

(Understanding Religious Embodiment Patterns of Children in Social Activities))

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Abstract

The abstract contains a brief description of the research problem and objectives, methods used, and research results. The pressure for writing abstracts is mainly on research results. Abstracts are written in Indonesian and English. Abstract typing is done single-spaced with narrower margins than the right and left margins of the main text. Key words need to be included to describe the problem domain being researched and the main terms that underlie the implementation of the research. Key words can be single words or combinations of words. Number of key words 3-5 words. These keywords are necessary for computerization. Searching for research titles and abstracts is made easier with these keywords

INTRODUCTION

Children are active learners, taking in physical and social experiences as well as knowledge that is transmitted through culture to build their own understanding of the surrounding environment. Children contribute to their own development and learning as they try to use their everyday experiences at home, school and in society. From birth, children are actively involved in building their own understanding that comes from their experiences, and this understanding is mediated by clearly related to the sociocultural context. Development and learning are the result of the interaction of biological maturity and the environment, which includes the physical and social environment in which the child lives.

Developing universal values and developing national character should start from an early age. Early childhood develops most rapidly in various aspects including religious, moral, social, intellectual, and emotions. It is believed that educational treatment given at an early age will be imprinted strong in in the child's clear heart and mind. If students are taught well, given good examples, and accustomed to living with good values and character, then they tend to become good people with hearts of gold, positive thinking, and noble character.

Implementation of early childhood education at this time was held by various agencies, but there needs to be a scientific basis in the form of theoretical and practical information about services for early childhood.

This is to support the achievement of quality education that can be studied scientifically. Early childhood children have unique characteristics because they are in a process of very rapid growth and development and are fundamental for later life. Psychologically, early childhood children have unique characteristics and are different from children their age. over eight years old. Unique early childhood children have the following characteristics (Dadan Suryana, 2013): First, children are egocentric, second, children have curiosity. Third, children are unique. Fourth, children have rich imaginations And, Fifth, children have short concentration power.

Social skills are one of the aspects that children must have, with abilities social This means the child will socialize with the surrounding environment. In other words, social skills are the ability to adapt, understand each other, communicate with each other and cooperate with each other. Therefore, it is very important to develop social skills so that children have the basic provisions to face their current and future social life. One of the social skills that children must have been empathy, so that they are able to understand and comprehend other people. Empathy according to Ibung (2009: 132) is the ability to understand and feel what other people are experiencing and thinking. In line with this, Borba (2008:21) says that children who have high levels of empathy have attitudes of tolerance, care, compassion, help others, are

sensitive to others, and are able to control anger.

One way to lay the foundation for moral education is by developing and cultivating children's empathy from an early age. By growing and developing empathy in children from an early age, it will influence the development of the child's character/personality and behavior when they grow up. According to Goleman (1997), the roots of empathy have existed in a person since they were babies or since they were born. The development of a child's empathy when he is a baby is greatly influenced by the mother's relationship to her baby. The lack of relationship between parents and their children will harm the child's emotions and can give rise to child empathy. In school education, teachers can adjust their emotions by synchronizing their emotions with their students. Empathy can be grown and developed in children with various approaches, including: example, moral stories/stories, use of verbal words, direct experience, together playing, and habituation.

In this article the author will conduct interviews with various kindergarten agencies in the city of Sumbawa, including Tunas Mulya Kindergarten, Insan Qur'ani Kindergarten and Aba Aisyiah Kindergarten.

RESEARCH METHOD

Types of research

The qualitative method is the method used in this research, where the information collected is in the form of data or images, videos, voice and small notes as supporting material to strengthen the information. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research because it will describe the entire problem through analysis based on a scientific approach according to the conditions of the original. There are several causes researcher chose this research method, namely:

1. Makes it easier to present research results and shape narratives and stories so that they are easy to understand.
2. Can build the closeness of informants as research subjects to participate in research activities, so that researchers can explain data based on facts in the field.

3. With this approach, researchers hope to provide understanding regarding the formulation problem submitted.

Opinion (Dr. Farida Nugrahani 2014) qualitative research is a type of research whose results are not obtained through statistical methods or other computational methods. Even though the data can be read and presented numerically like in a census, data analysis is qualitative. Qualitative research refers to non-mathematical research. This procedure provides results from data collected in various ways such as interviews, observations, documents or archives, and tests. These data are related to the analysis of village regulations regarding child-friendly villages in Poto Village, Moyo Hilir District.

Qualitative Method is a method used to examine the condition of natural objects of research. So, this research uses a descriptive approach regarding the Analysis of Child Friendly Village Government Programs. Sugiono (2013:29) states that qualitative is a method that functions to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through data or samples as they are.

Research Location

Research about *Analysis of village regulations regarding child-friendly villages in Poto Village, Moyo Hilir District*. The choice of research location was also decided with several considerations, namely:

1. The designation is Poto Village, District. Moyo Hilir is a model village like other villages in implementing Child Friendly Villages (DLA).
2. The establishment of Poto Village as a cultural village has been confirmed through Sumbawa Regent's Proposal Letter No.522.3/401/Bappeda/2019.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Human development is a complex process, which can be divided into four main domains, namely physical, intellectual (including cognitive and language) development, and emotional and social (including moral development). In this article the author will examine social and emotional

development in early childhood. Social-emotional development is a child's sensitivity to understanding other people's feelings when interacting in everyday life. These social-emotional developments cannot actually be separated from each other. When discussing children's social development, it must be related to children's emotional development, and vice versa. There are some factors that will be studied include:

First, how is the child friendly towards all his friends? *Second*, how are children sympathetic and empathetic towards their friends who are in trouble? *Third*, how are children positive (huznuzhan) towards their friends? *Fourth*, how are children responsive (sensitive) to the environment? And the fifth is how children are polite and polite towards older people?

