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## **Socialization pattern (Paguyuban family child education study) in Malino Gowa**

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**Abstract.** Research on the socialization of children's education aims to analyze the social actions taken by the association family on the implementation of patterns carried out before and after child birth. This type of descriptive qualitative research is because it can guide researchers to obtain new findings, the data sources for the father and mother are 4 people with 2 families (main informants), and 1 community leader (expert informant) the number of informants is 7 people. The research instrument of the researchers themselves, in-depth interview data collection, observation, documentation, with data analysis model miles and huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation drawing conclusions. The results showed that the pattern of socialization of children's education by parents varied greatly, namely (a). The period of pregnancy; parents maintain nutritious food during pregnancy and speak and act well, (b). Give breast milk, (c). Immunization, (d). Home environment or atmosphere, (e) Manners, (f). Discipline; religious values are still instilled in children. Novelty; sacrifice of parents in the socialization of children's education but parents are elevated with dignity for the success of their children.

**Keywords.** Education socialization, give independence and self confidence for children

### **1. Introduction**

Facing the modern era of globalization, advances in technology and information are increasingly open without boundaries which are good and which are bad. One effect that is felt is the heavier task for the association family, especially the socialization of children's education because facing the globalization era requires good quality children's education. The socialization of children's education is the most important and fundamental process for parents so that later children become useful human beings with personalities both in the family and in the community. Humans with their nature as social creatures need education. In terms of social facts, the values, norms, and customs that they have from generation to generation indicate that the child has received education. Socially and culturally, there are no humans and communities apart from or outside the context of local traditions. Therefore, the acceptability of a certain group of people towards educational development lies in the traditions carried in the educational process. Every education brings the values, norms, and principles that underlie its activities. The family is the smallest institutional sub-system in the social system, so the socialization of norms or values exists and applies in the family life of the association. Parents have the hope that their children will grow and develop into good children and not easily fall into acts of violating family norms and order imposed in society. Hope is more easily realized if from the

start parents are aware of the role and responsibility of children's educational development. The role of parents in helping children adapt to the environment is reflected in socialization.

Socialization refers to a learning process that an individual will change from someone not knowing themselves and the environment to becoming more knowledgeable and understanding. In the family, children will get rules or norms as well as values and education that are needed to deal with the environment in which they live. Through education, each individual is expected to be able to understand and study social institutions, learn cultural symbols and be able to make the values of what they learn as guidelines for meaningful behavior towards the individual concerned in their social life. Intense direction to children becomes the duty and obligation of parents, they hope that children become responsible human beings. While the division of labor such as feeding, drinking, accompanying children to sleep, helping children in the learning process, accompanying children to play or others, it is explained that the majority is done by a mother who is considered by the community as a housewife, while the role of the father works to support her family. So whatever work the parents do in the child's education, the mother pays attention to the child, and the male parents spend time with the child when the work is finished, even playing time is not as long as the mother does.

Socializing children's education to previous researchers in social facts is certainly influenced by ethnographic backgrounds, namely the environment in the form of habitats, sedentary patterns, social environment, history, livelihood systems, kinship systems, social systems, belief systems, and religious ceremonies, therefore The pattern of socialization of children's education certainly varies in various societies based on ethnography. The social phenomenon in the association family, especially in Malino, Gowa Regency, is that the socialization of children's education is carried out for personality formation and to send children to school, to instill educational values. Sincerity and sincerity are what parents always hold when disseminating education to their children. The success of children due to the education socialization implemented by parents has a positive impact on society, because among other families they always provide motivation for their children to continue their education up to university level. Based on the description of the nature of sincerity and sincerity of parents in socializing children's education, this article examines how the socialization pattern of community children's education in Malino Gowa.

## 2. Literature Review

Socialization is the process of guiding individuals into the social world, in the process of socializing individuals learning behavior, cultural pattern habits, learning social skills such as language, dress, socializing and so on<sup>1</sup>. Socialization is a process through which a child becomes a participating member of society. Socialization can be divided into primary socialization and secondary socialization<sup>2</sup>. Socialization as a learning process for a member of the community to know and live the culture of the community in his environment. socialization as an individual learning process to behave in accordance with the standards contained in the culture of the community<sup>3</sup>. Socialization occurs through environmental conditions that cause individuals to learn fundamental cultural patterns, such as language, how to walk, sit, eat, behave politely, and so on. Adjustment due to demands from parents, wife or husband, teachers, children, society so that the behavior that arises is a reflection of these demands<sup>4</sup>. The process

<sup>1</sup> Nasution, S. *Sociology of Education*, cet. 6. (Jakarta: Earth Literacy, 2012), pages. 32

<sup>2</sup> Ihromi, TO. *Principles of Cultural Anthropology*. (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2020), pages. 42

