



SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN KAMPUNG BARU MEDAN

Faisal Rifai, Innayah Syaharani²

¹Elementary School Teacher Education

Email: 1fafaisalrifai77@gmail.com, 2InnayahSyaharani06@gmail.com

Abstract

Behavior is a reflection of a person's personality that appears in actions and interactions with other people in the surrounding environment. Behavior is the internalization of values absorbed by a person during the process of interacting with people outside of himself. A person's behavior shows the level of emotional maturity, moral, religious, social, independence and self-concept. No wonder because human behavior is formed during the process of his life journey. Early childhood behavior at this time is being formed, apart from genetic factors, the environment is very influential in the formation of personality. Early childhood is imitative or imitative, what he sees, feels and sees from his environment he will follow because he does not yet know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad, appropriate and inappropriate. This research was focused on the environment around Kampung Baru, Medan Maimun sub-district, which is a drug-prone localization. The three formulations of the problem in this study are: (1) What are the forms of social behavior of elementary school-age children in the new kampung environment. (2) What are the factors that influence the social behavior of elementary school-age children in the new kampung environment. 3) What is the impact of the environment around the localization on the social behavior of elementary school age children. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach. The subjects of this study were elementary school-age children in the neighborhood around the kampung baru localization. The data collection methods used observation, documentation, and interviews. Data analysis was carried out by collecting data, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification and data validity techniques using source triangulation, technical triangulation and time triangulation. The conclusion of the results of this study is that the forms of social behavior of elementary school-age children can be seen from defiance, selfishness, and sympathy.

Keywords : Social Behavior, Elementary School Age Children, Environment

Introduction

Elementary school-age children are childhood that lasts from the age of six to twelve years. This age begins when children enter elementary school and at the start of a new history in their lives will later change their attitudes and behavior. In the process of development, many factors cause children to experience mental disorders, children become easily influenced by people around them, emotional disturbances in the form of deviant social behavior. The causative factor is derived from the child and can also be from the surrounding environment. It is this social environment that forms a social system that plays a big role. The existence of children who live around the location of drug users will indirectly see things that are not worth seeing, but have a lot of influence on children's behavior, including children's curious behavior. This will also have an impact on the mentality and curiosity of children. The environment they live in does not support the talents and interests that exist within the child. So that the mentality of the children in the surrounding environment is not damaged, parents need to be good at looking after their children and supervise so that they are not included in this vulnerable environment.

In the research conducted by Faisal Rifai, Innayah Syaharani stated that the environmental impact of localization of drug users for children's development is that children often have problems with teachers, often fight, do not follow the rules that apply. Innayah Syaharani and Faisal Rifai in their research explained that the

localization environment is an environment that demands more adaptation for families in dealing with environmental influences. For this reason, families living in this environment are required to strengthen the protective factors that exist within the family.

The community environment or the environment outside the child's residence is one of the daily places that children spend when the child has finished school activities and home activities. So it is from the environment that shapes the child's behavior, if the environment is healthy then the child is not naughty and behaves good but if the environment is damaged then the child will be carried away by being a child who does not behave well.

Nida Isabela and Wiwin in their research explained that the localization environment is an environment that demands more adaptation for families in dealing with environmental influences. For this reason, families living in localization areas are required to strengthen the protective factors that exist within the family. Even Zulfikar Lubis said that the impact of the localization environment is the influence on the psychological development of children. They are also faced with the community's stigma about the localization itself. Especially for children who are entering the age of 7-12 years. Because at these ages the level of children's ability to imitate is very high. Likewise with the level of influence on the surrounding environment. They will be affected by what they see.

The community environment or the environment outside the child's residence is one of the daily places that children spend when they have finished school activities and activities at home. The role of the community environment is no less important than the role of the family and the role of the school. When children are outside the home and outside school, the role of the surrounding community has great authority to stimulate children's development. A good environment will make the people in their environment good and vice versa. Children will follow and comply with all the rules that guide daily life in that environment. Based on the explanation above, it shows that the environment is a factor supporting the psychological development of elementary school-aged children. The problem that arises is when children who live in the neighborhood around the localization often see bad things and smell of drug people, it is likely that this will have an influence on children's social behavior. Children living in a brothel sometimes feel embarrassed when they have to answer questions from their friends about where their parents live and work. In contrast to children who do not live in a localization environment, children who live far from a localization environment can answer these questions easily. Children who live in a localization environment must also face a bad image from the local community about the localization.

Research Methodology

This research uses descriptive qualitative research with a case study approach. Descriptive qualitative research, namely research in which the data is in the form of words derived from interviews, documents and others, prioritizes an analytical description of an event or process as it is in the natural environment to obtain a deep meaning from the nature of the process.