The following are the results of an interview with a Tunas Mulia Kindergarten teacher, Sumbawa city

"First, children are friendly towards their friends, with the children loving each other, sharing food and toys and many others. *Second*, Children are sympathetic and empathetic with their friends when they are in trouble with the children giving each other attention and help with the positive response they showed towards friends and give their love to his friend. *Third*, Children are positive towards his friend, with the child being able to play well with his friends and behave well, not fight with each other and always understand each other's friends. *Fourth*, Children behave responsive (sensitive) to the environment when the children get something unusual such as a race involving them, or an incident so that they will immediately respect the incident. *Fifth*, Children are polite towards their elders in the usual way when they meet their teacher. Children always behave politely by greeting and meeting friends, they will greet them politely, pay attention and listen when the teacher is talking and obey the teacher's orders well. *Sixth*, Kindergarten pedagogy in teaching children by guiding the existing curriculum and giving a lot skills towards the children so that the children get used to the various pedagogies given by the teacher"

(Mrs. Yusrol Yani, July 13 2021)

The following are the results of an interview with kindergarten teacher Insan Qur'ani Sumbawa

"*First*, Children's friendly attitude towards friends means that they like to play with friends and want to share toys or food. *Second*, The attitude that children show as sympathy and empathy towards friends is by defending friends when they are hurt or bullied by other children, comforting friends when they cry, helping when they have difficulty doing something. *Third*, A child who is sensitive to the environment, his attitude is to avoid an atmosphere that feels dangerous, also help anyone who gets in trouble, help clean the dirty environment, etc. *Fourth*, Children have good manners with older people, namely by shaking hands when meeting or parting, saying excuse me while bowing when passing in front of parents, not raising their voice or shouting at older people, speaking in a friendly manner and smiling. *Fifth*, The pedagogy that teachers must have is, 1. Parenting knowledge. 2. Knowledge of developing children 3. Broad creativity 4. Tadika administration knowledge 5. Communication knowledge with parents of children 6. Leadership knowledge" (Mother. Hani, 15 July 2021)

The following are the results of an interview with kindergarten teacher Aba Aisyiah Sumbawa

"1. Children are basically also social beings; their daily activities are not separated from the home and school environment. If he has friends, he must be smart and know how to get along. One of them is being friendly to his friends. Even if it is older or smaller. Children who are used to living under the appropriate parenting style and correct religious teaching, then the child will try to apply it in every day-to-day activity. For example, when a child meets a friend on the street, he will reprimand him, if he meets a friend at school, he always smiles and greets and acts friendly. 2. Children who have sympathy and empathy for their friends will also be concerned about every difficulty that occurs. Children will also help their friends to help reduce the burden of their friends' difficulties. 3. Children who live in a social environment must also see things positively (husnudzhon), children should see

every event or every person from a good side. Children should not look down on others. 4. Children who have sympathy and empathy for others usually have sensitivity to the environment. Children will be quick to respond to events in the environment. Children will be diligent to help and diligently do righteous deeds for the benefit of others. Sometimes children are diligent in carrying out activities in the environment. 5. Children who are polite to their elders will always set a good example, every child they meet will always be respectful and reverent, do not speak rudely, and also do not hurt the feelings of older people and To teach children in kindergarten, teachers are always guided by the religious guidance that is included in the curriculum so that their practice in every teaching and learning activity is not far from the basic guidance that is religion. Children while attending kindergarten will always acquire lessons related to answering the challenges of life in the future by teaching aspects of religion" (Mother. Ela, July 19, 2021)

CONCLUSION

First, how can children be affectionate towards all their friends? The nature of children is greatly influenced by the surrounding environment and the parenting style and moral education taught by parents and teachers as well as receiving informal lessons from the surrounding community. Therefore, it is very important for children to have character education from an early age because it will influence their attitudes in the future. *Second*, how do children have sympathy and empathy for their friends who are in trouble? Children who have sympathy and empathy for their friends will also be concerned about every difficulty that occurs. Children will also help their friends to help reduce the burden of their friends' difficulties. *Third*, how are children positive (huznuzhan) towards their friends? That is by teaching empathy and sympathy also religious education for children. *Fourth*, how are children responsive (sensitive) to the environment? Children who have sympathy and empathy towards others usually have sensitivity to the environment. Children will be

quick to respond to events in the environment. Children will be diligent to help and diligently do righteous deeds for the benefit of others. Sometimes children are diligent in carrying out activities in the environment. Which *fifth* is how children are polite and polite towards older ones? Education for children must be carried out continuously and provide real examples because children are very good imitators, therefore reflection morals Karimah from the surrounding environment greatly influences children, both in the family environment or school and community.

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Jurnal:

Fuji Meilani, Izzati/ GENERASI EMAS/ Vol
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