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### The Role of the Family Environment in Shaping the Prosocial Behavior of Early Childhood in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency



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#### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui “Peran lingkungan keluarga dalam membentuk perilaku prososial anak usia dini di Desa Lakambau Kecamatan Batauga Kabupaten Buton Selatan”. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang mempelajari permasalahan yang ada dan prosedur kerja yang berlaku. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan apa yang sedang terjadi saat ini. Unit analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah lingkungan keluarga. Hasil penelitian dan hasil pembahasan menunjukkan peran keluarga dalam membentuk perilaku prososial anak usia dini di Desa Lakambau Kecamatan Batauga Kabupaten Buton Selatan. Hal ini terlihat dari hasil data yang diperoleh di lingkungan Batuatas bahwa peran keluarga dengan memberikan keteladanan, motivasi, rasa aman/perlindungan dan pengawasan yang terus menerus dapat membentuk perilaku prososial anak usia dini. pembentukan perilaku prososial seperti menunjukkan semangat, mentaati aturan main yang berlaku dan menunjukkan empati sudah mulai berkembang sesuai harapan dan mengalami peningkatan yang cukup sedikit.

#### Abstract

This study aimed to determine "The role of the family environment in shaping the prosocial behavior of early childhood in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency". This research used descriptive qualitative research, which studies existing problems and applicable work procedures. This qualitative descriptive study aimed to describe what is currently happening. The unit of analysis used in this study was the family environment. The research results and the discussion indicated the role of the family in shaping the prosocial behavior of early childhood in the Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency. This can be seen from the results of the data obtained in the Batuatas environment that the role of the family by providing examples, motivation, a sense of security/protection, and continuous supervision could shape the prosocial behavior of early childhood. The formation of prosocial behavior such as showing enthusiasm, obeying the applicable rules of the game, and showing empathy has begun to develop according to expectations and is relatively increasing.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

In Indonesia, the definition of early childhood is for children aged six years, as in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Article 1 paragraph 14, which states that early childhood education is education for children from birth to 6 years of age. Meanwhile, early childhood according to NAEYC (National Association for The Education of Young Children), are children aged 0 to 8 years who receive education services in kindergarten, child care in the family, preschool education both public and private, kindergarten children (TK), and Primary School (SD) in (Pebriana, 2017).

Children are a gift given by God to their parents. Children are also the successors of the family. Therefore, parents need to educate them to become the golden generation. The golden generation in question is the generation prepared to make Indonesia more advanced (Darman, 2017) (in Kusumawardani & Fauziah, 2020). Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, it is known that there were 16 children aged 4-5 years in the Batu Atas neighborhood of RT 02, and the researchers took samples of eight families and eight initial families. Based on research observations, 20% of 100 percent of children reflected terrible behavior due to parental treatment factors in the family environment, such as favoritism between one child and another. Children's prosocial behavior still tended to be aloof because they often interacted with gadgets, and therefore it requires the attention of parents or family in accompanying children's activities. The influence of time constraints between parents and children has caused a lack of parental attention to children in the family. Children's behavior is obtained from outside the family environment, such as that obtained from peers or the surrounding environment. Based on the phenomena that occurred above, the researchers decided to conduct a study titled "The role of the family environment in shaping the prosocial behavior of early childhood in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency".

Based on the background of the problems stated above, the problems in this study can be identified as follows: lack of family involvement in involving children, not participating when working together in the family environment, and the influence of frequent use of gadgets by children so that children were less active in socializing and communicating with parents or family members. Therefore, the frequent use of gadgets requires parental attention because it

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Based on the background and problem identification above, the focus of this research involves five families in RT 02 Batu Atas, so the problem formulation in this research is built, namely "How is the Role of the Family Environment in Shaping Early Childhood Prosocial Behavior in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency?" This study aimed to determine "The Role of the Family Environment in Formation of Prosocial Behavior in Early Childhood in Lakambau Village, Batauga District, South Buton Regency". The roles of the family for early childhood include a) Children need role models, b) Motivation, c) Security/protection, and d) continuous monitoring.

Prosocial behavior is one of the essential competencies of social attitudes in Permendikbud Number 137 of 2014 concerning the level of achievement of growth and development of children aged 4-5 years, namely social-emotional is the embodiment of an atmosphere for the development of sensitivity, attitude, social skills and emotional maturity in the context of play.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Research Type**

This research used descriptive qualitative research, which studies existing problems and applicable work procedures. This qualitative descriptive study aimed to describe what is currently happening, including the attempts to describe, record, analyze, and interpret the current situation. In other words, this qualitative descriptive research aimed to obtain information about the existing situation.

### **Research Setting**

The research location taken in this study was Batauga District, Lakambau Village, Batuatas Environment, RT 02. This research was carried out in the first semester of the even number of the 2021/2022 Academic Year. The population in this study were eight children aged 4-5 years in eight families in the family environment. The first research was conducted on March 17, 2021, and the second was conducted on March 28, 2021.

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**Analysis Unit**

The unit of analysis used in this study was the family environment. This research focused on getting information and a comprehensive picture of the situation in the family environment. The family is the main point in observing children's behavior in everyday life. In this study, several family members involved as research subjects saw how the responsibility of the family environment towards early childhood and their prosocial behavior was seen.

