

Dynamics of family resilience of scavengers in the fulfillment of child welfare

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang dinamika ketahanan keluarga pemulung terkait masalah ekonomi, kesehatan, pendidikan, dan relasi keluarga terkait pemenuhan kesejahteraan anak. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang disajikan secara deskriptif dengan mendeskripsikan kesulitan yang dihadapi, kekuatan yang dimiliki, dan upaya mengatasi kesulitan tersebut pada 5 keluarga pemulung yang tinggal di Desa Medan Estate Kecamatan Percut Seituan Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa setiap keluarga memiliki tingkat kesulitan yang berbeda, dan memiliki sumber kekuatan yang berbeda, sehingga dinamika keluarga yang terbentuk juga berbeda. Hasil dari upaya penyelesaian kesulitan tersebut juga berbeda yang pada akhirnya mempengaruhi upaya pemenuhan kesejahteraan anak.

Kata kunci: *Ketahanan keluarga, dinamika keluarga, dan kesejahteraan anak.*

Abstract

This study discusses the dynamics of scavenger family resilience related to economic, health, educational, and family relational problems related to the fulfillment of child welfare. This research is a qualitative research that is presented descriptively by describing the difficulties faced, the strengths possessed, and efforts to solve these difficulties in 5 scavenger families living in Medan Estate village Percut Seituan Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency. The results of this study show that each family has different levels of difficulty, and has different sources of strength, so that the family dynamics that are formed are different as well. The results of efforts to resolve these difficulties are also different which ultimately affects efforts to fulfill child welfare.

Keywords: *Family resilience, family dynamics, and child well-being.*

INTRODUCTION

The welfare of children must be the main concern because children are the next generation of the nation, Megawangi (2009) writes that the progress of a nation is determined by the quality of children because children are the successors of the nation. When the child's well-being is fulfilled, both physical, psychological, social, and spiritual, the child will develop optimally so that a quality generation is born. Children's Right Development Unit (1994) in Clifton & Hudgson (1997) defines a component in children's welfare, namely the fulfillment of children's basic needs such as: health, education, income adequacy, shelter, and the viability of the surrounding environment. It further said that access to decent housing, education, health, and proper financial support will encourage the availability of opportunities for children to develop their potential optimally (Brandon, Schofield, & Trinder, 1998).

Education as one of the basic needs of children must be met because through education, the well-being of their lives becomes improved, as stated by Barry (2006), education is closely related to their opportunities, income and well-being. Education is a process to change from the ignorant to the know-noted, from the unable to the can. Education aims to change students from their thoughts, feelings, and actions. Brooks-Gunn & Duncan (1997) makes health an indicator of the fulfillment of children's well-being, especially physical health and the surrounding environment. In meeting children's welfare, poverty is considered as one of the risk factors that can interfere with the fulfillment of children's educational and health needs (Crosson-Tower, 2007). Based on data from BPS, poverty conditions in Indonesia have decreased, namely in 2019 (13.33%), in 2020 (12.49%), and in 2022 (11.66%). This data shows that the condition of poverty in Indonesia has decreased, therefore, the condition of poverty that occurs in children in Indonesia is greater than the poverty of adults. Poverty in children is recorded at around 44.4 million children or more than 50% of all children in Indonesia who experience poverty (UNICEF Annual Report 2018).

Kemisolan, very closely related to marginalized groups such as scavengers, the benefits of the scavenging rai, are not comparable to their living conditions. Scavengers themselves are divided into three types, namely: garbage collectors, sellers and buyers of junk goods, and collectors or stall bosses. When compared with these three groups, the waste picker group is a group of scavengers whose living conditions are not as good as the other two groups. If referring to the BPS poverty standard from the aspect of housing, the condition of waste pickers who are classified as poor waste collectors. According to BPS, there are several indicators of poor households, namely: a) Houses that have a room of less than 8m / person, b) Floors in the form of soil, bamboo, cheap wood limited skills, then when working will is at the lower level with a low level of income as well (Crosson-Tower, 2007).

