Improving Social Ability of School Age with Peer Group Support Method

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A B S T R A C T

School-age children are children aged in aged of 6-18 years. At this age, the ability of social interaction is really needed by the child to determine the child's growth process further. The objective of this research was to know the effect of Peer Group Support on the ability of social interaction in SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District of Ngunut - Tulungagung. This research included in pre-experimental research using "One group pre-post test design" with population amounted to 100 children, sample amount to 30 children in SDN 2 Sumberjo Kulon, District of Ngunut - Tulungagung. The measuring instruments used for the independent variable was SAK (Unit of Activities Events) and for the dependent variable used observation, then analyzed with test of Wilcoxon. Based on the result of Wilcoxon statistical test showed that there was influence of Peer Group Support toward Social Interaction Capabilities in Children Aged 10-11 Years (P value = 0.000 and α = 0.05). Peer Group Support was greatly affect social interaction of children, as well as support from the child's family also needs the support of peers, children also need love that got from their peers. Parents and teachers are expected to form a group of peer group support for children to develop social interaction skills.

I. INTRODUCTION

The child is the future asset of the nation, the good or bad of the child in the present will affect the future of a nation in the future. Children are required to demonstrate academic skills and emotional social competence. School-age children are children aged 6-18 years [1]. According Santrock (2002), late childhood in school age is a quiet period before rapid growth [2].

The development of information and communication technology has been so fast that it has unwittingly influenced every aspect of human life. In fact, advances in information and communication technologies such as television, gadgets, laptops, and even the internet are not only circulated among adolescents (ages 12-21 years) and adults (22 years old) or elderly, but also circulating among children 7-12 years), ironically also circulated among early childhood (3-6 years). These developments have a positive and negative impact on people in developing countries today. One of the people who feel the development of such technology is the children who will have an impact on the ability of social interaction. Social interaction disorder in children is not only caused by continuous use of gadgets, but can be caused by internal factors as well as external factors. Internal factors that can affect the social interaction of children such as the personality of the child. While external factors that can affect the social interaction of children such as environment and peers.

The number of internet users in Indonesia has increased from year to year, based on the APJII (Association of Internet Service Providers Indonesia) survey in 2012, in 2007 the number of internet users reached 20 million people, then increased to 25 million people in 2008, 30 million people in 2009, 42 million people in 2010, 55 million people in 2011, up to 63 million people in 2012. Based on the survey results of gadget users in 2011 there were about 31.5% at the age of 18-34 years, while the aged 35 years and over users about 55%. In 2014 users, tablet users aged 18-34 years increased to about 34.8%, while those aged 35 and over dropped to 49.3% of the total number of users. The
The sophistication of gadgets makes every parent think "instant" in educating their children. Ease of operation of gadgets and applications that exist in it either online or offline, in the form of games or websites has provided breadth in children get things. The rapid technological advances will change the social and cultural life of a person, including the child. Based on my observations, it turns out a lot of children who already use gadgets. The results of observations and interviews with the guardians of class IV and class V obtained the results that grade IV students who experience social interaction problems there are 11 children and students of grade V who experience social interaction problems there are 9 children.

Along with the development of the times, parents' thinking at this time also has experienced a difference that is quite distant with the thoughts of parents in earlier times. Ease in getting the gadget as it is today makes the modern parents no longer need to buy a wide range of toys for their children. Simply buy a gadget, all kinds of games can be obtained easily. This situation makes children more pampered with all the sophistication of the gadget so that children are more cool with the game. Thus, the socialization of children will be reduced or not optimal with peers and also lack of physical activity good for mental and physical development. In addition to disrupt the socialization of children, gadgets can also make children become addicted, lazy learning, sleep disorders, decreased concentration and can make children become more aggressive.

In general, children aged 7-12 years spent the afternoon to interact socially with peers. One way to improve the ability of social interaction in school-aged children can be given peer group support therapy that involves groups with peers. Peer group support itself is the support of playmates comprising relatives and neighbors and school friends where a child begins to learn the values of justice [9]. The most important role of the peer group is to provide a source of information and comparison about the world outside of the family. Peer group support also serves to improve affection, social interaction, self-esteem, sense of togetherness, guidance, and opportunities for parenting. Children will receive feedback about their abilities from peer groups. Children will evaluate whether what they do is better, the same or worse than the other children do.

