

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The family is a group of people or a group of people living in one household because of blood relations, marriage or other bonds, living together in a house headed by a family head and eating in a pot. They interact with each other, have their own roles and create and maintain a culture. The role of the family as the main educator in the family is claimed to work together to educate their children. The main role of the family in educating children is as a foundation for moral education and religious life. The nature and nature of children is largely derived from both parents and from other family members. Family environment is the first educational environment, because in this family every individual or a child first get education and guidance. In providing education should pay attention to the development of children. The development of the child is a change in the child where the infinite development of the growing sense of growth, but in it also contains a series of changes that take place continuously and are fixed from the physical and spiritual functions of the individual to the stage of maturity through growth, maturation and learning , there are several periods of development that must be achieved by the child. Therefore the family has a very important influence in the period of child development in order to have a basic knowledge of the ethics and norms that prevail in the community against himself.

Keywords: Family, child development period.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the currency that applies in every time and everywhere. This is the most appropriate word used to describe the function and role of education and this sentence can also be interpreted that education is the main capital that must be owned by every living individual in order to survive the progress of the times. Times that demand themselves to be able to master the information and technology that always raced in experiencing changes every time also every individual would want to get a decent, prosperous and brilliant education in the future, as a benchmark to compete with the world of today's era of globalization that demands everything fast-paced , instant, and easy.

Family environment is the first educational environment, because in this family every individual or a child first get education and guidance. It is said that the main environment, because most of the life of the individual or child is in the family, so that education is most widely accepted by the child is in the family and family as well as laying the basic knowledge of ethics and norms against him. The role of increasingly advanced technology and higher education today. In fact, today's parents are increasingly aware of the importance of their role in children's education. A number of efforts by parents to support the education of their

children. As for a number of efforts made by creating a conducive learning environment at home, the implementation of special learning time for children and mentoring when children learn, not even a few parents who allocate a special budget for additional tutoring is expected to improve the achievement of children in school. Whatever effort is done one intention, that is to educate children.

The role of the family as the main educator in the family is claimed to work together to educate their children. The main role of the family in educating children is as a foundation for moral education and religious life. The nature and nature of children is largely derived from both parents and from other family members. As said Syamsu Yusuf and Nani M. Sugandi (2011), said that in one of the traditions narrated by Imam Bukhari, the Holy Prophet said:

Each baby is born in a state of fitrah (sacred). It was his parents who made him Jewish (if they were Jews), Christians (if they were Christians), or Magi (if they were Magi). Like a perfectly born animal, do you see any injuries at birth.

In addition, the family is a place of learning for children in all attitudes to worship God as a manifestation of the highest value of life. Thus it is clear that the first and foremost person responsible for survival in educating the child is the family. As a primary educator in the family many of the advantages parents get in educating children is the first opportunity to provide a picture of the value and norm to the child as a basic strengthening that they must have.

Family Understanding

According to Soefandi and Pramudya (2009), said that the family is a social group consisting of two or more people who have blood ties, marriage, or adoption. Families can also be interpreted as small social groups consisting mostly of fathers, mothers, and children, which has a profound effect on children's socialization process. The family is a household environment where there are some people who still have blood or marital relationships.

The term family in sociology becomes one of the areas that receive special attention, in general the family is also considered important as part of the community. The formation of a family begins with social thought says that the family is the first unit and the first institution in society where the relationships contained in it are mostly direct relationships. That's where individuals develop early stages of the socialization process, and through individual interaction acquire their knowledge, skills, interests, values, emotions and attitudes in life.

According to the Library Review (2012), there are several family definitions from several sources, namely:

1. Family is a group of people with marriage, birth and adoption ties aimed at creating, maintaining culture, and improving the physical, mental, emotional, and social development of each family member (Duvall and Logan, 1986).
2. Families are two or more individuals who live in one household because of blood, marriage, or adoption relationships. They interact with each other, have their own roles and create and maintain a culture (Bailon and Maglaya, 1978).
3. The family is the smallest unit of society consisting of the head of the family and several people who gather and live in a place under one roof in a state of interdependence (Ministry of Health, 1988).

Family characteristics according to the Library Review (2012), as follows:

1. Consists of people who have blood ties or adoption.
2. Members of a family usually live together in one house and they form one household.
3. Have a unity of people who interact and communicate with each other, who play the role of husband and wife, father and mother, children and relatives.
4. Maintain a common culture largely derived from a wider common culture.

