CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background**

Children are a vital part in the course of human life, because of the children who will continue the generations in the family. Starting from a small child and taught religious sciences, good attitude, civilized manners, norms and cultural values passed upbringing taught by parents through everyday activities in the family. First child interactions occur within families through parenting given by her parents. Parenting is main part of a process of interaction because of to prepare sense of children to concern and become a man of faith and devoted, understanding the religious values and useful to others.

Parenting is not only to caring for or supervise children alone, but more than that, and includes: education, manners, form and train the nature of responsibility, knowledge of the association, which is based on knowledge of culture that belongs to his father. Many children in the process of its formation is not only taken care by the parents (father and mother), which is the base in the parenting process, but also by other individuals or agencies both formal and informal education that is around.[3]

there are three types of parenting namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, democratic parenting. The advantages of democratic

---

[3]Supanto, et al, Parenting Children Traditionally Special Region, (Yogyakarta: The Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta, 1990), p. 1-2.

parenting as follows, Gunarsa (2000) suggests that in instilling discipline in children, parents who adopt democratic parenting show and appreciate freedom that is not absolute, with understanding guidance between children and parents, giving rational explanations and objective if the wishes and opinions of children are not appropriate. In this upbringing, children grow a sense of responsibility, able to act in accordance with existing norms.[4]

Democratic parentingis parenting that prioritize the interests of the child, but do not hesitate in controlling them. Parents with this behavior to be rational, always takes action on the ratio or thoughts. Parents of this type are also realistic about the ability of children, do not expect excessive beyond the capabilities of the child. Parents of this type also give freedom to the child to choose, to act and to approach to the child is warm.[5]

Completeness of the family is the principal required in times of growth and maturation of children. Parents are the main role model figure and educator in the family. Parents' education pattern is the most concise, simple, and effective. Because a child that led to the maturation period requires nurturing, Caregivers, target, direction and the example of adults. The importance of planting the values of Islamic education to children, so that in the future children can face life's problems based on religion, the Qur'an and hadith.

---

[4] Journal of Citizenship Education: Volume 7, Number 1, May 2017
[5] http://www.sarjanaku.com/2012/12/pengertian-pola-asuh-menurut-para-ahli.html quoted on Thursday 8 May 2019

Orphans, abandoned children, from poor families in financial, broken home, children who have experienced violence within the family so could not taste the role of fathers and mothers and underprivileged financing issues for school. The child requires another figure that can replace the role of a father and mother to keep an eye on during development, maturation and fulfillment of educational costs. One way to relieve and care for an orphan is to forge it in a place where his son will be under the supervision of a foster parent as if it were a child in a family environment, which is an orphanage. To replace the role of parents in the care and help meet the welfare of children by providing education, care, caregivers.

The Prophet said:

<div dir="rtl">

خير بيت فى المسلمين بيت فيه يتيم يحسن اليه وشر بيت فى المسلمين بيت فيه يتيم

يساء اليه. رواه ابن ماجه عن ابى هريرة

</div>

The best of the Muslim home is a house in which there is an orphan and raised. The worst of the Islamic house is a house in which there were orphans who were treated with evil. "(HR. Ibn Majah from Abu Hurairah).[6]

Children have a right to obtain welfare, treatment, care, Caregivers and get outpouring of affection, either within the family or through special care, for the growth and progress towards maturing nicely.[7]In the bill at number 20 in 2003 has been written about the national education system Chapter IV, Article 5,

---

[6] https://rumus.web.id/hadits-tentang-anak-yatim/ taken at Friday 3 may 2019
[7] Law No. 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare Article 2 (1)

paragraph 1 states that every citizen has the same right to get a quality education.[8]

Nur Hidayah Foundation orphanage Surakarta is one institution social institution established in 1992 that seeks to help improve social welfare, provide formal and non-formal education, adequate food and clothing board needs children, mentally and socially. Children living in foster homes Foundation orphanage children are orphans, abandoned children who have experienced violence, broken home and the family cannot afford. For children who do not have parents both father and mother, and neglected children from poor families so that their parents cannot provide a solution to the problems of the economy to meet the needs of life that makes children feel they have no clear future.

