

Kidspreneur Initiation to Grow Children's Independence

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Abstract. Orphans living in orphanages are vulnerable to low self-confidence because they grow up in incomplete family conditions. Concerns about financial and non-financial independence in the future after they leave the orphanage need to be a concern. The government pays attention to orphans through the Indonesia Smart Card Program (KIP), while the community has a social responsibility to provide independence for these orphans. One of the provisions for life skills is the initiation of *kidspreneur* as early as possible. The level of progress of a country can be measured by the large number of entrepreneurs. However, these entrepreneurs cannot be produced instantly and quickly because they require a long-term process that starts from early age. Orphans at the orphanage are entitled to receive assistance in life skills from an entrepreneurial program to create independence and increase creativity and confidence. One program that can be done is training in the cultivation of organic plants through horticultural techniques. The program is suitable for application to orphanages because it does not require large tracts of land. This training can also train the sense of responsibility of the orphanage children during the cultivation process, starting from the nursery, planting, care, harvesting to marketing processes. If children already have such abilities, it is hoped that their confidence and creativity will grow to be involved or participate in other programs that are useful to increase life skills when they leave the orphanage.

Keywords: Hydroponics · Entrepreneurship · Kidspreneur · Orphanage · Orphans

1 Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the state is responsible for protecting all its people and advancing public welfare in order to realize social justice for all Indonesian people. Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare states that in order to create a decent and dignified life, and to fulfill the rights to the basic needs of citizens for the achievement of social welfare, the state organizes social welfare services in a planned, directed and sustainable manner. Article 4 states that the state is responsible for administering social welfare. Article 5 paragraph 2 states that the implementation of social welfare is prioritized for those who have a life that is not humanly decent and has the criteria of social problems: a. poverty; b. abandonment; c. disability; d. remoteness; e. social disability and deviant behavior; f. disaster victims; and / or g. victims of violence, exploitation and discrimination (Republik Indonesia, 2009).

Implementation of welfare by the government can be divided into social assistance and social protection. Social assistance is an effort made to help vulnerable communities improve their economic capacity through community empowerment model. Social protection is an unconditional assistance effort made by the government for vulnerable people. Some community groups that need social protection include poor and neglected elderly people, disabled persons with multiple disabilities, and poor and abandoned orphans.

The management and care of orphans and underprivileged children are divided into 2: those who live with families and those who live in orphanages. Orphans need skills to increase their independence. Government and social institutions are needed to foster the character and independence of these children from childhood. This can be seen from the number of orphanages managed by the government and private institutions. The number of orphanages managed by the government in Central Java Province in 2015 was 51 orphanages, while those managed by the private sector reached 715 with 51,861 foster children. In 2016, the number of orphans in Indonesia was recorded at 896,781. The government implemented several programs for orphans including the Indonesia Smart Card (KIP), which has been distributed to 158,933 orphans.

The problems generally faced by both managers and foster children living in orphanages must be minimized. These problems usually include funding, which still depends on the donor. The social function of the orphanage is to provide protection for children who do not have parents, children who live on the streets, or children who are underprivileged. To overcome this, the independence of the orphanage economically, which can be done with creative fundraising, and the character building of children who live in orphanages to become creative, resilient, and not easily discouraged is important to do through the development of kidspreneur.

This applicative study (research directly applied in community service) aims to 1) formulate a model of assistance for orphans living inside and outside orphanages; 2) applying the independence model in the form of kidspreneurship; 3) develop targeted kidpreneurship training at orphanages.

2 Literature Review

Children who live in orphanages are a combination of children without parents and the poor. Social responsibility for orphans is not only the duty of the government, but the community as a member of the social environment also takes responsibility and cares for the orphans around them. The orphanage is not only a social institution that provides food, drink and school funding, but also replaces the role of the family to educate, nurture and increase the independence of children. Some programs to improve the independence of orphans are needed because of the limited support of resources for them, so an increase in the ability of some skills is needed. The entrepreneurship program is one of the solutions for increasing the independence, creativity and responsibility of the orphans.

