



## The needs of children: Multiperspective study

<sup>1</sup>Yanti Kusuma, <sup>2</sup>Naimah

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia

Email : [yantikusuma1997@gmail.com](mailto:yantikusuma1997@gmail.com)

### Article History

Submitted: July 19, 2021

Accepted: March 18, 2022

Published: March 20, 2022

DOI: 10.26555/jecce.v4i2.4486

### ABSTRACT

Every human being has various needs in his life, as well as in children. Essential basic needs in children must be met so that children grow and develop optimally, but the discussion of various perspectives on children's basic needs still needs to be reviewed. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the theories of needs, the concept of basic human needs, and the needs of early childhood from scientific and Islamic studies. Literature study was used in this study. The research results obtained by students have the same needs as humans in general. Children will be happy when they are cared for, cared for, considered to exist, not discriminated against, rewarded for achievements that have been achieved, can increase self-confidence, and foster a sense of caring among others, as well as have broad insight and train children to be able to increase courage.

**Keywords:** the needs, children, multiperspective

### ABSTRAK

Setiap manusia memiliki berbagai macam kebutuhan dalam hidupnya, demikian pula pada anak. Kebutuhan dasar esensial pada anak harus dipenuhi agar anak tumbuh dan berkembang secara optimal, namun bahasan berbagai persepektif tentang kebutuhan dasar anak masih perlu dilakukan pengkajian lagi. Oleh sebab itu, artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tentang teori-teori kebutuhan, konsep kebutuhan dasar manusia, dan kebutuhan anak usia dini dari kajian kelimuan dan keislaman. Studi literatur digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh peserta didik memiliki kebutuhan yang sama seperti manusia pada umumnya. Anak-anak akan senang ketika diperhatikan, dipedulikan, dianggap ada, tidak dibeda-bedakan, diberi penghargaan terhadap prestasi yang berhasil dicapai dapat meningkatkan kepercayaan dalam diri, dan menumbuhkan rasa kepedulian antar sesama, serta memiliki wawasan yang luas dan melatih anak untuk dapat meningkatkan keberanian.

**Kata Kunci:** kebutuhan, anak, multiperspektif

### INTRODUCTION

Humans have many needs that must be fulfilled throughout their lives. The needs that arise will always be different based on the circumstances, habits, and lifestyle of each individual. Humans continue to do various ways, so that their needs are met. Because, if the needs are fulfilled, of course, you will get satisfaction for yourself. On the other hand, if the needs are not fulfilled, it can be affect changes in attitudes and behavior of humans themselves. For example, a person needs recognition for the achievements that have been achieved. However, he does

not get that need, so that a sense of disappointment arises that makes a person shut himself up and even despair of not recognizing the success he has achieved.

Human needs are very various, but basically every human has the same basic needs such as the need to eat and drink, the need for oxygen, the need to be cared for and many others. From various kinds of human needs, there are several theories about needs in the world of psychology. Such as the theory of needs from Abraham H. Maslow and McClelland which will be analyzed in this study.

In addition, Islam also has a view of basic human needs. Islam has governed human life, since before the human was born until the human died even after life. Thus, in relation to basic human needs, God has also given instructions as a guide for human life. Humans as creatures of God live in accordance with His orders and stay away from God prohibitions.

Related with education, students also have needs that must be fulfilled both at school and at home. Learners are like humans in general, always seek attention, demand to always be cared for, feel happy and satisfied when given an award for the achievements they have achieved, even children also feel calm when there is someone who protects them. This does not mean the child is spoiled but, it has become innate or the nature of human needs itself. Everyone who has a soul certainly needs love, especially children at elementary school age.

Each student has different abilities, but this should not be used as a difference between one student and another. A teacher must be able to understand each student's characteristics, so that a teacher can treat students well without hurting and offending the students themselves. A teacher must also be able to establish a good brotherhood with students, even their guardians. Then, a teacher must also be able to embrace one student with another student. This is so that there is no jealousy between students. Teachers must be able to provide a sense of security and comfort for their students, this aims to make students feel at home, protected, and enthusiastic in participating in the learning process and feel happy when they are in the school environment.