Parenting is a behavior pattern that is applied to the parents of children, are consistent over time, the way parents educate and shape the character of the child, act as an activity to involve a lot of the behavior of individuals or together, a series of active efforts of parents to guide his son, in educating children in a family environment that is committed intentionally in the form of an order, prohibition, punishment or reward as well as the creation of a situation of habituation.

This Orphanage foundation provides care and Caregivers in educate foster children with a range of knowledge, instilling the values of Islamic education, creativity and variety of activities to fill the empty time children with

---

[8]Law Decree No. 20 of 2003, On the National Education System, (Jakarta, Sinar graph), 2006, p. 8

positive activities and beneficial to form character and autonomy of the child in order to get a decent life so that children feel they have a future. This Foundation Orphanage instills the values of Islam through parenting education. So, parenting is a pattern of behavior that applied to caregiver in children, how to treat, give love, educate, their Caregivers, direction and supervision of the activities of the child with appropriate reference to the Qur'an and the Hadith

Parenting in the this foundation, which foster children residing in the home foster families, which each house there are parents nurturing who will give love like parents who care for their children at home , earnestly tries to replace the role of a father and mother for foster children. So that children do not lose the atmosphere like in a family. Foster parents in the dorms foster homes are the couples who lived at home, together with their children. total of foster children in this orphanage foundation is 74 children, the total of foster homes is 5 houses, 3 to female and 3 male, scattered locations in Solo and Boyolali.

Instilling the values of Islamic education through children's upbringing in the foster home is done by holding such activities and coaching to teach religious knowledge like, memorize, study guided by caregivers and cleric / cleric from inside and outside the foundation, Da'wah seven minutes, daily picket; washing clothes, ironing, cooking, personal hygiene and the environment, taking care of themselves independently. Foster children are given skills training through the UEP (Independent Economic Unit). Activities are held every weekend like cooking course, training makes conduction and various other skills activities for

the provision seek their own life after a fairly mature and able to live independently.[9]

In this year this orphanage foundationreach 1st place in the race program foster family homes in Central Java and obtain level to level 4 in national. Foster children at foster homes orphanage foundation have different background of ages ranging from the level of primary, secondary and upper secondary. In one house there are 6-12 children of different ages.[10]

Because the background of the above problems, the researcher is interested in conducting this research. The reason of researcher choose this title of this study was to determine how instilling values of Islamic education through children's upbringing in a foster home this orphanage foundation.

B. **Formulation of the problem**

Based on the background described above, can be formulated some problems as follows:

1. How to instill the values of Islamic education through democratic parenting style that is applied in an orphanage foundation NurHidayah Surakarta?

2. How are the ways of caregivers to instill the values of Islamic education in the orphanage foundation NurHidayah Surakarta?

C. **Research purposes**

---

[9]Results of an interview with Mr. Abdul Wahid Nur, as part of the administrative coordinator and household section Wednesday December 5, 2018

[10]Results of an interview with Mr. Abdul Wahid Nur care as part of Monday December 17, 2018

The purposes of research in this research are:

1. Describe the values instilling of Islamic education through democratic parenting style that is applied in an orphanage foundation .

2. Describe the ways of fcaregivers in instilling the values of Islamic education in the orphanage foundation.

D. Benefits of research

This studyis expected to give benefits for all parties, both theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretical benefits

This research can add to the wealth of knowledge in education, especially with regardthe instilling of Islamic educational values through democratic parenting.

2. Practical benefits

This research can be used as an additional reference and reference library on the library of the University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta, and is expected to encourage researcher and other authors to examine more deeply the same thing.

E. Research methods

At each study is always faced with some problems to be solved. In the research methods are briefly discussed regarding the type of research, the research approach, data sources, data source, the method of deciding the subject, methods of data collection and data analysis methods:

1. Types of research

   In this paper, the researcher use this type of research is based on research that places the implementation of field research (field research). Examining the field research where is the researcher must take therelevance consideration and linkages between the nature of the data, data sources, techniques of data collection and information from the field. In the field research (field research) should be determined from the subject and the object of this research, which plays a role in the research is the Orphanage Foundation and which acts as a research object were foster parents, foster children.

