ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepercayaan diri anak yatim di Purbalingga, perbedaan kepercayaan diri anak yatim yang tinggal di panti asuhan dengan di keluarga, serta penyebab adanya perbedaan tersebut. Jenis penelitiannya *mixed methods* (kuantitatif dilengkapi kualitatif) dengan responden 40 anak yatim (20 anak yatim di panti asuhan dan 20 lainnya di keluarga) serta didukung 4 informan pengasuh panti asuhan yang diteliti. Teknik pengumpulan datanya menggunakan penyebaran kuesioner, wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis kuantitatif menggunakan rumus *independent sample t test*, sedangkan untuk analisis kualitatif menggunakan *interactive model*.

Setelah dilakukan analisis data, diperoleh kesimpulan: (1) anak yatim di panti asuhan cenderung sangat percaya diri, sedangkan di keluarga cenderung percaya diri; (2) kepercayaan diri anak yatim di panti asuhan lebih tinggi dibandingkan di dalam keluarga (t_{hitung} 3,608 > t_{tabel} 1,686); (3) lebih tingginya kepercayaan diri anak yatim di panti asuhan dibandingkan di keluarga terutama dikarenakan kondisi bimbingan, asuhan, dan pembinaan di panti asuhan yang diteliti (Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Bobotsari, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Bukateja, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Mandhanisiwi Purbalingga, Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Nurussalam Kemangkon) jauh lebih baik dibandingkan di dalam keluarga.

Kata kunci: kepercayaan diri anak yatim, *panti asuhan, keluarga, komparasi*

ABSTRACT

The study aims to determine the confidence of orphans in Purbalingga, the differences in the confidence of orphans living in orphanages with families, and the causes of these differences. The type of research was mixed methods (quantitative supplemented with qualitative) with 40 orphan respondents (20 orphans in the orphanage and 20 in the family) and supported by 4 informants of the orphanage studied. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, interviews, observations, and documentation. Quantitative analysis uses the formula of independent sample t test, while for qualitative analysis uses interactive models.

After data analysis, the following conclusions are obtained: (1) the confidence of orphans in orphanages tends to be high, whereas in families it tends to be moderate; (2) the confidence of orphans in orphanages is higher than in the family (t_{count} 3.608> t_{table} 1.686); (3) higher self-esteem of orphans in the orphanage compared to the family mainly due to the pattern of care in the orphanage studied (Muhammadiyah Bobotsari Orphanage, Muhammadiyah Bukateja Orphanage, Muhammadiyah Mandhanisiwi Purbalingga Orphanage, Muhammadiyah Nurussalam Kemangkon Orphanage) better than in the family, because the caregivers are educated both academically and practically, and motivated to carry out their duties as worship seeking God's pleasure.

Keywords: the confidence of orphans, orphanages, families, comparisons