Based on explanation above that every human have the same basic needs, but the conditions, culture, lifestyle and habits that make it look different from one another. So, it is important for a teacher to be able to understand the needs of each student. It aims to make students feel comfortable, happy and at home in the school environment. Based on the explanation above, the researcher will analyze more deeply about understanding the theories of needs, the concept of basic human needs, and the needs of children of basic age.

## **METHOD**

The type of this research is qualitative research with literature review. Qualitative research is the research that has purpose to describe in full and in depth about social conditions and various phenomena that actually occur in the community that is the subject of research so as to describe the characteristics, characters, traits, and models of these phenomena (Sanjaya, 2013).

Meanwhile, literature review is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topics raised in a study (Habsy, 2017). The purpose of qualitative research in this study is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting with facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena studied. The data collection technique used is the observation of the theories of basic human needs.

The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method, namely by describing the existing facts, then analyzed and presented in a descriptive form that contains an explanation of the results of the analysis. This study analyzes the understanding of the theories of needs, the concept of basic human needs, and the needs of children of basic age.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

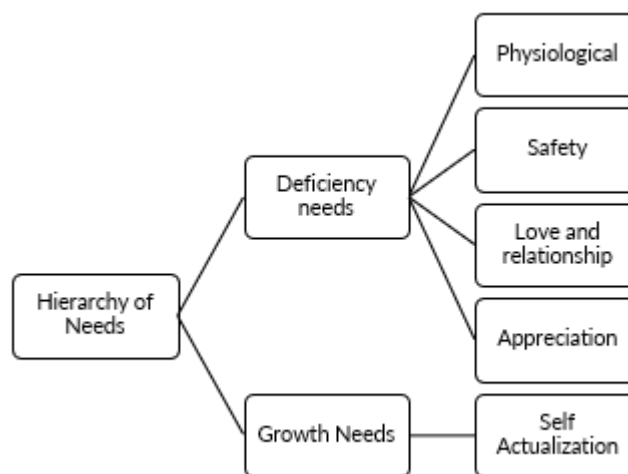
### **Theory of Needs**

Needs are basic needs that must be fulfilled to achieve a balance of organisms (Desmita, 2016). Another opinion states that the need is "A natural requirement which should be satisfied in order to secure a better organic compatibility." So, the need can be interpreted as something that must be fulfilled by someone to give satisfaction to himself. Each individual has different needs, unmet needs will usually be able to affect a person's life, including changes in attitudes and behavior. Thus, the needs of each human being as much as possible must be channeled for the sake of inner satisfaction and the welfare of human life itself.

There are several theories about human needs that have been mentioned by previous experts. The theories of needs mentioned lead us to an awareness of the importance of fulfilling needs in accordance with existing situations and conditions. Opinions from experts who reveal the theory of needs such as Maslow, ERG Alderfers and McClelland. One of the popular needs theories developed is the theory mentioned by Abraham H. Maslow. Maslow called it the theory of "hierarchy of needs" or hierarchy of need (Ellis, 2008). There are five hierarchical levels in human needs that must be met, namely: physiology (physiological), safety (safety), affection and

relationships (belongingness and love), appreciation (esteem), and self-actualization (Hagerty, 1999).

Maslow states that every adult needs with children there are differences, the average adult needs 85% for the fulfillment of physiological needs, 70% for the needs of security, 50% for the needs of love and relationships, then 40% for the fulfillment of needs. rewards, and 10% for the fulfillment of self-actualization needs (Fathurohman & Sobari, 2016). Maslow's theory of needs states that the most basic needs must be met first, before other needs are met by others. In Maslow's theory of needs, the five needs are subdivided into two, namely as follows (Kaur, 2013).



