

Study of Ergonomics and Psychosocial Characteristics for Orphans at LKSA Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation, Blitar City

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ABSTRACT

The Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) Blitar City is an institution initiated by H. Masjhun Sofwan, S.H and aims to provide welfare for orphans and orphans. This case study research using data triangulation will examine ergonomic issues and psychosocial characteristics for orphaned children at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Blitar City. This research found several things as follows. First, the problems that need to be improved in ergonomics at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City include: providing small tables for studying for orphans, providing proper name boards so they are pleasing to the eye, providing flower gardens, cool conditions in the institutional environment, providing adequate learning media for orphans during the teaching and learning process such as laptops, LCDs, and others. Second, several things that need to be considered and developed regarding the psychosocial character of orphans at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City, include: developing focused attention on orphans from the surrounding environment, developing a focus on learning for orphans, overcoming the problem of easily crying when remembering parents who have died for orphans, motivating enthusiasm for orphans who often feel alone, have economic difficulties, feel inferior, and tend to stay away from the social environment.

Keyword:

Ergonomics
Psychosocial
Characteristics
Orphans

ABSTRAK

Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Kota Blitar merupakan sebuah lembaga yang diinisiasi oleh H. Masjhun Sofwan, S.H dan bertujuan untuk memberikan kesejahteraan bagi anak yatim dan piatu. Penelitian studi kasus dengan triangulasi data ini akan meneliti tentang masalah ergonomi dan karakter psikososial bagi anak yatim piatu yang ada di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Kota Blitar. Penelitian ini menemukan beberapa hal sebagaimana berikut. *Pertama*, masalah-masalah yang harus ditingkatkan ergonominya di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Kota Blitar, antara lain: penyediaan meja kecil untuk belajar bagi anak yatim piatu, penyediaan papan nama yang layak agar indah dipandang mata, pengadaan taman bunga yang sejuk di lingkungan lembaga, penyediaan media pembelajaran bagi yatim piatu yang memadai ketika proses belajar mengajar seperti laptop, LCD, dan lainnya. *Kedua*, beberapa hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan dikembangkan terkait karakter psikososial anak yatim piatu di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Kota Blitar, antara lain: mengembangkan perhatian yang terfokus pada anak yatim piatu dari lingkungan sekitar, mengembangkan fokus dalam belajar bagi anak yatim piatu, mengatasi masalah mudah menangis ketika teringat orang tua yang telah meninggal bagi anak yatim piatu, memotivasi semangat bagi anak yatim piatu yang sering merasa sendirian, kesulitan ekonomi, minder, dan cenderung menjauhi lingkungan sosial.

Kata kunci:

Ergonomi
Karakter Psikososial
Yatim Piatu

Introduction

Children are a national asset who will later determine the fate of the nation. Abdillah, Laili, Windi, and Laily (2021) stated that one part that needs more attention is orphans. According to Siregar (2019), orphans have the right to receive protection, a need for security and love. Orphaned children must be taken care of well so they can meet their needs and be able to continue their education. Law Number 4, 1979, LN. 19979-32 concerning Child Welfare Article 4 (1) states that "children who do not have parents have the right to receive care from the state or other people or bodies" (Tanamas, 1999).

One way to pay attention to orphaned children who receive care from agencies/institutions is to improve ergonomics and psychosocial character development for them. Ergonomics comes from the Greek terms "*ergos*" meaning work and "*nomos*" meaning nature (Nurmianto, 1996). Thus, ergonomics in this case can be realized as designing facilities, equipment, and the like. Improving ergonomics in certain environments or institutions serves to increase the functional effectiveness of use, and maintain human values such as safety, comfort, and the like.

Psychosocial character development for orphaned children must also receive attention because Taylor, Peplau, and Sears (2018) stated that psychosocial or social psychology can help someone understand world events and their surroundings. With the development of psychosocial character, it is hoped that orphaned children will be able to increase their personal development and change in relation to other humans. By developing psychosocial character, we will be able to guide the social interactions of orphaned children so that they are more positive in the existing social dynamics of life.

