

The Impact of Co-Sleeping Behavior on Children's Activities in the Classroom

Khoirunnisa ^{1,*}, Adi Atmoko ², Anggit Prasetyo Nugroho ³

¹ *Master student of Early Childhood, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang 65145, Indonesia*

² *Department of Guidance and Counseling, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang 65145, Indonesia*

³ *Department of English Language Education, IAIN Fattahul Muluk, Papua Indonesia*

* *Corresponding author. Email: khoirunnisa581997@gmail.com*

Abstract: Parents play a dominant role on children's behavior. The parents' role is essential since the children's education begins from the contribution of their parents. At this golden age, early childhood's personality is caused by genetic and environmental factors. The research aimed to discover the impact of the children's habit on sleeping in the same bed with the parents. This qualitative research used a case study design. The subject of this study was a four-years-old child at Kindergarten (TK) El Mu'jizah Malang, Indonesia. Techniques of data collection used in this research were interview and observation. The results showed that children who sleep in the same bed with their parents caused a behavioral deviation in associating with friends of the opposite sex and make the children less independent. This research suggested that a solute action need to be carried out to solve a visual impact of parents' intimate behavior specifically on initial planting of sex education for early childhood.

Keywords: Co-sleeping, behavior, activities

1. INTRODUCTION

The growth of nation's generation is determined in the hands of their mothers. The children get their first education from their mothers. The age of 20-22 months is an important period of mother-child relationship to shape the children's character which is known as Primal Neumann relationship. The expert of social learning argues that what the mothers do to their children will be imitated by the children as a process of habit imitation through a social-modelling. The way mother takes care for her children is crucial whether she takes care of them with a great tenderness, patience and compassion or by verbal abuse, violence and anger and rejection, all of which shape children's behavior [1].

During this golden age, early childhood experiences personality formation due to genetic and environmental factors. During this golden age, early childhood experiences personality formation due to genetic and environmental factors. Early childhood is imitative, that is, what he feels and sees from his environment he will follow because he does not know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad, as well as what is appropriate and inappropriate. Children are still learning to experiment with behaviors that are acceptable to their environment.

With regard to intimacy between parents and their children, the question naturally arises as to the sort of

criteria by which that intimacy may be judged. What do we mean by intimacy, and how does it manifest itself? If the term be defined as the degree of active sympathy and fellowship existing between parent and child, the problem becomes the determination of certain common categories of inter-activity (in which the intimacy tends to manifest itself) which may, then, be set up as criteria, the amount of willing participation by the child in these activities suggesting his attitude toward his parent, and this, in turn, signifying the amount of intimacy between his parent and himself [2], [3].

From an examination of a considerable number of case-studies, willing obedience to, willing confidence in, and willing participation with the parent, on the part of the child, were selected as fields of interactivity in connection with which the child's actual response would be likely to reveal the extent of his intimacy with their parents confided a great deal in them, whereas more casual relationships were marked by amounts of confidence considerably less. Confidence thus appears to be a criterion for the relationship [4]–[6].

The degree and nature of the child's response to parental control may serve as an index of the child's attitude toward his parent. The amount of willing obedience on the part of the child may be regarded, in other words, as a clue to the closeness of the relationship. Similarly, the amount of willing participation of the child in activities with his parent would seem to indicate, in

some measure at least, the degree of intimacy of the one with the other. Since the whole range of parent-child interactivity (which would include such items as, for example, joint discussion, reading, walking, working and playing) could not be considered, obviously, in an introductory study of this kind, a single complex of recreational values was selected, i.e., going to places of amusement, the amount of willing participation of the child in such activity offering some indication of the degree of intimacy with the parent in question. The three categories, of willing obedience to, willing confidence in, and willing participation with, one's parent were thus selected as the values with reference to which the intimacy between parent and child might be estimated (e.g., sexual; [7]).

Parents have a dominant role in shaping the children's behavior. This role is very crucial to see children's education starting from the contribution of parents. Parents who guide their children well will tend to grow well too. While children who are guided by parents who are not good then the child will behave less well too. The role of parents set an example by children consists of forming behaviors such as moral, religious, social and others [8].

As these extracts from newspapers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the media across the Anglophone world are preoccupied with questions surrounding sex education, young people, and sexuality. In the United States and Canada, a search of headlines in newspapers reveals repeated articles on teenage pregnancy, "premature sexuality," and gay sex among young people. Australian and New Zealand newspapers, too, reveal deep concerns about these issues [9].

