The Strategy of Agressivity Handling at Early Childhood of *Berkah Ceria* Pekanbaru

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Abstract: This paper is about the aggressivity of children at high risk such as failing in school, experiencing serious social problems, including difficulty getting along as well as conflicts with family members, frequent scolding and punishment by caregivers, hated by friends at school, even being labeled as "brats". All of these factors can affect the incidence of child behavior disorder and behavior. Therefore, children who exhibit aggressive behavior should receive appropriate attention and handling and sustainability in order to have the opportunity to develop into a successful human being in the future. Bad behavior in childhood if not addressed tends to be problematic in adulthood, so that in many aspects of life, such as in the school environment, the work environment and their families face many problems. This research is descriptive research using qualitative approach. Descriptive research is a study that does not make the comparison of variables on other samples and look for the relationship of that variable with other variablesin this study; the variables that will be described are school cooperation with parents.is a study that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and observable behavior. This research is conducted in February-July 2017 at TK Berkah Ceria Pekanbaru.The results showed thatthere are four main factors causing aggressive behavior, namely:biological and diseasedisorders, familyenvironment, schoolenvironment and negative cultural influences.This study is limited by time and place, and cases learned in the form of programs, events, activities, or individuals,dealing with.The output of this research is obtained information about the handling of parents and teachers to the behavior of children aggressiveness.

Keywords: Strategy**,** Agressivity, Handling, Childhood

1. Introduction

In Indonesian's Law No. 20 of 2003 on National Education System Chapter 1, Article 1, Item 14 states that "Early Childhood Education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth up to the age of 6 years conducted through the provision of educational stimuli to assist growth and physical development and spiritual so that children have readiness in entering further education". The law suggests that the urgent role of teachers and parents in helping students develop potential such as physical, moral, linguistic, motor, and art values is ready to enter basic education. However, it is not easy to deliver the child at an optimum stage of development because of the many problems experienced by the child at an early age stage. One of the problems in child development that should be known to AUDI educators and parents is the issue of child development that is non-normative or deviant behavior. AUDI educators are required to be able to recognize every trait problem in the development of children who have difficulty, so as to provide the right handling.The distorted behavior often experienced by early childhood is emotional and behavioral disorders. Children with

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emotional and behavioral disorders have complex characteristics and often character traits are also performed by other children of other peers, such as many moves, interfering with comrades, counter-behavior, and sometimes solitary behavior. Therefore, teachers and parents should be observant in seeing the child's development so that emotional and behavioral disorders experienced by children can really be detected properly.

There are some emotional and behavioral disorders that children experience, such as aggressiveness. Aggressive behavior is more pressing on something that aims to harm others and is socially unacceptable. There are two main contradictory aggressions that are to defend themselves and on the other side is to make a profit by making the opponent helpless (Rita, 2005: 105). The terms violence (violence) and aggressive (aggression) have almost the same meaning, so it is often interchangeable. Aggressive behavior is always perceived as a violation of the party affected by the behavior. Basically aggressive behavior in humans is a violent act committed by humans against each other. According to Sadorki and Sadock (2003) the harm or injury caused by aggressive behavior can be physical injury, but can also be non-physical injury or such as occurs due to verbal aggression (Anantasari, 2006: 63).

Children who behave aggressively can be at high risk such as failing in school, having serious social problems, including difficulty getting along as well as conflict with family members, are often scolded and punished by caregivers, hated by friends at school, even labeled as " ". All of these factors can affect the incidence of child behavior disorder and behavior. Therefore, children who show aggressive behavior should receive appropriate attention and handling and sustainability in order to have the opportunity to develop into a successful human future. Bad behavior in childhood if not addressed tends to be problematic in adulthood, so that in many aspects of life, such as in the school environment, the work environment and their families face many problems.

2. Review of Literature

Factors CausingAggressiveness in Early ChildhoodAggressive behavior is always perceived as a violation of the party affected by the behavior. Basically aggressive behavior in humans is a violent act committed by humans against each other. According to Sadorki and Sadock (2003) the harm or injury caused by aggressive behavior can be physical injury, but can also be non-physical injury or such as occurs due to verbal aggression (Anantasari, 2006: 63).Aggressiveness is a problem that many discussed by the community, from the cause, until the effort of control. Aggressiveness is owned by every individual, including early childhood. The aggressiveness of early childhood is often considered harmless, so people tend to let it and focus on controlling aggressiveness of adults or adolescents. In fact aggressiveness control efforts can be done early to prevent long-term negative impacts.

