

**EDUCATE CHILDREN TOWARDS SOCIAL ATTITUDE****Daviq Chairilisyah**

Universitas Riau

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Tidak semua anak mampu menunjukkan perilaku sosial seperti yang diharapkan, dan tidak semua anak mampu berinteraksi dengan kelompoknya secara baik. Ada anak yang menunjukkan sikap membangkang, ingin menang sendiri, tidak mau berbagi dengan teman lain, licik, cepat marah dan sebagainya. Untuk membantu mengurangi ketidakmampuan anak berperilaku sosial yang baik, dan membantu menyiapkan anak memasuki lingkungan pergaulan yang lebih luas, dibutuhkan bimbingan sosial. Bimbingan diberikan oleh orang tua dan keluarga di rumah sebagai guru pertama dan paling utama bagi anak. Artikel ini mencoba memberikan gambaran kepada orang tua mengenai definisi perilaku sosial, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan sosial, pola perilaku sosial anak, aspek-aspek kematangan sosial pada anak serta tips bagi orang tua untuk membuat anaknya menjadi memiliki jiwa sosial. Artikel ini menggunakan metode kajian literatur. Kajian literatur ini mengangkat mengenai topik permasalahan mengembangkan jiwa sosial pada anak usia dini. Diharapkan anak akan mampu bekerjasama, saling menghormati, tidak mengganggu hak orang lain dan toleran dalam hidup bermasyarakat kelak. Artikel ini bermanfaat memberikan pemahaman pentingnya mengembangkan jiwa sosial terhadap perkembangan anak usia dini agar membuat anak usia dini menjadi pribadi yang berjiwa sosial baik di rumah dan di sekolah.

**Abstract**

Not all children are able to show social behavior as expected and not all children are able to interact with their groups well. There are children who show defiance, want to win themselves; do not want to share with other friends, cunning, irritable and so on. To help reduce the inability of children to behave well socially, and help prepare children to enter a wider social environment, social guidance is needed. Guidance provided by parents and family at home as the first and foremost teacher for children. This article is aimed to give parents a description of social behavior, factors that influence social development, patterns of children social behavior, aspects of social maturity in children as well as tips for parents to raise their children in a social life. This article used a literature review method. It is hoped that children will be able to work together, respect each other, not interfere with the rights of others and be tolerant in future social life. This article to provide an understanding of the importance of developing social life towards early childhood development in order to make early childhood a social soul person both at home and at school.

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✉ Alamat korespondensi: Kampus Bina Widya KM. 12,5,  
Simpang Baru, Kec. Tampan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau  
E-mail: [daviqch@yahoo.com](mailto:daviqch@yahoo.com)

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Not all children are able to show social behavior as expected and not all children are able to interact with their groups well. There are children who show defiance, want to win themselves, do not want to share with other friends, cunning, irritable and so on. To help reduce the inability of children to behave well socially, and help prepare children to enter a wider social environment, social guidance is needed (Suyadi, 2013).

The social guidance referred by the author is the guidance and direction given by parents and family at home as the first teacher and the most important teacher for children in the world from birth. Every family has a different pattern of social interaction with other families. Social patterns in the family will govern how a child will interact socially with others outside his home. Further guidance will be further developed properly and systematically when children begin to attend non-formal and formal schools. Non-formal schools such as PAUD and Kindergarten will provide a deeper understanding of theoretical and practical concepts about the development of social life in children. The role of PAUD and kindergarten teachers becomes quite important as an institution that will educate children to know what social behavior is and how social behavior is universally acceptable to the environment (Fadillah et al, 2014).

Human nature is a social creature that requires social relationships with others to meet their needs. Social interaction between humans can be realized if there is mutuality from social interactions with others. Children can realize their potential well and optimally if they have positive interactions with their social environment. At the time of socializing, the child will show social behavior that the formation of social behavior is influenced by various factors both internal and external (Prabaningrum, 2013).

This article will try to give an idea to parents about the definition of social behavior in early childhood. It will also be explained theoretically conceptual about the factors that influence social development in children, patterns of social behavior of children, aspects of social maturity in children as well as tips

for parents to make their children have a positive social life. Positive social life is expected that children will be able to work together, respect each other, not interfere with the rights of others and be tolerant in social life (Sudaryanti, 2012).

## **METHODOLOGY**

Literature study is one technique that can be used in carrying out a research. This is a way to solve problems by tracing the sources of writings that have been made before. In other words, this term is also familiar with the term literature study. In a study that is about to be carried out, of course, a researcher must have broad insights regarding the object to be studied. If not, it can be ensured in a large percentage that the research will fail (Sugiyono, 2015).