**Fig 1. Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow**

Deficiency needs, is a basic need for humans to get physical and psychological well-being. Basic needs, meaning needs that must be met first before other needs. Deficiency needs are divided into four, namely physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love, and esteem needs. Each need is described as follows (Ellis, 2008).

a. Physiological

Physiological needs are very primary needs and absolutely must be met to maintain biological homeostasis and the survival of life for every human being (Kartikasari & Handayani, 2012). In addition, physiological needs are needs related to living things. Such as: oxygen for breathing, the need for nutrients (food and drink as energy), the need for water, and so on. This physiological need is the most basic need, a need that must be met first and then other needs.

b. Safety

Humans life want to always be protected from all kinds of threats and all bad actions that harm themselves and others. Thus, humans want to always live in a safe, comfortable, and prosperous environment both physically and mentally. The need for security can reduce a person's anxiety and worry about himself. One can do anything when the environment is equally supportive. Of course, it is the obligation of all parties to take care of each other's safety both for themselves and for others. It is the right of humans to always expect protection wherever they are, protected from all kinds of distress and threats.

c. Love and Relationship

In addition to security, humans also have a need in the form of love. Humans always want to be noticed and have relationships with other people, good friends, relatives, co-workers, and with anyone where humans are. This of course has become the nature of humans in living in the world as social beings. Humans live to give and receive love and will not be able to stand alone, throughout the journey of human life will continue to need the help of others. Problems will always come, and humans will not be able to solve them alone without the help of others.

d. Esteem

One of the characteristics of humans is have self-esteem (Mendari, 2010). Thus, humans are always happy and have satisfaction when they are noticed by each other, especially if given an award for every achievement that has been successfully obtained. Appreciation can be obtained from oneself as well as appreciation for and from others. Every human being has a need for a sense of being considered existence. No one wants to be considered a stranger, then thrown away in vain. Humans will also feel satisfied when they can be trusted by others and are able to be a strength for others. A high level of self-confidence, as well as a willingness to learn something is a need that must be met by humans.

1. Growth needs After the basic needs are fulfilled, the next needs must be fulfilled such as the need to be protected, the need for love and belonging, to the need for self-actualization (Prastowo, 2014). Maslow mentions in his theory, that the meaning of self-actualization is "the desire to be whatever one can achieve" (Slavin, 2011). Thus, the need for self-actualization can be said to be the fulfillment of one's own ability to achieve and get something desired. Humans have a need to develop something that he has succeeded in achieving to be developed even better. This self-actualization need is a need that must be

fulfilled in Maslow's theory of needs (Andjarwati, 2015). That is, the need for self-actualization is as evidence that a person has the power to realize all the abilities that exist within him. The need for self-actualization in Maslow's theory has the following characteristics (Hadori, 2015).

**Table 1. Characteristic in Self Actualization**

No	Self-actualization	Explanation
1.	Acceptance of self, other and nature	In this level, a person has been able to accept all forms of strength, weakness in himself with grace. Accept the shortcomings of others, and have a high level of tolerance.
2.	Problem Centering	Someone has response to other people's problems, besides being able to help solve their own problems, they are also able to solve problems around them. Have a high social spirit and concern for others.
3.	Spontaneity, simplicity, and naturalness	In this the self-actualization level, a person has a high attitude of openness and is able to adapt to the environment quickly and easily
4.	Autonomy and Solitude	A person's level of independence requires self-actualization of his abilities.
5.	Continued Freshness of Appreciation	Always give appreciation to someone's success, always feel proud of the success of others, and give enthusiastic support.
6.	The Peak Experience	Many experiences and lessons are learned in life, at this level a person is able to make good use of every experience that has been gained.
7.	The need of privacy	A person has a need to be alone for a certain time, understand oneself, calm the mind and be more productive
8.	Profound interpersonal relations	The level of self-actualization of a person by establishing relationships with others.
9.	Community Feeling or Social Interest	High social awareness, joining several communities, and establishing a sense of unity.
10.	The democratic character structure	A person can actualize himself through acceptance of all circles, regardless of status, position, or certain groups. Accept based on a democratic attitude.
11.	Descrimination between means and ends	The self-actualization level of a person, of course, is able to distinguish which things are more important and which should be prioritized. Good at choosing means and goals for the achievement of a hope
12.	Philisophical sense of humor	A person's response in choosing a sense of humor is also able to become one of the characteristics in self-actualization. The purpose of the humor that is done, is no longer to make laugh but there are other purposes such as making happy and sharing information.
13.	Creativeness	The one's level of creativity is also one of the characteristics in self-actualization, the higher one's achievement, the higher the creativity. If someone has found what he wants to achieve, then the level of creativity of a person will be sharper.
14.	Resistances to enculturation	When a person has reached th self-actualization level, then a person is able to choose and reject well against bad social

		influences, cultures that he thinks are inappropriate, and maintain inner autonomy
15.	More efficient perception of reality	A depiction of one's understanding of the reality that exists in oneself and others around him.

