

1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment:

RESILIENCE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Hosted by



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ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA

Co Host Universities



AUDITORIUM GEDUNG KAMPUS III

UNIVERSITAS ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA (UAJY)

Jl. BABARSARI NO.43

Greetings,

I would like to thank God and everyone who had contributed their time to make this conference happen. I am pleased to welcome our distinguished keynote speakers, invited speakers, presenters, and participants at the "1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment: Resilience in Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation" in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Higher education institutions play significant role in improving our society. In the world where inequality and environmental disasters still exist, these become the challenges that great thinkers such as academia, experts, and researchers need to work together to find solutions for those problems. I would also like to use this occasion to mention that this initial conference is held in our beloved university, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (UAJY). Community service and engagement are two important elements in our academia culture.

For decades, this university, together with the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning, have worked together to help the improvement of the life of the community in need. This conference is set up to connect these great thinkers to collaborate, create new ideas, and contribute more to the society in the spirit of *serviens in lumine veritatis* or as we call it as to serve in the light of the truth.

We would like to extend our deep gratitude to the Rector of Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (UAJY), Head and the people of the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning (APTIK) that have supported this event. Our co-host universities that have encouraged their researchers and lecturers to participate in this event. We also would like to thank the steering and organising committees, and all the parties that have helped this event from the beginning until the end.

Final words, I sincerely wish this conference will be fruitful and an impactful platform for the development of ideas to contribute to these challenging issues of poverty and environmental disasters. Once again, I wish you will have a good time and welcome to Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Head of Institute Research and Community Service

Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta

Dr. I Putu Sugiarta Sanjaya, SE., M.Si., Ak. CA



TIME SCHEDULE

**“1st APTIK International Conference on Poverty and Environment:
Resilience in Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation”
Yogyakarta, 21-23 September 2018 | Auditorium Campus III, UAJY**

21 September 2018 (Day 1)

Venue : St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
08.00-08.30	Registration	
08.30-09.00	Opening speech by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the conference committee: Dr. I Putu Sugiarta Sanjaya, SE., M.Si., Ak., C.A Chairman of the Association of Catholic Institutes of Higher Learning (APTIK) (Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryono Priyotamtama, S.J., M.Sc) Rector of the Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta (Dr. Gregorius Sri Nurhartanto, SH., LL.M 	
09.00-09.45	Keynote Session Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryono Priyotamtama, S.J., M.Sc (The Spirituality in the Poverty Alleviation and the Environmental Mitigation in the Indonesian context)	
09.45-10.00	Coffee Break	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
10.00-10.30	Panel Session 1 Dr. Gregorius Sri Nurhartanto, SH., LL.M Rector of UAJY (The Leadership of Atma Jaya Yogyakarta in the Poverty Reduction in Yogyakarta through Community Service and Engagement Programs)	
10.30-11.00	Panel Session 2 Drs. Bambang Ismawan, MS (Bina Swadaya) (Community Involvement in Poverty Reduction through Environmental Approach in Indonesia)	
11.00-11.30	Panel Session 3 Dr. Agustinus Prasetyantoko Head of Jaringan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat APTIK (JLPMA) (Progression in climate change policy: how far Indonesia has considered environmental factors in the economic policy)	
11.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 1 Parallel Session 2 Parallel Session 3 Parallel Session 4	Classroom 411-414

3 September 2018 (day 3)
Venue : Lobby St. Bonaventura Campus & Grigak

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE	PLACE
08.00-08.30	Registration	Registration	Snack and preparation (PIC Event Committee)/Auditorium
08.30-09.00	Registration & Short Briefing	Main Lobby, Campus Bonaventura	By busration (PIC Event Committee)ation (PIC Event Committee)/Auditorium
09.00-09.45	Trip to Grigak	Keynote Session Dr. Ir. Paulus Wiryoono Priyotamtama, S.J., M.Sc (The Spirituality in the Poverty Alleviation and the Environmental Mitigation in the Indonesian context)	Short presentation from AP-7IK team (30') • Introduction of Grigak's potency by the Chief of Karang Village (30') • Discussion session (30')
09.45-10.00	Sharing & Presentation about Karang Village and Grigak	Grigak's Meeting Place	• Participants are directed to see the people's display of home industries (canning, renggining, and others) • Lunch
10.00-10.30	Lunch & free time		
10.30-11.00	Short visit to Grigak's Beach	Grigak's Beach	Participants are directed to see Ecocamp siteplan at Grigak's Beach
11.00-11.30	Visiting souvenir center	Souvenir center at "Song Dije"	• Trip to souvenir center (60') • The duration of shopping is 30'
11.30-13.30	Arrive at UAJY	St. Bonaventura UAJY	The participants arrive at UAJY and leave the location

