

Factors that Affect Performance of Children with Low Economies

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Abstract—Aggressive is a feeling of anger or crude action due to disappointment or failure to achieve satisfaction or purpose, which can be directed to people or things; hostile acts that can be directed to a person or thing; nature or lust attacks something seen as a disappointing thing or situation. The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship between aggressive behaviour with low economic status, such as self-aggression and other aggression. The focus of this study is on aggressive behaviour of children who are in low economic status. Children who come from family background with lower social strata have various problems that are psychic, even often experience physical violence. The environment and child behaviour issues are linked. Young children with low residential and income environments are seen to have experience of behaviour problems compared to children living in wealth.

Keywords—aggressive behaviour, children age early, low economic status

I. INTRODUCTION

Improving the quality of education and poverty reduction are two priority aspects of national sustainable development. However, in fact, the achievement of this matter has not been in line with the welfare condition of the Indonesian people who are still many living under the poverty line. Poverty can indirectly affect the opportunity for early education. Every year about 20 million Indonesian children can't attend PAUD due to poverty and scarcity of facilities, [1]. One of the most concerning things about human resources is central to the development of a nation.

Children who come from the background of the family with the lower social strata have various problems that are psychic, even often experienced physical violence. The environment and child behaviour issues are linked. Young children with low residential and income environments are seen to have experience of behaviour problems compared to children living in wealth or prosperity [2]. This imbalance can trigger impulsive and aggressive behaviour, which some believe is one factor that can lead to lifelong violence. Children with high levels of early and chronic exposure to stress, usually children who come from harsh backgrounds of life, and usually have difficulty in giving attention. The impact of this is the learning disability or incapacity used to express thoughts and feelings.

The child is a social person who needs relationships and communication with others to live the process of self-actualization in the environment. Therefore the need for appropriate educational facilities with children in its infancy and development. In the social environment, solidarity must be developed in early childhood, because if the attitude is poorly developed it can cause bad behaviour in the environment such as aggressive behaviour in children, that is an action or threat of hostility that can be expressed orally or in writing and can lead to a destructive form, [3].

The above description can be concluded that, the environment plays an important role on the social development of children's emotions, especially in the development of children's behaviour. Referring to the background of the problem, then this literature study is to gain a clear picture of the aggressive behaviour in children aged early from families under economic strata.

Viewed from aggressive behaviour is a normal reaction in children. This appears as a child's watchfulness in protecting himself to feel safe. This aggressive behaviour can include both physical and verbal aimed at hurting others. This is what causes the child to become unpopular and removed by peers. Nevertheless, it should be understood that aggressive behaviour overwhelming in childhood is closely related to aggressive behaviour that showing physical and non-physical attacks [4].

Therefore, this paper explores factors that affect performance of children with low economies.

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II describes the theoretical background. Section III presentd proposed methodology. Section IV presents the obtained results and following by discussion. Finally, Section V concludes this work.

II. RUDIMENTARY

A. Aggressive Definition

Aggressive attitude can be demonstrated by every individual, including children age early, as stated [5]. In general, people often see children who are in the early age range as children who are adorable and often be funny [6]. The attitude looks far from being aggressive. But in fact, as disclosed by in

[7],[8] that children at an early age can also have an aggressive attitude.

Aggressive is a feeling of anger or crude action due to disappointment or failure to achieve satisfaction or purpose that can be directed to people or things; hostile acts that can be directed to a person or thing; nature or lust attacks something that is seen as a disappointing, obstructing or inhibiting situation or situation.

Berkowitz in [9], states that aggressiveness is an attacking attitude that hurts a person both physically and mentally. Kids ages early is a group of children who often have to reveal the problems associated with aggressiveness. This is because at that age, the emotions of children are often overwhelming and tend to be accompanied by the appearance of aggressive behaviour. In addition, the state of normative development of children are also being in a state that often leads to aggressiveness.

