



The Role of The Family Environment in Forming Children's Social Attitudes in Elementary Schools

Alfira Nuralifa^{1*}, Nita Nita², Dina Zesika Alparizi³, Samsul Fahmi⁴, Teofilus Ardian Hopeman⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Elementary Teacher Education, Nusa Putra University, Sukabumi, Indonesia
{alfira.nuralifa_sd20, nita_pgsd20, dina.zesika_sd20, samsul.fahmi}@nusaputra.ac.id

⁵ Department of Education and Human Potentials Development, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan
610688119@gms.ndhu.edu.tw

Abstract. This study aims to describe the role of the family environment in shaping children's social attitudes at school. Positive social attitudes in children are very important for their development in interacting with others and establishing healthy relationships in society. This study used a qualitative case study type approach by collecting data through interviews, observation, and documentation. This research was conducted at the elementary school level, namely in one of the schools in Sukabumi Regency with the sample used being teachers and parents of students. Data analysis techniques were carried out through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. To test the validity of the data, a credibility test was used with technical triangulation.

Keywords: Family Environment, Elementary School, Social Attitudes

1. Introduction

Education is a deliberate and systematic effort to develop, motivate, assist and guide individuals to realize their full potential in order to achieve better self-quality. As stated in Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 1 Paragraph 1, namely: Education is a conscious effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-knowledge, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the skills needed by himself, society, nation and state [1].

Munib (2016) states "That education is assistance given intentionally to students in their physical and spiritual growth to reach an adult level"[2] Based on this statement, it can be concluded that education is all efforts made intentionally to help students in their physical and spiritual growth so that students can develop their potential, improve academic abilities, have spiritual strength, personality, and high social life and reach maturity. Education has an important role in human life, namely creating the younger generation to have attitudes and morality in accordance with the values and norms that apply. In addition, education helps the younger generation to be able to face the challenges that exist along with the times.

According to Ma'arif, Muhammad Anas (2018) said the determining factor for the development of children both physically and mentally is the role of parents, especially the role of a mother, because the mother is the first and foremost educator for children who are born until they are adults [3]. The family environment has a strong influence

in shaping children's social attitudes because this is where children first learn and experience social interaction. Children who grow up in positive, loving and mutually supportive families tend to have positive and healthy social attitudes.

In the current era of globalization, students' individual attitudes are increasing, students' concern for the surrounding environment is also decreasing. This is one of the challenges faced by education, education must be able to improve students' attitudes which can be said to be getting worse lately. The impact of the times or the impact of globalization can be positive or negative. As a result of negative social attitudes carried out by students will last long term which can lead to a decline in school conditions in terms of learning achievement and cause students to be isolated, it will also become a bad habit and decrease the achievement of students who behave negatively socially.

This can happen in any school, and it can happen in one of the elementary schools in Sukabumi district. A school that hosts students from different cultural and family backgrounds. If this sometimes happens in schools, what about its function as a place of education.

Research conducted by Ahmat Husaini, Sri Lestari, and Purwanti at SMP Negeri 18 Pontianak discusses students who have difficulty socializing with peers where students who have difficulty socializing are due to feelings of shame, fear of not being accepted and also a lack of interest in associating with other people. Socialization difficulties experienced by students can be caused by internal and external factors, these factors cannot be separated from the role of parents in forming students' social attitudes [4].

Based on the observations of researchers at one of the elementary schools in Sukabumi Regency, information was obtained that even though students were conducive in every discipline at school, there were still students who deviated and were not in accordance with existing rules and regulations, such as not doing homework, being late for school, skipping school, and fighting with other students. This can have a negative impact on the student personally, his friends or the school environment. Because it is feared that if students are used to it, it will also affect their environment. If things like this still happen, what will be the fate of our country in the next few years, especially in the school environment. The occurrence of this phenomenon is not without reason, one of the factors is the existence of social behavior that influences the formation of student personality. Based on the description above, if it is related to the results of observations that have been made in one of the elementary schools in Sukabumi Regency, the attitude of children in school in dealing with teachers or friends varies. These differences in attitudes are likely to be influenced by their families, therefore the authors are interested in conducting a study entitled "**The Role of the Family Environment in Shaping the Social Attitudes of Children in Elementary Schools**".

2. Discussion

A. Family

1. Definition of Family

Family is a group or collection of people who live together by blood or marriage ties. Based on Law No. 52 of 2009 concerning population development and family development, "Family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband, wife and children, or father and child, or mother and child" [5]. Based on the dimensions of this blood relationship, families can be divided into extended families and nuclear families. Meanwhile, in the dimension of social relations, the family is a social unit that is bound by mutual relations or interactions and influences each other, even though there is no blood relationship between them. From the above understanding, the family is a group of people consisting of the head of the family and its members in marriage ties who live in one place of residence, have rules that are obeyed collectively and are able to influence their members and have clear goals and programs.

