

Description of Social Well-Being in Adolescents in Orphanage Aisiyiah Sidoarjo

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Abstract. This study aims to determine how the description of social well-being in Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage children, this study uses descriptive quantitative methods with a population of 130 people, with sampling techniques using the saturated sample method. This research instrument uses a psychological scale with a Likert model, this scale is an adoption that has been developed by previous researchers who are arranged based on aspects of social well-being, namely social acceptance, social contribution, social relationships, social integration, and social actualization. After the data was collected and processed, the results showed that social well-being in adolescents at Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage was in the low category with a percentage of 40.8%, and the prominent aspect of social well-being of Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage children was self-acceptance with a percentage of 56.2% and the less aspect was social relations with a percentage of 45.4%. Then when viewed from the gender of women is more dominant than men with a percentage of 37.2%, then looking at children who live outside the orphanage shows that social well-being in women is better than men with a percentage of 30.4%.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Youth, Orphanage

1 Introduction

The family is the ideal environment for the preparation of individuals who will continue the baton of life. However, in real life not everyone's life journey is fortunate to have an ideal family. The death or divorce of parents, poverty, disharmonious families, and so on can be the cause of abnormal functioning in the family, this leads to children having to be willing to not get the caress of parental love, sometimes having to live the rigors of life alone without family[1]. One of these conditions can cause a person to be in an institution called an Orphanage[2]. Living in an orphanage is not easy for children, especially for teenagers. This is because they cannot get love and warmth from their parents.[3]

An orphanage is an institution engaged in the social field to help children who have lost their parents. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, an orphanage is a place to care for and develop orphans, orphans or orphans.[4]

Orphanages not only accommodate children who have lost their parents but also provide opportunities for underprivileged children so that they can get an education. According to the statement presented by

Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Where the definition of an orphanage is an institution for social welfare efforts to neglected children by providing services as a substitute for parents or guardians, to meet the needs of children which include physical, mental and social needs so that children have adequate opportunities for the development of their personality.[5]

Children in orphanages not only have children who can accept their circumstances but there are also those who cannot achieve happiness in their lives, this can be influenced by factors from within or outside the orphanage children themselves. A good environment is needed so that children's development is not disturbed. An unsupportive environment can affect the social well-being of orphanage children so that it can result in them not being able to achieve goals in their lives[6]. *Social well-being* is an evaluation of a person's ability and achievement in dealing with social tasks or roles in environmental and community structures. Social well-being evaluates the social contribution, social acceptance, social relationships, social integrity, and actualization of individuals in their social environment Social well-being can be obtained when adolescents are involved in social interactions, within the community.[7]

Previous research conducted by Effy Wardati M., Ghozali Rusyid Affandi, Ramon Ananda Pariontri with the title "*Social Well-Being, Group Cohesiveness, And Sense Of Community Adolescents In Orphanages*" The results showed that the importance of the influence of *social well-being* for orphanage children, because *social well-*

being is a benchmark to see the extent to which orphanage children function well in the social world where they are now and based on the results that *social well-being* significantly influences .[1]

Based on the results of interviews with children at the Aisiyiyah orphanage in Sidoarjo, the subject said that he was still unable to interact fully with other orphanage children and eventually appeared inferior behavior. In addition, other problems relate to the lack of concern among fellow children at the orphanage. Then when was interviewed with questions based on aspects of *social well-being*, the subject answered that children who come from orphanages feel that they are still seen as different compared to other children who still live with their parents so that orphanage children find it difficult to mingle with people around them and society, finally they find it difficult to carry out activities in society and feel inadequate, inferior which ultimately contributes less to society. Based on the interview it can be concluded that the *social well-being of Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage children* is lacking in several aspects, namely social relationships, social contributions and social actualization. This is in line with previous research where if orphanage children lack social support, they feel they are worthless and isolated, thus triggering negative feelings such as frustration, pessimism, giving up easily, having no life goals, and lack of enthusiasm in living . [8]

Previous researchers also found that the results of their research showed that some orphanage children accept negative opinions from the environment about orphanage children and believe that these opinions are true[9] . This leads to low optimism, lack of self-confidence in children, and a sense of isolation, unloved, unable to express or defend themselves and unable to overcome their weaknesses. These negative views make orphanage children feel less socially accepted by their surroundings, which can affect their *social well-being* .[10]

