

DEVELOPING OF CHILDRENS PARK PROGRAM 'SITTI KHADIJAH' IN ENREKANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRAK

ABSTRACT

Early childhood is a phase of human life that determines development. child development is supported by how the fulfillment of needs and in what way the fulfillment of these needs is done. For working parents, efforts to meet the needs of children are not carried out optimally. For this reason, there are alternatives for parents or working mothers so that they can continue to provide the rights of children and as an effort to avoid neglect by children. Childcare is a solution for those who have a career. Social service institutions in the field of child welfare are the role of temporary parents for children. The type of service is based on time, one of which is full day care, where children are kept for a full day at the TPA until parents or mothers finish work. This study aims to describe the implementation of full day care in one of the landfills in Bandung Regency. How is the implementation of full day care in terms of care / care programs, education, nutrition and health, human resources, and obstacles. The subject of this research is the Child Care Institute Subjects taken by purposive sampling technique or sample aims because it is expected to obtain informants who know about the research object. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Data analysis used is data analysis done using data reduction, data presentation, and verification as well as triangulation. The results of the analysis with the literature study show that the implementation of the full day system must be based on the technical guidelines for implementing day care parks . Where all programs and activities are based on the fulfillment of children's rights and interests of children and on consideration of needs in the development phase.

Keywords: Early childhood, Daycare, Full Day Care

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization that is increasingly advanced and developing information technology as it is today, women have a role and participation in development so that there will be a change in the way of childcare. The high economic demands, causing more women to work to help increase family income even though this need is already fulfilled by the head of the family, namely the father or mother, but there are still many shortcomings that are felt to meet the needs of the household so that additional income is still needed to

cover the shortage. one of the other alternatives is that the mother also helps work. if in a family there is a father and mothers who are busy working outside then who will be victims are children.

Parenting is very important for the growth and development of children. Parenting is the best way that parents can take in educating their children as an embodiment of a sense of responsibility to their children so that the parents' treatment of their children contributes very well in the process formation of children's character. the

family is the first educational community for children. Every parent expects their children to be children who behave well, therefore in forming the character of children should be given good care from an early age. this is caused because the first education accepted by children is education from parents.

The situation of parents who are busy working will reduce time together with children. Thus the closeness of parents with children becomes less. The logical consequences of housewives who usually educate children begin to be replaced by domestic servants who sometimes have many problems both in terms of costs, and knowledge that are still very low in reaching and educating children. Changes in these conditions are felt in Indonesia, especially those that occur in big cities.

This situation is exploited both by the government and foundations which lead to efforts by the government or foundations to establish a day care center or often referred to as a TPA term. According to article 28 paragraph 4 of the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 contains early childhood education in the form of nonformal education in the form of groups play (KB), Childcare Park (TPA), or other equivalent forms. TPA service is one form of Non-formal Early Childhood (PAUD) directed at parenting activities for parents who have a busy life at work, so that requires a childcare services that besides functioning to look after children when parents are busy at work but also provide education that is appropriate for the age of their children.

One of the TPAs in the city of Enrekang is the TPA SITTI KHADIJAH. The childcare place at the SITTI KHADIJAH TPA is located on Jl. Indorangan (next to

the Aisyah clinic) in the city of Enrekang around the BRI office in Enrekang Regency. outside the house. TPA SITTI KHADIJAH stood since the date TPA SITTI KHADIJAH there are approximately as many foster children Children inside it. Early childhood children who are in TPA SITTI KHADIJAH there are various types of pre-school age, ranging from age. The costs offered at TPA SITTI KHADIJAH are relatively affordable for the target namely employees, and others.

DISCUSSION

1. Early Childhood

a. Definition of Early Childhood

According to Yuliani (2011: 6) revealed early childhood is an individual who is undergoing a process of development with a rapid and fundamental for subsequent life. Early childhood is in the age range of 0 to 8 years while according to Biechler and Snowman in Patmonodewo (2003: 19) what is meant by early childhood or preschool is between 3 to 6 years.