2. The research approach

   In this paper the authors used a qualitative approach, ie one that is descriptive research method by finding the meaning of the data obtained in a study conducted in natural conditions (natural setting).[11] This study also used a phenomenological approach, where researcher collecting data with participant observation to determine the essential phenomena of participants in the experience of his life.[12]

3. Data source

---

[11]Sugiyono, Methods Research And Development Research And Development, Alfabeta, Bandung, 2015, p. 15
[12]Ibid, p. 16

Sources of data obtained from the object in foundation orphanage. Primary data obtained from the orphanages' caregivers, foster children, the orphanage caretaker subjected to obtain supporting data.

4. Determining subject

In this research, there are some subjects that the leadership of Nur Hidayah Foundation orphanage, foster parents, trustees and foster children living in the orphanage dormitory.

5. Data collection technique

The collection of data is the first step to doing research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. Do not know the techniques of data collections, the researcher will not get the data that meets the standards of data that have been defined. Some of the methods used to obtain the data in the writing of the study researcher used the method of observation, interviews, and documentation.

a. Interview

Interviewing is a process to find the information or data by way of question and answer with the informant or the person being interviewed according to a place that will be examined, with or without using interview guide.[13] This interview was conducted by the author with caregivers , as well as foster children orphanages Foundation on how the

---

[13] Sutopo, Qualitative Research Methods (Surakarta: UNS Press, 2006), 72.

application of parenting in instilling the values of Islamic education and the obstacles faced, and how a solution to deal with it.

b. Observation

Observation is a process of seeing and observing situation that takes place being studied to get the information needed in research. This observation can be done independently or structured, using a tool such observations observation sheets, check, record of events, and others. Observations in this study conducted in the foundation by observing some of the activities of foster children in the orphanagefoundation who can give information as well as proving the previous interviews about the application of parenting in instilling the values of Islamic education such as observation when activity everyday orphanage, timely prayer and the congregation, mentoring, habituation enjoyed reading the Quran,

c. Documentation

Documentation is one of the tools or methods of qualitative data collection by viewing and analyzing through the documents either in the form of data, images, or other, so getting an overview from the perspective of the subject concerned.[14]

The documentation in this research is done by searching the data relating to the application of parenting in instilling the values of Islamic education, such as documentation guidebooks schools contains: a brief

---

[14]HarisHerdiyansyah, Qualitative Research Methodology (Jakarta: SalembaHumanika, 2012), 143.

history of the orphanage foundation, vision and mission, organizational structure, personnel administrators foundations and education, extracurricular activities, and through image documentation of learner activities related to the implementation of parenting in instilling the values of Islamic education.

6. Data analysis method

Analysis of the data in this study using the Interactive models, according to Miles and Huberman consists of four stages:

a. Data collection

Data collection was conducted from an early start before the study, at the time of the study, until the end of the study. By performing the study preliminary that serves to verify and initial evidence that the phenomenon to be studied is right there. The process of data collection is done here are: interviews, observation, documentation, and the resulting data.

b. Merging data

Next is the process of merging or unification of all forms of data have been obtained, which are then arranged into a single entity in writing or narrative format to be analyzed.

c. Data processing

Once all the data have been combined, the next step is to present the data in the form narrative text, the next step is data processing semi-

finished already put together in writing and then made the flow of clear themes and grouped according to the content and theme, then break down into simpler into sub theme and ends with giving the code of the sub-themes that correspond to other observations or interviews conducted.

d. Withdrawal Conclusion

Conclusion is the final step in a series of qualitative data analysis according to this interactive model, which contains a description or the core of the whole subcategory themes that have been mentioned and coding that has been realized.[15]

In drawing conclusions, the researcher uses inductive method that is drawing conclusions from observations of things that are particular into symptoms that are general or universal.[16]

---

[15]Ibid. 145
[16]January HendrikRapar, "an introduction to the principles of the logic of systematic reasoning" (Yogyakarta), Doubleday, t.th), 86.