In South of Africa, news of sexual violence against schoolgirls is in the papers almost daily. In the United Kingdom during 2000, several papers took part in a concerted, and ultimately successful, campaign against the repeal of Section 28 of the Local Government Act of 1988, which prohibited "promotion of homosexuality" by local authorities,¹ while others supported the repeal. This has been taken as an opportunity by some papers to mount a campaign against any move toward a greater tolerance of queer² sexualities in schools. We have taken as our task, in this review of the literature on sexuality and education, an examination of the structures and processes in education that work to hold heterosexuality in place, metaphorically "policing its boundaries" [10], [11].

Along with the times, problems are growing in the community. One of these problems occurs in early childhood. Parents' role is needed in addressing problems related to early childhood. Early childhood problems that occur in TK El Mu'jizah are of particular concern to researchers, namely children aged 4 years old. The children often do unusual things in general. These actions include the boy kissing his girlfriend suddenly, besides that the child hugs his friend from the front and back while showing his face enjoying what the child is doing.

Sometimes the child wants to sit close to his girlfriend who feels close and close when he is in class.

The child with the initials R immediately acts like affection for his friend but occasionally he invites his girlfriend to play by kissing the cheek while lying on the floor in a manner. After the researchers investigated the problem, it was found that the child saw his father and mother having sex in one bed with the child. The child with the initials R did this because he was sleeping in the same bed with his parents immediately acted like affection for his friend, but occasionally he invited his girlfriend to play kissing the cheek while sleeping on the floor in a manner. After the researchers investigated the problem, it was found that the child saw his father and mother having sex in one bed with the child. The child with the initials R did this because he was sleeping the same bed with his parents. This results in an impact on long-term memory where the child does the same visually and behaves towards his female friends in the classroom.

2. METHOD

This research used a qualitative method with a case study design. Researcher used a qualitative case study method to fulfill the focus of the study in describing the impact of sleeping in the same bed with parents which causes children to imitate the intimate relationship activities of parents by early childhood.

The case subject in this study is one child aged 4 years, has the same opportunity to spend time with mother at home, takes education in a playgroup that complies with government regulatory standards and all case subjects are at the same education level. The place of research was conducted in TK El Mu'jizah Malang, Indonesia. The data collection methods used were observation and interviews with supporting data from the documentation. The data analysis used was an unstructured interview result analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Early childhood is imitative because what he feels and sees from his environment will be imitated because he does not know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad, as well as appropriate and inappropriate. Children are still learning to experiment with behaviors that are acceptable to their environment [8]. At this time, the sensitivity is very sensitive to receive a large influence, both from within (informal) and the community (non-formal). Family is the first foundation which is a source of strength for the creation of good and bad behavior in children. One of the characteristics of early childhood according to [12] includes; has a great curiosity, is a unique person, likes to fantasize and imagine, the most potential time for learning, shows an egocentric attitude, has a short concentration span and is part of a social being.

According to [13] there are some critical points that need to be considered in early childhood which is different from those of later age, one of them is coming to a world programmed to imitate which means that early childhood is constantly imitating what they see and hear. This imitation or imitation is one of the main lessons of early childhood. Therefore, giving an example is the most important thing in educating early childhood.

Interviews was conducted with two teachers who at the same time knew firsthand what happened to the child while he was learning in class. Based on the results of observations made by researchers on subject R, it is to know directly the behavior and behavior while participating in activities in class and outside the classroom. Observations were made for 13 days starting 9-23 September 2019. Based on the results of the interview above, it was found that there were several impacts of one-bed intimate relationship with the boy, including causing the child to be psychologically traumatized, being shunned by classmates, crying because he always felt guilty, having difficulty concentrating on studying, showing uncontrolled expressions of anger due to his wishes were not fulfilled or realized.

In a follow-up interview it was stated that the institution had not yet launched an introduction to sex education for early childhood, which according to [14] that sex education is an effort to teach, raise awareness and provide information about sexual problems. The perspective of Islam that sex education for children is a mandate as contained in Surah Al-Anfal (28) and Surah Al-Taghabun (15) which contains this phenomenon as a trial because children have a very important position in the lives of parents and public [15].

4. CONCLUSION

The imitation carried out by the four years old children has had quite a large number of impacts, namely, psychological trauma, being shunned by classmates, crying because they always feel guilty, difficult to focus on learning, showing uncontrolled expressions of anger because their desires are not obeyed or manifested. It takes the role of parents to be careful when they want to do intimate activities when they are in bed with the child. The class teacher can provide psychological guidance to the child to help him shift these bad habits so that the child can be cheerful and play again with his friends.

Researcher suggests that further action need to be taken regarding the problem of early childhood imitation. In this case, the researcher has a recommendation in the form of planting about the introduction of sex education for early childhood that can be carried out by further researchers.

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