Furthermore, there is another theory about human needs, namely the theory mentioned by McClelland. McClelland's theory of needs states that there are three human needs, namely the need for achievement, the need for power, and the need for affiliation. Each need is described in the following Table 2 (Desmita, 2016).

**Table 2. Theory of Needs by McClelland**

Needs	Explanation	Characteristic
<b>Need for achievement</b>	The need for achievement is the need to achieve success in fulfilling one's abilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creative,</li> <li>- Have a high curiosity,</li> <li>- Like challenges.</li> </ul>
<b>Need for power</b>	one of the human needs who want to be considered by others to be stronger in any case, to have power in the family, workplace, and wherever he is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active in any activity,</li> <li>- Response to the surround environment,</li> <li>- Want to always stand out in any thing</li> </ul>
<b>Need for affiliation</b>	The need for affiliation in question is that every human being will not be able to live without other people, so that a person will continue to need the help of others throughout his life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enjoy in work team</li> <li>- Always keep communication between family, relatives, and others</li> </ul>

In addition, Alderfer mentions a theory of needs which is named as Alderfers Existence, Relatedness and Growth (ERG) Theory or ERG Theory. Based on Alderfers' ERG theory of needs which states that human needs that must be fulfilled are the needs of existence, relationships, and human growth itself (Mendari, 2010). In the ERG theory of needs, Alderfers states that human growth needs are based on a sequence of existing facts, meaning that the more real the needs to be achieved, the easier these needs are met. In this theory, it does not assume a hierarchy in meeting a need. Alderfers' theory of ERG needs will be explained in detail in the Table 3 below (Ruswanti et al., 2013).

**Table 3. Theory of Needs by Alderfer**

Needs	Explanation
<b>Existence</b>	Existence needs are the same as physiological needs in Maslow's theory of needs, namely the fulfillment of basic needs in everyday life. Such as, the fulfillment of the need for oxygen to breathe, the need to eat and drink to have energy, and many other basic needs that must be fulfilled.
<b>Relatedness</b>	Everything definitely needs a relationship or a relationship with other people. Wherever he is, one cannot live alone. Relationships are not only with family,

---

	but humans will need other people outside the family such as co-workers, neighbors, friends, and relatives who are known directly or indirectly.
<b>Growth</b>	Throughout human life, will continue to experience growth. Both physical growth and growth in him. This need to grow will be influenced by human existence itself. A person will meet the needs of growth for survival and fulfillment of satisfaction in life.

---

Based on the three theories above, the researcher can conclude that each theory has similarities to basic human needs. In Maslow's theory which states that the hierarchy of human needs has five levels and the most basic position is addition to security, humans also have a need in the form of love. Humans always want to be noticed and have relationships with other people, good friends, relatives, co-workers, and with anyone where humans are. This of course has become the nature of humans in living in the world as social beings. Humans live to give and receive love and will not be able to stand alone, throughout the journey of human life will continue to need the help of others. Problems will always come, and humans will not be able to solve them alone without the help of others. A person has a need to actualize what is in him, to elevate himself and fulfill satisfaction in achieving something he wants.

Likewise with the theory of ERG (Alderfers Existence, Relatedness and Growth) ERG which has three types in basic human needs, and the most basic needs are physiological or existential needs. Then, the third need is growth which means the highest achievement in oneself. Furthermore, other theories presented by McClelland also have similarities and differences with Maslow's theory and also the ERG theory. If with Maslow's theory, the three types of theories mentioned by McClelland are included in the five levels of the hierarchy of needs theory and ERG theory. All three of them mention the need for achievement, appreciation, and also relationships with others. The difference between the three, based on the analysis above, is in the layout of the order. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the level is very clear, and the highest position lies in the hierarchy of needs. self-achievement. However, for the ERG theory and McClelland there is no level in the theory of basic human needs.