The formation of the family in Islam begins with the creation of a sacred relationship that entwines a man and a woman through a lawful marriage, fulfilling the pillars and legal requirements. Therefore, both husband and wife are the two main elements in the family. So the family in its narrow sense is a social unit consisting of a husband and a wife, or in other words the family is a kosher association between a man and a woman who is constantly in which one feels secure with the other in accordance with determined by religion and society. And when both husband and wife are blessed with a child or more, then the children become the third main element in the family in addition to the two previous elements

From the above understanding can be concluded that the family is one group or a group of people living in one household because of the blood relationship, marriage, or adoption that live together as a unit or smallest unit of society and usually there is always a relationship blood, marital bonds or other bonds , living together in a house headed by a family head and eating in a pot. They interact with each other, have their own roles and create and maintain a culture.

Understanding Child Development

Basically development refers to a systematic change of physical and psychic functions. Physical changes include basic biologic developments as a result of conception (ovum fertilization by sperm), and the result of interactions of biological processes and genetics with the environment. While psychic changes concern the overall individual psychological characteristics, such as cognitive, emotional, social and moral development. Development can be interpreted as a process of quantitative and qualitative change of individuals in their life span, from the time of conception, infancy, childhood, adolescence, to adulthood. Development can also be interpreted as "a process of change in the individual or organism, both physical (physical) and psychic (spiritual) to the level of maturity or maturity that takes place in a systematic, progressive and sustainable".

According to Syamsu Yusuf and Nani M. Sugandhi (2011), explaining what is meant by systematic, progressive and sustainable is as follows:

1. Systematic, means that changes in development are interdependent or interdependent parts of the organism (physical and psychological) and is a harmonious unity. Examples of this principle, such as the ability to walk along with the maturation of the leg muscles, or the growing interest to pay attention to the opposite sex along with the mature sexual hormones.
2. Progressive, means changes that occur are forward, increased, deep or widespread, both quantitatively (physical) and Qualitative (psychic). For example, such as the physical size change of the child (from short to high, from small to large); and changes in the ability of children, from simple to more complex (from knowing letters and numbers to the ability to read, write and count).
3. Continuous, means changes in the part or function of the organism that takes place regularly or sequentially, do not happen by chance or jump-jump. For example, to be able to walk, a child must master the previous stages of development, that is supine, stomach, sit, crawl and stand. To be able to speak the child must go through the stage of groping or to reach adulthood, the individual must go through adolescence, child, child, infant and conception.

While many experts define development as Reni Akbar Hawadi (2001) has pointed out, developments are broadly referring to the whole process of change from the potential of the individual and appearing in new qualities of abilities, traits and characteristics. In

developmental terms is also covered the concept of age, which begins from the moment of conception and ends with death.

According to F.J. Monks, et al., (Desmita, 2008), the notion of development suggests "a process in a more perfect and irreversible direction". And according to Santrock (1996), explains the notion of development as follows:

“Development is the pattern of change that begins at conception and continues through the life span. Most development involves growth, although it includes decay (as in death and dying). The pattern of movement is complex because it is product of several processes-biological, cognitive and socialemotional.”

Where it can be interpreted that the development of children is a pattern of change that begins from the conception and continues throughout the life cycle. Child development patterns are complex because they involve biological, cognitive and socioemosional processes.

From some understanding of child development above so that it can be concluded that the development of children is a change in children where that unrestricted development of understanding of growing the greater, but in it also terkendung series of changes that take place continuously and are fixed from the physical and spiritual functions that owned individuals to the stage of maturity through growth, maturation and learning (Desmita, 2008).

METHODE

The approach used in this research is descriptive approach. This study only examines the importance of learning in primary schools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Family Influence in Child Development

Family environment is seen as a major determinant of child development. Because the initial environment is the main family environment. Relationships between families have an important role in determining the pattern of attitudes and behavior of children later in relation to others. Although this pattern will change with the growing number of babies and the extent of the environment, but the core pattern tends to remain. In addition, the family or parents must maintain, care for, protect children in order socialization so that they are able to control themselves in social life. The child's relationship with the whole family affects the child's attitude toward others in general.

The reasons for the importance of family influence on child development are (a) the family is the first social group to become the center of the child's identity; (b) the family is the first environment to introduce the values of life to the child; (c) parents and other family members constitute "significant people" for the child's personal development; (d) the family as an institution that facilitates basic human (human) needs, both physical-biological, and sociopsychological; and (e) the child spends much of his time in the family environment (Syamsu Yusuf and Nani M. Sugandhi; 2011). The family environment is the first educational environment, because in this family the first child gets upbringing and guidance. Also in the main environment, because most of the child's life is in the family, so in educating the child's most dominant child and most widely accepted by the child in laying the foundation for the education of ahlak and the religious life view of the child.

