

Scope of Introduction to Social Sciences in Early Childhood

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Abstract

Social science learning is closely related to the interaction between humans and other humans, humans and their environment, and human behavior itself. Social science learning in early childhood has not been included separately in school learning, but social values such as cooperation, respect, sharing, helping, love of the environment in children have been introduced by a teacher through singing or direct activities. The purpose of writing this article is to determine and explain the scope of introducing social sciences to early childhood. Meanwhile, the method for writing this article uses descriptive qualitative and the data collection technique is carried out by conducting a library study or literature study. The findings in this research include the scope of introducing social sciences to early childhood, including loving the environment, collaborating, appreciating, sharing, helping, friendly attitudes, empathy, discipline, sympathy, tolerance and mutual cooperation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scope is a limitation regarding something that will be discussed and includes subjects and objects related to a problem. In other words, scope is an explanation of the boundaries of a subject in a problem.

Social science is related to the study of scientific fields that examine humans and their environment, as well as society and interactions within it. Humans play a big role in the development of social sciences, so it is necessary to understand the relationship between humans and social sciences in order to achieve a better standard of living.

Social science can also be called social science which studies social attitudes, both in the family and the surrounding environment or in other words social science is a combination of several sciences including history, economics and social sciences.

However, in reality, PAUD institutions do not provide learning about social sciences like in elementary schools or schools at higher levels. Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this article is what is the scope of introducing social sciences to early childhood. Meanwhile, the aim of writing this article is to find out and explain the scope of introducing social sciences to early childhood.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in writing this article is descriptive qualitative, with data analysis using library research or literature study, where the author collects data by looking for information from scientific journals, reference books that match the title of the article written.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social science is a science that studies humans, relationships between humans, and the relationship between humans and the human environment itself. By introducing and studying social sciences from an early age, children learn to know themselves and their social environment. Apart from that, by understanding themselves and their social environment, children will learn to position themselves according to the situations and conditions they face.

In early childhood education, social science learning has not included nomenclature in the daily learning curriculum. However, the teacher has explicitly included and introduced social values in every lesson. This introduction to social sciences is carried out directly in activities carried out at school.

Life values need to be practiced by every individual in order to create a comfortable and peaceful life. Basically, every individual cannot be separated from dependence on other individuals. For this reason, social values should be instilled from an early age. So that there is no division that causes children to become anti-social, have poor social behavior and don't care about other individuals. Early childhood is a significant developmental process in instilling social values in children. Early childhood is like a sponge that can absorb whatever is around it, meaning that early childhood is an imitation of a person. For this reason, teachers play a very important role and have the responsibility to introduce and teach children about social sciences from an early age because teachers are a source of capital for children.

There are several scopes of introducing social sciences to early childhood, including:

1. Love the environment by throwing rubbish in its place and inviting children to plant trees.
2. Cooperate
Collaboration is helping each other in carrying out an activity.
3. Appreciate
This respect means a caring and civilized attitude towards oneself, others and the environment.
4. Share
Sharing is giving or receiving something from what we have, be it goods, stories, stories, money, food, and everything that is important for our lives.
5. Help
Helping can be defined as an action carried out by someone with the aim of providing assistance to another person without any benefit for the helper.
6. Friendly attitude
The attitude shown above allows them to join other people in social groups in their environment.
7. Empathy
Acts of empathy towards others is a form of love honey over fellow humans. Children are able to empathize with other people when they can understand other people's feelings.
8. Discipline
Discipline is the attitude of obeying and carrying out applicable rules or regulations, whether written nor not written
9. Sympathy
Sympathy is a feeling of compassion or pity that arises when someone feels sorry for another person who is experiencing difficulties.
10. Tolerance
Tolerance is an attitude of mutual appreciation, respect and acceptance of differences between individuals or groups in terms of beliefs, opinions or trust.
11. Mutual cooperation
Mutual cooperation is related to doing something together.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the content and discussion in this journal, it can be concluded that social science learning in early childhood has not been taught nomenclature in daily learning plans, but is limited to an introduction only. The scope of introducing early childhood social sciences includes: loving

the environment, collaborating, appreciating, sharing, helping, friendly attitudes, empathy, discipline, sympathy, tolerance and mutual cooperation.

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