In fact, there are still many Indonesian children who are forced to drop out of school due to poverty factors experienced by their parents, the assessment of Out-of-School Children conducted by the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, and UNICEF shows that the dropout rate that occurs in Indonesia is still high, namely in 2019 the dropout rate reached 2.5 million children and in 2020 as many as 1 million children (Source: UNICEF Annual Report 2021). So it is indicated that the main cause of the high dropout rate is economic problems. Children who experience dropping out of school are generally experienced by children who come from the lower middle class economy and 13% of them do not graduate from elementary school (SD) (Afifah, 2013). Kontext health, Brooks-Gunn & Duncan (1997) argues that poverty is one of the inhibiting factors at meeting the needs of children in the field of health, so that you can see the relationship between poverty and child health conditions, Brook-Gunn & Duncan uses a number of measures of child health, such as: low weight and child mortality, stunted growth, and vulnerability poisoning (1997). Expanding the opinion of Brooks-Gunn & Duncan, Crosson-Tower (2007) states that poverty has an effect not only on the low quality of children's health, but also on the absence of insurance, and health care. Crosson-Tower (2007) mentions another reason that makes poor children more at risk than non-poor children, namely the absence of health insurance. The absence of health insurance makes poor children's access to health care very limited. This condition shows that bahwa kemiskinan is one of the main factors that can hinder the fulfillment of children's welfare and health.

As for the scavengers themselves, their state of health tends to be less good. Scavengers have the habit of not behaving healthily and at the time of work they do not use proper personal protective equipment. The personal protective equipment they usually wear is sober, not washed, and finished use is only dried in the sun for drying. In addition, they are also susceptible to various diseases, especially respiratory diseases, coughs, skin diseases, and pain in the bones (Mahyuni, 2012). Kirst-Ashman (2007) emphasizes the family empowerment program as the main program in realizing child welfare, it is very necessary to do so considering that the family is the main source in meeting all the needs of the child (Beebe, 1995). Woolfe, Dyden, & Strawbridge (2003), a person's life is strongly influenced by various existing systems, but nevertheless, the family system has a very great influence.

When the family as the primary source in the fulfillment of the child's welfare cannot perform its functions properly, then the consequence is that the fulfillment of the child's welfare will be hampered, this is stated by Kemp, et al (2009) that the various sources of chronic stress experienced by prolonged family such as poverty, marginality, ongoing family problems (e.g., domestic violence, issues related to parental mental health, and stunted development), inadequate housing, confinement, and isolation can hinder the fulfillment of a child's well-being.

In order to ensure that the welfare of children is fulfilled, the family must continue to carry out its roles and functions optimally. Speaking of the functioning and resilience of a person, Walsh (2012) sees it as the result of the interaction between individual and family vulnerability and resilience in the face of life stress and the social context which is then referred to as family resilience. Specifically, Walsh (2012), defines family resilience as the ability of the family system to withstand stress, reduce the risk of family displacement, and encourage the ability to adapt in the face of various stresses and difficulties that exist. DeHaan, Hawley, and Deal (2013) define family resilience as a process that the family goes through such as adaptation and success in dealing with stress both in the present and over time. The family deals with it in a unique way depending on the context, the stage of development, the interactive combination of risk factors and protective factors, and the family's view of the condition. Family resilience becomes something very important because the family is the basic unit of a society that will produce individuals. Families who have resilience that are able to produce quality human resources that are characterized by good character, good hidu p skills, and have competence (Sunarti, 2011). Therefore, one form of intervention in realizing the welfare of children by means of strengthening the family.