Early childhood education has now emerged in many communities both in the form of formal education and non-formal education. According to Yuliani (2011: 7) said education in early childhood basically covers all efforts and actions taken by educators and parents in the care process, nurturing and educating children by creating an aura and environment where children can explore various experiences that give them the opportunity to know and understand the learning experiences they have gained from the environment, by observing, imitating and experimenting which take place repeatedly and involving all potentials and child intelligence. The government itself through the Ministry of National Education strives to promote early childhood education in various regions.

This government breakthrough is in order to give more attention to early childhood. Because of this, there will be successive generations that will advance this beloved nation and state.

b. Characteristics of Early Childhood

Early childhood according to Yuliani (2011: 42) is an asset of the nation which should receive the attention of various parties responsible. The success of early childhood development in various developed countries can be seen from the high commitment of policy makers. Children are individuals who have very unique characters. The uniqueness of these characters makes adults become amazed and entertained by their cute and adorable behavior. Some of the basic characters possessed by early childhood include provision of kindness, love to imitate, love to play and curiosity high.

Characteristics of the development of 2-year-old children according to Yuliani Nurani Sujino (2005: 110-115) for example standing on one foot for a few moments, doing activities with one arm, such as scribbling with stationery and drawing simple shapes, doing two commands while understanding the concept (inside / outside, closing / opening, front and back), interest in playing is shown by paying attention to friends when playing and immediately joining when interested, discipline is based on forming habits of others, especially his mother, morality based instinctual encouragement (the pleasant result of his behavior tends to be repeated and the unpleasant effect tends not to be repeated), the child does not know the concept of God correctly.

Development characteristics of children aged 3 to 5 years according to Yuliani Sujiono and Bambang Sujono (2005: 145-151) for example standing on one leg for 5-10 seconds, can spread butter on bread, can speak well, using simple sentences consisting from four to five words, understand the concept of the opposite meaning (empty / full or light / heavy), children more easily understand the desires of others / their environment and / or are understood by their environment, discipline through fictitious or actual stories, children begin to oppose not all the actions of parents obeyed or obeyed. According to Wahyudi and Damayanti (2005: 16-22) the characteristics of children aged 3 to 4 years explain this period is a period in which rapid changes occur for most children. They are busy learning new skills, reaching a higher level of independence. Children in their infancy this, learns to control and direct his feelings.

Characteristics of children aged 4 to 5 years according to Wahyudi and Damayanti (2005: 23-27) explain children aged 4 to 5 years can be described as "sports cars" compared to when they are 3 years faster, (agile, smooth, showing off and movement practical).

c. Early Childhood Development

Development according to Jamaris in Yuliani (2011: 54) is a cumulative process, meaning that previous development will be the basis for further development, early childhood is in the packaging period throughout the age range of human development. Early childhood has quite unique developmental characteristics and rapidly.

The development experienced by children is greatly influenced by how their growth. When a child has good growth in general, his development will also go well.

The characteristics of early childhood development according to Nugraha and Ratnawati (2003: 12-22) are as follows:

1. Age 0-6 months (baby phase 1)

Various research results show, babies in their early years are not individuals who always have to be assisted, troublesome figures, or individuals who don't have any potential.

2. 6-12 months old (baby phase 2)

Infants aged 6 to 12 months are often referred to as infant age, entering this age, the child's body or posture becomes stronger and stronger than before, in this period, the direction of the child's behavior begins to change, from self-centered, toward exploration or exploring a world that is around him.

3. Age 1-2 years (small children phase1)

This age is often called the early toddler. In Indonesia it is known as a toddler (children under three years old). Even though physical development at this age is not the main, children at the age of toddler stage 1 like to walk, climb, or climb something.

4. Age 2-3 years (small children phase 2 / toddler stage 2)

This age is often called the older toddler or toddler stage 2. At the age of two years, curiosity and desire to explore or explore everything around him is getting bigger.

5. Age 3-4 years (early age preschool / pre kindergarten)

Entering the early age of preschool or often called the young preschooler, the development of children's socialization is getting better. Children can begin to partner with playmates and can trust it well. At this

stage, the most important learning process for children is how he can make his friends as an important part in facilitating its development.