22 September 2018 (day 2)
Venue : St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
15.30-16.30	Coffee Break	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
16.30- 18.00	Journal Writing Clinic Dr. Jonathan Lassa Charles Darwin University (Australia)	Room III/ 4
18.00-20.00	Welcome Dinner	St. Bonaventura Auditorium

TIME	SCHEDULE	PLACE
08.00-08.40	Opening	
08.40-09.45	Keynote Session Gerald Potutan, Ph. D. Recovery expert, International Recovery Platform (Japan) (Recovery as Opportunity for Resilience Cases of Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Mitigation following a Disaster)	
09.45-10.00	Coffee Break	
10.00-10.30	Panel session 1 Br. Armin Luistro FSC Rector De La Salle Philippines University (The Philippines) (The Role of the Catholic Universities in South East Asia in Reducing Poverty)	St. Bonaventura Auditorium
10.30-11.00	Panel session 2 Prof. Shibata Yu, Ph.D. Kumamoto Prefecture University (Japan) (Perspectives on cultural and environmental/agricultural recovery post the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake)	
11.00-11.30	Panel session 3 Dr. Jonathan Lassa Charles Darwin University (Australia) (Disaster risk management ecosystem: Australia and Indonesia)	
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 1	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 2	
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 3	
15.30-16.00	Coffee Break	
16.00-16.30	Closing ceremony	Room 411- 413
		St. Bonaventura Auditorium

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ABSTRACT

The clean water crisis is a world and Indonesia issue. The hospital is a place of public service that plays an important role for maintaining the survival of human life. Consumption of antibiotics in hospitals causes potential contamination of residual antibiotics that will be mixed with wastewater. Regulations on hospital wastewater in Indonesia have not regulated the content of antibiotics. Antibiotics are resistant and persistent if they are in aquatic environments even in small concentrations. Hospital wastewater treatment system has not been designed process the antibiotics, so it needs to be developed alternative technology and solve the problem. This research was conducted for 1.5 years, sample using hospital wastewater type B in Palembang City used grab and composite sampling. Research design used a laboratory-scale design experiment to analyze the performance of Hybrid membrane (NF-RO) in treating antibiotics in hospital wastewater. Membrane performance calculation variables are rejection. Quantitative analysis showed a Ciprofloxacin level of 4.7 ppm and exceeded the prevailing standard quality in Europe (EC50 < 1 ppm). These results proved there is a correlation between the quantity of antibiotics with hospital wastewater performance the potential pollutant agent in the water. The results of the study showed Hybrid membrane (NF-RO) rejection was 98.31% (80 psi and 1.5 h) with Ciprofloxacin levels at retentate of 0.06 ppm and Rejection system was 98.56%. This result showed Hybrid membrane process is possible application in hospital to overcome the antibiotics resistance problems.

Keywords : Hybrid membrane, Antibiotic, Ciprofloxacin, Hospital Wastewater, Resistance

RESILIENCE BASED ON DIALOGUE BETWEEN SCIENCE AND FAITH

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Submitted for presentation at the First APTIK International Conference on Poverty and the Environment:
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Abstract