Social well-being is a behavioral aspect that reflects participation and membership of communities and organizations[11] . According to Larson, to determine whether *social well-being* is part of individual health is whether the measure reflects internal responses to feelings, thoughts, and behaviors that reflect satisfaction or lack of satisfaction with the social environment .[1]

For someone who faces a task or role in their social life or in the community, it is influenced by *social well-being* factors, namely *social contribution*, *social acceptance*, *social actualization*, *social integration*, and *social coherence* of a person in their environment. [12]. Furthermore, according to Keyes' opinion, the influential factors in *social well-being* are social participation, social attitudes, social participation, and social contact.[13] .

In this case, orphanage children also need a form of evaluation of individual abilities or achievements to deal with social tasks or roles in social and community structures. and this research is about the description of *Social well-being* in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage children and has not been widely researched, especially in orphanage children, not too much is revealed in research that leads to orphanage children because it is mostly expressed and leads to the elderly and schools, which in the end the phenomena and problems make this research important because it addresses the issue of *social well-being* in adolescents in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage.

2 Methods

This research uses a quantitative descriptive method. Participants in this research are children who are in orphanages . The sample of this study was the entire population, which amounted to 130 children. The variable in this study is *Social well-Being* which is a form of evaluation of the ability and achievement of individuals in dealing with social roles and tasks in their social lives, *Social well-Being* can be measured from the *Social well-Being* scale which is based on aspects of *social well-being* itself. *Social well-Being* scale arranged based on the theory that *Social well-Being* consists of four aspects *social acceptance (social acceptance)*, *social contribution (social contribution)*, *social relations (social coherence)*, *social integration (social integration)* and *social actualization (social actualization)* this research uses Saturated sampling, namely taking samples from all members of the population without reducing the population [14].

The validity of the aitem results of the research test was carried out on the correlation value between the distribution of the aitem scores and the distribution of the total score. The reliability test in this study used the *Cronbach Alpha* technique which used the *spss 25.0 for windows* application. The reliability coefficient which is in the range of numbers 0 to 1.00, *Cronbach's Alpha* score on the scale used in this study is 0.817. The measurement is said to be reliable if the coefficient number is closer to 1.00[15] . The results of the analysis are presented in tabular form and contain percentage calculations which will be explained descriptively, the tool used in data processing in this study is the *Microsoft excel* program.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Research Results

Based on the results of the calculations that have been carried out, the results are obtained according to the table below:

Table 1. Frequency of *Social Well-Being*

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	22	16.9	16.9	16.9
	High	40	30.8	30.8	47.7
	Low	53	40.8	40.8	88.5
	Very Low	15	11.5	11.5	100.00
	Total	130	100.0	100.0	

The results of research that have been conducted by researchers with psychological measuring instruments produce *Social Well-Being data* on adolescents in Aisyyah orphanages in Sidoarjo can be seen in table 1 which shows that adolescents who have very high *Social Well-Being* results are 22 adolescents with a percentage of 16.9%, adolescents who have high *Social Well-Being* results are 40 adolescents with a percentage of 30.8%, adolescents who have low social relationships are 53 adolescents with a percentage of 40.8%, adolescents who have very low *Social Well-Being* results are 15 adolescents with a percentage of 11.5%.

Table 2. Social Relationship Aspects

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	37	28.5	28.5	28.5
	High	25	19.2	19.2	47.7
	Low	59	45.4	45.4	93.1
	Very Low	9	6.9	6.9	100.00
	Total	130	100.0	100.0	

Based on the first aspect, namely social relationships, it can be seen in table 2 that orphanage adolescents show adolescents who have very high social relationship aspect results totaling 37 adolescents with a percentage of 28.5%, adolescents who have high social relationship results totaling 25 adolescents with a percentage of 19.2%, adolescents who have low social relationship results totaling 59 adolescents with a percentage of 45.4%, adolescents who have very low social relationship results totaling 9 adolescents with a percentage of 6.9%.