Strategies for Handling Children with Aggressiveness Problems: Child aggression can be controlled by the family as early as possible. If treatment is delayed and children have aggressive behavior until adolescence, then handling will become more difficult as more factors influence it. Children show aggressive behavior is reasonable, but as parents the task is to train the child to control themselves and not develop aggressiveness. According Antasari (2006: 112) there are some things that need to be considered parents to aggressiveness of children not become-so as follows:

Attitude and behavior yourself not to be aggressive in order not to be imitated by the child. For example is to pay attention to the following: Controlling yourself not to be negative in children. Parents should learn not to utter curses or abusive words to hurt children. If for example the emotions of parents are rising, parents should choose to pause to arrange the heart before taking action on the child. Be careful about using powerless power to gain desire, such as punishing, threatening, let alone using violence. Familiarizing the discussion with the child will provide the benefit of finding a more acceptable alternative, as well as feeling appreciated in the child.Create a warm and loving climate in the family.

The frequent quarrel between father and mother can increase aggression.Monitoring children not to use aggression as a means to get their wishes, Control of the media consumed by children, such as television, so that children do not follow the scenes of violence that aired on television.It is necessary for parents to teach empathy to their aggressive children. In addition to learning from the attitudes of parents, empathic ability can also be taught specifically to children. For example, along with other family members the child is invited to recognize the feelings of his brother and express his own feelings so that the hostility that triggers aggressiveness can be eased and the child becomes more cooperative and gentle.

In addition to the four things above, to prevent aggressive behavior parents can condition the environment that support theelimination of such aggressive behavior; For example by creating a conducive environment preventing aggressive behavior.Because it is realized that the influence of the environment will greatly influence the emergence of this aggressive behavior. For that we need to create a conducive environment so that this behavior does not appear (Anantasari, 2006: 114).

A democratic environment a democratic environment allows children to have the opportunity to channel or express their ideas directed. Make the child have a chance not to be frustrated. Because frustration triggers aggressive behavior (Dollard & Miller and Berkowitz in Anantasari, 2006: 114)an environment that can be a good example for childrenthe child should not be treated aggressively because it allows him / her to behave aggressively towards others as well.The existence of good moral values in the family, environment, and school this cultivation of values and morals will enable the child to clearly categorize the good deeds and the bad deeds. Parents can provide a rewarding experience for children when children do well by giving praise or rewards. And conversely, parents can provide unpleasant experiences for children when children make mistakes or bad things. For example by giving criticisms appropriate to the abilityof children to catch.Effective disciplinary planting can be done with the following:Gives clear and specific commands. Make agreements on behavior and its consequences, Giveimmediate consequences, so the child realizes that his behavior is appropriate or not in accordance with the rules of the master.

3. Method

This research uses descriptive method, which is method which does not give treatment, manipulation or alteration on free variables, but describe something condition as it is (McMillan and Schumacher, 2001). According Sukmadinata (2010), descriptive research aims to describe the systematic and accurate facts and characteristics about the population or about a particular field. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted, then described to describe the conditions occurring in the study subjects.

4. Analysis and Results

This research is conducted in February-April 2017 at TK Berkah Ceria Pekanbaru City.The sample of this research is the students in TK Berkah Ceria. Sample selection is done by purposive sampling. Aggressiveness is a problem that many discussed by the community, from the cause, until the effort of control. Aggressiveness is owned by every individual, including early childhood. The aggressiveness of early childhood is often considered harmless, so people tend to let it and focus on controlling aggressiveness of adults or adolescents. In fact aggressiveness control efforts can be done early to prevent long-term negative impacts. There are 4 main factors causing aggressive behavior, namely:Biological and disease disordersFamily environment, School, Negative cultural influences.

Keep in mind that these causes are complex and plural. So it is not possible just one factor that causes aggressive behavior. Handling aggressive behavior problems should be seen and done thoroughly, meaning that all parties including teachers and parents and the surrounding environment. Because of the weakness of children aggressive is the inability to master social skills, it is expected parents and teachers can teach how to respond to the feelings of others and their feelings alone and appropriate behavior in behaving in an environment.

5. Discussion

There are several steps we can approach to anticipate the behavior of children like aggressive, among others:If seeing a child directly be aggressive towards his or her friend, try to prevent it without offending the child.We must treat the child patiently; we should not be aggressive against an aggressive child.Listen to the conscience of the child.Teach children how to get along well and fun.We can accompany and supervise the child while playing with friends or relatives.We can limit the number of child playmates.Create an atmosphere of togetherness in the family.Watch the child while watching TV, Sobur (1987) explains that in response to the aggressive attitude of children, we need to keep track of two kinds of solutions. First, how to reduce aggressive attitude at this time;while a more long-term exit is to prevent the emergence of aggressive attitude in the future. Whatever is chosen to channel this aggressive impulse, it still means that the aggressive drive itself must be channeled as well as possible. Parental deeds to silence quarreling children every time, or punish a child every time they fight with a friend are unwise.

Schools can hold seminars / workshops for parents and teachers with the theme of the importance of cooperation between parent schools to add insight and open their awareness. This seminar can also be done by collaborating with other schools so that teachers can exchange ideas or opinions about cooperation activities with parents who have been done by each school.Further research can add to other triangulation techniques such as extension of time to see its consistency and morecomprehensive.

6. References

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