Based on the above, looking at the existing situation and conditions within the Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation, Blitar City, it is necessary to conduct an ergonomics study so that the comfort of using the institution can be more effective and efficient. Apart from that, by looking at the situation and conditions of orphaned children in the care of these institutions, it is necessary to conduct a psychosocial character study. This kind of character will be useful for orphaned children in these institutions to understand the social realities they experience in the environment and will be useful for the development of their individual personalities.

Research Methods

This study was carried out on a unified system in the form of programs, activities, events, or a group of individuals bound by a certain place, time or ties, namely at Nahdlatul Ulama University (UNU) Blitar, so this article is a case study or borrowing Another term is "observational case studies". This is in accordance with Stake's opinion in Denzin and Lincoln (1994) which states that a case study is research conducted on a unified system in the form of a program, activity, event, or group of individuals who are bound by a certain place, time or ties.

This research is also qualitative research which according to Bogdan & Biklen (1998) has five special characteristics, namely: (1) naturalistic; (2) descriptive; (3) attention to process; (4) inductive; and (5) attention to meaning. Namely, focusing on everything related to ergonomics and psychosocial characteristics at the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation, Blitar City. Because it focuses on this process, this research is also naturalistic, inductive, and seeks to describe events from the existing process. Likewise, in this research it is possible to capture meanings in more depth (*verstehen*) in a more natural setting.

A glance at Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman's LKSA

The Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation was founded on July 14 1982 number 7/82/7 with Notarial Deed W. Soetomo, SH. This institution is located at Jl. Mosque No. 15 Blitar City Postal Code 66117 East Java. The First Advisory Board with Chairman H. Masjchun Sofwan, S.H., (late) and members Dra. Hj. Indriana, SKM. Meanwhile, several Management Boards can be described as follows, including: Chairman Drh. H. Mas Tranggono; Deputy Chairman Mufrodi, BA; Secretary Drs. H. Nawadji Romli; Deputy Secretary Soesaeni, S.Pd.; Treasurer I Sri Rahayu Utami; Treasurer II H. Soemarno; Eko Sunu Pinardi Public Relations and Information Section; Zarkoni Family Welfare Section; Alif Mudiono Da'wah Section; and Eny Ratnawati Fund Business Section (Tim Penulis, 1982).

Several founders of the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation in Blitar City have died. Even the initial initiator of the foundation named H. Masjchun Sofwan, S.H. passed away on October 4 2015 and was buried at Tanah Kusir, Jakarta. The initiator who founded this foundation was born in Wlingi Blitar on September 7 1927. In 1958 he earned a bachelor's degree in law from Gadjah Mada University (UGM) Yogyakarta. Furthermore, in 1962 he received a complete law degree from this campus as well. He is an Indonesian bureaucrat, politician and judge. He served as Governor of Jambi (1979-1989); served as Regent of Temanggung (1964-1978); and once served as a Member of the MPR of the Republic of Indonesia as a regional representative (1987-1992).

The name of the foundation is taken from a figure who spread Islam in the Greater Blitar area named Kyai Raden Mohammad Qasim (died 1820 AD). He is the son of Kyai Raden Muhammad Taklim Srengat (*Punjer Para Pengulu in Blitar Raya*). Meanwhile, Kyai Raden Muhammad Taklim is the son of Kyai Ageng Raden Donopuro Sentono Jetis Ponorogo who was the teacher of Kyai Ageng Raden Mohammad Besari Tegalsari. If traced upwards, the figure of Kyai Raden Mohammad Qasim (Eyang Kasiman) is a descendant of Sayyid Hasan Nawawi (Sunan Tembayat) Klaten, Central Java (Shofwan, 2023). According to *Serat Tjandrakanta*, Sayyid Hasan Nawawi (Sunan Tembayat) is the grandson of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah (Sunan Ampel) Surabaya (Pradanta, t.t; and Shofwan, 2021).

Some of the activities of the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) of the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation in Blitar City are opening collections for zakat fitrah, zakat mal, professional *zakat*, *fidyah*, *infaq* and *sadaqah*. Even during the fasting month of Ramadan, zakat fitrah collection activities are also carried out (Primana, 10/9/2023). This is in accordance with the words of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, "The Messenger of Allah has made it mandatory to pay zakat fitrah in the form of one sha' of dates or one sha' of wheat for a slave, a free person, a man, a woman, a small child and an adult from among Muslims. And he ordered the zakat fitrah to be carried out before people leave for the Eid prayer" (HR. Bukhari Muslim). Apart from that, the activities of the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) of the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation in Blitar City are providing compensation and coaching for orphaned children (Hariyanto, 5/9/2023).