Table 3. Aspects of Self-Acceptance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	29	22.3	22.3	22.3
	High	73	56.2	56.2	78.5
	Low	27	20.8	20.8	99.2
	Very Low	1	0.8	0.8	100.00
	Total	130	100.0	100.0	

Furthermore, self-acceptance can be seen in table 3, which shows that adolescents who have very high self-acceptance aspect results are 29 adolescents with a percentage of 22.3%, adolescents who have high self-acceptance results are 73 adolescents with a percentage of 56.2%, adolescents who have low self-acceptance results are 27 adolescents with a percentage of 20.8%, adolescents who have very low self-acceptance results are 1 adolescent with a percentage of 0.8%.

Table 4. Social Integration

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	55	42.3	42.3	42.3
	High	50	38.5	38.5	80.8
	Low	21	16.2	16.2	96.9
	Very Low	4	3.1	3.1	100.00
	Total	130	100.0	100.0	

Furthermore, social integration in table 4 shows that adolescents who have very high social integration aspect results are 55 adolescents with a percentage of 42.3%, adolescents who have high social integration results are 50

adolescents with a percentage of 38.5%, adolescents who have low social integration results are 21 adolescents with a percentage of 16.2%, adolescents who have very low social integration results are 4 adolescents with a percentage of 3.1%.

Table 5. Self-Actualization

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	27	20.8	20.8	20.8
	High	57	43.8	43.8	64.6
	Low	42	32.3	32.3	96.9
	Very Low	4	3.1	3.1	100.00
	Total	130	100.0	100.0	

Then in the self-actualization aspect in table 5 shows as many as 27 adolescents with a percentage of 20.8% fall into the very high category, as many as 57 adolescents with a percentage of 43.8% fall into the high category, as many as 42 adolescents with a percentage of 32.3% fall into the low category, as many as 4 adolescents with a percentage of 3.1% fall into the very low category.

Overview of *Social Well-Being* of adolescents in aisiyiah orphanages in sidoarjo based on the type of gender, male, female, and male min men, women, men who do not live in orphanages, and women who do not live in orphanages.

Table 6. Level of *Social Well-Being* Based on Gender Male

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	12	27.3	27.3	27.3
	High	9	20.5	20.5	47.7
	Low	16	36.4	36.4	84.1
	Very Low	7	15.9	15.9	100.00
	Total	44	100.0	100.0	

Table 7. Level of *Social Well-Being* Based on Female Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	14	16.3	16.3	16.3
	High	32	37.2	37.2	53.5
	Low	31	36.0	36.0	89.5
	Very Low	9	10.5	10.5	100.00
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Table 8. Level of *Social Well-Being* Based on Gender of Males Who Do Not Live in Orphanages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	6	24.0	24.0	24.0
	High	5	20.0	20.0	44.0
	Low	11	44.0	44.0	88.0
	Very Low	3	12.0	12.0	100.00
	Total	25	100.0	100.0	

Table 9. Level of *Social Well-Being* Based on Gender of Women Who Do Not Live in Orphanages

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High	8	17.4	17.4	17.4
	High	14	30.4	30.4	47.8
	Low	19	41.3	41.3	89.1
	Very Low	5	10.9	10.9	100.00
	Total	46	100.0	100.0	

In tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 above the number of men totaled 44 people while the number of women was 86 people then those who did not live in the orphanage for men were 25 while women were 46 people. In the very high category, men are more dominant than women with a total of 12 people with a percentage of 27.3% while women only get a total of 14 people with a percentage of 16.3%, then those who do not live in institutions are more dominant for men - 6 people with a percentage of 24% and women 8 people with a percentage of 17.4%.

In the high category of men with a total of 9 people with a percentage of 20.5% while women are more dominant than men with a total of 32 people with a percentage of 37.2%, then those who do not live in institutions for men are 5 people with a percentage of 20% and women are 14 people with a percentage of 30.4% in the Low category of men - men are dominant than men with a total of 16 people with a percentage of 36.4% while women only get a total of 31 people with a percentage of 36%, then those who do not live in institutions are more dominant for men with a total of 11 people with a percentage of 44% and women 19 people with a percentage of 41.3% in the Very Low category, men are more dominant than men with a total of 7 people with a percentage of 15.9% while women only get a total of 9 people with a percentage of 10.5%, then those who do not live in institutions are more dominant for men with a total of 3 people with a percentage of 12% and women 5 people with a percentage of 10.9%.