Febriyaningsih (2012) it is known that factors that can interfere with family resilience are poverty, floods and fires, and internal family conflicts. In addition, the level of resilience of the scavenger family is also depicted based on three main domains, namely belief systems, organizational patterns, and communication patterns. From the three domains, three categories of scavenger family resilience were obtained, namely: developed, tending to develop, and undeveloped. Poverty is one of the factors that can hinder the fulfillment of children's welfare, this is in line with the opinion of Kemp, et al (2009) that poverty is one of the factors that can hinder the achievement of child welfare. If referring to the BPS poverty indicators related to housing conditions, the scavengers who live in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei tuan District, are classified as poor, this is because it can be seen from the unfit condition of their houses, only the size of 3x4 meters occupied by about 4-5 people, the house is made of rough used wood, house from the ground, the condition of the MCK is minimal where one MCK is used by 5-7 households and is open and the existing water comes from a well where the water tastes and smells, so that this condition is shows that the living conditions of scavengers are relatively poor.

Based on these conditions, it is interesting to study further on how to fulfill the welfare of children who come from scavenger families living in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei tuan District. Based on the formulation of these problems, the formulation of this research is the dynamics of scavenger family members living in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei tuan District in developing family resilience and its relationship in fulfilling fulfillment. child welfare?".

METHOD

This study seeks to describe the achievement of academic achievement of children who come from scavenger families living in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei tuan District. The research approach used is qualitative in order to obtain a deep understanding. This research was conducted on the scavenger community located in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tuan District. The selection of this location was chosen based on considerations. First, in this location, the number of scavengers living in this village is quite a lot spread in several places. Second, for the scavenger settlement which is the largest stall consisting of 5 families. Third, in the context of fulfilling child welfare, in this environment the number of children is very large. Fourth, for the context of education, in this village there are several formal schools, both public and private. Fifth, in the context of health, the scavenger settlement area is classified as slums and close to times that often experience floods. Based on the context of this study, informants are people who have the following general criteria: are scavengers who live in the scavenger community within at least 3 years and families who have children. Of the 5 heads of households living in this community, they are then selected again based on the following specific criteria.

Based on these criteria, 5 families were selected from 3 stall owners, where for parental informants consisted of 5 people: family A was Mrs. SN, family B was Mr. UC and Mrs. WS, family C Mother BC, and family D Mother TH. As for child informants, they include: EW (family A), TD (family B), SC (family C), and IT (family D). In addition, for child informants, nf informants were also interviewed who are children of family C who have graduated from elementary school who have been accompanying SC to study. For more details, see the following table:

Table 1 Informant Selection Framework

Information you want to obtain	Informant	Sum Informant
- Family resilience conditions	Parents	5
- The economic, health, educational, and relational difficulties of the family that the family has experienced		
- The power that the family has		
- The efforts that families make to overcome difficulties		
- Achievements of these efforts		
- Its effect on the fulfillment of child welfare		

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|---|-------|---|
| - Family conditions | child | 5 |
| - Disturbing events | | |
| - Fulfillment of the needs of the child in the family | | |
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is discussed about the description of the dynamics of the resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming various difficulties in life both in the fields of economics, health, education, and family relational.

1. Dynamics of Family Resilience in Overcoming Economic Problems

Families are said to have resilience when in stressful situations and crisis conditions, families have strengths and resources that can help them deal with these conditions and are able to overcome problems and still function even though they are facing serious problems. (Kirst-Ashman, (2007), Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), Dehaan, Hawley, & Deal, (2002)). In conducting a study of family resilience, what needs to be seen is the social conditions and risks they face and their relationship with family functioning and child development (Kalil, 2003).

Family resilience consists of two main components, namely the source of difficulty and the source of rigidity both from the micro, meso, macro, and exo levels of the system (Kirst-Ashman, 2007, Collin, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). The source of difficulty and the power of interaction *produces outputs* in the form of adjustments or crises (Patterson, 2002). Adjustment occurs when the family has a relatively stable form of interaction in balancing between the difficulties and abilities possessed by the family. When the family is unable to balance it then there will be a crisis (McCubin and Patterson in Patterson, 2002).