Resilience as a way of life would be well-grounded when the actor has an integrated personality, meaning that his/her world view has more or less integrated the physical and spiritual dimension of the human person. The Republic of Indonesia has done that since its proclamation of independence in year 1945, by establishing the Pancasila principles. Parahyangan Catholic University (usually acronymed "Unpar") has formulated further this integration in its so-called SINDU-based (Spirituality and Basic Values of Unpar) way of life in year 2015. This way of life has been incorporated into the welcoming activities for new students, strategically involving around 70 lecturers, both senior and junior, as an immersion activity. What remains is the difficult task of realizing this way of life, of being resilient in paying attention towards "the other", opting preferentially for the poor or weaker persons. A supporting condition for this resilience would be a practised personal dialogue between science and faith. This is also seen as proper for a practising professional, including a lecturer at a catholic university, even when having different faiths, especially in this era of a so-called 4th industrial revolution, encompassing integration and automation of services, and the role of artificial intelligence. Some simple examples of incorporating this dialogue in lectures and daily life are presented.

Keywords: Resilience, poverty, dialogue, science, faith

21-23 SEPTEMBER 2018, CAMPUS III, SAINT HONAVENTURA BUILDING
UNIVERSITAS ATMAJAYA YOGYAKARTA (UJAY), JL. BAHARSARI NO 43, YOGYAKARTA

RAMMED EARTH ARCHITECTURE,
ARCHITECTURE FOR THE LOW COST HOUSING BUT ALSO
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE NEW LIFE STYLE
Dr. Ir. Krisprantono, MA

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ABSTRACT

One definition of architecture is the design of building and one definition of building is durable enclosures in control environment the creation appropriate for certain human function. There is a synergy to be found between client, designer, and the environment. The end result will be architecturally stunning, yet form will not drive function or vice versa. By combining all requirements in a way that allows everyday life to flow seamlessly, quality of life is greatly enhanced, and architecture becomes a pleasure to live in, rather than just a place to sleep. Climate and architecture are two subject of binary opposition that need to be solved by an architect. In tropical area, dessert, arid and dry such as Middle East and North African countries or hot wet humid South East Asian countries such as Indonesia, the building must responses to the local condition. Rammed earth is an ancient construction technique which has recently become popular for sustainable building. There are many different traditions of methods of earth construction around the world. The first method is popular as 'pise de terre'; the principle of constructing walls by compacting soil between removable parallel frames and move the frame revealing a completed of homogeneous hard earth wall. The second method is 'adobe' the Arab word adapted to English applied to earth brick shape in moulds sun dried. Wall construction built by this layer bricks. This architectural style could be possible to employ in the ecological architectural design. Rammed earth can be viewed in a geotechnical engineering framework and that doing so helps to explain many aspects of the material behavior. Rammed earth walls were built and tested in the laboratory then modeled using techniques available to practicing engineers. The following design philosophy deal with architecture especially in developing countries such as cultural production today; in the same sense of an architectural thought to be responsible for what social, cultural and environmental need.

Keywords: lifestyle, architecture, sustainable, material, rammed earth

GHOST STORIES AROUND THE MERAPI ERUPTION IN 2010:

MESSAGES FROM THE GRASSROOTS

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Abstract

Ghost stories usually emerge after the tragic events such as war, riots, accidents with many victims died, and disaster. Who created them and why they were created? Nobody knows. Nobody, even, cares whether they are facts or just fiction. However, they circulated in the society and strongly influenced the behaviour of the people. This paper will discuss ghost stories around the eruption of Merapi in 2010 which circulated and echoed in the heart and mind of the society after the eruption. Some ghost stories are presented in the passage. After that, they are analysed with the theories of disaster because the emergence of the stories can not be separated from the society that produced them; the society being attacked by the disaster. Theories about ghost stories, then, are used to make reflection about the ghost stories around the Merapi eruption in 2010.

From my literature review, ghost stories reveal the hidden messages which can not be manifested in other ways because of power relation in the society or of the limited capacity of those who want to send that messages. So, what are the messages of the ghost stories around the Merapi eruption in 2010? The paper explores them.

