

## ANALYSIS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE AN NISA PLAYGROUP

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the development of early childhood activities in the Annisa play group. The research subjects were the Anisa Playgroup students. The method used in this study is a descriptive research method and interprets data regarding the phenomena/symptoms studied in the field. This research data collection technique is through observation, interviews and documentation. The variables analyzed include the program and its implementation in the An- nisa play group which focuses on activities to introduce religious values, through the practice of ablution, practice of prayer as well as memorizing daily prayers. The results of the research and data analysis show that the Annisa Playgroup already has a development program that is implemented in good and directed activities so that it can achieve the expected goals of preparing a generation that is smart, cheerful, has good character and has noble character.

**Keywords:** Development, Program development, Playgroup

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengembangan kegiatan anak usia dini pada kelompok bermain An-nisa. Subyek penelitiannya adalah peserta didik Kelompok Bermain An-nisa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode penelitian deskriptif dan menginterpretasikan data mengenai fenomena/ gejala yang diteliti di lapangan. Teknik pengambilan data penelitian ini yaitu melalui observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi program dan pengimplementasiannya yang ada di kelompok bermain An-nisa yang berfokus pada kegiatan pengenalan nilai-nilai agama, melalui praktek wudhu, praktek sholat juga hafalan do'a harian. Hasil penelitian dan analisis data menunjukkan bahwa Kelompok Bermain An-nisa telah mempunyai program pengembangan yang diimplemetasikan dalam kegiatan yang baik dan terarah sehingga dapat mencapai tujuan yang diharapkan yaitu menyiapkan generasi yang cerdas, ceria, berakhlak dan berbudi pekerti yang mulia.

**Kata kunci:** Perkembangan, Program pengembangan, Kelompok bermain

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### INTRODUCTION

Children are state assets. On their shoulders bear the responsibility and continuity of the life of the state and nation. If from an early age children are equipped with good education and values, then later children will be able to recognize the potential that exists in them so that they can develop this potential and contribute the potential that is in themselves for the progress of this nation and country. Ginsburg and Oppen (Gunarti, Jakarta) state that child 2-5 years old Still difficulty in classify things. Son start can group objects moment 7 year old , however Still experience difficulty in summarizes whole. Stimulation and stimulation need given for development cognitive child can develop in a manner maximum. One effort for this is to prepare reliable human resources that must have been prepared in advance, namely by paying

great attention to education from an early age. Early childhood education needs an easy and fun learning process, with method give freedom in children For choose their learning like without impose something learning that doesn't they like . Educator or parent can observe talent from abilities possessed by children. Fun learning process from experience First experienced child will give stimulation Study in accordance with intelligence you have ability can determine in the future child (Sadiyah et al., 2021) Effort the can done through group play. Child development takes place since age early until mature. Development can measured, however can felt. Development characteristic progressive, systematic, and sustainable. Things are growing on each individual is same, only just there is difference in speed development , and there earlier developments development before, though actually development between one aspect \_ with another aspect occurs in a manner side by side. One way for children to develop is through early childhood education in non-formal channels, including play groups.

Playgroup is a form of PAUD on the non-formal education route that organizes educational programs as well as welfare programs for children from birth up to six years of age (with priority for children aged two to four years). Early Childhood Education (PAUD) is service education for child before enter level education basic (Santrock, 2011; Musa et al., 2020). The implementation of play group activities refers to the play group activity program, which is a set of learning activities planned to prepare and lay the foundations for the development of their students. All activities carried out in play groups aim to help develop various potentials of children including moral and religious values, social emotional, cognitive, language, physical motor, independence and art so that they are ready to enter basic education, (Asmawati, 2016) An- nisa playgroup It is hoped that children can learn to use their physique, learn to socialize, communicate and learn to behave according to applicable norms. Because of that, learning in play group age children is in Annisa's play group Prioritizing learning while playing and playing while learning. All children in playgroup institutions must receive complete facilities so that they can develop their various intelligences or multiple intelligences. Early childhood multiple intelligences include linguistic intelligence, mathematical logic, physical motor or kinesthetic, visual spatial, intrapersonal, naturalist and musical. Every child has the right to education and teaching in the context of developing his personality and level of intelligence according to his interests and talents. Various methods, media and learning activities in realizing this are presented in various variations so as not to be boring. One of Annisa's play group programs or activities is to prioritize moral education and behavior in accordance with moral and religious values.