### **Basic Human Needs**

Basic human needs are something that humans need to maintain physiological and psychological balance. In addition, another opinion states that basic human needs are individual needs that stimulate responses to maintain the integrity of the body (Hidayat et al., 2012). Thus, basic human needs can be interpreted as everything that must be fulfilled in human life in order to achieve prosperity in life. Human needs will always change over time, but for basic human



needs must be met first, then the fulfillment of other needs. The basic human needs that have been mentioned by contemporary motivational theorists are: relatedness, self-determination, and competence (Ellis, 2008). Here's the explanation.

1. Relatedness

The first basic human need is the need for intertwining, which is the need to want to have a relationship with other people. Humans are social creatures, so humans will not be able to live alone and will always need other people. Want to have friends, want to be close to family, teachers, and want to establish good brotherhood with neighbors and the community. The diversity in the need for connection is also reflected in the need for approval, namely the desire to gain acceptance and positive evaluation from others. Basically, humans have a need for a sense of wanting to be considered and recognized wherever they are. When the need for connectedness can be met, then a person will feel satisfied and happy.

2. Self-determination

The second basic human need is self-determination, namely the need for determination or steadfastness in determining and determining each of the choices that arise in life. For example, humans have a strong desire to get something. So, stability in yourself is a need that must be met. When these needs are not met, it can interfere with their comfort and well-being

3. Competence

Furthermore, the last basic human need is the need for abilities that must be possessed by someone. Each individual is equipped with different abilities, however, each ability can certainly be honed from those who cannot become capable and those who can become increasingly capable. Someone with this need will be required to be creative or vice versa, basically humans live to continue to struggle in meeting every need and satisfying these needs.

In addition, Cleton and ad-Darfir mention that there are three basic human needs that must be met, namely *Hajat al wujud*, the *Hajat at Tarabit*, and the *Hajat an-Numuw* (Riyanto, 2010). These three needs will be described in more detail in the Table 4 as follows.

**Table 4. Basic Human Needs by Cleton and Ad-Darfir**

No	Various basic needs	Explanation
1.	<i>Hajat al-wujud</i>	Basic human needs that come from the nature, character, innate human character itself. Such as: the need for food, oxygen, water, and the need to maintain other life.

2. <i>Hajat at-tarabit</i>	The second basic human need is the need for relationships with other people. Indeed, humans will never be able to live alone so humans will always try to establish brotherhood with the people around them either directly or indirectly.
3. <i>Hajat an-numuw</i>	The third basic human need is the need for security, comfort, and safety. Basically, humans always need protection in every situation.

The basic human needs mentioned by Cleton and ad-Darfir agree with some of the theories of human needs mentioned above, both the opinion of Maslow, ERG Alderfers and McClelland. Basically, every human being does have a basic nature to fulfilled basic needs and secondary needs. It aims so that humans can live a good, pleasant life, protected from all threats and can achieve all expectations. Humans not only live like flowing water, but humans live with all the goals to be achieved, such as having a life partner, colleagues, and having power at work.

Islam also provides a view of basic human needs, which is a very dynamic concept and refers to the level of the community's economic situation (Sada, 2017). Furthermore, Al-Syathibi mentions that there are five basic human needs that must be fulfilled in Islam (dharuriyat needs) namely protecting the religion, protecting the soul (hifzhun-nafsi), guarding reason (hifzhun-aqli), protecting offspring (hifzhun-nasli), protecting property (hifzhun-mali). Here's the explanation.

#### 1. Protecting the religion

As mentioned in the word of Allah SWT .S Adz-Dzariyat, 51: 56 as follows

وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَدْعُونَ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلَهًا آخَرَ وَلَا يَقْتُلُونَ النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ

وَلَا يَزْنُونَ ۗ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ يَلْقَ أَثَامًا ﴿٥٦﴾

Artinya.

“I created the jinn and humankind only that they might worship Me” (Q.S Adz-Dzariyat, 51: 56)

Humans were created by Allah SWT always to carry out orders and stay away from His prohibitions. Thus, it has become a necessity and obligation for humans to take care of each other's religion that has been embraced as a form of responsibility for the enjoyment of life that Allah SWT has given. Deeds that can be done in maintaining religion is to continue to do da'wah wherever humans are, spread goodness, fulfill the pillars of Islam and the pillars of faith. There are still a lot of actions that can be done to protect the Deen of Allah's religion, so that there are still many opportunities for humans to do this very noble deed.