Result & Discussion

Definition of behavior

Behavior is a reflection of a person's personality that appears in actions and interactions with other people in the surrounding environment. Behavior is the internalization of values absorbed by a person during the process of interacting with people outside of himself. A person's behavior shows the level of emotional maturity, moral, religious, social, independence and self-concept. No wonder because human behavior is formed during the process of his life journey. Early childhood behavior at this time is being formed, apart from genetic factors, the environment is very influential in the formation of personality. Early childhood is imitative or imitative, what he sees, feels and sees from his environment he will follow because he does not yet know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad, appropriate and inappropriate.

Children are still learning trial and error behavior that is acceptable to their environment. Therefore, this early age is a sensitive period to accept influences from the environment. This is an opportunity for the environment, in this case parents-teachers-schools, to provide the widest possible educational influence on children, in order to help develop positive children's behavior. In children, behavior can be formed through non-formal daily habits. That is, an act carried out at the suggestion of an adult or adult behavior that is deliberately directed at children to follow. In early childhood education, this can be done.

Factors influencing behavior

- a. Predisposing factors Predisposing factors are positive factors that facilitate the realization of practice, so they are often referred to as facilitating factors. As for the predisposing factors, namely: trust, belief, education, motivation, perception, knowledge.

- b. **Supporting factors** Supporting factors are manifested in the physical environment, whether or not health facilities are available or not. These facilities essentially support or enable the realization of behavior, so they are called supporting or enabling factors.
- c. **Push factors** Push factors are manifested in the attitude and behavior of health workers or other officers, who are a reference group for community behavior. People's behavior is more influenced by important people (Triwibowo, 2015).

Early childhood

Early childhood behavior includes morals, discipline, religious attitudes, social, emotional, and self-concept. In early childhood learning at early childhood educational institutions the development of moral, religious, social, and emotional behavior is carried out through daily habits. To help develop a child's behavior, of course an early childhood teacher needs to know the child's development in moral, religious, social and emotional aspects, so he can know what stimulation needs to be done and with how learning strategies can help develop the child's behavior. For that, let us discuss one by one the aspects of development that help develop children's behavior.\

Social understanding

- a. According to Greenberg, the notion of socialization is a process of change from an individual to be accepted or in accordance with the wishes of outsiders in the outside world. It is intended that he can participate and participate actively as a member of an organization.
- b. According to Karel J. Veeger, the notion of socialization is a learning and teaching process. This opinion is quite simple, it can be seen when parents educate their children to obey manners and behave politely.
- c. According to Charlotte Buhler, the notion of socialization is a process of learning and adapting to help community members understand how to live and how to think in groups. He also believes that socialization aims to enable community members to play a role and function within the group.
- d. According to Bruce J. Cohen, the notion of socialization is the process of a human being learning the values and norms that exist in society. The lesson aims to make a person become part of society.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the problems discussed in the study regarding the social behavior of elementary school-age children in the environment around the Kampung Baru localization, Medan Maimun sub-district:

1. Forms of social behavior of elementary school-age children in the new village environment, namely the behavior of elementary school-aged children can be seen from defiance, lack of manners, disputes/arguments, gadget addiction. From the social behavior that has been explained in the research discussion, it is clear that there are differences between the attitudes of elementary school-age children when they are in the home environment and the school environment.
2. The supporting factors of children's social behavior can be influenced by:
 - a. Family aspects include; consistent in educating children, the attitude of parents in the family, the appreciation of parents in the family, and the attitude of parents in disciplining children
 - b. Cultural aspects include; social interaction and mass media
 - c. Aspects of the school environment include; hidden curriculum and character education

References

- Ali, Mohammad et al, Adolescent Psychology Student Development, Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2011.
- Amaliyasari, Yulita and Nunik Puspitasari, "Sexual Behavior of Pre-Adolescent Children Around Localization and Influencing Factors", in the Social Services Research Journal, Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University, Vol.7, No 1, April 2008
- Anantasari, Addressing Children's Aggressive Behavior, Yogyakarta: Kanisius Borba, 2006.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi, Research Procedures A Practice Approach, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014.
- Azeet, A Muhaimin Azzet, A Smart Book Overcoming Naughty Children, Jogjakarta: Conscience, 2013.
- Baharuddin, Education and Developmental Psychology. Jogjakarta: AR-RUZZ Media, 2016.
- Basrowi and Suwardi. Understanding Qualitative Research. (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2008.
- Basrowi, Soenyono. Social Theory in Three Paradigms. Surabaya: Surabaya Kampusina Foundation, 2004.
- Treasure, Sofia. (2005). Learning Development in Early Childhood. Jakarta: Higher Education Ministry of National Education.