Kidspreneur is one of the education concepts based on entrepreneurship with the target of children, because the provision of entrepreneurship is needed since childhood. Kidspreneur is not only done in formal schools, but children who live in orphanages also need these skills. This program needs to be supported by the management of the

orphanage, so that children are accustomed to doing creative activities in order to provide revenue generation for themselves in particular and orphanages in general.

Sopiah et al (2014) state that there are four approaches in empowering orphanages and children living in them, namely (1) social service approach based on communities built in orphanages that are helpless, suffering, and poor who are unable to solve their own problems, so that orphanages are a form of social protection based on humanitarian and religious values. (2) economic approach, which is a form of service approach based on the understanding that the improvement of the welfare of children in an orphanage will increase if given access to (economic) material such as capital adequacy, provision of education costs, and health costs. This means that the form of economic activity from the service approach is generally carried out in the form of developing economically productive businesses so that in the future as adults the orphans will be able to live independently. (3) transformative approach is a form of service by providing motivation and changing the mind set of orphanage children who were originally abandoned and helpless to become independent and empowered. The value developed in this approach is that humans basically have the freedom to choose and determine their future lives. In addition, humans have dignity and potential that can be developed, so that it can be a fundamental factor to change their destiny. (4) holistic approach means that all efforts made to the children of the orphanage are not just physical aspects, but also immaterial aspects that are carried out cooperatively (Sopiah, Kusdiyanti, & Rosmawati, 2014).

The role of stakeholders is very important in the development of vulnerable communities. Stakeholders involved in implementing empowerment of vulnerable people are the government at both the national and local levels, academics, entrepreneurs and community leaders. The central government acts as the regulator, the local government acts as the executor while the entrepreneurs, academics and community leaders act as a support system (Mafruhah, Waridin, Iskandar, & Thohir, 2019).

Research by Esmi et al (2019) focusing on education conducted by the Prima Unggul Foundation (YPU) states that education provided to children in the orphanage must implement a different system, among others, with a homeschooling approach. The results showed that the educational process held at the Prima Unggul Foundation's Entrepreneurship and Orphanage School was classified as an educational innovation with the name Home Schooling Plus which applied the model to the classical approach. The curriculum is structured based on child development which is done classically as happened in formal schools but modified to emphasize practice rather than theory. Practices are carried out in existing business units namely Organic Agriculture and Hydroponics, Motorcycle Laundry, Go Green (professional scavengers), Selera (catering service), Nusantara Choir, AC Merdeka Service, and Weta Nara Salon. Students are professionally guided by teachers with graduation standards not only to have competence in knowledge, attitudes, and skills according to their level; but to be an entrepreneur (Sofiawati, Sawan, Thoif, Fuad, & Suryadi, 2019).

The innovations made at YPU deserve to be called innovations because they have a competitive advantage. Innovation can be adopted so far because it has relatively good advantages in terms of economy, social prestige, comfort, and satisfaction. Innovations made at this institution have economic benefits because all business units in which they conduct entrepreneurial practices bring economic benefits. This fact evokes confidence to break the chains of poverty that are wrapped around their lives and become independent individuals. More than that, they are also motivated to become people

useful for others through the education process starting from the fields of religion, business management and education management, as well as experience in guiding business unit workers (Sofiawati et al., 2019). (Esmi, 2019)

Innovation compatibility is high by following the general values and norms of existing social systems, experiences, and needs of potential adopters. The educational process held at this institution follows the needs of orphans to break away from dependence on the mercy of others and become independent. The education process is also in line with the hopes of the community and the government to break the poverty chain while opening access to good education for children from poor families; carry out education that not only provides job seekers but also job creators; and conduct education that emphasizes character education so that students not only have knowledge competencies but also attitude and skills competencies.

3 Methodology

The methodology used here was a combination of research with implementation in the form of community service so that the model that had been prepared could be implemented for subsequent replication. Community service was carried out at the Muhammadiyah Sukoharjo Orphanage. Kidspreneur initiation at the orphanage took the subject of activities involving orphanage children starting from the initial process up to marketing.

