



THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN OVERCOMING STUDENT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

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Abstract

This journal article investigates the role of education in overcoming various problems of growth and development of students in elementary schools (SD). This affective ability consists of five stages, namely recognition or acceptance, responding, appreciating values, organizing, and experiencing. Students' emotions in adulthood are the same as emotions in childhood. The difference lies in the stimuli that arouse emotions and also the degree, especially in efforts to control themselves over their emotions. To achieve this goal, various learning methods can be used by educational institutions or teachers. The successful development of the cognitive domain will also have an impact positive for the development of the psychomotor domain. Psychomotor skills are all physical actions that are concrete and easily observed, both in quantity and quality, because of their open nature. The research method is an active learning approach, so that they become more involved and have high motivation and also encourage students to think critically, communicate and develop social skills. The research results show that education plays a very important role in overcoming the problems of student growth and development. These findings show that education can overcome students' problems, such as increasing awareness and understanding and improving the quality of learning.

Keywords : Education, Problems, Growth and Development

Introduction

Education has a very important role in overcoming the problems of student growth and development. Through education, students can gain the knowledge and skills needed to face life's challenges, both personal and professional. Education also plays a role in shaping the character and moral values of students. With good education, students can learn values such as tolerance, justice, cooperation and responsibility, which are very important in building a harmonious and civilized society. Apart from that, education can also help students overcome social and economic problems. By having a good education, students have a greater opportunity to get a decent job and improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. Apart from that, education can also help students develop their potential and talents. Through education, students can explore their interests and develop skills that match those interests. This can help them in achieving success in their chosen field. In this case, the government's role is very important in providing equal and quality access to education for all students. The government must ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for education, as well as develop policies and programs that support improving the quality of education. Apart from that, the role of teachers is also very important in overcoming problems of student growth and development. Teachers must have sufficient knowledge and skills to teach well, and be able to be a good example for students. Education has a very important role in overcoming the problems of growth and development of students. Through education, students can obtain the knowledge and skills

needed to face life's challenges, both personal and professional. Education also plays a role in forming character and moral values students. With good education, students can learn values such as tolerance, justice, cooperation and responsibility, which are very important in building a harmonious and civilized society. Apart from that, education can also help students overcome social and economic problems. By having a good education, students have a greater opportunity to get a decent job and improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. Apart from that, education can also help students develop their potential and talents. Through education, students can explore their interests and develop their skills, which is in accordance with these interests. This can help them achieve success in their chosen field.

In this case, the government's role is very important in providing equitable and quality access to education for all students. The government must ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for education, as well as developing policies and programs that support improving the quality of education. In addition, teachers are also very important in overcoming problems of student growth and development. Teachers must have sufficient knowledge and skills to teach well, as well as able to be a good example for students. This is what happens in the world of Indonesian education, education is only oriented towards results and final value, because education is only a transfer of knowledge without being accompanied by a transfer of value. In fact, we can see around us, students do not apply these educational goals, in the end many students engage in brawls between schools, abuse drugs and so on. Education has a very important role in overcoming the problems of student growth and development. Through education, students can gain the knowledge, skills and values needed to become quality individuals who are able to contribute positively to society and the nation. However, to achieve this, changes in the education system need to be made to make it more relevant to the demands of the times. This includes changes to the curriculum, learning methods, assessment, quality of teaching staff, access to education, parental involvement, and character education. With these changes, it is hoped that the education system in Indonesia can produce graduates who are ready to face global challenges and are able to play an active role in nation building. In this way, the role of education in overcoming the problems of student growth and development can be realized optimally.

Research Methodology

In this research, an active learning approach is used. This method involves students are active in the learning process, increasing students' understanding by actively involving students in the learning process, where this method helps students to better understand the material being taught. Through discussions, projects, or experiments, students can apply the concepts learned in real situations.