Yuliya et al. (2020) says teacher must Can teach intelligence spiritual child Because That is matter must first done and taught. Spiritual is related to children's morals in interactions with friends. The role of the teacher in push spiritual intelligence in children determine behavior child in the future. It should be noted that the abilities obtained will depend on the ability and creativity of the teacher to develop activities with the completeness of the necessary supporting tools. Like the development that was carried out in Annisa 's playgroup namely to introduce religious values, perform the practice of ablution, practice s holat is also memorizing daily prayers (repetitive habits). In Nurhayati & Rakhman (2017) a early childhood educators as personal professional in accordance provision Secretary RI Education Office No. 58/2009 concerning preschool standards you have four competence main, as following : First competence personality attitude and behavior personal preschool educator. Second, professional competence relate with understanding in children age early from stages until with understanding about gift stimulation to education education etc protection for child small. Third, competence appropriate education plan program activities, implementation of the training process, care and protection as well about implementation evaluation process and

result education, care and protection. Fourth, skills social related ability adapt environment and skills communicate in a manner effective.

## **METHODS**

Study This use method descriptive qualitative Where research qualitative is purposeful research for describe data about characteristic research descriptive and inclined use analysis about phenomena studied in the field ( Group Play Permata Bunda Kampar Kiri Tengah). According to Andriani, Durri dkk. (2015) study qualitative aim For understand phenomenon that occurs or experienced by the subject in research. Good form perception, behavior, motivation, actions and others with method describe with words with use various method natural. Study descriptive is something form intended research \_ for describe existing phenomena, well \_ phenomenon natural nor phenomenon artificial human. Phenomenon that can form form, activity, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities and differences between one phenomenon with phenomenon other (Sukmadinata, 2006.) Study descriptive is trying research describe and interpret something, for example condition or existing relationships, developing opinions, ongoing processes going on, result or effects that occur, or about middle trend going on. Then interpret data regarding the phenomena/ symptoms studied in the field. In do something study very needed planning and design in research, order research can walk with smooth, good and systematic. Research data collection techniques this that is through observation, interview and documentation. In study This researcher use design study studies descriptive qualitative. It means study descriptive just expose situation or events. Study this no look for or explain relationship, no test hypothesis or make prediction. Study descriptive is something form intended research for describe existing phenomena, well phenomenon natural nor phenomenon artificial human.

Furchan (2004) explained that study descriptive is designed research for obtain information about a state symptom moment study done. More carry on described, in study descriptive no there is treatment given or controlled as well as no there is a hypothesis test as found in research experiment. Study descriptive have characteristics as stated Furchan (2004) that :

- a. Research descriptive inclined describe something phenomenon What exists with method study in a manner orderly-strictly , prioritizing objectivity , and done in a manner careful .
- b. No exists treatment given \_ or controlled .
- c. No there is a hypothesis test .

According to Nazir (1988) method descriptive is something method in examine the status of the group human, one object, a set of conditions, a system thinking or something class events at the present time. Objective from study descriptive this is for make description, description, or painting in a manner systematic, factual and accurate about facts, attributes as well as connection between phenomenon being investigated. According to Sugiyono (2005) state that method descriptive is something method used for describe or analyze something results study but no used for make more conclusions broad.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

The findings of research conducted at the An-nisa Play Group, children carry out ablution practices before carrying out practice s h tool. Carry out ablution in the place that has been available under the guidance of the teacher. The ablution activity begins with reading the intention of ablution together inside class and singing while demonstrate ablution movement . The ablution activity begins with reading the intention of ablution together inside class and

singing while demonstrate ablution movement. Children pray together under the guidance of the teacher. The ablution and prayer practice activities were carried out enthusiastically by the children of the Annisa group walking from in class go out class For do practice ablution and return to class For do practice pray together before do other activities . In class, children are guided to memorize daily prayers before entering class, prayers before studying, prayers before eating, prayers for riding vehicles, prayers after studying and so on.