<sup>3</sup> Abu Hamid, *Social Research Methodology: An Interview Strategy, Technique and Tactics*, (Makassar: PPs Hasanuddin University. 2003). pages. 153

<sup>4</sup> Syamsuddin AB, *The Light of Family Life*, (Surabaya: Wade Group, 2018), pages. 155

of human development as a social or personality being is influenced by factors of basic nature, individual differences, and the environment<sup>5</sup>. The teacher's behavior will be different, when dealing with active classes with passive ones, disciplined classes with less disciplined ones<sup>6</sup>. In educational interactions between parents and children in their capacity as students, parents as educators should as much as possible understand their children as education because errors in understanding the nature of children as students will be a total failure<sup>7</sup>. According to Mead, human self-development takes place through several stages of play stage, game salage stage, and other generalized stages<sup>8</sup>.

The family is the smallest unit of society which consists of the head of the family and several people who gather and live in a place under a roof in a state of interdependence. Family is the relationship between husband and wife is marriage, and the relationship between parents and children is usually blood or adoption. The success of a marriage is further influenced by how they fulfill their roles in society. Values and norms experience contradiction in the larger world shown in how each partner evaluates each other, which in turn is an important factor in determining the number of failed marriages<sup>9</sup>. Good character potential is possessed by humans before birth, but this potential must be continuously fostered through socialization and education from an early age<sup>10</sup>. Sociologists believe that the family has an important role in determining the progress of a nation, so they theorize that the family is a very important unit in society. so that if the family is weak then the community will be weak. Therefore, the trust that is grown through the mother's relationship in the first year of the child's life will provide provisions for the child's success in his social life when he grows up. In other words, a close emotional bond between mother and child at an early age can form a good personality in children<sup>11</sup>. Santrock (2007) said that the transition from childhood to adolescence will involve several changes such as biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes. Biological changes are generally characterized by increased height, hormonal changes, and sexual maturity at puberty. Increased abstract, idealistic and logical thinking is a characteristic of cognitive changes in this transition. Teenagers will think egocentrically and it is not uncommon for them to be on a stage with themselves that are different from others and invincible. Parents will give responsibility for making decisions in response to these changes. Socio-emotional changes at this time are marked by the need to become an independent person, conflicts with parents, and the desire to spend more time with peers. According to Clemes, the occurrence of deviations in children's behavior is due to a lack of dependence between children and parents. The dependence of children on their parents can be seen from their desire to get protection, support and care from their parents in all aspects of life. In addition, children who become "problems" may occur as a result of the non-functioning of the social system in the neighborhood where they live<sup>12</sup>. According to Prayitno (2004) that the source of the problems in many students lies outside the school. The form of parental education patterns is closely related to the child's personality after he becomes an adult. Character is also determined by the ways when children

<sup>5</sup> Abu Ahmadi, *Basic Social Sciences*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta: 2003), pages. 25

<sup>6</sup> Peter Connolly, *Approach to the Study of Religion, translated into Indonesian with the title, Various Religious Approaches*, (Imam Khoiri Yogyakarta: LKIS: 2002), pages. 31

<sup>7</sup> Salahudin, Anas. *Educational Philosophy*. (Bandung: Pustaka Setia: 2011), pages. 215

<sup>8</sup> Kamanto Sunarto, *Revised Edition Introduction to Sociology* (Jakarta: Publishing Institute for the Faculty of Economics Ull, 2004). pages. 24

<sup>9</sup> Soemanto, R.B. *Family Sociology*. (Open University, Jakarta: 2014), pages. 63

<sup>10</sup> Hurlock, E.B. *Child Development*. (Sixth Edition. McGraw Hill Kogakusha: 1981), pages. 32

<sup>11</sup> Megawangi, Ratna. *Character Education for Building Civil Society*. (Indonesian IPPK Heritage Foundation: 2003). pages 31

<sup>12</sup> Clemes, Harris. *Teaching Discipline to Children*. (Jakarta. Main Partners: 2001) pages, 27.

are taught to eat, taught cleanliness, discipline, taught to play and socialize with other children and so on<sup>13</sup>.

### **3. Discussion**

Humans are born with intelligence, but the level of development of human intelligence is not always the same, some are developing fast and some are developing slowly. The education socialization pattern for the association's family children in Malino Village, namely:

#### **The period of pregnancy**

The period of pregnancy in the case family certainly gets special treatment and attention so that the baby is born safely, physically and mentally. As parents, of course, there are preparations made when the child is in her womb, such as nutrition. During pregnancy, of course the need for nutritious food, as well as vitamins (multivitamins) are needed as oxidants that protect the body and free radicals that can cause chromosome damage or baby cell tissue, or function for the growth of baby's bones and flesh and the growth of baby's brain cells. and the growth of other physical organs. besides, say and behave properly. According to Gorno (2008: 68) that what a pregnant woman often hears at the gestational age of 6 months, the child in her womb records what the mother hears<sup>14</sup>.