In the context of economic problems, basically the source of the difficulties that all informant families have is the same, that is, economic limitations. Meanwhile, the source of power possessed by the scavenger family is also the same, both from the internal family and the system outside the family. When referring to *the theory of protective factors* Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), the sources of power that scavenger families have in general are two groups, both from micro-systems and meso systems. The source of power that includes micro-systems is a form of family communication that is open in nature. This form of communication is considered good because it can make the problem clear. Meanwhile, the source of power that comes from the meso system, in the form of: the help of the big family, loans from stall bosses, assistance from the community, and waivers from schools.

Scavenger families face economic limitations as an unexpected condition and affect the life of the family as a whole. Economic limitations make it difficult for scavenger families to meet their daily needs. Realizing this condition, the scavenger family tried coping as a process of adaptation to the conditions they faced. The effort they make is to

optimize some of the resources they have. Regarding the source of strength, as stated by Patterson (2002), in the dynamics of family resilience one of the things seen is the balance between the source of difficulties and the strength that the family has.

Patterson (2002) explained that one of the functions of the family is to provide economic support that affects family members and the surrounding community. When referring to the conditions that exist in this scavenger community, it can be said that the function of the family in providing economic support to its family members is realized. This can be seen from how children's needs such as: food, clothing, and school supplies are met. Nevertheless, the need for decent housing is still not realized because they live in unfit places. The fulfillment of the basic *needs* of children that the family does can be said to be an outcome to the *coping* they have done. If referring to the theory of the FAAR model and *the life model*, the efforts that the family makes will produce *outputs* in the form of adaptations that will affect the surrounding system in this case the child. When families do *coping*, as the *output* of income and household supplies increases. Meanwhile, the fulfillment of children's welfare can be said to be fulfilled even with the help of other parties such as stall bosses and extended families.

When the scavenger family has limited economic conditions, the sources of power that the family has can be said to be relatively many such as: open forms of communication, the existence of loans from stall bosses, the help of household supplies from large families and communities, and special policies from schools. The efforts that the family makes, namely the optimization of existing resources, can be seen from the *coping mechanism* that the family does in the form of increasing family income, borrowing money, and getting assistance in the form of goods. Efforts to increase income as a form of optimization of the openness of family communication, borrowing money are carried out by the family because the family has resources in the form of loans from stall bosses, and gets assistance with household necessities because of the source of strength in the form of help from extended families and surrounding communities.

2. Dynamics of Family Resilience in Overcoming Health Problems

Families are said to have resilience when in stressful situations and crisis conditions, families have strengths and resources that can help them deal with these conditions and are able to overcome problems and still function even though they are facing serious problems. (Kirst-Ashman, (2007), Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), Dehaan, Hawley, & Deal, (2002)). Family resilience consists of two main components, namely sources of difficulty (*risk factors*) and sources of rigidity (*protective factors*) both from the micro, meso, macro, and exo levels of the system (Kirst-Ashman, 2007, Collin, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). The source of difficulty and the power of interaction *produces outputs* in the form of adjustments or crises (Patterson, 2002). Adjustment occurs when the family has a relatively stable form of interaction in balancing between the difficulties and abilities possessed by the family, so that the family ethics are not able to balance it, it will there was a crisis (McCubin and

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Patterson in Patterson, 2002).

a. Adaptable Type

When the family is able to adapt well to the pain experienced by their children, it affects the fulfillment of welfare for their children. In families with moderate illness, the child's well-being is fulfilled as seen from the return to normal activity of these children. This condition if associated with the concept of *the life model* (Germain&Gittermain, 1980) and faar model (Patterson, 2002) can be said that this type of scavenger family in the face of difficulties is able to adapt well. The pain experienced by the child is a condition that the family does not expect but occurs and affects the family. To overcome this condition, the family makes efforts to solve the problem by means of treatment by optimizing the source of strength they have.

b. Type Has Not Adapted

The resilience of the scavenger family related to health problems was studied in three ways, namely: the balance between the source of difficulty and the source of strength possessed, the efforts that the family made, and its effect on the welfare of the child. The first is related to the balance between difficulties and the power that the family has. Peran a mother in a family is very crucial, this condition causes the functioning of the family to be disrupted, especially when they are doing treatment in their respective villages. Meanwhile, regarding the source of power that the family has to overcome this difficulty is only in the form of help from the extended family or comes from the meso system (Collins, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). When the family is still not adapting properly to the difficulties they face, then it affects the child's situation because there is a family role that is not running optimally. This is as stated by Patterson (2002) regarding family function in relation to the main role of family members in the context of protection of *vulnerable members*.