The analytical tool used to answer the first objective was observation and in-depth interviews with actors involved in the management of orphanages, namely the general public, managers, social services, education offices and academics. To answer the second objective, training was conducted for the management of the orphanage, teachers and orphans. The development of kidpreneurship training that is directly on target at the orphanage will be conducted in the second year after the model formulated and applied shows results.

4 Result and Discussion

Orphans and abandoned children are divided into two groups: those who live inside and outside the orphanage with their families or carers. To analyze and formulate a model, in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders were carried out and obtained the following results:

1. Orphans are divided into potential or non-potential orphans. Potential orphans are those who already have the ability to start independent learning with a minimum age of 12 years (6th grade elementary school) and will be given learning about kidspreneurship according to their interests, talents, and abilities.

Non-potential orphans are those who are under five and under 12 years old, so they are given more learning about basic education. This category also includes orphans with disabilities that require special treatment.

2. Orphans living inside and outside the orphanage

Orphans living inside orphanages are children who are actually cared for in the orphanage, so that all of their activities are carried out in the orphanage. In this condition, the independence training model can be carried out more intensely in addition to formal education.

Orphans living outside the orphanage are children who are still under the care of their families or guardians but they are poor. In this case, assistance and independence activities are carried out by involving families and communities and formal education is also provided through selected schools.
3. The parties involved in care will have different activities so that there is no overlap with the concept of who does what. This concept is in the form of the division of empowerment activities and increased independence in accordance with the main tasks and functions of each actor involved.

Implementation of care in orphans is shown in the following figure:

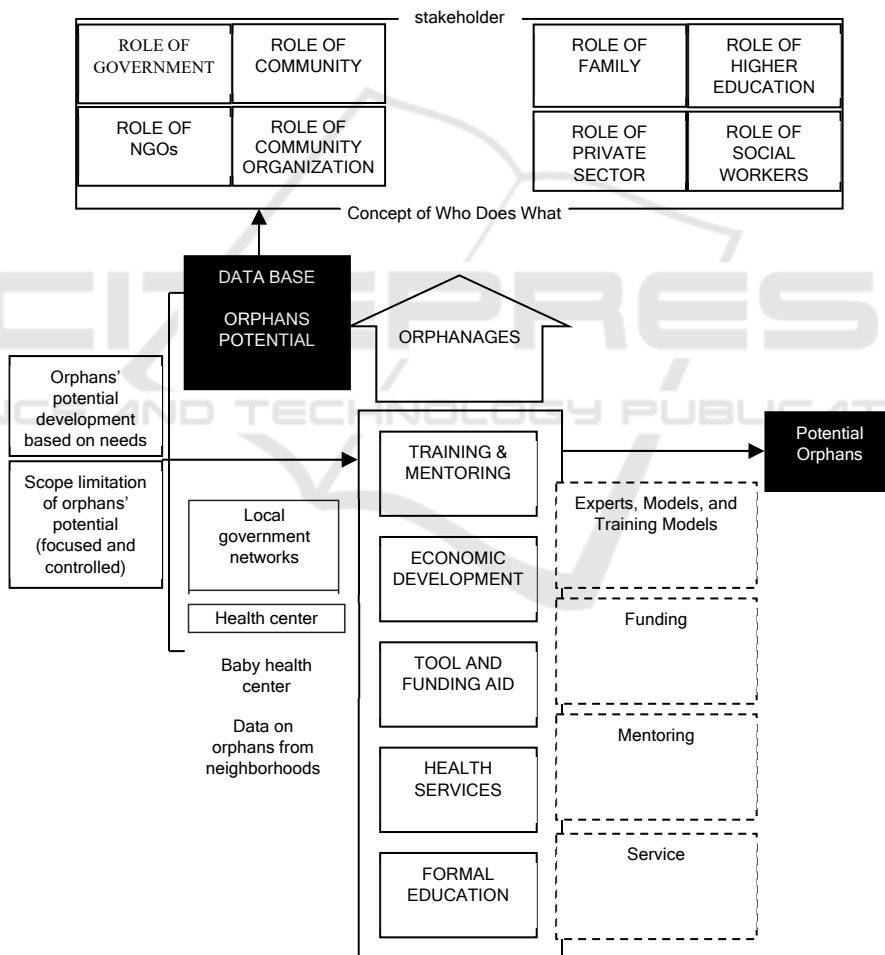


Fig. 1. Care models and Services for Potential Orphans and Underprivileged Children.