Result & Discussion

Understanding Growth and Development

The term development in the field of psychology is a fairly complex concept. This is because there are many dimensions and to be able to understand it, we must be able to differentiate the meanings of growth and development (Desmita, 2009, p. 8). Growth can be defined as an increase in (physical) size or significant changes seen in the material of something as a result of stimulation or stimuli from the surrounding environment. These changes can take the form enlargement or increase from nothing to existence, from small to large, from little to many and so on. Meanwhile, development is defined as progress towards maturity. Quantitative growth means a change in quantity, large and wide which are concrete in nature refer to changes. Enlargement or addition such as: from small to large, from short to long is a manifestation of change, as well as in events, from narrow to broad, etc. This can be interpreted as growth meaning an increase and increase in size with a process that changes periodically. Meanwhile, change which qualitatively refers to the quality of the function of physical organs is development (Muhibbinsyah, 2010, p. 41-42). In its use, the words growth and development are used together to describe complex physical, mental and emotional processes related to the growth and development of students (Denim, 2010, p. 8). If the changes relate to visible physical aspects, then the difficulties faced by interested parties are not too obstructive, but those related to psychological aspects must look for signs or manifestations that can be observed. In general, individual signs relating to the physical and psychological include: (1) Changes that appear to be an increase in the size or weight of a limb or the body itself (2) Changes that occur in the psyche such as emotional control, changes in behavior. Apart from that, individuals also experience changes in old characteristics, for example the size of the diameter of the head changes to become larger. Likewise, psychological events that are related to the individual's psychology such as fantasies, feelings, attitudes from the childhood period with the arrival of adolescence, and so on.

Table 1. Differences between growth and development

No	GROWTH	DEVELOPMENT
1	Tends to be more quantitative and related to physical aspects.	Tends to be more qualitative, related to mental or spiritual maturation.
2	It takes place at a maximum point and then decreases towards collapse.	Spiritual development is not hampered even though the physical condition has reached the peak of its growth.
3	For example, body weight and height, body cell dimensions, and bone age.	For example, increased abilities in language, emotional, intellectual and behavioral development as well as the ability to organize more complex body structures and functions in regular patterns.

In the book entitled Education Psychology by H.C. Wherterington, at least there are principles of growth and development presented. Several principles will be mentioned that seem more prominent and can be put into real practice, including: (a) In the first years growth was faster (b) The level of maturity achieved can influence learning efforts (c) Every individual follows the same general developmental pattern (d) The development tempo of each individual is different (e) Psychological traits can arise simultaneously but not consecutively (f) Heredity and environment are very important for growth (Mustaqim, 2008, p.15).

Student Development

Experts in the field of psychology believe that students experience unstable characteristics. This is because students are in conditions that experience many changes, starting from childhood to adolescence, then from adolescence to adulthood. At that time, students go through puberty (adolescence). Desmita said that the search for identity occurs during adolescence. This is characterized by several things, including: (a) Can build mature interactions with peers (b) Able to accept and be able to learn social roles in society (c) Using physical conditions effectively with self-acceptance awareness (d) Learn from parents and other adults to achieve emotional independence (e) In accordance with passion, able to choose and prepare for a career in the future (f) Developing positive thinking about marriage and married life (g) Able to innovate intellectual skills and other things needed as citizens (h) Socially able to achieve behavior and be able to be responsible. i) Establish values and ethics as guidelines for behavior (i) Developing religious insight and increasing religiosity. The ten characteristics of student development above provide an influence in The development of cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects of students is as follows:

1. Cognitive Development

Cognitive development is the ability to think or intellectually. Thus it can be said that cognitive development is directly related to the learning process. This is described in six stages, namely, knowledge or recognition, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. The age of students approaches the same intellectual efficiency maximal, but due to lack of experience, this limits their knowledge and ability to utilize what is known. Many can be learned through experience, but they sometimes experience difficulties in grasping and understanding abstract concepts and perhaps they are not yet able to fully understand them. According to Bruner, a person's cognitive development occurs through three stages determined by the way they see the environment, namely (Muhaimin, 2002, p.200): (1) Active stage, where individuals carry out activities in an effort to understand their environment (2) The economic stage, where individuals see the world through images and verbal visualization (3) Symbolic stage, where individuals have abstract ideas that are heavily influenced by language and the logic of thinking.

2. Affective Development

Successful development of the cognitive domain will not only produce cognitive skills, but also produce skills in the affective domain. For example, a religious teacher who is skilled in developing cognitive skills in this way, will have a positive impact on the affective domain of the students. This will increase students' affective skills. This increase in affective skills, among other things, takes the form of a solid religious awareness. This affective ability consists of five stages, namely recognition or acceptance, response, appreciation of values,

organization, and experience. Students' emotions in adulthood are the same as emotions in childhood. explosive but by grumbling, not wanting to talk, or by loudly criticizing the person who caused his anger.