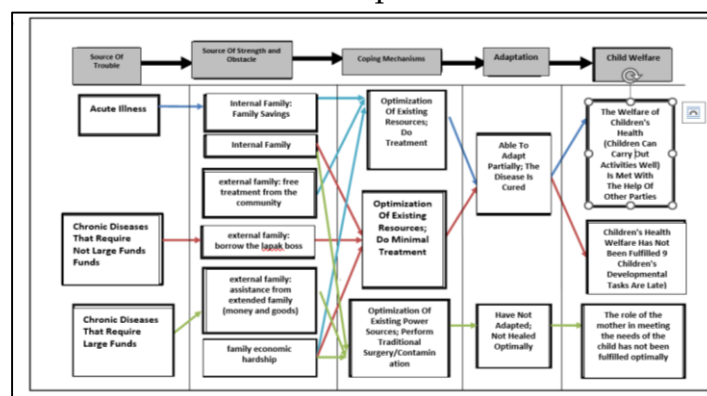


Figure 3. Scheme of Resilience Dynamics of scavenger families in Overcoming Health Problems

Based on the above scheme, it can be seen that there are two different types of problem-solving results, namely partially adapting and not yet adapting. The *coping* efforts that the family did were in the form of conducting treatment both to the nearest health worker and free treatment. Through these efforts, the family can be said to have succeeded in partially

adapting to the indication that the sick child has become cured. It is said to have partially adapted because of the adaptation made by the family because of the help of the other party and is still in progress. When the child recovers, the child returns to carry out his activities properly so that it can be said that the child's welfare in the health sector is fulfilled with the help of other parties.

3. Dynamics of Family Resilience in Overcoming Educational Problems

Families are said to have resilience when in difficult situations families have the strengths and resources that can help them deal with the condition and be able to overcome problems and it still works even though it is facing a serious problem. (Kirst-Ashman, (2007), Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), Dehaan, Hawley, & Deal, (2002). Family resilience consists of two main components, namely sources of difficulty (*risk factors*) and sources of rigidity (*protective factors*) both from the micro, meso, macro, and exo levels of the system (Kirst-Ashman, 2007, Collin, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). The source of difficulty and the power of interaction *produces outputs* in the form of adjustments or crises (Patterson, 2002). Adjustment occurs when the family has a relatively stable form of interaction in balancing between the difficulties and abilities possessed by the family. When the family is unable to balance it then there will be a crisis (McCubin and Patterson in Patterson, 2002).

a. Adaptable Type

To see how the dynamics of the resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming educational difficulties, there are three things that are studied, namely: First, the balance of strength and difficulty, it is known between the source of difficulties and the strengths that the scavenger family has. Based on the data from the field findings, it is known the source of the difficulties experienced by the scavenger family, namely the lack of parental education and the negative influence of friends and the media. The source of this difficulty comes from 3 different levels of ecosystems, namely micro, meso, and macro systems (Collins, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). Meanwhile, the source of power possessed by family A only comes from the system outside the family in the form of group learning from the surrounding community and the role of the teacher in school. Meanwhile, the C family's source of strength is different, that is, there are siblings who have graduated from school. When referring to *the theory of protective factors* Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), the source of power that this type of scavenger family has comes from micro and meso systems.

Second, the efforts that the scavenger family made. Based on the results of field findings, it is known that in solving problems related to education that family A does, namely: involving children in group learning activities, often asking teachers at school, and monitoring children's learning. Meanwhile, family C carried out learning assistance carried out by relatives and optimized the role of teachers in schools. From these activities, it can be said that the efforts they make are optimizing learning at school and studying outside the home. This condition indicates a positive interaction between the efforts they make and

the source of strength they have.