## 2. Protecting the soul (Hifzhun-Nafsi)

It is an obligation for humans to always maintain cleanliness in their souls. Every clean soul, it will produce humans who are good at their behavior, behavior, and speech.

As mentioned in the word of Allah SWT, as follows

وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَدْعُونَ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلَهًا آخَرَ وَلَا يَقْتُلُونَ النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ  
وَلَا يَزْنُونَ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ يَلْقَ أَثَامًا ﴿٦٨﴾

Artinya:

“And those who cry not unto any other god along with Allah, nor take the life which Allah hath forbidden save in (course of) justice, nor commit adultery – and whoso doeth this shall pay the penalty.” (Q.S Al-Furqon, 25:68)

In relation to the theory of human needs, the verse above can be related to growth needs, which are at the peak of human needs, if humans are able to protect their souls from all kinds of evils and miseries of life. All actions that violate the provisions, especially to the point of committing suicide or killing other people, will certainly be acts that can damage a person's soul and in time will receive a reply from Allah SWT.

## 3. Protecting reason (Hifzhun-Aqli)

Furthermore, Islam teaches that basically the human need is always to keep the mind and mind from bad things. When humans are able to keep their minds and minds, of course humans can choose which needs must be met first, then other needs. Allah says as follows.

عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَم ﴿٥٠﴾

Artinya:

“Teaches man that which he knew not..” (Q.S Al-Alaq, 96:5)

Allah has planned and arranged well about all things related to the universe. Humans as one of His creatures live to carry out their duties as they should. Allah forbids every creature to do anything that violates the rules in Islam, such as drinking khamr and all actions that can trigger damage to the human mind and mind itself (Djalaluddin, 2015). In connection with the verse above, that Allah has given orders in advance regarding all the provisions in life that will be lived by humans, Allah really knows everything. As long as

humans live, they don't just live like that, but Allah has given direction through the Qur'an and His Al-Hadith to be used as guidelines in living life.

#### 4. Protecting offspring (Hifzhun-Nasli)

وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَىٰ فَانكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ مَثْنَىٰ وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبْعَ  
فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةً أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ ذَٰلِكَ أَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَعُولُوا ﴿٤﴾

Artinya:

“And if ye fear that ye will not deal fairly by the orphans, marry of the women, who seem good to you, two or three or four; and if ye fear that ye cannot do justice (to so many) then one (only) or (the captives) that your right hands possess. Thus, it is more likely that ye will not do injustice...” (Q.S An-Nisa, 4: 3)

Relate to the theory of needs mentioned above, as well as in Islam that humans have a need for a sense of belonging to one another. If it is related to Q.S An-Nisa, 4:3 then the three theories about basic human needs have something in common, namely they both need love and relationships between humans. Allah also commands each of his servants to take care of their descendants, so that there is a link between the theory of basic human needs and the Qur'an as a guide for mankind.

The verse above also states that Allah forbids humans to do wrong for the injustices they have done, humans are taught to do as much as they can and as fairly as possible. God will give a very severe punishment, if humans dare to violate what has been determined by Him. Regarding keeping offspring, it means that Allah gives instructions for his people to get married if they are of age and some things have met the requirements. Marriage that Allah is pleased with is a legal marriage and does not hide it, especially if it comes to committing adultery outside of marriage. Allah does not like actions that can harm oneself and others, so Allah always gives orders to His servants in accordance with the provisions He has set.

#### 5. Protecting property (Hifzhun-Mali)

وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالِكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَامًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا وَاكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا  
هُم قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا ﴿٥﴾

Artinya:

“Give not unto the foolish (what is in) your (keeping of their) wealth, which Allah hath given you to maintain; but feed and clothe them from it, and speak kindly unto them.” (Q.S An-Nisa, 4: 5)

The theory of basic needs states that each individual basically has a need for security, pleasing oneself, and sharing with others. This is also in accordance with the command of Allah SWT related to the obligation to guard property, spend wealth, and then share the wealth that he gets. In fact, Allah also provides stipulations on punishments for those who steal other people's property and development of property in a way that Allah has determined (Djalaluddin, 2015). Allah is truly cursed, for his servant who betrays and does not obey the rules that Allah has given.