Resources that can be used as literature study materials are books by trusted authors, accredited scientific journals, and student research results in various forms such as thesis, thesis, dissertation, practicum report, and so on (Sugiyono, 2015).

To understand in depth related to the object of research, this literature study technique can be used as one of the best ways. Researchers will not only know things about the object of research more broadly, but by conducting a this research can also make conclusions from the results of the writings of previous researchers so that researchers can make updates in their research so that it has different final results from previous studies.

In this study, writer used primary and secondary sources on the topic of problems developing social life in early childhood. The writer sought to provide an understanding of the importance of developing a social attitude that can positively influence early childhood development. In addition, researchers are also trying to provide opinions and suggestions for parents in educating children who have not developed a social soul into a social soul person both at school and at home.

## **DISCUSSIONS**

### **Definition of Social Behavior**

Social behavior is an atmosphere of interdependence which is a necessity to

guarantee human existences (Jaipul, 2011). As proof that humans in meeting the needs of life as a personal self cannot be accomplished alone but need help from others. There is a bond of interdependence between one person and another. This means that human survival takes place in an atmosphere of mutual support in togetherness. For this reason, humans are demanded to be able to work together, respect each other, not interfere with the rights of others, being tolerant in social life

According to Muslich (2011) a person's social behavior derives from the pattern of responses between people expressed by interpersonal relationships. Social behavior is also synonymous with one's reaction to others (Latif, 2013). The behavior is shown by feelings, actions, and attitudes on belief, memories, or respect for others. A person's social behavior is a relative attribute to respond to other people in different ways. For example in conducting cooperation, there are people who do it diligently, patiently and always prioritize the common interests above their personal interests. While on the other hand, there are people who are lazy, impatient and only want to find their own profit (Wibowo, 2012).

Indeed, the basis that humans are essentially social creatures (Helmawati, 2015). From birth humans need to interact with other people to meet their biological needs. In the development towards maturity, social interaction between humans can grasp their lives individually. This is because if there is no reciprocity from social interaction then humans cannot realize their potential as whole individuals as a result of social interaction. These potentials can initially be known from their daily behavior. When socializing, what he shows is social behavior. The formation of a person's social behavior is influenced by various factors both internal and external. On the external aspect the social situation holds first which is quite important. Social situations are defined as each situation in which there are interrelations between one human and another. In other words, every situation that causes social interaction can be said to be a social situation for examples of social situations such as in a market, at a

meeting, or in a physical education learning environment (Wulandari, 2015).

### **Child Social Behavior**

According to Sujiono (2005) there are several reasons why children need to learn a variety of social behaviors: 1) So that children can learn to behave in an acceptable environment, 2) So that children can play social roles that can be accepted by their groups, for example, acting as boys and women, 3) So that children can develop healthy social attitudes towards their environment is an important asset for success in their social life, 4) So that children are able to adjust themselves well, and the environment can be accepted with pleasure.

Patterns of social behavior in children according to Sujiono (2013) are as follows: 1) Mimic, that is to be the same as other groups, children imitate the attitudes and behavior of people who are admired. Children want to imitate the behavior of the teacher who is demonstrated when learning according to the theme of learning. 2) Competition, which is the longing to surpass and defeat others. Competition is usually seen at the age of four years. Children compete with their friends for achievements, such as taking part in competitions. 3) Cooperation, i.e. children begin to play together and cooperatively, and group activities begin to develop and increase both in frequency and in duration. 4) Sympathy, which is able to greet and help others. Because sympathy requires an understanding of other people's feelings and emotions, this only occurs occasionally before three years. 5) Empathy, which is sensitive to the feelings of others and be respectful, such as respecting friends by praising, respecting the feelings of friends, and caring for friends. 6) Social support that is towards the end of early childhood, the support of friends becomes more important than the consent of adults. 7) Sharing his property, namely the child knows that one way to obtain social approval is to share his property, especially toys for other children. At certain moments, children are also willing to share food with other children in order to thicken their friendship and show the identity of intimacy between them. 8) Familiar behavior, the child gives affection to the teacher and friends. The

form of familiar behavior is shown by the jokes and laughter between them.

