child. The basis of recognition of the child is to realize that they are someone we do not know. Inside him were mixed traits passed down from father-mother, grandparents of grandfathers, including great-great-grandparents. Children are human beings who are in the process of self-growth and development to become independent (Setyawan, 2000: 27). Independent as a human being and a citizen as one inseparable totality. Being independent as a human being and a citizen means that he is able to take full responsibility for the existence of his identity as a creature of God Almighty, which is individualist as well as socialist in the midst of community life.

Naturally, the process of becoming independent of the child, forever requires the help of adults, that is, humans who are in a period of time have been able to make themselves independent in accordance with the universal noble values of human beings and the noble values of the culture of their nation. Today according to the dynamics of modern human life, the physical and psychic growth and development of the child, the age of the child tends to still be completely within the umbrella of the protection of the mother and father in the environment of family life. The presence of parents allows for a sense of community, making it easier for parents to pass on moral values that are obeyed and obeyed in behavior.

The aforementioned circumstances will be different for those (children) who do not have a complete family. So one of the ways that can be done by children who have lost one or both of their parents is put into a social institution, namely the Orphanage. Orphanages help improve children's welfare by fostering, educating, guiding, directing, providing affection and skills provided by parents in the family environment. Children in orphanages also have similarities

and differences (Kartono, 1992:110-111). The similarities between the children in the orphanage include: they come from various families that have a certain purpose and they become residents of the orphanage for a certain distance of time. In addition, the differences that exist in children in orphanages include: the social background of children's lives that are not the same, mental life and personality, and outlook on life. With the demimikin of the Orphanage as a place for the growth and development of children, it requires a caregiver who has a high social spirit and understands how coaching should be applied to their foster children.

According to Hartini (1992:284) "Social behavior is an individual action that is a response to the social environment". Furthermore (1992:65) Zamroni that "The paradigm of social behavior focuses its attention on the relationship between individuals and their environment" and Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono (1991:166) that "Social behavior grows out of people who in their childhood get enough satisfaction with their inclusion needs.

The Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Orphanage in Padang City was established as a form to help improve the social welfare of orphans, orphans, orphans and abandoned children for the community. The children accommodated in the Orphanage are children between the ages of (9 to 23) years, those who have no father (orphan), no mother (orphan), no father and mother (orphan) and children from economically disadvantaged families in the sense that they are economically unable to provide a decent livelihood for the child. This orphanage serves as a social institution where in everyday life children are cared for, educated, guided, directed, given affection, fulfilled daily needs and given skills. In order not to lose like a family, the Orphanage tries to provide the best service to them and replace the role of the family for the child.

The orphanage aims to provide welfare services to orphans and abandoned children by meeting the needs of both physical, mental and social so that they will become members of society who are able to live decently and provide moral and material assistance to children so that they can live independently in the midst of society. The service and fulfillment of the needs of children in orphanages is actually intended so that children can learn and strive to be independent and not only depend on others after leaving the orphanage, increase faith and piety, provide educational opportunities and services for orphanage children, create creativity to work in realizing emandirian, prepare Aisyiyah cadres who are able to become future leaders.

The reality observed at the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Orphanage in Padang City is that there are still poor children's social behavior, such as quarrels, lack of openness, there are still children who are not skilled enough to create creativity that can make them independent, there are still those who violate the rules in the orphanage (calling late at night) and so on. So that creates its own problems for caregivers in dealing with the behavior of the foster child. (Results of observations and interviews on February 12, 2014). If such a situation does not receive special attention and receives immediate treatment from a caregiver or mentor, it will hinder their development, and it is feared that it will interfere with their social behavior in interacting with others. In this regard, the researcher wanted to examine the "Relationship between the Guidance Provided by Caregivers and the Social Behavior of Children in the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Orphanage, Padang City".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Coaching

Coaching is an effort of actions and activities that are carried out effectively in order to succeed in order to obtain better results. Coaching is all efforts, endeavors and activities related to design and organization (Foster, 2015). Coaching is a human activity that consciously guides and directs the personality and abilities of children (Samahati, 2020). Coaching is an effort in maintaining, training and improving for the better (Ansen, 2013). Coaching indicators include: 1) Attendance rates; 2) Ability; and 3) Encouragement (Rais, Dien, & Dien, 2018).