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Abstract

Santa Maria orphanage is located in Banyuwasin District in South Sumatra, which management needed professional advisory. One of the common problems faced by the orphanage is related to children accompaniment. An activity has been designed to improve the capacity and the knowledge of children companions and to enhance children's comprehension of appropriate and positive behaviors. The activity was done using various methods including lecturing, watching motivational videos, and discussions. The activity involved 13 children companions and 38 orphans in Santa Maria orphanage. The success of the activity was measured using a set of questionnaires distributed to all of the participants, excluding 3 children who were 5 grade of primary school. The result of the questionnaires showed that methods in building children's characters was considered the most interesting and appropriate topic to be discussed as the topic matched their current needs. Seminar and discussions were also considered effective in delivering the materials and help the participants understand the materials effectively. The activity has successfully enhanced children companions' comprehension of the most appropriate accompaniment method for children in Santa Maria orphanage. In addition, the result of the questionnaires distributed to the children before and after the activity showed a significant improvement in children' comprehension of positive behaviors including honesty, social care, creativity, responsibility, discipline, and confidence. Keywords: accompaniment, characters, independence, entrepreneurship, empowerment

THE EFFECT OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS IMPLICATION TO THE NUMBER OF POOR AS WELFARE INDICATOR OF INDOONESIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain evidence empirically. Testing conducted is to prove the effect of regional financial performance on economic growth and its implications for the number of poor people throughout the Province in Indonesia. This research uses local financial performance indicators, among others, are the ratio of regional financial independence, the ratio of Own-Source Revenue (OSR) effectiveness, the ratio of spending efficiency, the suitability spending ratio and percentage of the number of poor people and the Human Development Index. The sample used is the provincial-level financial statements of 2015-2016 and the Central Bureau of Statistics on the Human Development Index and the number of poor people in 2016-2017. The method used in this research is multiple regression and path analysis. The finding indicates that directly local financial performance has an effect to the economic growth and prosperity of society. Another result indicates that economic growth has a significant negative effect on the number of poor people. The analysis of path analysis states that the financial performance indirectly does not affect the number of poor people through economic growth.

Keyword: Local Financial Performance Ratio, Economic Growth, Public Welfare, Multiple Regression, Path Analysis

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Abstract

Constructed Wetland (CW) is well known as one of the simplest and cheapest technologies of wastewater treatment in terms of the operation and maintenance. It involves plants, substrates, and complex bacteria for its application. In particular, Sub-Surface Flow (SSF-CW) is suggested to be the most suitable type of CW to be applied to households in Indonesia, since it does not require a large area of land, being flexible for placement and relocation, while has the capacity to limit mosquitoes, to reproduce. The purpose of this research was to identify the applicable design of SSF-CW to process household grey water in Indonesia at a shady location based on performance combination plant and an Allelopathic test. The plant that used in the CW are Spattiphyllum, and Irish p. Based on the allelopathic test, indicate that was no significant effect between Spattiphyllum and Irish. The performance of the plant species results indicated that the reduction of BOD was 91.4%, and TN 66.21%, TSS 42.1% for SSF-CW was in accordance to the location in which the CW was built. The Hydraulic Residence Time (HRT) was 48 hours. The SSF-CW size was 2 x 1 m2 and depth of water was 0.7 m. The pollutants concentration at the effluent were below of the Quality standards of Indonesia's domestic wastewater, except TSS

Keywords: Constructed Wetland, domestic wastewater treatment, shady location

Abstract

The empowerment of Family Welfare Community Cadre (Kader PKK) in palliative care for cancer patient in the community

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Due to limited bed occupancy in the cancer hospital and also financial problem, many cancer patients did not have chance to be hospitalized. The cancer patients were in the community and home care service or palliative care team from hospital were not able to fulfill the needs of the cancer patients in the community especially those who need palliative care. Family welfare community cadre could play a role in giving this basic palliative care while keep on collaborating with health service care giver on the first level health service and also act as support group for the cancer patients in the society. A number of 150 cadres from 5 municipalities in Jakarta were empowered through 5 days training (40 hours) consisted of basic palliative care, introduction of cancer and referral system at hospital, the use of national health insurance, symptom management, therapeutic communication, relaxation technique, spiritual approach in palliative care and basic skill for hygiene, elimination and ambulation need and also nutrition. The training was conducted in August 2015 with the participant criteria of minimum high school graduates, have intention to give a truly service and resembling good physical and mental health. It resulted in the increase of knowledge, skill and attitude (>63% were good), satisfied with the training and need further accompaniment and supervision on the direct service to the cancer patient in the community. It is then suggested to implement this empowerment program of Family Welfare Movement cadre in other areas of Indonesia. Keyword: Family Welfare Community Cadre, palliative care, cancer patient, community, empowerment