The results of interviews that have been conducted with the teacher with the initials AM explain that this activity is carried out every day from the day before the learning activities in in class going on. Children also practice their gross motor skills through walking, their cognitive skills through counting steps from class to the place of ablution, and the language is through the pronunciations of the toyibah sentences. Then the teacher has prepared a place for ablution, directing the children to patiently wait their turn in neat lines. Before ablution, they are guided to read the intention of ablution. The teacher guides the procedure for praying along with the reading. Ditunggalkan children together. And the teacher enthusiastically guided the children together in starting the activity. Then the teacher guides the children to recite prayers before and after carrying out various activities. Then the results of the interview with the head of the play group with the initials SE explained that this program is a superior program implemented with the aim of instilling awareness to love their religion from an early age. Ablution practice activities carried out by group educators Play An- nisa as a habituation effort to introduce activities before praying. Then SE explained that prayer practice is an activity that aims to make children know the procedures for worship according to their religion. With the intention through these activities can develop several intelligences, namely linguistic intelligence, logical mathematical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, visual spatial and naturalist which is known as the theory of multiple intelligences . The ablution activity is carried out every day, and is repeated so that children get used to doing it and become habituation in everyday life either at school or at home.

From these data it can be concluded that the practice of ablution, practice sh pray and memorize prayer daily in Annisa 's B playgroup aims to develop the basic potential of recognition religious values to introduce religious awareness from an early age.

## **Discussion**

The results of observations and interviews conducted with the manager of the An-nisa Study Group show that the activities carried out aim to develop the basic potential of introducing religious values. As explained by (Winarti et al., 2022) See importance education child age early for optimization growth and development a son , then in the implementation needed competent educators to be able support child For grow and develop in accordance with his age and made him become generation capable tough \_ face challenge world development . Annisa 's B playing group \_ introduce several intelligences in accordance with the multiple intelligence theory which includes intelligence:

- a. Linguistics : Children know several Thoyibah sentences
- b. Logical Mathematical : Children know the number of steps from within class going to ablution place .
- c. Kinesthetic : Children are able to walk to the mosque following the ablution procession and pray together.
- d. Spatial visual : Children are in a position where they carry out the procession ablution and prayer together.
- e. Interpersonal : Practice working together, respect each other when perform ablution and pray .

- f. Intrapersonal : Children practice discipline, patiently waiting for their turn to do ablution .
- g. Naturalist : A child knows the school environment.

Ablution practice activities, practice prayer and daily habit of the Group Play An- Nisa as one of the efforts to lay the foundations of religious values to help children learn to worship in a simple way. Through practice and habituation, it is hoped that the child's religious spirit will grow so that they become obedient, well-behaved, accustomed to and care about the religious rules that are taught to them.

Of course this activity cannot be separated from the participation of parents who must also guide at home, pay attention to the process of activities that need to be adapted to the development and needs of children of play age. Both in general and specifically, the Group Play An- Nisa has presented good and directed activities. The series of activities have been carefully planned and arranged and are in line with theories in the field of developing religious values so that they can achieve the expected goal of preparing a generation that is smart, cheerful, has morals and has noble character.

## **CONCLUSION**

From data analysis it can be concluded:

- a. Playgroup Annisa \_ already has a development program that lays strong foundations for instilling religious values in children from an early age.
- b. The development of children's activities in the An-nisa Play Group lays the foundations of religious values to help children learn to carry out worship in a simple way with the aim of developing the basic potential of recognition religious values to introduce religious awareness from an early age.
- c. Through the practice of ablution, practice prayer and the habit of daily prayer is a very strategic activity to foster a religious spirit in children so that they become obedient, well-behaved, care about the religious values that are taught to them.

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