
Parenting in Improving Social Intelligence in Primary School Children

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Abstract

Parents' efforts to help develop children's social skills in the daily environment, both in the community and school environment are by providing proper care. This study aims to describe the form of surrogate motherhood applied in SOS Children's Village Semarang and surrogate motherhood in improving the social intelligence of elementary school children in SOS Children's Village. This research uses a qualitative approach with qualitative descriptive methods. The subjects in this study were 1 coach, 3 surrogate mothers, and 3 children. Data collection techniques are carried out using interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this study show that the parenting style applied by surrogate mothers to their foster children in SOS Children's Village Semarang uses parenting patterns that tend to be democratic. The care applied at SOS Children's Village Semarang has the term Family Base Case which is family-based care. This concept in parenting involves the surrogate mother as the main center in parenting, the child as brother or sister. Then the social intelligence of children at SOS Children's Village Semarang is enough to meet all aspects of their social skills. Such as communication skills, humor making skills, friendship skills, group role skills, and courtesy skills.

Keywords: parenting; social intelligence; children

INTRODUCTION

The family is the first and foremost cell of society in which children are raised and is one of the most important social environments in their education, where they learn many values, behaviors, skills and trends that help them adjust to life and develop their lives (Al-Elaimat et al., 2020) (Haslam et al., 2020). For this reason, there must be an effort of each family member to maintain a harmonious relationship with their environment. (Nur Khojin, Suci Nur Utami, 2020)

It can also be argued that supervision in social life is very important in fortifying children facing challenges (Apriyanti et al., 2022). Stimulus from the environment is needed to support its development optimally, namely through good parenting. Stimulus or support can have a positive impact on the child's self and environment, not only optimizing every aspect of development that goes through (Rakhmawati et al., 2020). Children's brain development is very agile during the Golden age. About 80% of children's brains undergo growth at the age of 0-6 years. At this age, all human words or treatment on the child's side, especially parents, become the basis for the formation of children's behavior, temperament, and intellectual skills (Rijkiyani et al., 2022). This golden age is an important period in child development. If at this time, children get less attention such as in terms of education, care, care, and health and nutritional needs (Amirullah et al., 2020). With parenting that affects problems in children, one of the most influential in influencing children's growth and development is their intensity and the quality of parents' abilities in parenting. In terms of, the form of attention, warmth, appreciation in children, providing education, instilling moral values (psychological needs) (Makagingge et al., 2019). Although parenting styles can change with the development of older children, parenting tends to remain. That is why parenting patterns are very important for child formation, especially in child social.

Potential can be actualized if trained, stimulated, and maximized by surrounding conditions. Children who often get stimulants from the surrounding environment are usually very smart compared to those who have little stimulation. Therefore, the role of surrounding conditions, especially the family, is very large to bring out all the potential that exists in children (Rijkiyani et al., 2022). Parents' efforts to help develop children's social skills in the environment both at school and in the community, namely by providing the right parenting patterns (Mursalim et al., 2020). A child's social emotions should be developed as early as possible. This capacity building is the first foundation for students to become emotionally and socially intelligent children of the future. The pre-generation stage has entered a certain stage of activity. The ability to manage one's own emotions in childhood manifests itself in aspects of the child's ability to use positive emotions, adapt his emotions to situations and situations, and defend himself. There are, of course, many variations of a child's self-questioning position (Syahrul & Nurhafizah, 2022). Social intelligence the ability to see and understand differences in mood, temperament, motivation and desire of others and cooperate (Arnidha & Maulani, 2022) A person who has interpersonal intelligence related to sensitivity digests and responds appropriately to the moods, temperaments, motivations and desires of others (Mustafa, 2022). They have the ability to get along with others, lead, high social sensitivity, negotiation, cooperation and high empathy, but in fact what happens in the end is reduced social interaction of children with the surrounding environment. It is important for parents to apply the right educational model to their children to shape their personality and individuality and foster good norms in their children (Listiandari et al., 2020). This shows the low social intelligence of children.