Ergonomics at LKSA Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman

Ergonomics is the science, technology and art of harmonizing tools, working methods and the environment to human abilities, capabilities and limitations so that healthy, safe, comfortable, effective and efficient working conditions and environments are obtained in order to achieve the highest productivity (Mustika and Sutajaya, 2016). Ergonomics is a science that seeks to apply so that humans can be in harmony with work and the environment, so that the design process must also be in accordance with the dimensions used (Wignjosoebroto, 2000).

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Not far from the above, ergonomics is the adjustment of work tasks to the condition of the human body in order to reduce the stress faced. Efforts include adjusting the size of the workplace to the dimensions of the body so that it is not tiring, regulating temperature, light and humidity which aims to suit human needs. (Hutabarat, 2017). Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that ergonomics aims to ensure that when someone does a job they will feel comfortable because of the support of environmental governance.

When conducting observations, there were several ergonomic problems experienced by the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City, including: the absence of small tables for studying for orphans, inappropriate signage, the absence of a flower garden. cool in the institutional environment, and the absence of inadequate learning media for orphans during the teaching and learning process such as laptops, LCDs, and others. It was seen during the observation that there were orphan donation activities that several carpets were being used.

Based on the description above, things that need to be improved in ergonomics at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City include: providing small tables for studying for orphans, providing proper nameplates so they are pleasing to the eye, providing a cool flower garden in the institutional environment, providing adequate learning media for orphans during the teaching and learning process such as laptops, LCDs, and others. By providing and procuring this, the ergonomics at the Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Foundation, Blitar City will improve from before.

Psychosocial Characters in LKSA Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman

The term "psychosocial character" comes from two words, namely character and psychosocial. The word "character" is defined as the values of human behavior related to God Almighty, himself, fellow humans, the environment and nationality which are manifested in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, words and actions based on religious norms, law, karma, culture and customs (Muslich, 2011). Meanwhile, according to Samani and Hariyanto (2011), character is a basic value that builds a person's personality, formed due to the influence of heredity and environmental influences, which can differentiate one person from another and manifest in everyday life.

The term "psychosocial" is defined as a dynamic relationship between a person's psychological and social aspects. Psychosocial comes from two words, namely psycho and social. The word "psycho" refers to the psychological aspects of an individual including thoughts, feelings and behavior. Meanwhile, "social" refers to the relationship between an individual and the people around him (Kotijah, et al. 2021). Thus, psychosocial character is the values of human behavior which are related to the personal relationship with the social environment in which a person lives.

Apart from that, the problem of psychosocial character development is a lifelong process that children experience from childhood until death. What children learn and experience over the years will shape their future development. Adult psychosocial development consists of eight stages of development, while children aged 3-5 years experience the third stage of psychosocial development, namely initiative versus guilt (Ifany, 2022). Furthermore, children aged 5-12 years, namely orphans, experience the fourth stage in psychosocial development, namely competence versus inferiority.

The psychosocial character problems commonly experienced by foster children (orphans) in general, both within the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City and similar institutions, include: lack of attention from the surrounding environment, lack of focus in study, cry easily when thinking about parents who have died, often feel alone, have economic difficulties, feel inferior, and tend to stay away from social environments.

Based on the description above, several things need to be considered and developed regarding the psychosocial character of foster children at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Blitar City, including: developing focused attention on foster children/orphans from

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the surrounding environment, developing focus on learning for foster/orphaned children, overcome the problem of easily crying when remembering parents who have died for foster/orphaned children, motivating enthusiasm for foster/orphaned children who often feel alone, have economic difficulties, feel inferior, and tend to stay away from the environment social.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded as follows. First, the problems that need to be improved in ergonomics at the Kyai Raden Mohammad Kasiman Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) in Blitar City include: providing small tables for studying for orphans, providing proper name boards so they are pleasing to the eye, providing flower gardens. cool conditions in the institutional environment, providing adequate learning media for orphans during the teaching and learning process such as laptops, LCDs, and others.

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