### **Factors That Influence Children's Social Development**

Susanto (2017) in its development of social behavior, children can be influenced by several factors, including:

a. Family

The first and main factor that gives influence to various aspects of child development including the child's social factors is family. The family is a support place for children to learn how to socialize. In every family there must be family norms, and thus the family basically manipulates the behavior of the child's cultural life. So basically the educational process to develop a child's personality is formed by the family. The social life of children and how the norms are putting in the environment are determined by this factor.

b. Child Maturity

In socializing in a child's environment requires physical and psychological maturity. Intellectual and emotional maturity is needed so that children are able to consider in social processes, give and receive opinions of others. In addition, language skills are crucial for children in socializing. It can be concluded from the perspective of physical and psychological maturity, child socialization can develop well.

c. Socio-Economic Status

Social life is much influenced by the social status of the family in a social environment. The community does not see the child in the context of the whole identity of the child but what is seen is whose child, what kind of family they live in, what about the family's economy, and others. Indirectly in the social interaction of children, the community and their groups take into account the norms that apply in their families. This results in children so that they place themselves in social relations that are not appropriate. The saddest effect is that children will close themselves

from the group. On the other hand children who have better socioeconomic status will form an elite group with their own norms.

d. Education

One of the targeted socialization processes in accordance with appropriate norms is education. The nature of education is a process of operating knowledge that will give color to the social life of children in society and their lives in the future. Education in the broadest sense must be interpreted that the development of children is influenced by family, community and institutional life. Planting norms of behavior is done purposely given to students who study at school. Social ethics forms the behavior of community and state life.

e. Mental Capacity, Emotion and Intelligence

Children's ability to think is influenced by various things for example such as the ability to solve problems, learning ability, and language skills. Children who have high intellectual must have the ability to speak well. Balanced emotional control is crucial to the success in the social development of children. Success in socializing is determined by mutual understanding and the ability to understand others; this will be easily done for children who have high intellectuals.

### **Effects of Social Development on Child Behavior**

In the social development of children, they can think of themselves and others. That thought is manifested in self-reflection, which often leads to self-assessment and criticism of the results of his association with others (Suwartini, 2018). The results of his thoughts will not be known by others, in fact there are often those who hide or keep it a secret. Children's minds are often influenced by ideas from theories that lead to critical attitudes toward situations and other people, including both parents. The ability of a child's abstraction often gives rise to the ability to blame reality and events in the way that they should think (Hasan, 2012). In addition,

egocentric influences are often seen, including in the form of: 1) Good ideals and ideals, too much emphasis on one's own mind, without thinking of further consequences and without considering practical difficulties that might cause unsuccessful resolution of problems. 2) The ability to think with one's own opinion, not yet accompanied by the opinions of others in his assessment. Through a lot of observations and experiences of reality and in dealing with the opinions of others, the ego attitude decreases and by the end of adolescence there is very little sense of ego so that they can get along well.

### **Child Social Maturity**

There are various terms about social maturity that people often refer to as social maturity or maturity. Various opinions and definitions explain social maturity. According to Marliany (2014) defining social maturity is a development of the skills and habits of individuals that characterize the group, thus the characteristics of social maturity are determined by social groups in the environment. Social maturity is the ability to understand others and how to react to different social situations (Pidarta, 2013). Whereas Rakhman (2015) says social maturity is characterized by the maturity of the potentials of the organism, both physical and psychological, to continue advancing towards maximum development. According to Rustini (2012) a person's social maturity appears in his behavior. This behavior shows an individual's ability to take care of himself and his participation in activities that lead to independence as befits an adult.

From the description above it can be concluded that social maturity is an individual's skills and habits in understanding and how to react to social situations as reflected in self-reliance behavior and social acceptance.

### **Child Social Maturity Aspects**

There are several aspects that contribute to the readiness of a child proposed by Fathurrohman et al (2013), namely social maturity includes several aspects:

1. Self-help. Help yourself in general (general self-help), such as washing your face, washing your hands without help, and going to bed alone. Self-

help-eating abilities, such as taking one's own food, using a fork, cutting soft food. The ability to dress (self-help-dressing), such as closing buttons, dressing alone without assistance.

2. Directing to yourself (self-direction), such as managing money or can be trusted with money and can manage time.
3. Motion (locomotion), such as going down the stairs by stepping once every step, going to a close neighbor without being watched, and going to school without being escorted.
4. Occupations, such as helping light household chores, using a pencil and using a knife
5. Socialization (socialization), such as with friends, following a game, following the competition.
6. Communication (communication), such as talking to people around him, write simple words. Human communication cannot be separated from language. Language includes communication means whether it is oral, written, or a sign that is based on a system of symbols.