The fact of failure for the formation of attitudes and social skills of children during recent times. Where various cities in Indonesia show, almost every day often adorn television news media. Various forms of social crises with various forms that are quite concerning such as lack of discipline, bullying friends, conflicts between groups, and brawls (Fatkhullah et al., 2022). Research results from (Gusmayanti & Dimiyati, 2021) shows the low level of early childhood character including the value of discipline, cooperation, independence, and responsibility. These children still lack good communication such as saying sorry, help, and thank their teachers and peers. The value of children's cooperation has not been seen because there are still children who cannot cooperate and cannot provide support to friends. The percentage of cooperation is 56.3% from 9 early childhood. The role of parents is very important and influential for the development of children's social intelligence.

Because the family as the smallest unit in the unit of society (Zulhaini, 2019). So most of them cannot develop social intelligence well compared to children who have intact families.

In Indonesia itself there are still many abandoned children, the causative factors are different, including divorce of both parents, family economic crisis, and the death of one or both parents. All of that has an impact on their relationship between the child and the parent that is broken. Thus, attention and direction from parents are very meaningful and needed by children, especially children who are still in the early age range or who are still in early life (Ar, 2023). For disadvantaged children who have lost care, a place is needed to accommodate such as an institution or orphanage which is one of the institutions that can handle abandoned children and includes a place of family substitute services. The institution serves to replace the function of the family by the institution if the child already has parents or parents cannot provide children's rights. Orphanages as a substitute for families are expected to provide services and care that can support the fulfillment of children's rights in order to achieve child welfare. This service can certainly create a new atmosphere of life in surrogate families. This will enable the fulfillment of basic needs in the development and growth of children naturally, both physically, spiritually, and socially. This study aims to describe the form of surrogate motherhood applied in SOS Children's Village Semarang and surrogate motherhood in improving the social intelligence of elementary school children in SOS Children's Village

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research approach qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural object conditions, where researchers are the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2019). This is so that researchers can explain clearly and in detail about the information or data obtained while in the field in depth. A qualitative approach was chosen to be able to describe, describe, describe the form of parenting in improving children's social intelligence in SOS Children's Village Semarang. The subjects in this study were 1 coach, 3 surrogate mothers, and 3 foster children. The location of the study was carried out at SOS Children Villanges located on Jalan Durian Km.1, Kelurahan Pedalangan, Banyumanik District, Pedalangan, Banyumanik District, Semarang City, Central Java 50268.

Data collection techniques in this study used observation, interview, and documentation techniques (Nature, 2021) (Goold et al., 2007). In this study, the object observed was to observe the parenting process of SOS Children's Village Semarang surrogate mothers and observe the child's social environment in improving social intelligence. This interview activity was conducted with coaches, surrogate mothers, and foster children. Documentation was used to collect data on the child's parenting process and social environment in SOS Children's Village Semarang. The data analysis used by researchers in this study refers more to field data analysis using models from (Miles et al., 2014) In the process of analyzing data there are four components. Among others, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Data analysis in qualitative research requires conceptuality, which is the process of compiling concepts that are carried out before entering the field. Then proceed with categorization and description where this is done while in the field. Data analysis in this study used the Miles and Huberman model method. In (Miles et al., 2014) stated that the data collection process carried out 3 important activities including data reduction (*Data Reduction*), data presentation (*Display data*), verify (*verification*).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Parenting at SOS Children's Village Semarang

Parenting is a form of treatment or parenting actions for parents to their children in protecting, supervising, and guiding during child growth and development. This parenting style is very influential in child development, if the parenting style is positive then a quality child character will be formed. Every parent will definitely try their best for their children. There are three forms of parenting, namely authoritarian, permissive and democratic parenting. All three have their own

disadvantages and advantages. The most important thing is parents who treat their children with care, affection, and teach good and bad things patiently.

SOS Children's Village Semarang is a place for disadvantaged children who have lost their rights as children, ranging from residence, parental affection, and so on. This is in accordance with opinion (Nafisah, 2018), that orphanages are institutions that have a function as a substitute for the role and function of the family for abandoned children, victims of domestic violence and others in nurturing, educating and guiding children to grow into useful and responsible adult humans through the meaning of life in these children. SOS Children's Villages has a unique and different concept compared to other parenting institutions, namely family-based care that resembles a natural family. Family-based parenting that is applied is a form of parenting that is more or less the same as families in general, which has the aim of creating a substitute family environment that can provide decent and safe care so that children can feel the warmth contained in a family. Thus, children who grow up in SOS Children's Village Semarang can feel a sense of affection, respect, and security between surrogate mothers and siblings under one roof.