3. Psychomotor development

Successful development of the cognitive domain will also have an impact positive for the development of the psychomotor domain. Psychomotor skills are all physical qualities that are concrete and easy to observe, both in quantity and quality, because of their open nature. However, psychomotor skills are inseparable from affective skills. So, students' psychomotor skills are a manifestation of insight, knowledge and awareness as well as their mental attitude. Psychomotor abilities are now divided into five stages, namely imitation, manipulation, movement accuracy, articulation and naturalization/autonomy.

Student Problems

One of the serious problems facing the world of education today is low level the quality of learning, so that student achievement becomes low. The problems of student growth and development in elementary school refer to various obstacles or difficulties experienced by children in the process of their growth and development during school at the elementary school level. These problems can include physical, emotional, social and cognitive aspects..

1. Low Quality of Learning

Learning at school dAsar can be the main factor that causes low student achievement. Several factors that can cause the low quality of learning in elementary schools include: (1) Inadequate curriculum: curriculum that does not suit the needs and development of students can hinder the learning process. Too much curriculum customary or irrelevant to real world needs can make students lose interest in learning (2) Ineffective learning methods: methods that are monotonous, not interactive, and only focus on the teacher can make students bored and find it difficult to understand the material. Learning methods that do not consider Students' individual learning styles can also hinder understanding and retention of information (3) Low teacher quality: teachers who are less qualified in terms of knowledge, teaching skills and motivation can affect the quality of learning. Teachers who are unable to motivate students, or do not pay attention students' individual needs are met make learning ineffective (4) Non-conducive learning environment: a learning environment that is noisy, uncomfortable, or inadequate in terms of learning facilities and facilities, disturbs the concentration and motivation of students. The environment is not supports collaboration and interaction between participants It can also inhibit learning.

2. Students who have difficulty understanding the lesson material

Students in elementary schools can experience difficulties in understanding material lesson due to the following factors: (a) Difficulties in understanding concepts: students may face difficulty in understanding the concepts taught in learning. They may not yet have the knowledge sufficient experience to understand the material (b) Lack of understanding of prerequisites: some learning materials require a strong understanding of prerequisites. If students do not understand these prerequisites, they will have difficulty understanding more complex material (c) Lack of support and assistance: students may not get enough support from teachers or parents in understanding lesson material.

3. This lack of laundry can be done making them feel abandoned and difficult to overcome the difficulties they face.

4. Learning disorders: some students may experience learning disorders, such as dyslexia or ADHD, which makes it difficult for them in processing information still or concentrate. This can cause difficulties in understanding the lesson material.

Students who tend to be passive and less likely to participate in lessons

Some students tend to be passive and less likely to participate in lessons in class, which can be caused by several factors, including: (1) Limited verbal abilities: Students in elementary school may still have limited verbal abilities in expressing opinions or asking questions in front of the class. They may feel embarrassed or afraid to speak in front of their friends (2) Low self-confidence: Some students may have low self-confidence, so they are reluctant to actively participate in discussions or activities in class. They may feel afraid of being wrong or being underestimated by their friends (3) Lack of motivation: Students in elementary school may be less motivated to participate in lessons because they do not see the value or benefits of these activities. They may feel that the lessons are boring or irrelevant to their daily lives (4) Discomfort in large groups: Some students may feel uncomfortable

when in large groups, such as in a class full of classmates. They may prefer to study individually or in smaller groups.

Students whose interests and talents have not been identified.

Many students have not discovered or have not explored their interests and their talents to the maximum. This can be caused by several factors, including: (a) Lack of exploration opportunities: Students may not have been given sufficient opportunities to explore their interests and talents. They may not have access to various extracurricular activities or clubs at school that can help them discover their interests and talents (b) Lack of understanding: Students may not yet fully understand what interests and talents are, and how to find them. They may have not been taught or given any guidance on how to identify their own interests and talents (c) Lack of support: Students may not get support from teachers or parents in exploring their interests and talents. Teachers and parents who do not realize the importance of identifying students' interests and talents can make them unmotivated to find out further.