Children's Social Behavior

Children's social behavior is an attitude in fostering at the beginning of childhood will greatly determine their personality, both based on pleasant and unpleasant experiences, which are in the form of relationships between family members or with people outside the family (Madonna, Reza, Sovianti, & Widayarsi, 2022) . Social behavior is a series of physical and psychic activities of a child to others and vice versa in order to fulfill himself or others in accordance with social demands (Zis, Effendi, & Roem, 2021). Indicators of a child's social behavior include: 1) Empathy; 2) Be generous; 3) Mutual respect; 4) Love each other; and 5) Can be invited to work together (Martha & Febriantoro, 2019).

Table 1. Previous Research

No	Author (Year)	Results of Previous Research	Similarities with this study	Differences with the study
1	(Foster, 2015)	Coaching affects improving employee performance	Coaching affects social behavior	Coaching affects employee performance
2	(Febriyanti & Montessori, 2020)	Coaching affects Children's Social Behavior in Surau Student Dormitory, Yayasan Amal Saleh	Coaching affects Children's Social Behavior	There is a locus in the Surau Student Dormitory of Yayasan Amal Saleh
3	(Makagingge, Karmila, & Chandra, 2019)	Parenting and Coaching affect Children's Social Behavior	Coaching affects Children's Social Behavior	Parenting affects Children's Social Behavior
4	(Holy, 2016)	Government Guidance affects Business Growth Mediated Attitudes on Business Growth, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavior Control	Coaching affects Children's Social Behavior	Coaching affects Business Growth
5	(Ahmad & Arsyad, 2017)	Orphanage Development is influential in improving Children's Social Behavior	Coaching affects Children's Social Behavior	There is a locus of research, namely at the Marhamah Orphanage in Gorontalo City

RESEARCH

This research is correlational quantitative, because a quantitative approach is used, namely a research approach with data processing using statistical analysis. A. Muri (2005:84) said correlational research is a type of research that looks at the relationship between one or several changes and one or several other changes. By using correlational research, it is hoped that it will be able to see the relationship between the coaching provided and the social behavior of orphanage children (Ali, H., & Limakrisna, 2013).

According to Sugiyono (2012: 80) population is a generalized area consisting of objects /subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to study and draw conclusions. The population in this study was children of the Aisyiyah Orphanage in Padang City. The total population is 46 children, a census sampling technique that means the entire population is sampled with 5 5 people. The data collection technique used is a questionnaire. All the necessary data related to the pattern of coaching and social behavior of children in the Aisyiyah Orphanage in Padang City, the data collection tool in this study is a questionnaire using a likert scale of Always (SL), Often (SR), Sometimes (KK), Seldom (JR), Never (TP).

The data analysis technique used is with a percentage formula. Quantitative descriptive used to reveal or analyze data on the description of personality coaching patterns given at the Aisyiyah Orphanage in Padang City uses percentage calculations with the following formula:

$$P = x \ 100\% \frac{f}{n}$$

Information:

P = Presentase results obtained

f = Frequency of answers to each question

n = Number of samples

Meanwhile, the data analysis used to examine the problem of the relationship between personality development patterns (X) and children's social behavior (Y) uses the following formula for *product moment* relationships:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum xy - [\sum x][\sum y]}{\sqrt{\{N \sum x^2 - [\sum x]^2\} \{N \sum y^2 - [\sum y]^2\}}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} = correlation coefficient between variable X and variable Y.

x = personality coaching pattern.

y = social behavior of the child.

$\sum xy$ = number of multiplications between x and y.

$\sum x^2$ = sum x squared.

$\sum y^2$ = sum of y squared.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Coaching Overview

a. Overview of Guidance Provided by Caregivers

The results of the study described coaching with sub-variables of guidance followed by children at the Aisyiyah Koto Tangah Padang Orphanage that most of the 3.6% of students answered on alternatives Always/SL. As for those who answered on the Sering/SR alternative as much as 23.4%. Only 16.7% answered on the Sometimes/KK alternative, and those who answered Infrequently/JR as much as 18.3%, while those who answered Never/TP were 37.9%.

