Theoretical Aspects of Social Sensitivity in the Study of Social Ecology in Elementary Education

Pajar Sugilar[1]✉, Nadiroh[2], Herlina Usman[3]

[1,2,3] Primary Education Study Program, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

✉ PajarSugilar_9918819011@mhs.unj.ac.id

Abstract. Social sensitivity is defined as the level of individual concern for others. Social sensitivity is a person's ability to react quickly and appropriately to certain social objects or situations around them. The environment around the child will greatly affect the child's social sensitivity. Contemporary social problems caused by current scientific and technological developments are a lack of social sensitivity. Most people in this era tend to be more selfish or individualistic. Whereas in principle, humans are social beings who cannot live without the help of other humans. Social sensitivity is able to improve a person's ability to make moral judgments, moral decision-making, and moral actions which are then applied in everyday life. form a person who has a high social awareness spirit. Social sensitivity starts from an adult person, and is able to direct it according to the moral values that exist in society. A person's personal maturity will be able to improve the quality of life he has both as an individual being and a social being. Therefore someone who is able to understand the moral values that exist in society will have a high level of social concern for the suffering of others and tends to have a high level of social sensitivity. The purpose of this research is to describe the aspects of social sensitivity in social ecological studies, namely empathy, prosociality and morality. Where this research method uses literature review which produces an overview of social sensitivity in social ecological studies in elementary schools.

Keywords: Elementary Education, Social Ecology, Social Sensitivity

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the times has led to changes in the civilization of society in all areas of life. The rapid pace of existing science and technology is slowly starting to change the order of life both in terms of the economy, education, politics and even culture. Education is the most important thing to meet the changing times with all its challenges. Because education is an effort to develop human resources. In addition, education is also a tool that has a big influence on the success or failure of a country. As in Law no. 20 of 2003, that the task of education is to develop skills, shape the nation's character and civilization, create a nation of noble character. Therefore, the aim of national education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, knowledgeable, have noble character, are capable, independent, creative and healthy and become citizens. a democratic and capable, responsible nation (Harahap, 2018). Social sensitivity is defined as a person's ability to respond quickly and appropriately to environmental objects or social situations. Social sensitivity must be developed to reduce egocentricity and develop empathy for others. Attitudes of social sensitivity can be classified as an attitude of sharing with others, a willingness to help others in need, the courage to apologize when they make mistakes, and respect for others in different circumstances. Therefore, social sensitivity must be developed, especially in responding to social problems in society. Social problems are better known as problems that exist, grow or develop in a society, where these problems are seen as lacking or not in accordance with existing social values and are related to human behavior. society, namely natural disasters, poverty, crime, Violation of social norms by individuals or groups, crime, alcoholism, etc. Of course, social problems always exist in the environment, both small and light problems and big problems. Facing environmental problems certainly requires good social sensitivity in everyone. However, if you look at developments when we are already in the fully developed digital era, you can feel the social sensibilities that are being questioned, especially in Generation Z.

One of the contemporary social problems caused by the current development of science and technology is the lack of social sensitivity. Most people today tend to be more selfish or individualistic. In principle, humans are social beings who cannot live without the help of others. According to Scott, social sensitivity can increase a person's ability to make moral judgments, moral decision making, and moral actions which are then applied in everyday life (Sukardi, 2015). Social sensitivity as an element of character values is considered to have been realized from an early age. The ideal age for a child's figure is 4-5 years. At this age, the child is in a position that can be easily raised before moving on to the next age. Early childhood is a time when sensitivity to social information increases significantly (McCormick, Perino, & Telzer, 2018). This is because children in adolescence are more likely to interact, organize, discuss or even form social groups with their peers. So that teenagers learn to deal with problems both individually and in groups and then solve them.

In theory, social sensitivity is seen as a person's level of concern for others (Shin, Kim, Im, & Chong, 2017). whereas according to K. P Scott's conception it is closely related to empathy, prosocial and morality. These three things can be observed through the three elements of competence, namely communicative, cognitive and affective. Observation of the affective capacity of each person can be seen by the way they feel each other and share experiences. Meanwhile, the cognitive part can be referred to through the capacity of each person to distinguish the perspectives of others to make decisions. Furthermore, communicative abilities can be seen through the way one communicates one's feelings to others (Scott, 1991).