On the development of children take place in sequence or continuous through period or period. According to Santrock (Yusuf and Nani, 2011) the period of development consists of three periods, namely children (childhood), adolescence (adolescence), and adulthood (adulthood). Of the three it is classified into several periods, namely:

Period Before Birth (Pranatal)

This period is the lifetime of an individual starting from the time of conception (beginner) to birth, about 9 months in the womb. According to Hurlock (Yusuf and Nani, 2011) attention to the pre-natal development began in 1940, which was not previously a study of experts. This period although relatively short but has significance for further developments. There are six important features of the pre-natal period, as follows.

1. At this time the nature of the mix, which serves as the basis for further development is reduced once for all.
2. Good conditions in the mother's body can support the development of innate traits, whereas adverse conditions can hamper its development, even disturbing future patterns of development.
3. Newly created individual sex is confirmed at conception, and conditions in the mother's body will not affect it, as well as inherent traits.
4. Normal growth and development occurs more frequently during the prenatal period compared to other periods in the entire life of an individual.
5. The period of pre-natal is a period of great danger, both physical and psychological.

6. The period of pre-natal is the time when interested people form attitudes on the newly created individual.

The role of the family especially the mother in this period is to pay attention to the child while in the womb, such as consuming foods and beverages that are lawful and nutritious, not meroko, do not consume lethargy and illegal drugs and routinely check the content of doctors.

Infant Period.

Infant period (Infacy) is a period of development that extends from birth to 18 or 24 months. This period is characterized by the following characteristics:

1. The basic period of formation of behavior patterns, attitudes and emotional expressions.
2. The period of growth and change goes fast, both physically and psychologically.
3. The period of lack of dependence.
4. The period of individuality increases, that is when the baby develops things that match his interests and abilities.
5. The beginning of socialization.
6. The beginning of the development of the classification of the role of sex, as related to his clothes.
7. The period of interest both in physical form and in behavior.
8. The beginnings of creativity.
9. Harmful period, whether physical (like kecalakaan) or psychology (due to bad treatment).

In this period according to Hammer and Turner (Yusuf and Nani; 2011) family influence is very important. The family acts as a caregiver (caregiver). Where Mom and Dad have a role to maintain the hygiene and health of children, such as providing nutritious food intake, bathing, and dressing clean. And the family also acts as protector (Protector). At this time the child begins to crawl and walk, the family or parents need to pay extra attention, to guard and protect it, because by that time the child has started to explore his environment, he can move from one place to another, and try to maneuver (touching, pulling, pushing or scratching) objects so that when parents are not paying attention, there is a possibility of a child having an accident like a wound, slip or fall.

Early Childhood Period.

The child's early period is a period of development that extends from the end of infancy to the age of 5 or 6 years, this period is sometimes called preschool years' preschool years. During this period, the child learns to become more independent and cares for himself. They develop school readiness (such as following orders, and getting to know the letters) and spending much of their time playing with peers.

Where according to Hummer and Turner (Yusuf and Nani; 2011), that the family acts as a nanny. When the child is at the age of preschool, in general (especially those living in urban areas) the child has entered kindergarten or RA. For that family or parents need to provide care or guidance to children, such as:

1. Familiarize children to wear their own clothes and feed themselves,
2. Maintaining personal hygiene and environment,
3. Mambimbing ways of social relationships with friends in school,
4. Familiarize the child to do his own homework.

Midter and Late Childhood Period.

This period is a period of development that spans from about 6 to 10 or 11 years of age. This period is often called elementary school years. Children at this time have mastered the basic skills of reading, writing and mathematics. The central theme of this period is the achievement and the development of self-control.

In this period according to Hummer & Turner, explained that the family acts as a driver. Where when children already have a lot of activity, especially related to the academic and social (extracurricular) programmed in school. Related to that, the family especially the parents need to facilitate the child's activity, that is by motivating or encouraging him to keep the spirit to actively follow the activities programmed school (Yusuf and Nani; 2011).

Adolescence Period.

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood, ranging from about 12-13 years to 19-20 years, characterized by changes in biological, cognitive and socioemosional aspects. The key task of adolescents is the preparation for adulthood.