Third, its relationship with the fulfillment of child welfare. The result of the efforts made by family A is that their child has performed quite well in school (ranked 3rd), while family C is able to adapt to the new system and curriculum. Based on this condition, it can be said that the fulfillment of child welfare has been fulfilled. Regarding the source of strength, as stated by Patterson (2002), in the dynamics of family resilience one of the things seen is the balance between the source of difficulties and the strength that the family has. Studying at school shows an optimization of the role of the teacher in the classroom, while to study outside of school indicates an optimization of group learning. When group learning stopped, learning activities at school and outside of school were still running because there were still other sources of strength that BiSa utilized. As a result, the child in family A still has good academic performance and in family C the child is able to adapt well to the new school system and curriculum.

b. Unresorted Type

To see how the dynamics of the resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming educational difficulties, there are three things studied, namely: the balance between the difficulties faced and the source of strength they have, how the efforts made by the family, and how they affect the fulfillment of children's welfare. Those who belong to this type are families B and D. First, the balance of strength and difficulty. Based on the data of the field findings in chapter 4, it is known that the source of the difficulties faced by the scavenger families B and D is the same as the previous type, the difference is the source of the power possessed. In this type of scavenger family, the source of power that is possessed only comes from a system outside the family in the form of group learning from the surrounding community.

Second, the efforts that the scavenger family made. Based on the results of field findings, it is known that the efforts made, namely: involving children in group learning activities. If you pay attention to the efforts that the family makes, it has indicated that there is a positive interaction between the source of the difficulty and the strength possessed and the family has optimized the source of that power. Third, the relationship with the fulfillment of child welfare, the results of field findings that children from both families (B and D) still do not have good performance in school and in when group learning activities are not there, their children's grades in school decrease.

Regarding the source of strength, as stated by Patterson (2002), in the dynamics of family resilience one of the things seen is the balance between the source of difficulties and the strength that the family has. Based on field findings, it is known that the source of power possessed is very limited, only coming from systems outside the family such as group learning from the community. This can be seen from the achievement of academic achievement in schools that are not good and tend to decline. As stated by Clifton &

Hudgson (1997) and Liederman in Beebe (1995) the condition shows that the welfare of children is met because the basic needs in the form of education are met which can be seen from the achievement of their academic achievements.

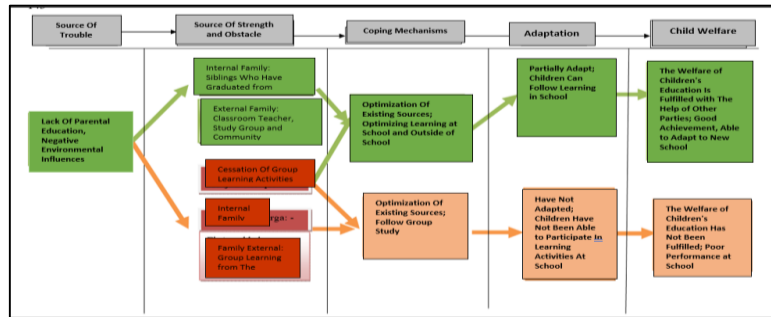


Figure 4. Schematic of the Resilience of Scavenger Families in Overcoming Educational Problems

Based on the schematic drawing above, in the context of education it is seen that what affects the scavenger family is able to adapt or not, that is, the source of the power possessed. The picture above shows the family flow of the adapted type, while and shows the flow of family dynamics with the type has not yet adapted. From the scheme, it is known that the source of the difficulties faced is the same, namely the lack of education and the negative influence of the media and friends. This condition is quite disturbing to the education of the children of the scavenger family. The first group showed that there were relatively many sources of strength in the form of siblings who had graduated, group learning from the community, and the role of teachers in schools. For the second group, the source of strength possessed is very limited only in the form of group learning activities from the community.

