

**RELASI PERTEMANAN ANTARA DISABILITAS TERLANTAR
DENGAN ANAK TERLANTAR NON DISABILITAS DI UPTD
PANTI SOSIAL BINA ANAK, WANITA DAN EKS
PSIKOTIK HARAPAN MULYA JAMBI**

¹Hifzal Sabra, ²Agung Iranda, ³Jelpa Periantalo

¹Jurusan Psikologi Universitas Jambi/hifzalsabra@gmail.com

²Jurusan Psikologi Universitas Jambi/agungiranda@unja.ac.id

³Jurusan Psikologi Universitas Jambi/jelp.8487@unja.ac.id

ABSTRAK

LATAR BELAKANG Disabilitas terlantar dan anak terlantar hidup di lingkungan panti sebagai penyandang masalah kesejahteraan sosial bukanlah hal yang mudah. Tentunya mereka akan mengalami berbagai masalah seperti pada relasi sosial, lingkungan, kesalahpahaman, cara berkomunikasi dan konflik. Adanya relasi pertemanan yang baik, dapat membuat mereka tetap bahagia dalam keberlangsungan hidupnya.

TUJUAN Untuk mengetahui gambaran dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi relasi pertemanan disabilitas terlantar dengan anak terlantar non disabilitas di UPTD Panti Sosial Bina Anak, Wanita dan Eks Psikotik Harapan Mulya Jambi.

METODE Metode penelitian adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Pemilihan partisipan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* yaitu Disabilitas terlantar dan anak terlantar yang mampu berkomunikasi, berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dan wawancara. Teknik analisis data adalah *Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis* (IPA).

HASIL Gambaran dari relasi pertemanan pada partisipan yaitu kebersamaan, kesamaan, kenyamanan, kedekatan, hubungan timbal balik, keterbukaan, kekeluargaan dan kebaikan. Adapun faktor yang mempengaruhi relasi pertemanan tersebut adalah kesulitan komunikasi dan perilaku negatif.

KESIMPULAN Partisipan memaknai relasi pertemanan melalui tema yang didapat yaitu kebersamaan, kesamaan, kenyamanan, kedekatan, hubungan timbal balik, keterbukaan, kekeluargaan dan kebaikan. Serta, relasi pertemanan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh kesulitan komunikasi dan perilaku negatif.

Kata Kunci: Relasi Pertemanan, Disabilitas Terlantar, Anak Terlantar

FRIENDSHIP RELATIONS BETWEEN DISABLED NEGLECTS AND NON-DISABLED NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT UPTD SOCIAL ORGANIZATION FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND EX PSYCHOTICS OF HARAPAN MULYA JAMBI

¹Hifzal Sabra, ²Agung Iranda, ³Jelpa Periantalo

¹Department of Psychology, Jambi University/hifzalsabra@gmail.com

²Department of Psychology, Jambi University/agungiranda@unja.ac.id

³Department of Psychology, Jambi University/jelp.8487@unja.ac.id

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND Disabled and neglected children living in an orphanage as people with social welfare problems is not an easy thing, of course they experience various problems such as relationships, the same environment, misunderstandings, ways of communicating, conflicts. So that you can build good friendships to stay happy in your life.

OBJECTIVE To find out the description and factors that influence the friendship between neglected disabled children and non-disabled abandoned children at the UPTD Social Home for Children, Women and Ex-Psychotics, Harapan Mulya Jambi.

METHOD The research method is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The selection of participants used a purposive sampling technique, namely neglected disabled and neglected children who were able to communicate, male and female. Data collection techniques use observation and interviews. The data analysis technique is Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).

RESULTS The description of friendship relationships among participants is togetherness, similarity, comfort, closeness, reciprocal relationships, openness, kinship and kindness. The factors that influence friendship relationships are communication difficulties and negative behavior.

CONCLUSION Participants interpreted friendship relationships through aspects of togetherness, similarity, comfort, closeness, reciprocal relationships, openness, kinship and kindness. Also, these friendship relationships are influenced by communication difficulties and negative behavior.

Keywords: Friendship Relations, Neglected Disabilities, Abandoned Children