**Source of Data**

The data source in this study was the subject from which the data was obtained. Sources of data according to their nature were classified into two:

1. Primary data sources are sources that provide data directly from the first hand.

Table 1 The grid of observed behavioral instruments

| Indicator           | Development Aspect   | Source  | Instrument  |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Prosocial Behaviour | 1. Showing enthusiasm in playing competitive games in a positive way | Family environment, parents, early childhood, field notes, photos, records. | Observation sheets, field notes, interview texts, informant data. |
|                     | 2. Obeying the rules that apply in a game                            |   |   |
|                     | 3. Respecting others   |   |   |
|                     | 4. Showing empathy   |   |   |

2. Secondary data sources are quotes from other sources (Sugiyono).

In this study, primary data were obtained from interviews. The primary data source in this study was the family environment about prosocial behavior in early childhood. In comparison, the secondary data of the study was the environmental profile of RT 02 Batuatas, data on the social conditions of the family environment in the village of Lakambau. In this study, the secondary data were community leaders, relatives, neighbors, and reference books about parents and learning motivation (Hajrah & Syafri).

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### **Data Collection Techniques and Instruments**

1. Observation. This observation technique was used so that the researchers could see firsthand the situation in Lakampau village and challenged PAUD and the family environment through observation and recording. The researchers saw and observed themselves and then recorded behavior and events as they occurred in real situations.
2. Interview. An interview is a question and answer process to obtain information and knowledge about what the author is researching at the research location. An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties: the interviewer who asked questions and the interviewee who provided answers to these questions.
3. Documentation: Researchers carried out the documentation to obtain information and evidence that they did research in earnest. Documentation was used in this study to add information. Documentation was widely used in qualitative research because it was a stable, natural source, valuable as evidence of a test, and the results could open an understanding of something being investigated and a source of objective research evidence. (Ardiyanto & Fajaruddin, 2019).

### **Data Validation**

After the author has finished collecting the data, the next step is to test the validity of the data or combine the data (data triangulation). In other words, triangulation is testing the validity of the data and the most commonly used method in guaranteeing the data validity in qualitative research. (Hajrah & Syafril, 2017). The triangulation techniques that the authors used in this study were: 1) Triangulation of sources, 2) Triangulation technique, and 3) Time triangulation

### **Data Analysis**

In this study, the researcher used the qualitative data analysis technique, meaning that the data were obtained from documents in the form of answers or information, not in the form of numbers. According to Sugiyono (in Hajrah & Syafril, 2017), it included (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) data verification or conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. General Description of Research Site**

- a. Description of the Geographical Circumstances of Lakambau Village

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Lakambau Village is one of the villages located in Batauga District, South Buton Regency. Lakambau village has an area of 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Lakambau Village consists of several environments, namely Batuatas Environment, Wasambau Environment, West Market Environment, and East Market Environment. Based on the topography, most of the Village of Lakempau is lowland.

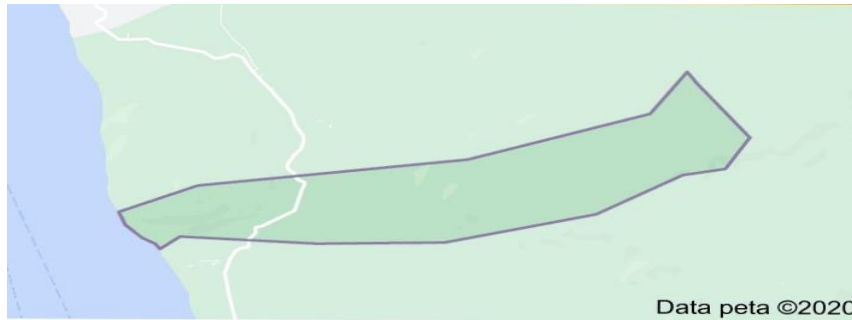


Figure 1. Lakambau Village Map (Source: Google Image)

- b. Description of the Demographic Situation. The situation of the population of Lakambau Village is as follows: The total population of Lakambau Village consists of 198 families, namely 871 men and 862 women so, the total number is 1,753 people.
- c. Description of Social Condition

Lakambau Village is a heterogeneous community with residents from various ethnic groups. The main tribe that inhabits this area is the Cia-cia Tribe. In addition, this area is also inhabited by transmigrants from Maluku and Makassar. The language used by the Lakambau people in interacting with each other is the regional language and Indonesian. The local language used by the Lakambau people is mostly Cia-cia. It can happen because most of the people of Lakambau Village come from the Cia-cia tribe.

The education system in Lakampau Village continues to develop well. First, the parents, the elderly in Lakambau Village, mostly did not take and experience education because of the unavailability of schools in Batauga District and economic limitations. However, along with the development of Lakambau Village and school buildings such as Al-Hikmah Kindergarten, SDN 3 Laompo, SMPN 1 Batauga, and SMAN 1 Batauga, children and adolescents in Lakambau Village can take education and complete education to a higher level.