4 Dynamics of Family Resilience in Overcoming Family Relational Problems

Families are said to have resilience when in difficult situations families have the strengths and resources that can help them deal with the condition and be able to overcome problems and still function even though they are facing serious problems. (Kirst-Ashman, (2007), Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010), Dehaan, Hawley, & Deal, (2002). Family resilience consists of two main components, namely sources of difficulty (*risk factors*) and sources of rigidity (*protective factors*) both from the micro, meso, macro, and exo levels of the system (Kirst-Ashman, 2007, Collin, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). The source of difficulty and the power of interaction *produces outputs* in the form of adjustments or crises (Patterson, 2002). Adjustment occurs when the family has a relatively stable form of interaction in balancing between the difficulties and abilities possessed by the family. When the family is unable to balance it then there will be a crisis (McCubin and Patterson in Patterson, 2002). The child's well-being is met when the child's basic needs such as: food, clothing, affection, health, income adequacy, shelter, education, and a healthy environment are met, (Clifton & Hudgson, 1997; Liederman in Beebe, 1995; Kirst- Ashman, 2007).

a. Adaptable Type

To see how the dynamics of the resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming family relational difficulties, there are three things studied, namely: the balance between the difficulties faced and the source of strength possessed, how the efforts made by the family, and how they affect the fulfillment of the child's welfare. The families that belong to this type are families A and B. The balance of the source of difficulty and the source of strength possessed. In the context of family relational problems, the sources of difficulties possessed by all the families of informants are two categories, conflicts that occur within the internal family and between the family and systems outside the family. The source of this difficulty comes from 2 different levels of ecosystems, namely micro and meso systems (Collins, Jordan, and Coleman, 2010). Meanwhile, the meso system is in the form of conflicts with extended family and neighbors. Meanwhile, the source of power possessed by the scavenger family is basically the same, that is, there is the support of the big family. When referring to *the protective factors* mentioned by Collins, Jordan, and Coleman (2010) the source of this power comes from the level of the meso system.

When conflicts occur there are basic needs of the child that are not met. This was seen in family A when the separation occurred, the child also lived separately from his parents and lived in his hometown with his grandmother. Likewise, TD is often bothered by the quarrels that occur to his parents. However, when the conflict is over, the child can also carry out his activities properly. Related to the main function of the family towards the individual members of the family in the fields of affection, education, and socialization (Patterson, 2002), the role of the type A scavenger family can be said to have not carried out its role optimally.

b. Unresorted Type

The balance between the difficulties and strengths possessed by the family, from the data of field findings it is known that the source of the difficulties and strengths possessed by this type of scavenger family is the same as the previous type, the difference is the *coping* they do. This condition affects the fulfillment of children's welfare, it seems that children who live separately from their parents and children's schools are moving around. This condition, of course, makes the children concerned feel uncomfortable and disturbed, especially regarding their schooling. So that when the child lives separated from both parents, the child lacks affection, attention, and basic needs such as food, clothing and others are not met. Therefore, it can be said that the relational problems of the family experienced by parents have a great effect on the fulfillment of the child's well-being.

Coping efforts made by type B scavenger families result in *outcomes* in the form of relational relationships between families and conflicting parties that have not been well established. Related to the main functions of the family in the fields of affection, education, and socialization of individual members of that family (Patterson, 2002), the

role of the type B scavenger family it can be said that they have not carried out their roles optimally, especially when children live separately from their parents. As an outcome, family relational problems have a major effect on the fulfillment of children's welfare. Kethics the family experiences this problem, the child is the victim, ason lives separately from the parents and the school moves around following the movement of the parents. School transfers certainly interfere with children in their activities, especially related to their schooling.