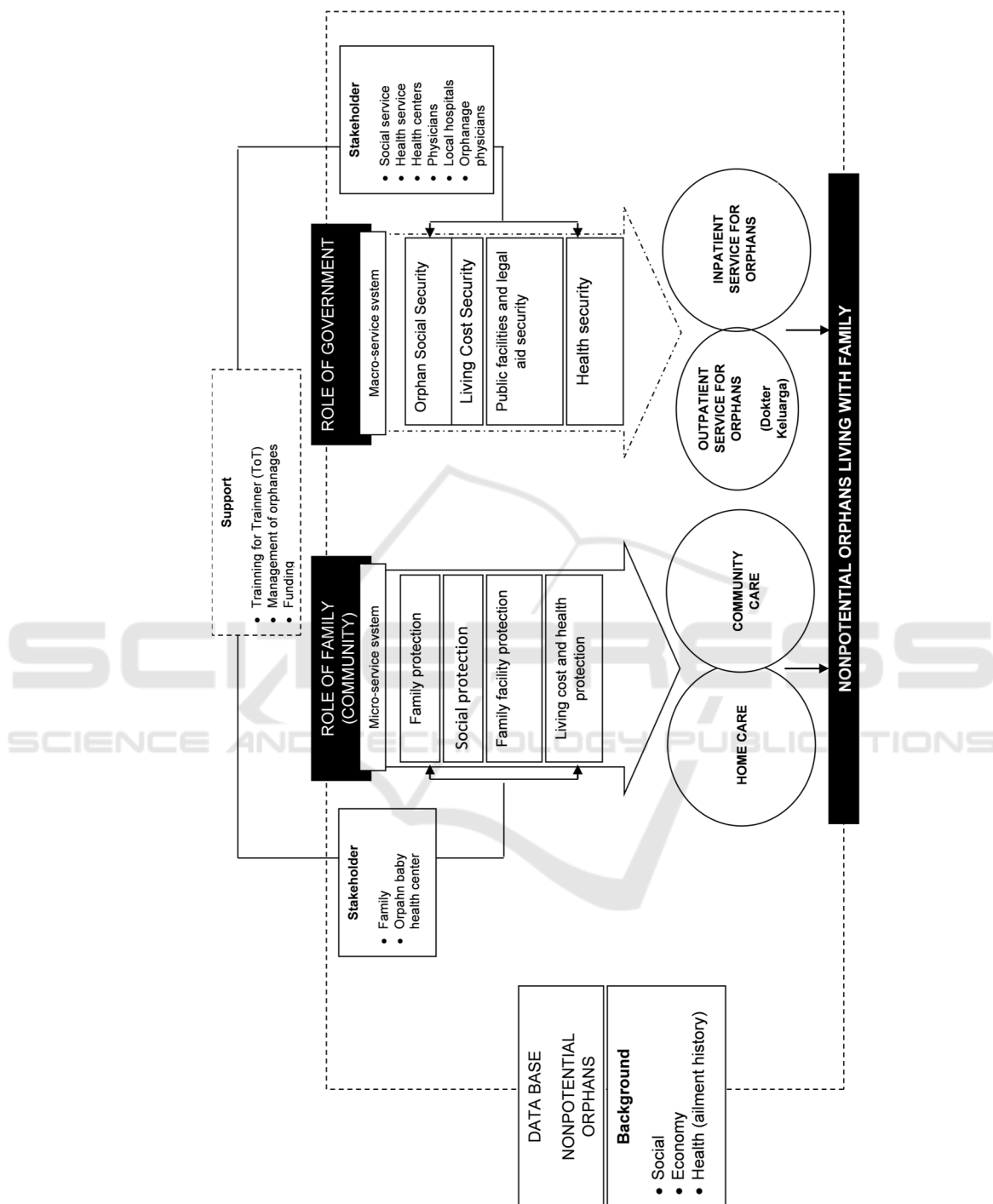


Fig. 2a. Service Model for Non Potential Orphans Living at Home (With Family).