Childhood is a critical period that will determine the process of child development further, therefore the ability of social interaction is needed at this time. Many children who do not understand the importance of social interaction with peers in the school environment. Based on the description above, the researchers are interested to conduct research "The influence of peer group support on social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjokulon District Ngunut-Tulungagung.

II. METHOD

This study includes a pre-experimental study type with "One group pre-post test design with sample size of 20 respondents. Sampling was done by purposive sampling technique [8].

The first step in this study is to screen the social interaction ability of children aged 10-11 years by observing directly and then given peer group support therapy 3x a week (every 30 minutes meeting) for 2 weeks.
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

General Data

Diagram 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Level of Age at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, Ngunut-Tulungagung Sub-district in 2016.

Based on Diagram 1 above shows that the characteristics of respondents are mostly aged 10 years (63.3%) and almost some respondents aged 11 years (36.7%).

Diagram 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Sex in SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunut-Tulungagung 2016.

Based on diagram 2 above shows that most respondents are male (60%) and almost some respondents are female (40%).

Diagram 3. Distribution of Respondents Frequency Based on the Birth Order of Children in SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, Ngunut-Tulungagung Sub-district in 2016.

Based on diagram 3 above shows that most respondents are the second child (40%).
Diagram 4. Distribution of Respondents Frequency Based on Living Within Family at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, Ngunut-Tulungagung Sub-district in 2016.

Based on Diagram 4 above shows that most of the respondents have the number of siblings 2 (53.3%).

Diagram 5. Distribution of Respondents by Residential Frequency at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunut-Tulungagung 2016.

Based on diagram 5 above shows that almost all respondents live with their parents (86.7%).

Specific Data

Table 1. Table of social interaction ability of children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District of Ngunut-Tulungagung before Peer Group Support (Pre test) in 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 1 above shows that social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunut-Tulungagung before Peer Group Support all respondents (100%) is less.

Table 2. Table of social interaction ability of children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, Ngunut-Tulungagung Sub-district after Peer Group Support (Post test) in 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From table 2 above shows that social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunt-Tulungagung after done Peer Group Support Most respondents (55%) have sufficient social interaction ability.

Table 3 Results of identification of Peer Group Support effect on social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, Ngunt-Tulungagung Sub-district in 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wilcoxon test</th>
<th>α</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 3 above obtained the results of social interaction analysis of respondents using Wilcoxon test obtained sig ρ value 0.000 with sig α 0.05 so that ρ value <α indicates that H0 rejected, it means there is influence Peer Group Support to Interaction Sosisal in Children Age 10-11 Years.

IV. DISCUSSION

Identify social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years prior to Peer Group Support therapy at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunt-Tulungagung.

Based on the results of research that has been done to 30 respondents, showed that the social interaction ability of all respondents (100%) is less.

In this study obtained data that most respondents (63.3%) aged 10 years. According to the facts and theories can be concluded that children aged 10 years have the ability of social interaction is less because at this age will affect the ability of social interaction of children because at this time the child has a high egocentric nature, is still difficult to understand others, do not want succumbing to his friend and wanting to win on his own.

From the results of this study can be data that most respondents (60%) male sex. According to the facts and theories it can be concluded that boys are more likely to be difficult to socialize because boys are more egocentric in character than women whose girls have better social attitudes, are full of warmth, and are able to adapt behaviors and attitudes.

Almost all respondents (86.7%) live together with their parents. Walgito (2004), children Living with their parents have better social interaction skills [4]. According to the facts and theories can be concluded that the family functioned to form rules and communication for its members, one of the important things learned in the family is about how to play the role of social beings who have certain norms in the association to form social relationships with others. Parents (consisting of fathers and mothers) will bring different personalities, thoughts and behaviors. These things will be used and shown when parents nurture and teach children. So many found a child who has the same nature and behavior as their parents. Similarly, the basic abilities in humans, one of which is the ability in social interaction with the surrounding environment both in the family environment and outside the family, they tend to follow the interaction made by parents. Children who are able to interact with others well will avoid the risk of bullying [3,7].