MANAGEMENT OF SANTA MARIA ORPHANAGE: CHILDREN ACCOMPANIMENT

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Abstract

Santa Maria orphanage is located in Banyuasin District in South Sumatera, which management needed professional advisory. One of the common problems faced by the orphanage is related to children accompaniment. An activity has been designed to improve the capacity and the knowledge of children companions and to enhance children's comprehension of appropriate and positive behaviors. The activity was done using various methods including lecturing, watching motivational videos, and discussions. The activity involved 13 children companions and 38 orphans in Santa Maria orphanage. The success of the activity was measured using a set of questionnaires distributed to all of the participants, excluding 3 children who were 5 grade of primary school. The result of the questionnaires showed that methods in building children's characters was considered the most interesting and appropriate topic to be discussed as the topic matched their current needs. Seminar and discussions were also considered effective in delivering the materials and help the participants understand the materials effectively. The activity has successfully enhanced children companions' comprehension of the most appropriate accompaniment method for children in Santa Maria orphanage. In addition, the result of the questionnaires distributed to the children before and after the activity showed a significant improvement in children' comprehension of positive behaviors including honesty, social care, creativity, responsibility, discipline, and confidence.

Keywords: accompaniment, characters, independence, entrepreneurship, empowerment

BACKGROUND

Currently, orphanages hold more complex roles in providing orphans accompaniment. As pointed out by the Save The Children foundation and the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2016 & 2017 in the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia (2011), orphanages rather functioned as foundations that provide children with access to education. They were not yet considered as alternative foundation that provide children with accompaniment. Orphanages help children to develop their independence and equip children with the necessary life skills. Orphanages also provide curative and rehabilitative services in the forms of independence enhancement through character building, skill enhancement and teach the children to maximally utilize their skills (Triastuti et.al. , 2012).

It is necessary for orphanages to conduct more creative and innovative management. Santa Maria orphanage has been one of creative orphanages that is located in Pasang Surut Jalur 20 in Banyuasin District. It take 1.5 hour from Palembang City to reach the orphanage through Musi river. The vision of Santa Maria orphanage is to develop the orphanage as a place of education, training and character building for children to be noble, compassionate, discipline and sociable. Orphans in Santa Maria orphanage came from families with various background including orphan, poor families, even broken home family. Determining the most appropriate treatments for children with different characters such as stubborn, rebel, grumpy children is a difficult and complex task. Meanwhile, some children companions in Santa Maria orphanage did not possess adequate education background (Titus, 2017). According to Riyanto, et.al, (2017a) and Riyanto et.al (2017b), accompaniment and counseling were children' current needs in Santa Maria orphanage. There were 88 children in Santa Maria orphanage, consisting of 39 boys and 44 girls, while there were 12 children companions in the orphanage. Most of the companions did not have appropriate background of education to administer character building training for the children. The accompaniment in Santa Maria orphanage include physical training (children were facilitated with sport equipment), spiritual enhancement (children were required to attend daily mass and morning prayer), entrepreneurship training (children were taught to cook their meals in Saturday and Sunday) and intellectual training (children were appropriately educated). Herunnisa (2016) found out that the children accompaniment in Santa Maria orphanage has not yet been optimally implemented, and more programs were necessary to conduct. A set of sustainable programs should be designed to develop children characters in the orphanage.



Figure 1. Children in Santa Maria Orphanage in Pasang Surut.