2. Family Role

The role of parents in educating children is very influential in the child's development process, although it needs to be supported by social institutions such as schools and also the environment. Likewise the husband's attitude towards his wife and vice versa, is very influential in education in the family, because this will affect the characteristics or behavior of children. The success of a child is largely determined by the family, because that's where the first child gets an education. Wise parents will educate their children with a sense of love and affection, in order to produce children who are accomplished and reliable, rather than education based only on obligations or tasks. The role of parents for children's education is to provide basic education, attitudes, and basic skills, such as religion, manners, aesthetics, affection, a sense of security, basics for obeying rules, and instilling good habits, and the family teaches values and appropriate behavior.

B. Social Attitudes

1. Understanding Attitude

Attitude is a tendency and a person's belief in something that is approaching (positive) or away from (negative) in terms of affective & cognitive aspects and leads to certain patterns of behavior. Abu Ahmadi stated that social attitude is individual awareness that determines real and repeated actions towards social objects. Social attitudes are stated not to be noticed by one person but are noticed by a group of people. The object is a social object (many people in a group) and is stated repeatedly, for example the attitude of the people towards the national flag, they always respect it in a solemn and repeated way on the national day in Indonesia, and other examples of the mourning attitude of all group members because of the death a hero. The conclusion from some of the definitions that have been mentioned by the experts above, social attitude is individual awareness that determines real actions to behave in a certain way towards other people and prioritizes social goals rather than personal goals in community life. The indicators used in this study are honesty, responsibility and tolerance.

2. Formation of Social Attitudes

Social attitudes cannot be formed by chance or are inherited. The formation of an attitude is heavily influenced by stimuli from the social and cultural environment such

as family, school, norms, religious groups and customs. This results in differences in attitudes between individuals with one another because of differences in influence or the environment received. Attitudes will not be formed without human interaction with a particular object. One important source that can shape attitudes is by adopting the attitudes of others through the process of social learning. Views are formed when interacting with other people or observing their behavior. This learning occurs through several processes, namely: a) Classical conditioning, namely learning based on association, when a stimulus appears repeatedly followed by another stimulus, the first stimulus will be regarded as a sign of the appearance of the stimulus that follows it. b) Instrumental conditioning, namely learning to maintain the correct view. c) Observational learning, namely learning through observation or learning from examples, this process occurs when individuals learn new forms of behavior or thoughts by observing the behavior of others.

3. Function of Social Attitudes

Baron and Byrne in Ratna Djuwita argue that attitude has several useful functions, namely: 1) Attitude operates as a scheme. The mental framework helps humans to interpret and process various types of information, attitudes also influence perceptions and thoughts about issues, objects, or groups strongly, 2) Attitudes as a function of knowledge, namely the use of attitudes in organizing and interpreting social information, 3) Attitudes as self-expression and self-identity, which allows one to express one's main values or beliefs, 4) Attitudes have a self-esteem function, which helps to maintain or increase feelings of self-esteem, 5) Attitudes function to defend the ego, helping people to protect themselves from unwanted information. desired about himself, and 6) Attitude functions as motivation [6].

4. Social Attitude Indicator

Researchers have limited time in conducting research, therefore researchers can only take 3 social attitudes as a focus. Namely honesty, responsibility and tolerance. These three attitudes were taken for several reasons. Namely:

a) Honest attitude at the present time is minimally embedded in daily behavior among adolescents. It looks like cheating on friends during tests has become a natural thing to do, the rise of false information is also an attitude of dishonesty.

b) The attitude of responsibility requires a long time in its development. Among adolescents with higher information needs, adolescents often plagiarize other people's work or work. In addition, teenagers often find themselves completing work or assignments without thinking about the long term, benefits and getting good grades. They are more satisfied with work that is quickly completed regardless of the process that must be passed. and

c) The rise of fights and debates between teenagers because of trivial matters shows the lack of tolerance between them. The attitude of respect should be embedded in every human being because in life differences and imperfections are normal.

3. Conclusion

In the current era of globalization, students' individual attitudes are increasing, students' concern for the surrounding environment is also decreasing. This is one of the challenges faced by the world of education, education must be able to improve the attitude of students, which can be said to be getting worse lately.

Socialization difficulties experienced by students can be caused by internal and external factors. The occurrence of this phenomenon is not without reason, one of the factors is the presence of social behavior that influences the formation of student personality. These factors cannot be separated from the role of parents in shaping students' social attitudes. because the family environment has a strong influence in shaping children's social attitudes because this is where children first learn and experience social interaction. Children who grow up in positive, loving and mutually supportive families tend to have positive and healthy social attitudes.

References

- [1] National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003
- [2] A. Munib Susanto "The effect of the burden and job satisfaction on the work discipline in the Grobogan integrated licensing service institution" vol. 6. 2016 (*references*)
- [3] Ma'arif, Muhammad Anas. "Analysis of Character Education Strategies Through Preventive Law." *Ta'allum: Journal of Islamic Education* vol.6 pp.31–56. 2018
- [4] Husaini A, Lestari S, Purwanti "Case Studies of Students Who Have Difficulty Socializing with Peers" vol.8. 2019.
- [5] Law No. 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development
- [6] Ratna Djuwita et al, *Translation Social Psychology*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, pp. 121.2009

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

