

Go Green Education, Management, and Implementation in Al Kaaf Orphanage (Small) Foundation

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Abstract

The Indonesian population is about 261 million people. A part of them is in absolute poverty. Indonesia's absolute poverty fell to 25,95 million people in March 2018 (from 27.77 million in March 2017). However, the country's relative poverty figure fell to 9,82 percent of the population in March 2017 (from 10.64 percent in March 2017). Another characteristic of poverty in Indonesia is that poverty in the rural areas is worse than in urban areas. Some of the poor people are orphans. The Al Kaaf Orphanage (Small) Foundation (TAKOSF) take care of the orphans (about 70 boys and 60 girls). Some of them who live in TAKOSF are babies of the age of 2 weeks. They lived in a rural area (1.4 ha or 14,000 squared metre) in Malang municipal. The leader and staff teach religion, implement daily jobs, cultivate "Koi" fish and goats, and plant the vegetables and fruit trees. The leader manages the financial allocation according to the donator's suggestions and the result of the compromises. This paper aims to indicate, to inform, and to understand the orphans' condition in TAKOSF. The research method uses qualitative or subjective approach. The result of this observation informs about the increasing spirit of the orphans, skills, self manage, and they also help each other. We can also see the increasing sustainability of the orphanage foundation management.

Keywords: orphan, go green, implementation, educate, sustainability.

Article History

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian population now numbers about 261 million people. Based on the latest data from Indonesia's Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's absolute poverty decreased to 25,95 million people in March 2018 (from 27.77 million in March 2017). However, the country's relative poverty figure fell to 9,82 percent of the population in March 2018 (from 10.64 percent in March 2017) [1].

Table 1 and Figure 1, shows at least 25,95 million people in Indonesia live on less than \$1 per day. Eighty seven (87) million children and adults struggle to get enough food and one (1) out of three (3) children under the age of five (5) suffer from stunting as a result of inadequate nutrition. one (1) out of five (5) children who start primary school do not complete the 5th grade and access to education in more remote areas of the country which are difficult or unavailable. Four million and four hundred thousand children in Indonesia are orphans or have lost one parent. As a result of these statistics and many others, 4 percent of Indonesia's children will not live to see their 5th birthday.

In 2016 the Indonesian government defined the poverty line monthly is per capita income of IDR 354,386 (approx. USD \$26.6). This is the lowest standard of living, even for Indonesian standards. If we apply the poverty threshold as it is used by the World Bank, which classifies the percentage of the Indonesian population living is less than USD \$1.25 a day as poor, then the percentages in the Figure 1 will rise by a couple of percentage points. Moreover, according to the World Bank, when taking into account the percentage of the Indonesian population that lives on less than USD \$2 a day.

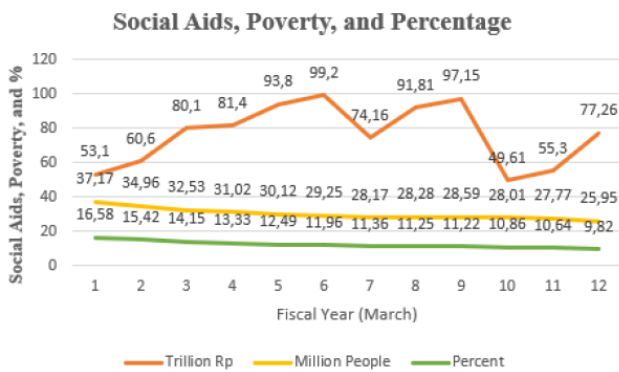


Figure 1. Social aids, Amount of poverty, and Percentage

Notes: Year 1 = March 2007; Year 12 = March 2018

Source: [1], [6], [8].

Figure 1 indicates that urban poverty in Indonesia, shows a similar pattern as Indonesia's rural poverty rate: a solid decrease since 2007 but a less smooth performance in the period of 2012-2015 due to the nation's economic slowdown. In the year 2018 the poverty percentage is below 10 percent or single digit and the government social aids is Rp. 77.26 Trillion.

What can the government do to combat income distribution inequality in Indonesia? Key strategies would be to increase employment opportunities for Indonesians by encouraging the development of

labor-intensive sectors (particularly the agriculture sector and manufacturing industry). To achieve this, it is important to attract direct investment in these labor-intensive industries (implying the government needs to continue its focus on improving Indonesia's investment climate).

II. LITERATURE STUDY

A. Definition of Management

Stephen P Robbins [3] defined management is the process of coordinating and overseeing the work activities of others so that their activities are completed efficiently and effectively. James AF Stoner [4] defined management is the process of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling the work of organization members and of using all available organization resources to reach stated organizational goals.

Stephen P Robbins [3] defined management functions: Planning, Organising, Leading, and Controlling (see Figure 2).