The neighborhood of RT 01 Batuatas is the environment to conduct this research, consisting of 16 PAUD children aged 4-5 years. All these young children live in the same

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The results of interviews with families who were respondents in this study and observations made by researchers indicated that the attitudes of children's behavior have not been well-formed because of the busyness of their parents so that children are dominant in interacting with their friends or interacting with gadgets. Through gadgets, children could imitate the scenes they watch, be it games or animated films.

### **Description of the Role of the Family for Early Childhood in the Batuatas Neighborhood**

1. Children Need Examples. Based on the results of observations and interviews with parents or families of PAUD children in RT 02 Batuatas about the role of the family by giving examples to their children in everyday life, the role played by respondent 1 was to talk to the child gently and give good treatment in terms of affection.
2. Motivation. Based on the researchers' observations during a visit to the respondent's house and when seeing a child showing his mother the results of his work from school in the form of a colored alphabet, the child was not satisfied with the score he got aka only two stars. Parents can only praise or encourage their children to get better grades in the future. It is based on interviews with parents or families involved as respondents about giving motivational encouragement to children when children play, study, and interact with family and friends outside the home. Based on the results of these observations and interviews, it can be concluded that the respondents are pretty concerned about children and provide enthusiasm and motivation that encourages children to set an example in their family environment. Observations made by researchers when visiting respondents' homes and observing parents' behavior towards their children, there is a way for parents to discipline by telling children what to do and storing sharp objects in high places that children cannot reach. Respondents also

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directed children not to fight with their friends while playing. It is following the results of interviews by researchers with families who were respondents in this study about providing a sense of security and protection for early childhood in the Batuatas environment both within the family environment and outside the family environment of children and the importance of protecting in terms of violence and health. Parents also ensured the safety of their children, including their property, and ensured that the children's financial needs were met, and therefore the attitude of children's behavior both within the family environment and outside the family environment was quite formed.

3. Children's behavior. The results of the researchers' interviews with the families who were respondents in this study were calm in the supervision/protection of PAUD both in the family environment and outside the family environment.
4. Continuous monitoring. It is based on observations in terms of observing how respondents carried out continuous supervision of children both inside and outside the home, namely providing learning facilities such as places to study, stationery, and textbooks and supervising children's learning activities at home and controlling the movements of all children. Based on interview excerpts, it can be seen that providing supervision to children was very necessary not only in the form of providing learning facilities at home but also by controlling children's behavior and supervising children when using gadgets because many things were easy.

### **The Role of the Family Environment in Shaping the Prosocial Behavior of Early Childhood in the Batuatas Neighborhood, Lakambau Village**

The family environment has the most crucial role in a child's life. Therefore, it takes to support and motivation from the family where the family is the primary role model in determining the attitudes of children's prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior is good behavior that starts from the family and sets an example, directing children to reflect good behavior with those around them. Based on the observations of respondents, which aims to obtain the information and data needed, it is regarding the role of the family. The role of the family is that children need exemplary, motivation, a sense of security/protection, and continuous supervision.



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From the quotation results above, it can be concluded that the attitudes of early childhood behavior in the Batuatas environment of Lakambau village are quite formed. It can be seen from the children's concern for other people or people around them, especially in the family environment. The child's caring attitude is seen when he sees good examples, directions, and sees environmental conditions that help each other in his family environment.

### **Prosocial Behavior of Early Childhood in the Batuatas Environment, Lakambau Village**

Prosocial behavior is one type of social behavior that is important for children to have from an early age. Prosocial behavior is good behavior that aims to benefit others without asking anyone in return for anything. Following the statement of (Ellen Prima), prosocial behavior is a child's behavior that reflects actual actions to help others. Prosocial behavior includes 1) Showing Enthusiasm in positively Playing Competitive Games in a positive way. Based on the observations of the children involved in this study, some children were very enthusiastic about playing games with their group mates. The enthusiasm shown by children when running and competing to pick up objects or balls they play in this case is a game of hide and seek using a ball. 2) Obey the rules that apply in a game. Based on observations in the Batuatas Environment of Lakambau Village, some children still do not understand the rules that their parents have set, in this case obeying the rules at home such as studying during study hours, making their beds, and asking for permission. 3) Respecting others based on research conducted by researchers regarding children's behavior about respecting others, namely greeting. Respect for others is a good personality in children that must be instilled early or the formation of children's character. 4) Showing Empathy. Empathy is the ability to understand the feelings of others. Empathy is a behavioral attitude that makes children full of love and consolation. Based on the observations of the children involved in this study, namely, the attitude of empathetic behavior to children was shown when children care about the people around them, and children's unconcerned behavior was seen when littering and getting angry when reprimanded.

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## CONCLUSION

From the results of the discussion above, the role of the family was necessary for shaping the prosocial behavior of early childhood in Lakambau Village, Batuaga District, South Buton Regency. It can be seen from the results of the data obtained in the Batuatas environment that the role of the family by providing examples, motivation, a sense of security/protection, and continuous supervision could shape the prosocial behavior of early childhood. The formation of prosocial behavior such as showing enthusiasm, obeying the applicable rules of the game, and showing empathy has begun to develop according to expectations and has increased quite a bit.

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