From the results of research that has been done by researchers, it turns out 10-year-old children have the ability of social interaction is less because children aged 10 years are sometimes still embarrassed to socialize with others and there are also children who want to win themselves while socializing. This can be seen from the way they work in groups that are still less compact when doing group work, but they also have a high egocentric nature in competing between groups, they compete with other groups to make their group the best group, in the competition will inevitably lead to opposition in opinion, they will have a different opinion with other group members, in this case they still can not solve the conflict that arises well or can not equate the opinions of fellow group members.
Identify social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years after Peer Group Support therapy at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunut-Tulungagung.

Based on the results of research that has been done to 30 respondents on March 03, 2016, obtained data that most respondents (56.7%) have sufficient social interaction ability.

Social interaction is the relationship between individuals that generate mutualism that is mutually beneficial relationships and quality, and influence each other in an effort to achieve changes in conditions for the better [4]. There are several forms of social interaction such as: cooperation, competition, conflict, and accommodation [5]. To improve the ability of social interaction in children required a therapy that is peer group support. Peer group support is a support given to a group of people who feel they have some similarities, whether in terms of age, mindset, interests, or anything else [6]. The function of peer group support itself can provide an opportunity for individuals to get things like: affection, social interaction, self-esteem, a sense of togetherness that can be relied upon, guidance, and opportunities to nurture. Menurt Hurlock, forms of peer group support can be classified as close friends, small groups, large groups, organized groups, and gang groups.

From the results of research that has been done got the result that most respondents (56.7%) have ability of social interaction enough and there are 23.3% children still have ability of social interaction less. According to facts and theories, researchers argue that peer support can improve the ability of social interaction, especially in children because children will get a sense of affection that can be from the group so that children will be more confident to issue opinions or socialize with his peers. At the age of 6-12 years is usually the interest of children to something will increase when together with peers and arise a strong desire to be accepted as a member of a group, and not satisfied when not with friends.

In this study there are still 23.3% of children who have the ability of social interaction is lacking, this is because the child is still shy to mingle and some are trying to handle themselves while hanging out with his peers. They also can not be compact when working in groups, they also compete positively for the group to be the best group, the differences of opinion among the group members will cause conflict in discussion, in this case the child is still unable to resolve the conflict that arises or can not equate opinions among group members because 10-year-olds still have a high egocentric nature.

Analysis of the influence of Peer Group Support on social interaction ability in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, District Ngunut-Tulungagung.

The result of data analysis using Wilcoxon test shows that there is influence of peer group support to social interaction ability with Sig P value 0.000 with α = 0.05.

In addition peer group support also teaches individuals about a broad culture, can provide a sense of affection obtained through close inter-group relationships, improve the ability of social interaction among group members, as guidance because not all problems can be solved individually so that need to interact socially with other members to find solutions to their problems.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the ability of social interaction of children aged 10-11 years before and after peer group support therapy experienced a change in the original all of its respondents (100%) have the ability of social interaction is less and after the therapy given peer group support most (56.7%) of respondents have sufficient social interaction ability. They are able to work together in completing the tasks assigned to the group, they compete positively for their group to be a good group over other groups, they are also able to express their opinions and respect the opinions of other group members, so that dissent in discussion can be resolved together. From facts and theories can be concluded that peer group support can improve the ability of social interaction because there is support from peers. They can work together and exchange opinions to solve the problems at hand. To improve the social interaction ability in children also required a group of friends whose age and maturity are almost the same in order to share experiences. The children have ability to adapt in the environment by interacting with others so as to increase resilience in itself [3]. Weakness at the time of research indicated by result of research that seen that there are 23.3% of respondent still


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have ability of social interaction which less, this happened because there child still look shy to socialize with her peers, there also child has a high egocentric nature so that children feel like to win themselves while hanging out, in addition to time constraints also become obstacles in this study because this therapy is given after school home where the children are getting tired and not concentrate anymore.

V. CONCLUSION

1. The ability of social interaction in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, all respondents have less social interaction prior to peer group support therapy.

2. The ability of social interaction in children aged 10-11 years at SDN 02 Sumberjo Kulon, experienced an increase where most respondents have sufficient social interaction ability after peer group support therapy.


VI. REFERENCES