The concept of social services contained in SOS Children's Village Semarang that makes it unique is that the environment around the institution is formed in such a way that it looks like a village. There are houses, fields, offices, pavilions, playgrounds, kindergartens, and places that can support all children's daily activities. The facilities owned by the institution are very complete. The surrounding environment is also a lot of plants and trees so that it makes the place cool and comfortable. This is so that children are able to meet their basic needs by creating new families. From this environment and concept, this is what makes this institution different from orphanages.

Unlike the concept of orphanages that we usually know, orphanages are like dormitories where boys are separated from girls, are taken care of together by caregivers and have strict rules and systems. However, SOS Children's Village Semarang has the concept of Family Based Care where the child is taken care of in a family that has a surrogate mother, brother, and sister like a family in general. SOS families live in a house grouped according to their religion, this house contains 8 to 10 children and 1 surrogate mother.

This Family Based Care-based parenting has a honing, loving, nurturing and caring family environment. The surrogate mother loves her foster children very much as her own biological children. The role of surrogate mothers is central in SOS Children's Village Semarang. The purpose of the establishment of this institution is to create a new family environment for disadvantaged children who are able to provide proper and safe care so that children can get their rights as children. This is reinforced by the statement (Marisa et al., 2018) In his journal, it states that parents are responsible for children in terms of love, honing, and nurturing. Asih as a parent who gives love, hone as a parent who directs and guides children's abilities according to their talents and interests, and foster as a parent who educates children so that behavior is in accordance with their level of development. Parenting that suits the needs of children will have a positive impact on children.

In accordance with the existing vision, SOS Children's Village Semarang has an important role in society related to children's human rights, namely by saving disadvantaged children in terms of care, education, and health. So every child in SOS is raised with love, respect, and security, so a new family is formed that has absolutely no blood ties. Foster mothers at SOS Children's Village apply a type of parenting that tends to be authoritarian but democratic. Foster mothers educate their children by applying rules at home such as getting up early on time, finishing school must go home directly, permission to the mother when traveling. However, surrogate mothers also apply an open attitude to their children. Always directing and controlling the child if the child has difficulties or problems, the surrogate mother is ready to listen to her child's complaints and give advice.

SOS Children's Village Semarang has its own parenting model, namely family-based care (Family Base Care) and family strengthening (Family Strengthening Programme). This is called long-term family-based parenting which is an alternative form of parenting that is more or less the same as families in general. Has the goal to create a surrogate family environment that is able to provide decent and safe care so that children can regain their rights as children and have the warmth of a loving family. The new SOS family consists of mothers, brothers, and sisters who have different backgrounds but love each other. The services provided by SOS to children who have lost their

parents are care, education and health. The facilities and infrastructure provided are very good so that children can grow and develop properly and children's rights are fulfilled.

This is in line with opinion (Suarmini et al., 2016) that a mother plays an important role in fostering her child peacefully so as to create attachment between mother and child. Mothers usually interact more with children and are tasked with meeting the needs of children and providing a sense of security and comfort. Therefore, the surrogate mother who is the leader of the SOS Children's Village Semarang family is an attached figure who is expected to be able to provide a sense of security and understanding of her child in order to create a good relationship with the child. Therefore, the mother has an important role in the development process of a child.

Forms of Parenting in Improving Social Intelligence of Elementary School Children at SOS Children's Village

Social intelligence is the level at which a person can interact and be able to adjust the circumstances of his environment in carrying out social actions such as empathy, understanding the feelings of others, helping and so on. How to improve social intelligence, there are five social skills that can be trained in children in order to form good social intelligence.

Humans are creatures created as social beings where one must help each other and humans cannot live alone because they need and depend on each other. Therefore, it is important for someone in social life to have good social skills. These social skills need to be developed early in order to be able to socialize well in their environment. Parenting is also greatly influenced by children's social skills. Parents who instill the value of empathy since childhood and provide examples to children about empathy will affect empathetic behavior when children begin to grow up.