The Role of Education in Overcoming Growth Problems and Student Development.

The role of education in overcoming difficulties in understanding lesson material resulting in low achievement, including:

1. Helping students identify and understand their difficulties: Teachers can use various strategies to help students identify and understand their difficulties in understanding lesson material. For example, teachers can provide additional training, re-explain difficult concepts, or provide more concrete examples.
2. Providing individual or small group guidance: Teachers can provide individual or small group guidance to students who have difficulty understanding lesson material. In this session, the teacher can provide additional explanations, provide additional training, or provide assistance in carrying out assignments.
3. Using diverse learning approaches: Teachers can use diverse learning approaches to help students understand lesson material. For example, teachers can use visual media, group discussions, or practical activities to help students understand difficult concepts.
4. Providing constructive feedback: Teachers can provide constructive feedback to students regarding their progress in understanding lesson material. This feedback can help students improve their understanding and increase their learning achievement.
5. Involve parents and other professional staff: Teachers can involve parents and other professional staff, such as school counselors or tutors, to provide additional support to students who have difficulty understanding lesson material. This collaboration can help students get the help they need.

The role of education in overcoming difficulties in understanding lesson material is as follows: (1) Providing access to knowledge and information: Through education, students are given access to the knowledge and information needed to understand lesson material. Teachers are tasked with delivering lesson material in a way that is easy for students to understand (2) Building learning skills: Education helps students to develop effective learning skills. Students are taught how to learn well, such as reading with understanding, taking notes, and organizing information. By good study skills, students can overcome difficulties in understanding lesson material (4) Encouraging problem solving: Education also involves developing students' abilities to solve problems. Students are taught how to analyze problems, look for alternative solutions, and make the right decisions. With good problem solving skills, students can overcome difficulties in understanding lesson material (5) Building motivation and interest in learning: Education aims to build motivation and interest in learning in students. Through interesting and relevant education, students will be more motivated to learn and have a high interest in the learning material. High motivation and interest will help students overcome difficulties in understanding the learning material (5) Helping students recognize their strengths and weaknesses: Education helps students recognize their strengths and weaknesses in understanding subject matter. By knowing their strengths and weaknesses, students can focus on better understanding and seek help if needed (6) Encouraging collaboration and social support: Education also encourages collaboration and social support between students. Students can help each other in understanding lesson material by discussing, sharing knowledge, or providing assistance to friends who are experiencing difficulties. Collaboration and social support can help students overcome difficulties in understanding lesson material.

The role of education in helping students find it difficult to adapt to the school environment and classmates so they experience social problems, including: (a) Building good relationships between teachers and students: Teachers can help students who have difficulty adapting to the school environment and classmates by building good relationships and mutual trust. Teachers can listen and understand the feelings and problems faced by students, so that they feel heard and accepted (b) Developing social skills: Teachers can develop students' social skills through learning that involves social interaction, such as group discussions or collaborative projects. In this way, students can learn how to communicate, cooperate and resolve conflicts well (c) Organizing extracurricular activities: Teachers can organize extracurricular activities that involve students in groups or teams. These activities can help students build better social relationships with classmates and develop their social skills (d) Using an inclusive learning approach: Teachers can use an inclusive learning approach, where every student feels accepted and valued. Teachers must give equal attention to each student, avoid discrimination, and encourage cooperation between students (e) Involving parents and the school community: Teachers can involve parents and the school community in helping students who have difficulty adapting to the school environment and their classmates. Parents can provide support and guidance to students at home, while the school community can provide programs or activities that support students' social integration.

The role of education in helping students who tend to be passive and lack participation in class lessons include: (1) Building learning motivation: Teachers can help students who tend to be passive by building high learning motivation. Teachers can provide interesting challenges, provide praise and appreciation for student achievements, as well as connecting learning material with real life so that students feel interested and motivated to study (2) Using active and interactive learning methods: Teachers can use learning methods that involve students actively and interactively. For example, teachers can use group discussions, group assignments, or simulations to encourage students to actively participate in learning (3) Providing individual support: Teachers can provide individual support to students who tend to be passive. Teachers can identify obstacles or difficulties experienced by students and provide additional assistance or guidance according to needs (4) Building an inclusive classroom environment: Teachers can create an inclusive classroom environment where every student feels accepted and valued. Teachers must create a safe and comfortable atmosphere in the classroom, respect the opinions and contributions of each student, and avoid excessive or derogatory criticism (5) Involving parents: Teachers can involve parents in helping students tend to be passive. Teachers can communicate with parents regularly, provide information about student development, and asking for suggestions or support from parents in increasing student participation in class.