### **The Process of Social Maturity Formation**

In general, development is the result of a process of maturity (Koesoema, 2010). Likewise, social maturity as a result of the child's learning process that he gets through socialization. Socialization is a process of absorbing attitudes, values, and habits of society so that individuals are skilled in mastering the habits of their groups and behave in accordance with their social demands and thus individuals will become people who are able to socialize and be accepted in their social environment, as a mirror the social maturity of a child must go through the stages of socialization. According to Mulyani (2016) the process of socialization includes several processes, namely: 1) Learning to behave socially acceptable. 2) Playing the social role accepted by the environment. 3) The occurrence of the development of social attitudes due to the process of socialization. 4) There is a sense of satisfaction and happiness because they can

take part in group activities or in relationships with friends or other adults.

### **Invite Factors Affecting Children's Social Maturity**

Everyday attitudes and behavior of a person that is in get along with others, social participation which is one of the characteristics of social maturity can be influenced by internal factors and external factors (Silahudin, 2017).

Internal factors are innate factors that include everything obtained from birth for example physical form, talent, intelligence, personality. With intelligence, people adjust to the environment, in accordance with the opinion of Binet which says that the function of intelligence is to provide the ability to make adjustments to the aims and objectives, the higher the level of one's intelligence, the more he can adjust his ways to achieve his goals. People who have high intelligence will tend to have good social maturity.

External factors are factors that originate inside and outside the home environment, both of which influence each other. For example, family influence is the first social factor in an individual's life to express himself as a social human who interacts with the family. Experience in interacting with family also determines the ways of his behavior towards others.

### **How to shape the social attitude of children**

Children's social life must receive important attention from parents. We really hope that with children they have a good social life. A good social life that makes children able to be positive, far from shame and shame that is despicable. Thus, children will easily give, receive, sell, buy, gather and make friends (Sudarna, 2014). Some suggestions that can be done by parents in the formation of the child's social attitude are:

#### 1. Invite children into adult societies.

Inviting children to an adult event will make us understand their shortcomings and educational needs. Thus, other adults can easily direct it to be better. Parents can direct and teach children to be polite in behavior and speech to adults. Children will gradually grow sense and social soul. His tongue becomes silent when

dealing with others, and he is accustomed to knowing the diverse mindset of many people.

#### 2. Ask the child to do a need.

Telling children to do something is not merely to lighten our work. Really in it there are extraordinary positive lessons related to children's education, because children will feel the joy of being able to do something for others.

#### 3. Familiarize children say hello.

Familiarizing children with greetings is training for children in socializing. Greeting when you meet parents, siblings, friends and teachers at school will make children become accustomed to starting a warm social relationship with other people they know.

#### 4. Visiting sick people.

This activity will make children aware and accustomed to social habits, namely visiting people who are sick. Activities to visit a sick person can be done at a sick person's home or visiting a sick person or family at the hospital.

#### 5. Find a good friend.

Making friends is an important need in a child's social development. Children like to play with their friends. The role of parents is to find a good friend for children, just as parents are heading for success to deliver children to the safety of social life. The child is fulfilled his needs for socializing and the child will also be maintained his kindness through his friendship.

#### 6. Inviting children with entrepreneurship simply.

There are many advantages to invite or train children in entrepreneurship or trade, including the following: a) Quite effective means of training the ability of children to socialize with many people and circles. b) Implanting to children that to get something, it takes struggle, not easy, not just playing. c) Familiarize children in a useful time, not wasted. d) Keep away from children from

wasteful nature and excessive to something.

7. Invite children to attend the commemoration of the holiday  
Commemoration of the feast is usually synonymous with the joy of the atmosphere in it, and the gathering place for children. Really this is the right time for children to socialize with their peers, as well as other adults.
8. Invite children to stay overnight at their sibling's house.  
This is a training ground for children to interact deeper with their relatives. The child will practice how to interact appropriately with the condition of his sibling's family. Children learn about social behavior and certain knowledge that carried out by others. More than all of that will grow in a child of love for his brother with all their advantages and disadvantages especially if this activity is intended to strengthen the spirit of kinship.

## CONCLUSIONS

Many social problems are found in early childhood. So as early as possible the child really needs help to be able to overcome them. Hampered social development of children from childhood will cause difficulties for children in developing social life in the future. Efforts to overcome social problems in children should be done by teachers in schools by arranging a structured and systematic guidance program oriented to peer-group situations. Apart from that, the support of parents is very beneficial to help the realization of good social skills in children.

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