Thus, it can be concluded that according to researchers, the description of the data on the guidance provided by caregivers to students at the Aisyiyah Koto Tangah Padang Orphanage looks Less Good (Nofrialdi, Saputra, & Saputra, 2023).

b. Overview of Caregiver Oversight

The results of the study illustrate the supervision given to children at the Aisyiyah Koto Tangah Padang Orphanage that most of the 7.3% answered on the alternative Always/SL. Those who answered on the Frequent / SR alternative were 32.3%. Only 17.3% answered on the Sometimes/KK alternative, and those who answered Infrequently/JR were 12.7%, while those who answered Never/TP were 30.1%.

Thus, it can be concluded that according to researchers, the description of data on the supervision provided by caregivers to students at the Aisyiyah Koto Tangah Padang Orphanage looks Less Good (Nofrialdi, 2011).

2. Overview of Social Behavior

a. An Overview of Appreciating Prices on Children's Social Behavior

The results of the study illustrated the price of respecting children in the Aisyiyah Koto Tangah Padang Orphanage that most of the 2.9% answered on the alternative Always/SL. Those who answered on the Frequent / SR alternative were 11.1%. Only 9.9% answered on the Sometimes/KK alternative, and those who answered Infrequently/JR were 24.4%, while those who answered Never/TP were 51.5%.

Thus, it can be concluded that according to researchers, the description of data on the price of respecting children in the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang Orphanage looks Less Good (E. B. Saputra, Saputra, & Satriawan, 2019).

b. Helping and Helping Overview of Children's Social Behavior

Table 6 illustrates about helping and helping children in the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang Orphanage that most of the 4.9% answered on the Always/SL alternative. Those who answered on the Sering/SR alternative were 12.4%. Only 7.3% answered on the Sometimes/KK alternative, and those who answered Infrequently/JR were 23.1%, while those who answered Never/TP were 52.2%.

Thus, it can be concluded that according to researchers, the description of data about helping and helping children in the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang Orphanage looks Less Good (Ridwan, Mulyani, & Ali, 2020a).

Discussion

In accordance with the results of the research in the previous section "There is a significant relationship between coaching and children's social behavior at the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang Orphanage". To be more convincing about the findings of this study, there are several things that need to be discussed further, namely:

1. Coaching

The findings of the study show that the picture of coaching provided by caregivers to children shows that the lack of guidance provided by caregivers to children is characterized by the large number of respondents answering rarely and never. This shows that there is still a lack of guidance provided by caregivers at the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Orphanage in Padang City (Ashshidiqy & Ali, 2019).

Naturally, parents have a dominant role in the development of their children which is a mandate from Allah SWT and must be accounted for before Allah later. Coaching can be interpreted as an effort to maintain the circumstances that should have happened or keep things as they should be. In out-of-school education management, coaching is carried out with the intention that the activities or programs that are being implemented are always in accordance with the plan or do not deviate from those planned (Sudjana, 2000: 223).

According to Wahjosumidjo (2010: 203) coaching is a learning process by letting go of things that already have, with the aim of helping people who live it, to correct and develop existing knowledge and skills and gain new knowledge and skills to achieve life and work goals, which are being lived, more effectively (Riyanto, Adila, & Ali, 2017). Coaching means striving so that the management, assessment, guidance, supervision, and development of education can be implemented better. Guidance provided by caregivers to orphanage children which includes:

a. Guidance

Namely the assistance provided by the guidance teachers in order to find a person, get to know the environment and plan for the future (Wahjosumidjo, 2010: 205). Almost the same as Gouzlali (1993:90) said, guidance is a process of providing assistance to an individual that is carried out continuously so that the individual can understand himself, so that he is able to direct himself and can act reasonably, in accordance with the demands and conditions of the school environment, family and community (Sulistiorini & Ali, 2017).

b. Supervision

Terry quoted by Sujamto (1983:15) explains supervision to determine what has been achieved, conduct evaluations and take corrective actions when necessary to ensure that the results are in accordance with the plan (Agussalim, Limakrisna, & Ali, 2017).

Supervision is the supervision given by the caregiver of the orphanage to the child in the Aisyiyah orphanage in carrying out an activity carried out as planned in this case with the supervision will be able to know the success or failure of the activities carried out and then make improvements to achieve the goals to be achieved. The supervision in this study is the direction given by the caregiver, namely 1) behavioral supervision, 2) disciplinary supervision (Prayetno & Ali, 2020).