Ecological theory is a theory that emphasizes the influence of the environment in the development of each individual where the development of students is the result of the interaction between the environment and these students. In this context, the interaction between students and the surrounding environment is considered to significantly influence the process of growth and development. The theory of developmental ecology is one of the theories that tries to describe the development of children's character education with an ecological approach. The purpose of this research is to describe the aspects of social sensitivity in social ecological studies, namely empathy, prosociality and morality. Where this research method uses literature review which produces an overview of social sensitivity in social ecological studies in elementary schools.

METHOD

The method used in this article is a literature review. Literature review is defined as the activity of identifying, analyzing, evaluating, summarizing data and synthesizing relevant readings or research sources (Kitchenham, 2004; Winchester, 2016). Zed (2008) says that there are three reasons for carrying out a literature review, namely problems can still be solved through literature studies, literature studies are needed as preliminary studies in understanding new phenomena that develop in the field or in society, and library data can still be relied upon in answer research problems. Creswell (2017) mentions five steps in a literature review, namely identifying several key terms, searching the literature, evaluating and critically selecting literature, organizing the literature, and writing a literature review. The sources used in the literature review include national and international journals, research reports, books, e-books, and other document sources that are relevant to the research being carried out. This research is library research. According to Zed (2004), library research is an activity related to the collection, reading, storage and processing of research materials in library information.The research data source is a secondary data source, because the data is obtained from news, articles, and journal publications. Research data collection techniques are carried out in a documentary manner, namely analyzing the variables or subjects studied through notes, books, papers, news articles, to journal publications (Arikunto, 2010). The data that has been collected is then analyzed using content analysis. Content analysis is a type of analysis that describes an in-depth discussion of the information that has been listed in a literature.

The content analysis technique used makes the available content in the literature as an object and also obtains replicable and valid inferences and can be examined in more detail according to the established context (Kripendorf in Subrayogo, 2001). The content analysis procedure carried out in this study aims to provide facts about the phenomenon under study, namely the theoretical aspects of social sensitivity in social ecological studies in elementary schools, through several relevant journals and articles.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSION
Social sensitivity

Theoretically, social sensitivity is the level of individual concern for others (Shin, Kim, Im, & Chong, 2017). Meanwhile, according to K. P Scott's conception, it is closely related to empathy, prosociality and morality. These three things can be observed through the three elements of competence, namely communicative, cognitive and affective. Observation of the affective capacity of each person can be seen by the way they feel each other and share experiences. Meanwhile, the cognitive part can be referred to through the capacity of each person to distinguish the perspectives of others to make decisions. Furthermore, communicative abilities can be seen through the way one communicates one's feelings to others (Scott, 1991). Students' social sensitivity in terms of theoretical, refers to the conception of K.P. Scott (1991), deals with empathy, pro-social, and morality. Empathy can be seen affectively, cognitively, and communicatively. The affective element relates to a person's capacity to feel what others feel or experience. Meanwhile, the cognitive element refers to a person's capacity to distinguish the affective states of other people and understand the other person's point of view to understand the situation from another point of view. Then the communicative element refers to a person's ability to communicate his feelings to others (Scott, 1991). Sullivan (1940) noted that during the childhood years from the age of 9 until puberty, children begin to experience a greater awareness of and sympathy for social relations in their surroundings. Those who do not develop social sensitivity during preadolescence will not have a socially comfortable life during adulthood.

Social ecology

Ecological theory views that human development is influenced by the environmental context. The reciprocal relationship between the individual and the environment will shape the individual's behavior. Information on the environment in which the child lives will describe, organize, and clarify the effects of the various environments. Berofenbrenner mentions that there are five layered environmental systems that are interrelated, namely microsystems, mesosystems, ecosystems, macrosystems, and chronosystems (Bronfenbrenner, 1986).

Empathy

Empathy Baron and Byrne (1994) stated that empathy is the ability to feel the emotional state of others, feel sympathetic and try to solve problems, and take other people's perspectives. Empathy is something that is honest, sensitive and not contrived based on what other people experience. Davis (1983) says the notion of empathy is the understanding that individuals have to understand and respect the feelings of others by understanding the feelings and emotions of others and looking at situations from other people's perspectives. Davis (1983) describes the cognitive component of empathy as consisting of aspects of perspective taking and imagination, while the affective component consists of aspects of empathic concern and personal distress.