#### **Breast milk (ASI)**

The case family when the child is born, does not entrust other people to breastfeed but he himself breastfeeds the child, with the intention that the person who gives the child milk is not a person who is not guaranteed milk as food eaten is food that is not nutritious. To avoid unhealthy children learning, parents try to give their breast milk to their children even though the child sometimes does not want breast milk, because the milk produced by new mothers is thick and yellowish in color. Parents no longer give other people to breastfeed their children like the parents did, but they themselves give breast milk to their children because sometimes parents doubt that other people breastfeed not to have the disease. Babies who are born have been protected by antibodies to fight various microbes and guard against the attack of several kinds of diseases, thus giving breast milk to children is more protected from disease, especially in the area and has a better and smarter development so that the expected child is what he wants<sup>15</sup>.

#### **Immunization**

Immunization or immunity is a bulwark in the child until it is immune to disease. Immunizations carried out by case families and information often obtained when attending counseling at the Yandu. Case families when bringing their children to be immunized often listen to explanations from pos Yandu officers about the types of immunizations that must be carried out for the health and quality of their children. According to Kartono (2007: 133) that school-age children, the relationship between objects and oneself is no longer based on subjective appreciation but turns into objective observations, thus the child begins to seize or control the world around objectively. family when producing, caring for and raising their children so that they are smart and qualified. Parents have instilled togetherness in children so that later they will always respect each other and even nurture each other, love and nurture each

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<sup>13</sup> Koentjaraningrat. *Javanese culture*. (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka: 1994), pages 55

<sup>14</sup> Gorno, Randy. *Developing Children's Genius Potential*. (Jakarta: Presta Karya: 2008), pages. 68

<sup>15</sup> Sunartyo, Nano. *Guide to Caring for Babies and Toddlers; In order to grow healthy and smart*. (Yogyakarta: Diva Press: 2008). pages 116

other, and when parents do not let their sons take their own food, a sign that parents shape themselves so that later children do not get used to taking what is not rights such as cheating, stealing, corruption and the like<sup>16</sup>.

### **Home environment or atmosphere**

A rowdy and noisy atmosphere inhibits creativity and lowers children's intelligence, but a home atmosphere full of peace, calm and love helps stimulate children to learn and develop intellectual abilities. The attitude of parents to their children in the household creates an atmosphere full of warmth, affection and democratic attitudes to their children, loving wholeheartedly and showing affection for their children is a form of parents' seriousness in educating themselves and making their children more qualified. The family environment is the forefront as a non-formal educational institution for children because there are several things that cannot be reached by formal education<sup>17</sup>.

### **Politeness**

Interaction between parents and children in the context of intensively fostering courtesy at school age. Coaching can take place when gathering with their children, even when eating together, or spontaneously when children are faced with situations and conditions that require children to behave and speak politely, such as a father having a guest, a child walking in front of a sitting guest, then spontaneously the father immediately told his son. The education of manners, manners applied by parents to children is very intensive when the child has started to enter school age, be it when the child talks to his parents, grandmother, uncle, aunt and others in the hope that one day the child will always behave in a commendable society be it to relatives, peers, relatives, especially both parents.

### **Discipline**

Childhood socialization, where every parent has an obligation to teach their children about the life and personality of their children<sup>18</sup> The roles and responsibilities of parents in children are very concerned, this has been proven through the interactions between husband and wife to their children.

## **4. Conclusion**

Based on the research discussion, it shows that the pattern of socialization of children's education is based on reality, namely (a) the period of pregnancy; in this case parents try to maintain nutritious food and always act in a good manner and tell the truth, (b) Give breast milk to children, (c). Immunization regularly, (d) Home environment and atmosphere, (e). Manners, (f). Discipline; time and religious values are still applied in children.

## **5. Future research**

In the future research agenda, what must be considered the aspects of children's intelligence, age, parent's profession, cultural environment is the socialization of children's education. Therefore it is suggested to all parties concerned to support the socialization of children implemented by the association family. The government and society together enlighten and provide educational facilities.

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<sup>16</sup> Kartono, K. *Psychology of Women; Regarding women as mothers and grandmothers*. (Mandung: Mandar Maju: 2007), pages. 133

<sup>17</sup> Ratih, Iskarima, S.Psi. *Golden Age Baby and Child Care*. (Yogyakarta: Universe Science Gala: 2008), pages. 122

<sup>18</sup> Moleong, Lexy. *Research Method An Approach*. (Bandung: Youth Rosda Karya: 2004) pages. 122

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