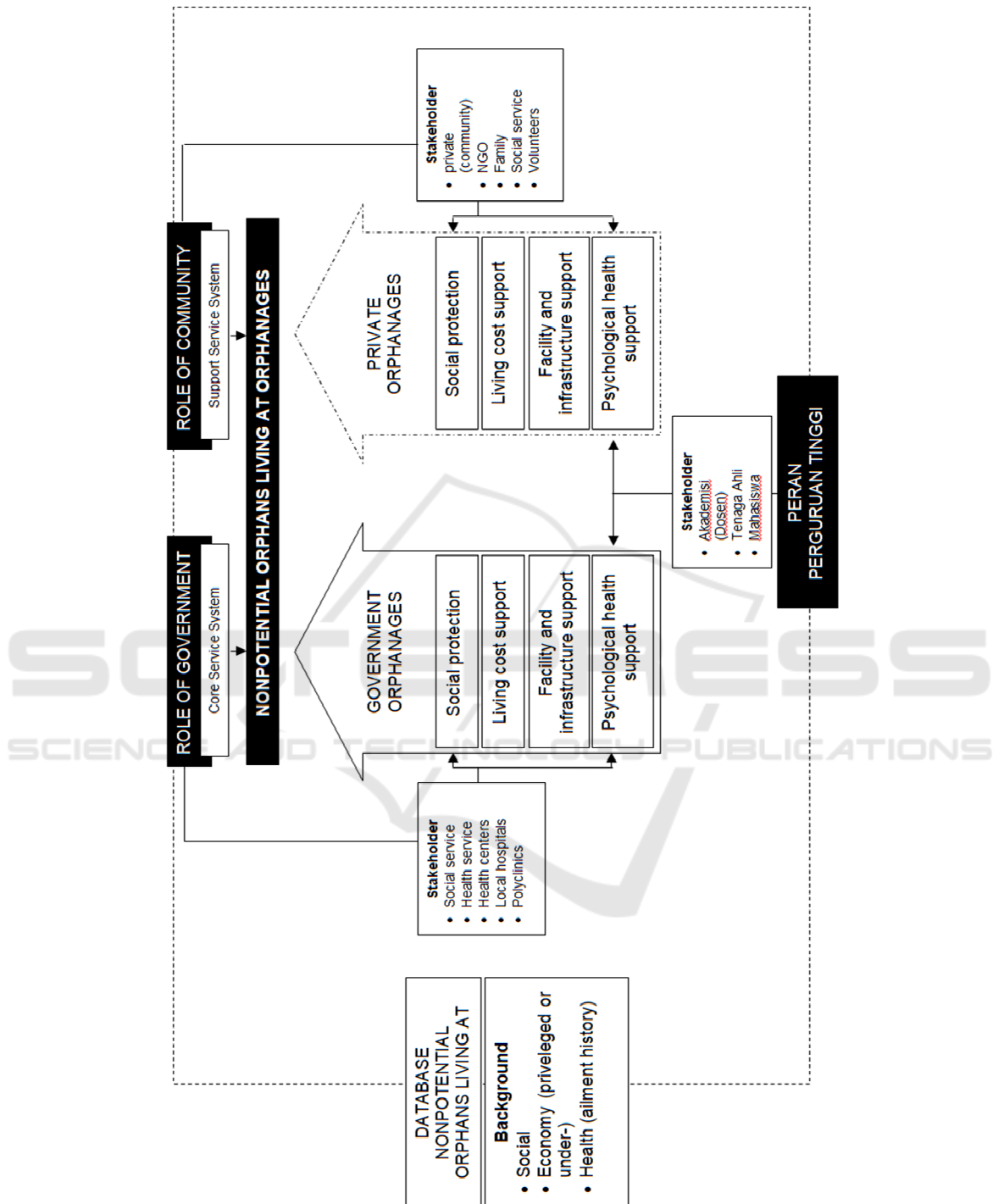


Fig. 2b. Service Model for Non Potential Orphans Living at Home (With Family).