But not all children show aggressiveness consistently and excessively. Children who have a positive development and emotional state tend to rarely display such aggressiveness. The aggressiveness shown by early childhood is manifested in the behaviour of punching, pushing, kicking, throwing, pinching, punching, snatching, stamping, mocking, arguing, forcing, snorting, threatening, scaring, humiliating, humiliating, spreading bad news about others [10] [8], threatening to serve friendships [10], dominating, unwilling to help others, jealousy, and take revenge [11] [10].

Aggression is a serious behaviour that should not and cause serious consequences for both the child and the other person in his or her environment. One form of child emotion is anger that is expressed through aggressiveness [12]. It is a common act of the child as a result of anger or frustration. The above exposure can be summed up aggressively as a form of angry expression manifested through deliberate behaviour to harm others and cause serious consequences.

B. Type of Aggressive Behaviour

Many aggressive behaviours are believed to be the result of learning through observing those around them. This is in accordance with social learning theory found in [13], that individuals imitate or imitate the behaviour of others in certain things make a model for him, namely the occurrence of learning process to the behaviour that is played by the model. A child learns to behave in a way to see, learn, follow or imitating what is done by others.

Vaughn and Candace state there are four types of aggressive behaviour and children's reactions to social acceptance, namely: (1) physical aggression that is provoked, e.g. re-attacking following provocation; (2) explosive aggression, e.g.: angry for no apparent reason; (3) oral aggression, e.g.: threatening; and (4) aggression indirectly, for example: telling the teacher that another student is making a mistake [14]. While Djamarah and Zain [15] classify aggressive behaviour into eight, among others: (1) direct physical verbal aggression; (2) nonverbal direct active aggression; (3) direct passive verbal aggression; (4) nonverbal direct passive aggression; (5) indirect verbal active

aggression; (6) nonverbal active indirect aggression; (7) indirect passive verbal aggression; and (8) nonverbal non-direct passive aggression:

Some classifications of aggressive behaviour above can be concluded that aggressive behaviour of children is not only limited to physical behaviour, but also include oral, such as: rude speech to intimidate others including lying.

C. The Cause of Aggressive Behaviour

There are many factors causing aggressive behaviour in children age prematurely. Aggression in children relates to families of unemployment, hunger, crime, and psychiatric disorders. The causes of aggressive behaviour are social, personal, cultural, situational, resource, mass media, and domestic violence [1]. Factors that cause aggressive behaviour in children age early is the anger, frustration, the existence of unrecognized children, the ego is still big, not knowing the consequences of his actions, learning to survive, happy to see cause and effect. While external factors that affect aggressive behaviour of children, among others, for example the example of the surrounding environment, such as parents, films with violence theme is often watched child, parent relationship with children, the use of words known as provocative or words of mockery from friends child.

So it can be concluded that the aggressive cause is very diverse, not only because of the drive from within, but also influenced by the cognition and environmental factors in which children learn aggression behaviour through observation and experience. The greatest influence of aggressive behaviour of children comes from families, especially families from lower socioeconomic classes, so it has a great risk to cause emotional social disorders in the form of aggressive behaviour in children.

The impact of aggressive behaviour in children aged early is the child became so unpopular in the eyes of his friends, the child will be shunned by her friends and then children will also fail to play by the rules. In addition, children become less independent, this is due to the attitude of parents who always consider the child as a child who can't be independent so that children can't express something desirable or undesirable and the child was forced to be aggressive.

D. School Strategies and Cooperation and Parents

Teaching and learning activities, strategies can be interpreted as general patterns of teacher activities in the realization of teaching and learning activities to achieve the goals that have been outlined [15]. In school learning, the teacher is a central figure. Some principles that can be used to deal with aggressive behaviours include behaviour modification developed under Skinner's surgical conditioning, including five steps: (1) setting behaviour change goals; (2) establishing appropriate reinforcement; (3) establish procedures for behaviour change; (4) implement the established procedures and record the results of the implementation of procedures; and (5) conduct evaluation and revision. There are three theoretical views of behaviour and value information developed, namely:

(1) values and behaviours are exemplified; (2) reinforced values and behaviours; and (3) values and behaviours learned [16].