Perspective taking is the tendency for a person to spontaneously adopt another person's point of view. This aspect will measure the extent to which individuals view everyday events from the perspective of others. Imagination (Fantasy) is a person's tendency to transform himself into the feelings and actions experienced by others. Fantasy based on research by Stotland, et al (Davis 1983) has an effect on emotional reactions to other people and causes helping behavior. Empathic concern includes feeling sympathetic, compassionate and caring (focused more on others). Personal Distress (Personal Distress) is a concern for one's own discomfort in the face of other people's difficulties, and motivation to reduce the discomfort.

Prosocial attitude

Baron & Byrne (2005) say that prosocial behavior is an act of helping that benefits others without having to provide a direct benefit to the person taking the action, and perhaps even involving a risk for the person helping. Gerungan (2000) states that prosocial behavior includes behavior that benefits other people who have positive social consequences that will increase physical and psychological well-being. Prosocial behavior is behavior that gives positive consequences to others (Faturachman 2006; Sabiq 2012). William (in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2003) defines prosocial behavior as behavior that has the intention to change the physical or psychological condition of the beneficiary from less good to better, both materially and psychologically. Sears, Freedman, and Peplau in Rufaida (2009) explain prosocial behavior includes all forms of action taken or planned to help others, regardless of the helper's motives. Dayakisni & Hudaniah (2003) conclude prosocial behavior is any form of behavior that has positive consequences for the recipient, whether in the form of material, physical or psychological but has no clear advantage for the owner. The most obvious form of prosocial behavior is helping (Faturochman, 2006). According to Delameter & Michener in Rufaida (2009) prosocial behavior arises on its own initiative not because of coercion or pressure from outside. Staub (in Sirodj, 2000) argues that prosocial behavior is behavior that benefits others that is done voluntarily and without coercion. There are several kinds of aspects of prosocial behavior. According to Mussen et al (in Rufaida, 2009) aspects of prosocial behavior include sharing, helping, cooperating, acting honestly, donating, considering the welfare of others. According to Staub in Dayakisni and Hudaniah (2003) the factors that influence prosocial behavior are Self gain: one's expectation to gain or avoid losing something, for example wanting to get recognition, praise or fear of being ostracized, personal values and norms: the existence of values and norms internalized by individuals while experiencing socialization and some of these values and norms are related to prosocial actions, such as being obliged to uphold truth and justice and the existence of reciprocal norms. empathy: the ability of a person to share the feelings or experiences of others.

Morality

The theory of morality emphasizes that all rules, values, norms and morals embodied in a society are something that is mutually agreed upon, their existence is also for the good, interests and safety of these community groups (Maiwan, 2018). For example, society demands the values of independence, respect, affection, cleanliness, help, cooperation, mutual cooperation, gratitude, respect for other people's religions and customs. This situation makes our life in general peaceful. Society also rejects greed, injustice, corruption, lies that can interfere with the welfare of life. All of the above values in essence need to be supported and obeyed by each individual as part of their sense of responsibility as individuals and members of society. A safe and peaceful society is a society that always obeys and practices the collective rules of life. As long as group interests are placed in a high position, above individual interests, there will be no conflict between individuals that cannot be overcome. So, this theory emphasizes adherence to authority (Adian, 2013). An action is considered good or bad, appropriate or inappropriate, moral or immoral if it is in line with the values, norms and laws of that society. The weakness of this theory is that because it gives priority to societal (group) authority, individual freedom will be restrained, so that it does not provide freedom. This situation can give birth to the form of individuals who are not critical and imitators, following the rules of society that have been outlined. In fact, in social life, creative individuals are needed who are not only obedient but also critical in addressing the situation. In addition, because moral truth is dynamic, developing from time to time, from one era to another, it is very possible that some of these moral values can develop with the realities of life, so that society can be "strained" because nothing is Dare to defy existing moral truths.

CONCLUSION

This research provides information that social kepekan can be integrated with social ecology where this can provide a theoretical basis for teaching practice in basic education. aspects of social sensitivity include empathy, the ability to feel the emotional state of others; prosocial, an act of helping directly without expecting anything in return; morality, the quality in human action

that indicates that the action is right or wrong, good or bad. Morality includes the notion of good and bad human actions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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