Entrepreneurship is the way out to poverty problem in Indonesia. Currently, there were not more than 2% entrepreneurs out of the 230 millions population in Indonesia. (Tohir, 2017 in detiksumsel.com). It means that there are only two people out of every 100 people provide employment or one entrepreneur supports the lives of 49 people. Regarding this matter, the manager of Santa Maria was fully aware of the importance of entrepreneurship training for the children. Since February of 2016, Santa Maria orphanage has pioneered some creative efforts to become an independent orphanage. Business environment is also expected to be a place for children to grow. Entrepreneurship in Santa Maria orphanage is an integrated part of the program of character building. Every Saturday and Sunday, children are assigned to show their creativity in making food and side dishes. While some other orphans (especially those who have graduated from high school or universities) are involved in the management of businesses, especially in the management of sales and financial records. Only the finance recording system is still done manually (written in the book)

instead of utilizing computer programs such as Microsoft Excel Microsoft Excell program can help filing the financial records with strong data security. The records only included the cash flow. The sales were also limited in offline sales, and has not yet enter the online market.



Figure 2. The enterprises established by Santa Maria Orphanage since 2016

The participation of the orphans gives positive contribution in the product sales. The orphanage management also applies a reward system to get the orphans motivated in increasing the sales. The reward system applies when the sales reaches certain target, orphans are taken for a trip to Malang or Jogja. This reward is given when the sales passes over the target set by the management. Nurhayati (2010) stated that independence enhancement programs run outside schools (including the one run in orphanage) are effective in developing children's potentials, skills, independence, building children's mentality, physical ability and life skills that will give them benefits in the future. The independence enhancement program run by Santa Maria orphanage has been considered appropriate by the regional government, awarding the orphanage as the best orphanage in South Sumatera Province. The enterprises run by the orphanage are also the part of the process of developing children's entrepreneurship.

Currently, products are made by order, and once in every two week, children along with their companions set up sales booths in some churches in Palembang. They sell various products such as flavorsome cassava chips (spicy, savory, green jalapeno), banana chips, *peyek*, *lanting*, cassava, and so on. Some products are also produced in certain seasons such as salted fish. Good relationship maintained between orphanage and other parties including the non-government organizations and churches has rewarded the orphanage with a refrigerator, plastic sealer, and booths as business inventory. In the second year, the performance of the enterprises is not yet considered optimal as various limitations occurred. The limitations include the use of conventional cassava scarring tools while scarring machine is actually available in the market, booths location is away from the market and limited amount of clean water since the water for daily necessities is obtained from the rain.

SOLUTIONS

A team from the Catholic University of Musi Charity was formed to design a sustainable program to improve the management of Santa Maria Orphanage. Based on the results of observation and interviews with managers, there were a number of problems that occur in Santa Maria Orphanage as described in Table 1.

Table 1. Problems that Occurred in Santa Maria Orphanage

No	Problems that occurred in Santa Maria Orphanage
1	Less optimal children accompaniment due to the limited time and knowledge of the companions
2	Most orphans were adolescents who did not yet completely comprehend the importance of maintaining the health of their reproductive organs.
3	Less optimal management of the Orphanage: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Problems related to the use of manual financial recording system instead of utilizing the computer technology (records were written in books)Sales were only limited to offline sales instead of expanding them to online sale.Production process was still conventional (has not yet utilized the advanced technology)
4	Less optimal utilization of rooms and buildings to enhance children's creativity
5	Market is away from the Orphanage
6	Limited access of internet, causing terminal in the utilization of the website which had been previously made to expand the sales to online platforms.
7	Limited amount of clean water
8	Limited amount of fund

This article only describes the community service in relation to the first problem; less optimal child accompaniment due to limited time and knowledge of the companions. Therefore, the objectives of the service were.

1. enriching child companions' knowledge in Santa Maria Orphanage about various methods in building children's characters.
2. Enhancing orphans' knowledge about character building for adolescents.