The Role of Educators in Overcoming Student Development Problems

In Islam, an educator or teacher is someone who holds the mandate to educate and teach, and has the role of transfer of knowledge and transfer of value. The hope is that teachers can provide scientific missions by adapting to developments and future demands (Ulum, 2007, p. 119). Teachers play an active role in assisting the State's task, namely to educate the life of the nation and this is included in our State's constitution. On the other hand, teachers are also "the second parent" or the second parent after the parents at home. A teacher is a person who gives knowledge. A teacher is an enlightener of the nation and a culture builder who must be respected after being devoted to mother and father. Narrated by Abu Hasan Mawardi that the Prophet SAW said: "glorify the people who have taught you lessons" (Marijan, 2012, p. 87). An educator not only transfers knowledge, but also transforms values in students. For this reason, in order to realize the goals of education, humans as *kholifah* have the responsibility to lead humans towards these goals, the method taken is to make the attributes of God as part of their personality. Some forms of these values are ethical, pragmatic, sensory effect values and religious values. In general, the task of educators according to Islam is to strive for the development of the entire potential of students' subjects. Educators are not only tasked with transferring knowledge, but what is more important than that is transferring knowledge as well as values, the most important of which is the value of Islamic teachings. The duties and roles of teachers are not limited in society, even teachers are essentially a strategic component that chooses different roles. Important in determining progress in the life of the nation. In fact, the existence of teachers is a conditional factor that cannot possibly be replaced by any component in the life of the nation since the past, especially in this contemporary era (Nurfuadi, 2011, p. 102). A teacher/educator in carrying out learning improvements in Islamic religious education must start from good learning design, in other words the learning design of religious education can be used as a starting point for efforts to improve the quality of learning. This is

supported by the results of Chair's research, which shows that learning activities that begin with carrying out learning planning preparation activities will improve the quality of learning and improve increase the acquisition of learning outcomes. Thus, the initial step in efforts to improve the quality of religious education learning is to improve the quality of religious education learning through professional learning planning (Muhaimin, 2002, p. 190). The role of educators in dealing with student development problems includes: (1) Providing knowledge and understanding about reproductive health, the dangers of free sex and drug and alcohol abuse (2) Helping students develop an appreciative attitude towards their body posture or condition (3) Provide training to develop problem-solving and decision-making skills (4) Training students to develop resilience (the ability to survive in difficult and tempting conditions) (5) Establishing harmonious relationships with students and being willing to listen to complaints and problems they face (6) Cultivate students' religious spirit through learning PAI in a humanistic and more tolerant manner (7) Applying the PAI learning model which allows students to think critically, reflectively and positively (8) Helping students develop a high work ethic and foster an entrepreneurial spirit (9) Formulate PAI curriculum objectives that include cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects (10) Educators must be good figures and role models for their students (11) Educators must be able to form healthy personalities for their students (Nurfuadi, 2011, p. 102).

Conclusion

The conclusion of the journal is that education plays a very important role in overcoming problems with the growth and development of students in elementary school. Educators and parents need to work together to identify problems that children may experience and provide appropriate support according to their needs. In overcoming physical problems, educators can collaborate with medical personnel to provide the necessary care and support for students who have health disorders. Educators can also provide an inclusive environment. adequate accessibility for students with motor disorders. In overcoming emotional problems, educators can create a safe and supportive environment for students. They can also provide emotional support and teach skills self-control to students. In overcoming social problems, educators can carry out activities that encourage cooperation and collaboration between students. They can also provide social skills training to students to help them interact with their peers better. In overcoming cognitive problems, educators can use diverse and differentiated learning approaches to meet students' individual learning needs. They can also provide additional support such as guidance and remedial for students who experience difficulties in understanding lesson material. Overall, education has a crucial role in helping students overcome their growth and development problems in elementary school. With the right support and attention, students can overcome these obstacles and achieve their full potential in the learning process.

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