At SOS Children's Village Semarang surrogate mothers have taught their children to socialize with other people or the surrounding environment. There are five aspects to improving social intelligence according to (Ningsih, 2014) namely: communication skills, humor skills, friendship skills, group skills, and social courtesy skills. The efforts of surrogate mothers at SOS Children's Village Semarang in instilling communication by means of habituation or habituation, such as talking politely with older people, being polite, being able to express their opinions well, and being able to listen well when someone invites to talk. Skilled in making humor, children at SOS Children's Village like fun things according to their talents and interests. Like playing football, dancing, singing and so on. For this reason, the SOS institution also facilitates activities that can develop the hobbies of SOS children. They like to hang out and joke with their peers, this is proven that they always play with friends who are in the SOS environment and outside SOS every time after school. Like children in general, they like fun things like playing.

Friendship skills are certainly important in improving social intelligence. The surrogate mothers of SOS Children's Village Semarang in improving friendship building skills are instilling caring attitudes among friends, helping when friends experience difficulties, giving praise to friends, and apologizing to friends when making mistakes. At SOS Children Village Semarang also applies a chain of love among mankind, the chain of love is how the attitude between surrogate mothers and foster children love and respect each other.

Group role skills are individual roles to build good relationships within the group. SOS Children's Village Semarang surrogate strategies in improving group role skills include teaching cooperation with study groups/playgroups, increasing responsibility for having been given trust, and confidence in expressing opinions. Polite skills in getting along are very necessary in socializing in community life. In improving these skills, the efforts made by surrogate mothers at SOS Children's Village Semarang provide examples or examples in being polite and speaking well. In everyday life, surrogate mothers invite to talk to their foster children with good speech and when children say harsh words, surrogate mothers reprimand and warn that their words are not good and it could be that rude words can hurt the feelings of the other person.

CONCLUSION

The parenting style applied by surrogate mothers to their foster children at SOS Children's Village Semarang is a parenting pattern that tends to be democratic. The care applied at SOS Children's Village Semarang has the term *Family Base Case* which is family-based care. This concept in parenting involves the surrogate mother as the main center in parenting, the child as brother or sister. Although their foster children have different backgrounds, the surrogate mother already considers her own biological child. There is an attitude of accepting surrogate mothers which is a form of care in providing affection, attention, directing and supporting their foster children. So that children who initially lose care will feel an attitude where they are loved, valued, and a sense of security from a mother and foster siblings under one roof in a surrogate family house.

The implementation of parenting itself by surrogate mothers as mothers is generally in accordance with the condition of the child and tends to use kinship or democratic, the form of parenting includes: meeting physical and psychological needs, giving freedom, providing direction / guidance, providing forms of attention and affection, providing good examples and examples, teaching values and norms, and teaching courtesy and courtesy in behavior. The social intelligence of children in SOS Children's Village Semarang is enough to meet all aspects of their social skills. Such as communication skills, humor making skills, friendship skills, group role skills, and courtesy skills. SOS Children's Village Semarang children can be said to be able to interact well in their environment, able to adapt to new people.

Parenting is very necessary in improving children's social intelligence, because the first environment that children find is the family environment. Even though SOS children are disadvantaged children because they lose their rights as children, therefore SOS Children Village Semarang was established to restore children's rights such as family, affection, education, health and so on. Because of this, the surrogate mother has considered and provided care like her own biological child. This form of family-based parenting is guiding, directing, giving children freedom, an open attitude, supporting each other.

Existing care has met the criteria because it implements kinship despite different backgrounds so that foster mother care can be achieved optimally and can increase child growth and development, especially in improving social intelligence, institutions are expected to always provide support, direction, and monitoring to foster mothers what needs to be improved. And it is hoped that surrogate mothers will continue to nurture their foster children well, direct good things, make them good human beings even though they have different backgrounds. Remain surrogate mothers as a place to shelter for them. More activities are able to increase children's social intelligence so that they can grow effectively and continue to carry out useful and positive activities.

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