There are various problems that occurred in Santa Maria Orphanage, yet this article only describes the one related to child accompaniment and character building in children. Sarmini and Sulthoni (2013) stated that the implementation of appropriate character building in orphanage is an important aspect that supports the early childhood development. The development of children's characters in orphanage can be done using familiar approach (Magdalena, et al., 2014) by bringing out the role of parents in orphanages. In familial approach, daily activities in the orphanage are done to resemble the activities among children and parents at home, in which children's morality, spirituality and mentality are enhanced through communication. Santa Maria Orphanage in Pasang Surut has implemented the familial approach. In addition, character building can also be conducted through empowerment programs to enhance children's skills such as developing orphans' screen printing ability (Triastuti, 2012), cooking ability, ability to make brooches (Kusmawati et.al., 2015) and so on. Unfortunately, child companions in Santa Maria Orphanage had never attended any training/seminar/coaching on how to effectively implement character building for children. Hence, the solution for this problem should be related to the necessity of introducing children companions with various character building methods and materials.

Furthermore, children's comprehension on noble characters should also be enhanced as a follow up of children assistance.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The first target of the program has been successfully accomplished through the delivery of materials in the forms of real examples taken from around the orphanage itself. This activity was done as previously there were no programs done in the orphanage to enhance children companions' knowledge in providing accompaniment for the children.

Children companions had not yet been equipped with proper knowledge about child development and methods in building children's characters. Children's characters are reflected through their behavior. Children's characters are formed within relatively long process as characters are formed by the environment, including the environment in the orphanage, at school and the environment outside the orphanage. In the orphanage, children's characters are built through habit, giving comprehensible explanations and by examples. Character building done through habit has been implemented in Santa Maria Orphanage in the form of daily prayers in the morning, breakfast, lunch and dinner, determining the curfew, daily evaluation on the cleanliness and tidiness of the room, creative cooking every Saturday and Sunday, and many more activities. Every Tuesday, children attend self-management training in their classes, in which each of them is asked to share their thoughts accompanied by their companions. Every Wednesday night, orphans watch motivational movies and they are encouraged to read a lot. Reward system applies in the cleaning competition and reading enhancement.

Rewards are given to those who have their room clean and tidy everyday, and those who completed reading a book about one's biography. Advisory technique has also been implemented as a method in building children's characters in Santa Maria Orphanage. The managers and children companions usually invited troublesome kids for advisory. Self-management training in the form of sharing and hearing activity has been done even though some companions did not do it regularly. Character building through good examples was also implemented in which companions showed the children how to keep the room clean and tidy, regularly join the morning prayers, and so on.

Table 2. The materials delivered for children companions

Number	Materials
1	Psychological Definition
2	Formation of Characters
3	The Motives of Humans' Behaviors
4	Special Grace for Human
5	The Dynamicity of Personality
6	Abnormal Behavior and Its Signs
7	Stress Management in Healthy Persons

13 children companions gave positive response towards the activity as reflected in the result of the feedback questionnaire as follows:

Table 3. The Responses of Children Companions in Santa Maria Orphanage

No.	Statement	Responses			
		Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	Strongly agree
1	The topic were interesting	-	-	7 (54%)	6 (46%)
2	The materials matched their current needs	-	1 (8%)	7 (54%)	5 (38%)
3	Materials were clearly delivered	-	-	6 (46%)	7 (54%)
4	Generally, the activity was interesting	-	-	5 (38%)	8 (62%)
5	The activities has equipped me with better knowledge in giving the children accompaniment	1 (8%)	-	3 (23%)	9 (69%)

Source : Processed Primary Data

It is shown in Table 3 that children companions considered the materials about methods of character building interesting and matched their current needs. The delivery of materials in the form of discussions and seminars were also considered effective in helping them understand the materials better as the materials were clearly delivered. This activity has also made them become more knowledgeable and capable in practicing the best accompaniment for orphans in Santa Maria Orphanage.



Figure 3. The Participants: Children companions in Santa Maria Orphanage

In the next meeting, the team delivered the materials about character building for adolescents to 38 orphans in the orphanage. The materials were delivered through 20% direct explanation, 35% watching motivational videos and 55% discussions on positive and negative behaviors.