6. Age 4-5 years (preschool age)

Growth and development of children aged 4 years is quite different from the age of 2 years. Children's movements become easier and he likes physical activity.

a. Definition of Childcare Places

One alternative place for early childhood education services is in a childcare place (TPA) or referred to as "day care". According to Patmonodewo (2003: 77) day care is a means of child care in groups, usually carried out at work. Day care is an organized effort to care for children outside their homes for several hours a day when parental care is not fully implemented. One form of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) WHICH IS EXPRESSLY OBSERVED BY LAW No.20. In 2003 concerning the national education system in the Act explained that PAUD is an effort to finance aimed at children from birth until the age of six years carried out by providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education. .

Child Care Park (TPA) is a form of non-formal services that continues to grow in number. TPA has been developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs since 1963 as an effort to meet the caregiving, guidance, guidance, social needs of children under five as long as the child is not with parents.

Childcare Center (TPA) is a vehicle for social welfare that functions as a substitute for the family for a certain time for children whose parents are unable (working, sick or

otherwise) so that they do not have the opportunity to provide for their children, through the provision of childcare and preschool education for children aged 0-6 years. TPA services aim to provide services to children aged 0-6 years who are forced to leave their parents because of work or other obstacles and provide services related to fulfilling the rights of children to grow and develop, get protection and love and the right to participate in the social environment.

b. Role of Parenting

According to Suardi (2011) Childcare has the following roles:

1. Substitute the role of parent functions temporarily
2. Information, communication and consultation in the field of welfare of preschool children
3. Referral, which is TPA can be used as acceptance of referrals from other institutions in the acquisition of services for preschoolers and at the same time carry out referrals to other institutions.
4. Education and Research, namely TPA can be used as a place of education and research and a means for apprenticeship for those who are interested in toddlers.

Based on the description above, it can be said that the function of the Childcare Park is primarily as a substitute for the family for a certain amount of time as long as the parents are unable or do not have enough time to care for their children due to work or other reasons.

c. forms of Childcare

In the technical guidelines for the implementation of TPA (2013) in general, TPA is divided into 2 types

of forms, namely based on service time and place of implementation.

1. Based on time and service

a. Full Day

TPA Full Day is held for one full day from 7.00 to 16.00 to serve the children who are entrusted either those who are entrusted at any time or are routinely deposited / every day.

b. Semi day / Half day

The TPA Semi Day is held for half a day from 7.00 to 12.00 or 12.00 to 16.00. The TPA serves children who have finished learning in playgroups or kindergartens and who will join the TPQ program in the afternoon.

c. Temporary

2. Based on the Place of Implementation

- a. Landfill Housing
- b. Landfill Market
- c. TPA shopping center
- d. TPA Hospital
- e. Landfill Plantation
- f. Landfill Plantation
- g. TPA Pantai
- h. Landfill Factory

c. Strengths and weaknesses of the Child Care Center

Parents really need to consider leaving their children in the TPA because of course there are advantages and disadvantages that occur in foster care and the development of children during the TPA. Following the advantages and disadvantages of leaving the child in the TPA

1. TPA excess

a. The environment gives more stimulus to the five senses

b. children will have a playroom (both indoors and outdoors) that is relatively wider when compared to their own homes.

c. Children have more opportunities to interact or relate with peers who will foster collaboration and language skills.

d. Parents of children have the opportunity to interact with the landfill staff which allows an increase in skills and knowledge and procedures for childcare.

2. Lack of landfill

a. Routine care at the landfill is less varied and is of little concern for the personal fulfillment of each child because the caregiver has insufficient time.

b. Children often lack opportunities to be independent or separate from groups.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of a full day care system, consisting of a care / care program, an educational program for children with play and habituation methods, a nutrition and health fulfillment program. To do this, a skilled workforce or human resource is needed and understands everything related to child welfare. Suggestions and infrastructure in the TPA must meet the criteria for the fulfillment of children's rights and consideration for child development. Also based on technical

guidelines for the organization of child welfare institutions

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