Based on some opinions above can be concluded that in overcoming aggressive behaviour can be done through various ways, either through the provision of model or exemplary, various activities to overcome child aggression behaviour from simple to complex. Schools should involve parents to create a conducive environment. Schools can involve parents as partners in various activities. Parents' involvement as partners in child education involves: (1) an open house or family meeting to share with parents about what the child is doing; (2) plan individual conferences with parents; (3) Post the learning plan information each week at the child's classroom door so parents follow the curriculum and learning program development; and (4) submitting articles [17].

III. PROPOSED METHOD

The type of approach used in this article is a qualitative approach using literature studies. This research method describes aggressive behaviour of early child with background of low socioeconomic status. Causes that cause children to behave aggressively, the teacher's strategy in overcoming aggressive behaviour of children as well as the form of cooperation that is woven by schools and parents to overcome the aggressive behaviour of children. Objects in this article are children aged early age of 4-6 years

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results obtained and following by discussion.

A. Result

Based on various descriptions from some experts that of the five existing subjects show that a form of aggressive behaviour compound, i.e. aggressive behaviour of children more than one. Aggressive child behaviour, consisting of: (1) aggressive physical; (2) aggressive verbal or verbal; (3) aggressive explosion; and (4) aggressively indirectly. Children become easily influenced (provoked) by the environment to behave aggressively. Aggressive behaviour that is easy and often seen is physically aggressive that can be said to be similar and visible not only at the time of play but also learning. This physical aggression can arise with or without provocation. The physical aggression arising from provocation is intended to avenge the unpleasant treatment received. In addition, the children also showed a tendency to behave aggressively explode. Even when it happens the child can damage the objects around him.

Other forms of aggressive behaviour are oral or verbal aggression, such as saying harsh words to attack others, shouting, forcing and intimidating friends through gestures or facial expression. Another incident is the existence of two students who can be said to conduct indirect behaviour of aggression, because the child performs action pertained denial (lie) to cover up the actions he has done. It seem ironic, given the generally children up to children age early will tell the truth,

this behaviour may be triggered by the children's concern about the reaction that children will receive related to the behaviour that children have previously done and the effort to avoid the unpleasant consequences.

Surely these patterns must be removed so as not to carry over until the child is mature. Aggressive behaviour of children does not seem to affect socialization skills. Another cause is the environment is less conducive. In general, children living in densely populated settlements with a majority of educational background and low income. The majority of neighborhood are fond of rant, and play without rules. Giving physical punishment to children is not new. So children often imitate the behaviour that he sees from the environment. Another aggressive cause is the desire to attract attention. At an early age the child is thirsty for the attention of the people around him. This need can't be fulfilled by the child's parents. The majority of parents of children (father) work till night so less time to communicate with children.

B. Discussion

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V. CONCLUSION

Forms of aggressive behaviour in children aged early there is a wide range, consisting of: physical aggressive, aggressive exploding, verbally aggressive and indirectly aggressive. children at an early age can also have an aggressive attitude. Aggressive is a feeling of anger or crude action due to disappointment or failure in achieving satisfaction or purpose, which can be directed to a person or thing; hostile acts that can be directed to a person or thing; nature or lust attacks something that is seen as a thing or situation that is disappointing, obstructive, or inhibiting. Aggressive behaviour of children is not only limited to physical behaviour, but also includes oral, such as: rude remarks to insult other people including lying. Children who come from family background with lower social

strata have various problems that are psychic, even often experience physical violence. The environment and child behaviour issues are linked. Young children with low residential and income environments are seen to have experience of behaviour problems compared to children living in wealth or prosperity [2]. This imbalance can trigger impulsive and aggressive behaviour, which some believe is one of the factors that can lead to lifelong excitement.

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