### The Needs of Children Basic Age

Children basic age also have the same needs as teenagers and adults in general. Children will actually feel very happy when they are noticed, as we can see that children often act as if they want to be heard and cared for at home, at school, or in the community. When at school, a teacher must have a high sense of empathy for his students, so it is important for teachers to understand the various basic needs of students. The following Table 5 is an explanation (Desmita, 2016).

**Table 5. The Needs Children Basic Age**

No	Various basic needs	Explanation	Efforts
1.	Physical needs	Physical needs are one of the basic human needs that must be met. If not, of course this can affect the attitudes and behavior of students and can interfere with the learning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide knowledge about physical education and good diet.</li> <li>- Provide adequate rest time.</li> <li>- Provide comfortable learning facilities.</li> </ul>
2.	Safety needs	Students will be excited to go to school, when the school is able to provide a sense of security and fun for students. Feeling protected from various kinds of threats, will make students feel calm while at school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide protection,</li> <li>- Provide comfort,</li> <li>- Make students feel at home in the learning process</li> </ul>
3.	Belongingness needs	Everyone certainly needs love, especially children at elementary school age. Teachers must pay attention to their students, love them wholeheartedly, and be able to become parents for students at school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain closeness to students</li> <li>- Give attention, teach wholeheartedly,</li> <li>- Do not discriminate between one and the other.</li> </ul>
4.	Esteem needs	Students also have a need to be esteem by their teachers and peers. This can increase students' self-confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Esteem the condition of students,</li> <li>- value opinion,</li> </ul>

			- Provide an objective assessment.
5.	Freedom needs	Giving a freedom, it means that students do not feel pressured during the learning process	- Give freedom of opinion - Freedom to choose how to complete tasks.
6.	Achievement needs	The needs for achievement can increase the enthusiasm for learning for students	- Give rewards, - Give positive feedback

In addition, there are other opinions that mention several needs that must be understood by teachers and parents of elementary school age children. Opinions expressed by Meggitt include the need for love and security, the need for new experiences, the need for praise and recognition, and the need for responsibility (Savitri et al., 2016). Here's the explanation.

No	Various basic needs	Explanation
1.	Belongingness and safety needs	Every child, basically has a need for love and protection from the people around them, be it parents, siblings, neighbors, teachers, and so on. Children will feel happy if they are cared for and protected, besides being able to increase their confidence in themselves, they can also foster a sense of caring for each other.
2.	New experience needs	Furthermore, the children would be bored if the activities carried out were just the same. So, as parents and teachers should be able to provide a place for children to get new experiences. This is important to do, so that children have broad insight and train children to be able to increase courage in facing change.
3.	Praised and recognized needs	Children are the same as adults in general, who like to be praised and recognized for their existence. This need for praise and recognition can affect children's emotional, social, and intellectual abilities. All forms of attention can be done from small things first, such as giving praise when the child manages to wake up in the morning without being woken up, then being motivated when the child gets bad grades, and many others.
4.	Responsibility needs	The last need is the need for responsibility, where children begin to get used to accepting and completing tasks or problems independently, but still under supervision and direction from adults who are more mature.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion on understanding the theories of needs, the concept of basic human needs, and the needs of children of basic age, it can be concluded that needs can be interpreted as something that must be fulfilled by someone to give satisfaction to oneself and basic human needs can be interpreted as everything that must be fulfilled in human life in order to achieve prosperity in life. As in accordance with the word of Allah SWT which mentions the basic needs of humans, namely to protect religion, soul, mind, lineage, and property. Indeed, humans do need achievement, appreciation, happiness, a sense of being

protected and also relationships with other people. The difference in Maslow's theory of needs, ERG and McClelland only in the layout of the order. If in Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the level is very clear, and the highest position lies in self-achievement. However, for the theory of ERG and McClelland there is no level in the theory of basic human needs. Children basic age certainly have the same basic needs and it is important for every educator and parent to understand. The most basic needs are love and security, the need for new experiences, the need for praise and recognition, and the need for responsibility. Children will feel happy if they are cared for and protected, besides being able to increase their confidence in themselves, they can also foster a sense of caring for others, have broad insight and train children to be able to increase courage in living life.