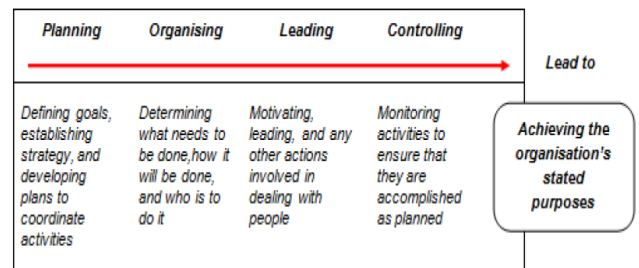


Figure 2. Management Functions

Source: [3]

B. Definition of Education

Define education by Merriam – Webster: 1. a. the action or process of educating or of being educated also: a stage of such a process, b. the knowledge and development resulting from the process of being educated (a person of little education). 2. the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools.

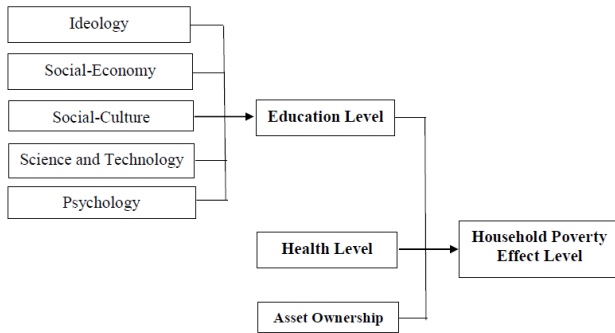


Figure 3. Household Poverty Effect Level

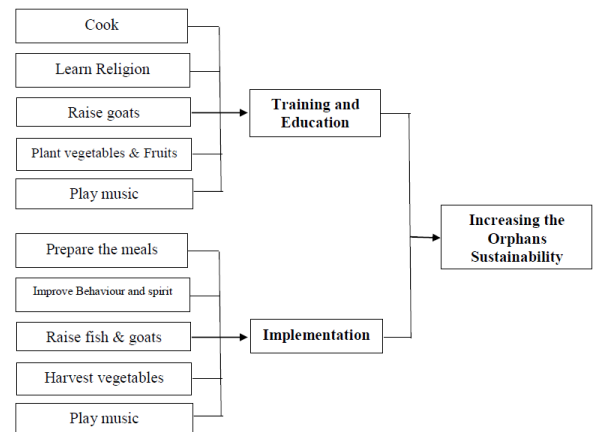


Figure 4. Conceptual Framework

Source: [7], [9] (Modified)

C. Definition of Implementation

Definition of Implementation by Merriam – Webster is an act or instance of implementing something: the process of making something active or effective.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In 2000 Yasith (aged 20)– the young leader of TAKOSF started to manage the orphanage foundation. He had only a small house to protect the orphans from the sun and rain and the area not more than 200 squared metre. No one believed that he can manage the orphans. Now in 2019 - TAKOSF keeps in touch with the orphans (about 70 orphan boys and 60 orphan girls). Some of them live in TAKOSF are younger babies of the age of 2 weeks. They live in a rural area (1.4 ha) in Malang municipal (rural area) (Figure 8).

The leader and staff teach religion, educate and implement daily jobs, cultivate “Koi” fish and goats, and plants the vegetables and fruit trees (Figure 5). The leader manages the financial allocation according to the donators suggestions and the result of compromises.

Figure 4 shows how the leader manages his organization. The leader and his staff educate and train all the orphan girls and boys. Train how to cook rice and prepare breakfast, lunch and dinner for his/herselves (Figure 6). Train and educate about Islamic religion subject matters, including: behaviour, spirit, to love each other and how to pray to God (Figure 7). Train, educate, and plant the vegetables and fruit trees, also raise goats and fish (Koi and Nile) (Figure 5). Resulting to the climate and ambient temperature decrease because of the lush plants, also the cost of living per person is cheaper and becomes sustainable.

Further more staff motivate the orphans to improve his/her progress report of their study. Sometimes the staff controll the condition of his/her room and health.

Once in a while, the donators invite them to have breakfast or lunch or dinner in restaurants and they give money to the orphans.

One businessman (also a donator) who had raised and sold the Koi fish as his own business has signed the cooperation with them. The businessman sent Koi fish and tilapea fish and the orphans raise the fish for a few months, and then the businessman will buy the fish (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Koi and Nile Fish pond



Figure 6. Preparing their breakfast, lunch and dinner



Figure 7. Pray to God



Figure 8. Orphan girls and boys

IV. CONCLUSION

The result of this observation informs about the increasing spirit of the orphans, skills, self management, and they also help each other. The increasing sustainability of the orphanage affects the foundation financial and management. The climate and ambient temperature decreased because of the lush plants.

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