Table 4. The materials delivered for the orphans

No	Materials
1	The idealism of humans' character building and its elements
2	7 targets of character building and supportive activities
3	Who am I?
4	My unique self
5	The window of me

-
- 6 The first video taught views to always be grateful for whatever we have
 - 7 The second video told about the importance to always do good deeds
 - 8 The third motivational video highlighted the needs to stay grateful and do the best for ourselves and others.
-

The orphans, who were students of primary school and secondary school, were involved in a discussion on those materials about character building. To evaluate the activity, the team distributed a set of questionnaires to 34 orphans from 5th grade of primary school to the 9th grade of secondary school. 3 out of 38 orphans were not asked to answer the questionnaires as they were still in the 1st grade to the 4th grade. The questionnaires were intended to see whether improvement in children’s comprehension of appropriate and inappropriate behaviors occurred. The questionnaires consisted of 15 questions which were grouped into 7 categories. The first category was about honesty (1 question), the second category was about caring (3 questions), the third one was about independence (2 questions), the fourth one was about creativity (2 questions), the fifth one was about responsibility (3 questions), the sixth one was about discipline (2 questions) and the last one was about confidence (2 questions). The questionnaires were distributed after the materials delivery. Participants were asked to answer the questions in the questionnaires by choosing the multiple choices from a to d, and the answers were assessed based on the correctness of the answers. The answers are presented as follows:

1. The first category related to comprehension of honesty.



Figure 4. Children’s comprehension of honesty before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 4 shows decline in the number of children who have adequate comprehension about honesty. However, this data might be interrupted by the blank answers provided by the children in the post test questionnaires. Basically, 97% of them gave correct answers before material delivery, and 94% of the children also provided correct answers after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of honesty.

2. The second question explored children’s comprehension of caring attitude.



Figure 5. Children's comprehension of caring attitude before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 5 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of caring attitude. Before the activity was held, 96% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 98% after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of caring attitude.

3. The third question explored children's comprehension of independence.



Figure 6. Children's comprehension of independence before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 6 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of independence. Before the activity was held, 81% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 88% after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of independence.

4. The fourth question explored children's comprehension of creativity.



Figure 7. Children’s comprehension of creativity before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 7 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of creativity. Before the activity was held, 90% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 94% after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of creativity.

5. The fifth question explored children’s comprehension of responsibility.



Figure 8. Children’s comprehension of responsibility before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 8 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of responsibility. Before the activity was held, 85% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 86% after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of responsibility.

6. The sixth question explored children’s comprehension of discipline.



Figure 9. Children’s comprehension of discipline before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 9 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of discipline. Before the activity was held, 88% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 93% after the activity. As the percentages are close to 100%, it can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of discipline.

7. The seventh question explored children’s comprehension of confidence.



Figure 10. Children’s comprehension of confidence before (pre) and after (post) activity.

Figure 10 shows the improvement in the number of children who managed to understand the value of confidence. Before the activity was held, 87% of the children had adequate comprehension of this matter, and the percentage improved to 94% after the activity. It can be concluded that most of the children have adequate comprehension of confidence.

Children’s comprehensions of honesty, caring, independence, creativity, responsibility, discipline and confidence had been considered adequate even before the activity was held. The activity managed to improve their initial comprehension as seen from the increases in the number of correct answers in the questionnaires. Even though their comprehension on those values has is considered adequate, continuous accompaniment is still considered necessary to help the children apply their knowledge until they get older. In this context, children accompaniments are suggested to implement the character building program using habituation, lecturing and role modelling.

CONCLUSION

The community service activity done in the Orphanage in the form of character building enhancement for children and children companions has been successfully conducted by a team from the Catholic University of Musi Charitas Palembang. The activity was done to transfer beneficial knowledge to children companions in Santa Maria Orphanage. The materials were delivered through various methods including lecturing, motivational video and interactive discussions. Participants regarded this activity useful. This program will also be followed up to improve the management of Santa Maria Orphanage, including the management of human resources and other resources, especially the ones related to the enterprises run by the orphanage. Character building for children has been regarded a serious matter among the management of Santa Maria Orphanage, which is proven by the full support given by the management for this program. Unfortunately, the activity was done to focus on issues related to children accompaniment. It is necessary to conduct follow up programs that focus on the enhancement of children creativity during the process of character building by utilizing the available rooms and building in the orphanage in the most optimal way. It is also recommended that the management keep implementing the reward system as the reward system has been considered effective in motivating the children to grow good habit.

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