The three model formulations will be carried out jointly in implementation according to the situation and condition of the stakeholders. The second objective will be achieved by providing training to the management of the orphanage, teachers and orphans who live in the orphanage through the training activities of kidspreneur initiation in the field of hydroponic cultivation. Hydroponic plant cultivation is easy to do on relatively narrow land and does not require special expertise. In addition, the results of the cultivation of organic plants can be utilized for the needs within the institution itself, and if the number of hydroponic plants exceeds the needs, it can be sold to the surrounding community. Healthy lifestyle trends by consuming organic vegetables are rife in the community. If the vegetables are bought at a modern shopping center, they are usually more expensive. So, the orphanage children can take the opportunity by marketing hydroponic organic crops so that they have their own market share. It trains children to think creatively and be involved in the buying and selling process that they must go through.

One of the keys to successful entrepreneurship is to take chances, be diligent and not give up when facing rejection. The process of becoming financially and non-financially independent must begin early and require a long process because the results cannot be instant. In this service, children who live in orphanages are trained to first analyze the market for the most popular organic vegetable needs, starting from the environment in the orphanage and then observing the environment around the orphanage. During the cultivation process, the orphans are given responsibility for the plants they planted until the time of harvest. If the harvest yield is abundant, the orphanage children will be actively and creatively involved in the marketing process of the cultivated hydroponic plants.

The results of this research are implemented in collaboration with several parties, for example, community service comes from academics while the object of this service is the orphanage, its management, and children living in the orphanage. The partner orphanage in this service is an orphanage under the Aisyiyah institution in Sukoharjo Regency.

Orphanages are usually established to address social problems, which aim to reduce the number of abandoned children. Other protection provided by orphanages is in the field of education, namely by providing free education for children living in orphanages. Educational justice for underprivileged and disadvantaged children is carried out by orphanages so that the quality of human resources of underprivileged children will later improve and can improve their welfare in the future.

In order to shape the personality and independence of children living in orphanages, the manager has several programs, one of which is to teach how to conduct business and entrepreneurship. This is in line with the purpose of this service, namely the initiation of kidspreneur in an orphanage. The hydroponic plant cultivation program is very suitable for this program because of the limited land area owned by the orphanage. This program was chosen because it requires a low cost and is easily carried out by anyone without requiring a special expertise.

The results of the implementation of the study show that in the context of developing entrepreneurship, the measures that can be taken include:

1. Entrepreneurship is a life skill that humans need to live independently and provide benefits to others. The development of entrepreneurial spirit is very important to be mastered by the community in general because in the

entrepreneurship there are a number of skills that are continually being developed, namely skills in managing things creatively, skills in finding opportunities, skills in starting and managing new businesses, and skills in establishing networks of cooperation with other parties.

2. The development of an entrepreneurial spirit should begin early, in fun ways so that children become interested and motivated to continue to develop their potential. Schools as educational institutions also begin to synergize their curriculum with the needs of developing an entrepreneurial spirit for their students. The government also spearheaded the development of an entrepreneurial spirit since early age with the existence of several programs and competitions to motivate children from an early age.

5 Conclusion

This applicative research concludes that 1) the model of developing care and services for orphans is divided into two- potential and non-potential orphans and orphans living inside and outside the orphanage-, each of which requires the support of related parties. 2) the implementation of research results is carried out through community service in the form of kidpreneurship at the Muhammadiyah Orphanage and the kidpreneurship model is carried out in a fun way so that it can be more easily understood by orphans and carried out as a form of independence training.

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