

Attachment and Independence Early Childhood Santri

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ABSTRACT

Early childhood attachment and independence are important aspects of child development. One of the problems of early childhood attachment is that there are still many young children who have insecure attachments. There are also many young children who do not yet have independence in accordance with the standard level of achievement of child development. The purpose of this study was to describe the process of increasing the attachment of early-age santri to pesantren caregivers, to find patterns of attachment of early-age students to pesantren caregivers, to describe the process of developing early childhood santri independence, and to find forms of independence for students. The research method used is a qualitative case study. Data collection through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation. The research subjects were early childhood students aged 5 years and 6 years at the Mambaul Hisan pesantren with a total of 24 students, 2 pesantren leaders, 7 caregivers of early age students, and 6 parents of early age students. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling technique, namely by selecting a sample with certain considerations that can represent the population. Data analysis through the stages of data condensation, data presentation, and conclusions.

The results showed that the process of increasing the attachment of early childhood santri to caregivers was formed through physical and mental efforts. Business born is with; (1) a warm welcome for newly arrived early childhood students, (2) responsive and sensitive care from caregivers, (3) intense and open communication between early childhood caregivers, (4) sufficient time to accompany each student activity. Meanwhile, the spiritual effort is carried out by the caregiver praying for early-age students so that they can be close and comfortable with the caregiver and feel at home living in the pesantren.

Early childhood santri at the Mambaul Hisan pesantren have a secure attachment pattern with the pesantren caregiver. This can be seen from the following indicators: (1) Santri at an early age consider caregivers as their parents while at the pesantren. (2) Santri at an early age are close and familiar with all pesantren caretakers. (3) Students at an early age are happy and happy when their parents visit them. (4) Students at an early age do not cry when they are separated from their parents after visiting them. (5) Santri at an early age are happy to return to the Islamic boarding school when the holidays are over. (6) Early age students easily interact with new people they know. (7) Santri at an early age easily socialize with peers and students of primary school age. (8) Santri at an early age feel safe and comfortable living in the pesantren.

Steps for developing the independence of early childhood santri at the Mambaul Hisan pesantren are by: (1) Assistance, caregivers accompany early-age students in their daily activities, especially those who often need help, such as when bathing and eating. (2) Giving examples/demonstrations, caregivers teach the procedures for bathing and toilet training to young students by giving examples and practicing the correct procedures. (3) Direction and supervision, caregivers provide direction and supervision when young students are able to carry out their own daily activities such as bathing. (4) Giving warnings, caregivers often remind young students in arranging rooms and arranging clothes. (5) Giving motivation, caregivers provide motivation to early age students with praise and rewards in the form of candy.

In the aspect of independence, early childhood santri at the Mambaul Hisan pesantren are already able to do the following: (1) Take a bath by themselves. (2) Wearing own clothes. (3) Prepare eating and drinking utensils by yourself, eat by yourself, clean eating and drinking utensils by yourself. (4) Organize your own clothes. (5) Preparing the bed for sleeping by yourself and arranging it after waking up. (6) Urinating and defecating and cleaning without the help of caregivers. (7) Awareness to carry out activities without any coercion from caregivers. (8) Having good problemsolving skills. (8) Have a good sense of ownership. (9) Have responsibility with the goods owned. (10) Willing to share with other students friends.

This research provides a sharpening of previous research with the theme of early childhood psychology and social emotional development of early childhood santri, as well as contributing to knowledge related to the attachment and independence of early childhood living in pesantren.

Kata Kunci: *Attachment, independence, early childhood santri, pesantren caregiver*