3.2 Discussion

The results of this study indicate that the picture of *Social Well-Being* in adolescents at Aisiyiyah orphanage is quite low with a percentage of 40.8%. Then when looking at aspects of *Social Well-Being* self-acceptance has a percentage of 56.2% with a high category, then the less aspect of *Social Well-Being* in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage adolescents is social relationships with a percentage of 45.4%. Furthermore, when viewed from the gender of *Social Well-Being* in Aisiyiyah orphanage adolescents, women are dominantly better than men with a percentage of 37.2%, then it is not much different where *Social Well-Being* in Aisiyiyah orphanage adolescents who do not live in orphanages shows that women are better than men with a percentage of 30.4%.

Based on the results described above, it can be seen that *social well-being* in adolescents in Aisiyiyah orphanages is quite low, Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage adolescents tend to have low *Social Well-Being* due to a lack of support from the surrounding environment, resulting in *social well-being* in orphanage children tending to be low[16]. This is in line with previous research where orphanage children tend to have low *Social Well-Being* because they feel a lack of affection given by adult figures they know because caregivers do not only care for one person, even orphanage children can experience discrimination and isolation from the environment. [17]

The aspects that stand out from the calculations that have been carried out show that aspects of self-acceptance and social relationships rather than other aspects. Self-acceptance is a phase where a person already understands about himself about his own abilities and even weaknesses so that he is able to determine the actions he will take[18]. The results of the calculation show that the aspect of self-acceptance in adolescents at Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage is more prominent than other aspects, this aspect has also been studied before and the results of the study show that self-acceptance in adolescent orphanages tends to be good, this can be because they try to be grateful for the situation they are in, have self-awareness and carry out their obligations, keep thinking positively, and can develop their potential and have the motivation to change[19]. In addition, the aspect of self-acceptance is also related to the theory of gratitude where it is explained that being grateful makes a person feel happy, optimistic about doing something, and accepts himself whatever his situation is[20]. The next aspect is social relationships where a person establishes relationships with others, tries to recognize and understand each other's needs, forms interactions, and tries to maintain these interactions[21]. One aspect of *Social Well-Being* is social relationships but the results of measurements in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage children tend to be lacking, other studies also mention the same thing where orphanage children have difficulty establishing social relationships because the surrounding environment assumes that orphanage children tend to be passive, withdrawn, and full of anxiety so that it will be difficult to establish social relationships with the environment. [22]

The next result where *Social Well-Being* in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage adolescents when viewed from gender shows that *Social Well-Being* in women is better than men, previous research also states that women tend to have a better indication of positive affect so that it can affect *Social Well-Being* in women[23]. The last calculation result is the *Social Well-Being* of orphanage children who do not live in orphanages, the results show that it is not much different from the previous one where women are better than men, research states that women have a style that tends to build social relationships than men, and are more emotionally involved with others, and someone who still has people close to them will be better in social welfare compared to children who have lost their parents because children who live outside the orphanage can match or create an environment that suits them, while children who live in the orphanage lose the ability to create or match an environment that suits them[24].

Based on the discussion above, it can be stated that *Social Well-Being* in Aisiyiyah Sidoarjo orphanage adolescents tends to be low, and has several prominent aspects and some are lacking, namely the prominent self-acceptance aspect and the lacking aspect is social relationships.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that *social well-being* in children at Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage is in the less category with a percentage of 40.8%, while when viewed from the *social well-being* aspect of self-acceptance has a high percentage with the results of 56.2%, while the less aspect of *social well-being* in Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage adolescents is the aspect of social relationships with a percentage of 45.4%, while when looking at the gender and situation of orphanage children shows that social well being in women is higher with a percentage of 37.2%, then when viewed from the gender of these children who do not live in orphanages shows that women are more dominant than men with a percentage of 30.4%. This shows that Aisiyiah orphanage children in Sidoarjo have less relationships with people around them due to factors from outside or inside the orphanage children, while the self-acceptance aspect looks quite good where Aisiyiah orphanage children in Sidoarjo have accepted their situation as children from orphanages.

The theoretical implication of this research is that it can be used as a reference for research that discusses *social well-being* in orphanage children or if you want to study things related to *social well-being* in orphanage children, so that if future researchers want to research on the same theme, future researchers are expected to develop with the theme of *social well-being* and add factors or variables that can affect *social well-being* and can expand the population range not limited to Aisiyiah Sidoarjo orphanage.

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