In this period according to Hummer & Turner explained that the family, especially the parents as a counselor role. The term konseleor here is not meant to be a professional counselor who provides guidance and counseling services at school, but how families or

parents apply the attitude and treatment to the child like a counselor who serves as a facilitator and motivator for the child in achieving its development. At the age of adolescence, the development of the child is leading to an independent attitude, the desire to be free from the interference of others, so that children do not want to be treated like a child. Therefore, a more suitable approach in dealing with teenagers is dialogue. For example, when a child chooses a major in a school or chooses a major in a college, the family or parents should not dictate or require the child to choose a particular department or college, but to make a dialogue on what the department is, what the entry requirement is, why choose a course that, and bgaimana learning process in the department. Through the dialogue, the child will have a broad understanding, so he can make his choice with careful consideration.

Adult Period (Adulthood)

This period consists of three periods, namely the beginning, middle and end of adulthood. The early adult period starts from the age of about 20 years to 30-35 years. This is the time for individuals to build independence (personal) and economic independence and career development. The mid-adult period begins around the age of 35 to 45 years, and ends at the age of 55 to 65 years. This period is a time of increased interest to instill values into the next generation, increasing the reflection on the meaning of life and attention to his own body. While the adult end is a range from the age of 60 or 70 to death. This period is a time of adjustment to the weakening of strength and physical condition, retirement and reduced income.

When viewed from the task of development for each period / age of development, the actual completion of child and adolescent development is also influenced by the achievement of adult developmental tasks. For example, if in the early adult age of a married man and woman, they are required to complete such age-appropriate developmental tasks, such as the obligation to manage the household, nurture and educate the child, and work, if they have successfully completed the tasks these developments mean they have indirectly facilitated the child in completing his developmental tasks.

Individual life processes range from the period of the pregnancy to the old age. In the course of each period there are influences that can be affected, one of the main influences is the family. The family is very influential is very important in the child's life because the first education that children get from the family. If the influence of a good family to the child will produce children with good development as well, but when the influence is not good to the

child will result in the formation of the child's behavior that failed. As Havigashurst (Yusuf and Nani, 2011) says,

“A development task is tasks which arises at or about a certain period in the life of the individual, successful achievement of which leads to his happiness and to success with later task, while failure leads to unhappiness in the individual, disapproval by the society, and difficulty with later tasks.”

That is, the task of development is a task that arises at a certain period in the life span of the individual, which if the task is successfully completed will bring happiness and success in completing the next task; while failing, it will cause unhappiness in the individual concerned, cause community rejection, and difficulties in completing subsequent tasks.

CONCLUSION

Family environment is the first educational environment, because in this family every individual or a child first get education and guidance. It is said that the main environment, because most of the life of an individual or a child is in the family, so that education most widely accepted by individuals or children is in the family and family as well as laying the basic knowledge of ethics and norms against him. The family itself is either a group or a group of people living in one household because of the blood relations, marriage, or adoption that live together as one unit or the smallest unit of society and there is usually always a blood relation, marriage or other bond, one house led by a head of the family and eating in a pot. They interact with each other, have their own roles and create and maintain a culture.

The development of the child itself is that unrestricted development of the growing sense of growth, but in it is also contained a series of continuous and fixed changes of the physical and spiritual functions that individuals have to the stage of maturity through growth, maturation and learning. According to Santrock (Yusuf and Nani, 2011) the period of development consists of three periods, namely children (childhood), adolescence (adolescence), and adulthood (adulthood). Of the three were classified into several periods, namely: (1) the period of the child: before birth (pranatal) in which the family is very influential, especially the mother keep and pay attention to the child while in the womb, infancy (infancy) where the family has a role as nurse and pelindng , early childhood, in which the family acts as a caregiver, middle and late childhood where the family acts as a driver, (2) adolescence period in which the family acts as a counselor, and the adulthood period

(Adulthood) where in this period of individual life can be characterized by the achievement of optimal body maturity and readiness to produce (offspring).

As a primary educator in a family many benefits parents get to influence development in educating children is the first opportunity to provide a picture of the value and norms to children as a basic strengthening that they must have. Opportunities can be described as white paper coloring, much easier than looking for white parts on colored paper. Well, here family or parents is the first person who gets a chance to form the character of the child. So that's where the role of the parents family is very important for the development of children's education. Therefore, opportunities that should not be excluded parents' families in influencing the development of children who are so supportive of their children to get the best education possible in the process of strengthening their education.

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