2. Perilaku Social

The findings of the study showed that the picture of children's social behavior in the Aisyiyah Orphanage showed that there was still a lack of children's social behavior which was characterized by the large number of respondents answering rarely and never. This shows that there is still a lack of social behavior of the children of the Koto Tengah Orphanage in Padang City. Based on the findings of the study and the results of data processing on the picture of children's social behavior in relation to respect and helpful support, it can be seen that most of the samples stated rarely and never with poor results (Ali, Zainal, & Ilhamalimy, 2022).

Social behavior is this behavior growing out of people who existed in their childhood getting enough satisfaction with their inclusion needs. He has no problems in their interpersonal relationships with others in their situation and condition (Ridwan, Mulyani, & Ali, 2020b). He can be very participating, but he can also not jump on the bandwagon, he can involve himself in others, he can also not, unconsciously feel that he is valuable and that others understand it without him highlighting himself. Naturally others will involve him in their activities (Sari & Ali, 2019).

According to Hartini (1992:284) "Social behavior is an individual action that is a response to the social environment". Furthermore (1992:65) Zamroni that "The paradigm of social behavior focuses its attention on the relationship between individuals and their environment" and Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono (1991:166) that "Social behavior grows out of people who in their childhood get enough satisfaction with their inclusion needs. Yulia and Singgih (2000:4) show that in interaction with children, parents inadvertently, unwittingly take a certain attitude. Children see and accept the attitude of their parents and show a reaction in their habituated behavior, so that it eventually becomes a pattern of personality n (Shobirin & Ali, 2019).

So what is meant by social behavior in this study is a form of attitude that comes out of the individual towards other individuals in interacting which includes (1) the price of respect, (3) help help and help: at the Aisyiyah Orphanage in Padang City (Agussalim, Ndraha, & Ali, 2020).

3. The Relationship of Coaching with Social Behavior

These results show that there is a relationship between coaching and children's social behavior because $r_{count} > r_{table}$. Data analysis shows that coaching factors contribute to children's social behavior. In line with the opinion of Mangunhardjana (1996: 12) coaching is a program where participants gather to give, receive, process information, knowledge and skills (Somad, Rosadi, & Ali, 2021).

The family is the first and foremost environment for the child. In the family, children for the first time begin to recognize the rules, norms, values that regulate the relationship or interaction between family members with one another, especially the relationship between parents and children (Silitonga, Widodo, & Ali, 2017). Yulia and Singgih (2000:4) show that in interaction with children, parents inadvertently, unwittingly take a certain attitude. Children see and accept the attitude of their parents and show a reaction in their habituated behavior, so that it eventually becomes a personality pattern. The behavior or treatment of children is a factor that greatly influences the development of children. How parents treat children, how to

apply rules, apply discipline, reward achievements that are achieved gives children their own understanding. The child sees and accepts the attitude of his parents and shows a reaction in his behavior. Parents are the first and foremost model for children (whether positive or negative). The way of thinking and doing children is formed by the way their parents think and do (F. Saputra & Ali, 2021).

Yusuf (2001:51) suggests that positive treatment from parents to children will have a good impact on children (Bratha, 2022). Coaching in orphanages helps children to recognize obstacles, both outside and in their life and work situations, see the positive and negative aspects and find solutions to their solutions (Mirza & Ali, 2020). Coaching can generate and increase people's motivation, encourage them to take and implement one of the best ways, in order to achieve their goals and objectives in social behavior in society (Suharyono & Ali, 2015).

This illustrates that coaching in learning contributes to children's social behavior (Firmansyah & Ali, 2019). Therefore, the better the guidance provided by the caregiver, it is hoped that the better the child's social behavior will be. On the other hand, the lower the guidance given to children, it is suspected that the lower the child's social behavior will be (Christina Sirait & Ali, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were obtained 1) the picture of coaching provided by the caregiver is still not good, namely it can be seen that there is still a lack of moral guidance in getting along and does not provide direction in carrying out activities, hal this is in the seldom percentage / JR and never / TP points to the highest number, 2) the picture of children's social behavior is still not good, it can be seen that there are still children who do not obey the rules in orphanages, lack of respect for the work of others and the absence of cooperation given by fellow children, hal this is in lihat in rare percentages / JR and never / TP points to the highest number, 3) There is a significant relationship between coaching with children's social behavior at the Aisyiyah Koto Tengah Padang Orphanage.

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