## REFERENCES

- Andjarwati, T. (2015). Motivasi dari Sudut Pandang Teori Hirarki Kebutuhan Maslow, Teori Dua Faktor Herzberg, Teori X Y Mc Gregor, dan Teori Motivasi Prestasi Mc Clelland. *Jmm17: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi & Manajemen*, 2(1), 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.30996/jmm17.v2i01.422>
- Desmita. (2016). *Psikologi Perkembangan Peserta Didik*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Djalaluddin, M. M. (2015). Pemikiran Abu Ishaq Al-Syatibi dalam Kitab Al-Muwafaqat. *Ad-Daulah*, 4(2), 289–300.
- Ellis, J. O. (2008). *Psikologi Pendidikan Membantu Siswa Tumbuh dan Berkembang*. Erlangga.
- Fathurohman, F., & Sobari, E. (2016). Strategi Pengembangan Kinerja SDM Gugus Perwakilan Pemilik Ternak SPR Cinagarabogo Subang (Tinjauan Teori dan Aplikasi). *Jurnal Dimensia*, 13(2), 67–92. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/QD8TP>
- Habsy, B. A. (2017). Seni Memahami Penelitian Kuliatif Dalam Bimbingan Dan Konseling : Studi Literatur. *JURKAM: Jurnal Konseling Andi Matappa*, 1(2), 90–100. <https://doi.org/10.31100/jurkam.v1i2.56>
- Hadori, M. (2015). Aktualisasi-Diri (Self-Actualization); Sebuah Manifestasi Puncak Potensi Individu Berkepribadian Sehat. *Jurnal Lisan Al-Hal*, 9(2), 207–222. <https://journal.ibrahimy.ac.id/index.php/lisanalhal/article/view/92/79>
- Hagerty, M. R. (1999). Testing Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: National Quality-of-Life Across Time. *Social Indicators Research*, 46, 249–271. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1006921107298>

- Hidayat, Alimul, A., & Uliyah, M. (2012). *Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia Pendekatan KBK*. Health Books Publishing.
- Kartikasari, D., & Handayani, F. (2012). Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia Pada Lansia Demensia Oleh Keluarga. *Jurnal Nursing Studies*, 1(1), 175–182. <http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/jnursing>
- Kaur, A. (2013). Maslow ' s Need Hierarchy Theory : Applications and Criticisms. *Global Journal of Management and Business Studies*, 3(10), 1061–1064. [http://www.ripublication.com/gjmbs\\_spl/gjmbsv3n10\\_03.pdf](http://www.ripublication.com/gjmbs_spl/gjmbsv3n10_03.pdf)
- Mendari, A. S. (2010). Aplikasi Teori Hierarki Kebutuhan Maslow dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Mahasiswa. *Widya Warta: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Madiun*, 34(01), 1–19. [epository.widyamandala.ac.id/536/1/B](http://epository.widyamandala.ac.id/536/1/B). Anastasia Sri Mendari
- Prastowo, A. (2014). Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Psikologis Peserta Didik SD/MI Melalui Pembelajaran Tematik-Terpadu. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar*, 1(1), 1–13.
- Riyanto, W. F. (2010). Peningkatan Kebutuhan Dalam Maqasid Asy-Syari'ah. *Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 8(1), 44–63.
- Ruswanti, E., Rosita, A. R., & Januarko, U. (2013). Aplikasi Teori Kebutuhan ERG Alderfer Terhadap Motivasi Karyawan Rumah Sakit Islam Hidayatullah Yogyakarta. *Forum Ilmiah*, 10(2), 165–171.
- Sada, H. J. (2017). Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 8(2), 213–226. <https://doi.org/10.24042/atjpi.v8i2.2126>
- Sanjaya, W. (2013). *Penelitian Pendidikan: Jenis, Metode, dan Prosedur*. Prenadamedia Group.
- Savitri, D. I., Degeng, I. N. S., & Akbar, S. (2016). Peran Keluarga dan Guru dalam Broken Home di Usia Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, Dan Pengembangan*, 1(5), 861–864.
- Slavin, R. E. (2011). *Psikologi Pendidikan: Teori dan Praktik*. Indeks.