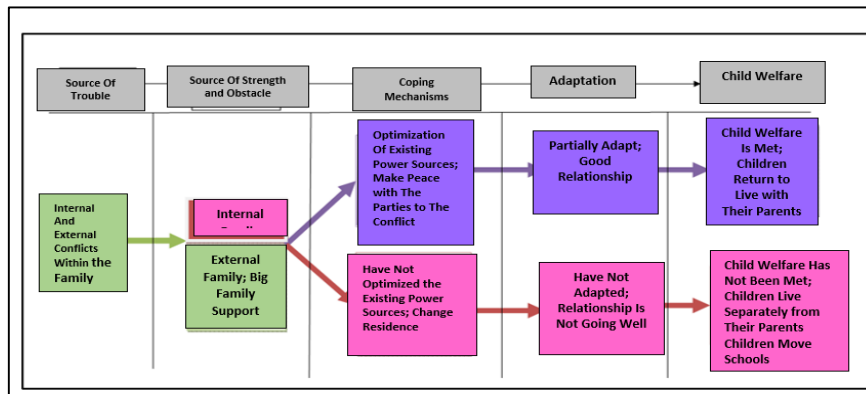


Figure 5. Schematic of the Resilience of Scavenger Families in Overcoming Family Relational Problems

From the above schemes seen in the relational context of the family, the scavenger family basically has the same source of difficulties, that is, conflicts with the internal and external of the family. Internal family conflicts are in the form of separation and quarrels with spouses, while conflicts with external families are in the form of conflicts with extended families and neighbors. In the face of this difficulty, the scavenger family has the same source of strength, that is, the positive support of the big family. This source of power shows that the family has a limited source of power that relies solely on the system outside the family while the system from within the internal family does not exist. This condition can encourage families to be less than optimal in coping.

5. The Dynamics of Scavenger Family Resilience in Overcoming Economic, Health, Educational, and Family Relational Difficulties

It is known that scavenger families often face problems such as: economic limitations, illness suffered by family members, lack of education, negative influences of friends and media, and conflicts with internal and external families. To minimize the impact of these workers, the family made several efforts. Whether or not the scavenger family is located in the face of various kinds of life problems, which determines two things, namely the source of strength owned and the efforts that the family makes. The more sources of strength the family has, the more it will encourage the family to adapt to these difficulties. When the source of power possessed by the family is limited, it will encourage the family to be unable to adapt to the difficulties encountered, let alone the source of power possessed only comes from the system outside the family. This condition is what Patterson (2002) calls a crisis

situation.

CONCLUSION

Dynamic resilience of scavenger families in overcoming economic problems related to the fulfillment of child welfare. Regarding the economic field, the main problem facing scavenger families is economic limitations. The sources of power that the family has include: open forms of family communication, loans from stall bosses, assistance from extended families, community assistance, and waivers from schools. In overcoming these difficulties, it seems that there is a positive interaction between the two and makes the coping mechanism successful with partial adaptation results. Dynamic resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming health problems related to the fulfillment of child welfare. Regarding health problems, the source of difficulties faced by all families is the pain suffered by family members. However, the degree of the disease varies, some are acute, chronic with large costs, and chronic but do not require large funds. The heavier the level of illness experienced by family members, the more influential it is on family stability and the fulfillment of children's welfare. The source of power that the family has tends to be limited and only relies on systems outside the family. This condition shows that there is a gap between the difficulties and the strengths possessed that can make the family vulnerable to being in a crisis phase.

Dynamic resilience of scavenger families in overcoming educational problems related to the fulfillment of child welfare. The source of the difficulties faced is the lack of parental education and the negative influence of friends and the media. The source of power possessed is limited and the majority comes from system outside the family such as learning groups from the surrounding community. Dynamic resilience of the scavenger family in overcoming the relational problems of the family its relationship with the child welfare. The source of the difficulties faced are the same, namely conflicts with the internal family and external to the family. Meanwhile, the source of power in general comes only from systems outside the family in the form of support from large families. Families who have optimized resources are able to adapt while families who have not optimized have not been able to adapt. This condition affects the fulfillment of child welfare. When the family is able to adapt, the child's well-being is fulfilled as seen from the child returning to live with both parents. On the contrary, when it has not been able to adapt, the child's well-being has not been fulfilled.

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