

Cooperation Efforts Between Parents and Children to Improve Children's Creativity Through Creativity Week at At-Taujiah Kindergarten

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ABSTRACT

The ability of creativity is the ability of a person to give birth to something new, both in the form of ideas and real works that are relatively different from what has existed. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of creativity of early childhood through a descriptive qualitative method in At-Taujiah Kindergarten, Sukamanah Hamlet. This research is a qualitative descriptive study involving 3 teachers, 30 parents, and 30 students in classes A and B, data collected through observation, interviews and documentation that researchers have conducted. The implementation of the research was carried out in collaboration with a teacher as a collaboration partner who assisted in the implementation of observations during the research so that indirectly research activities could be controlled. The results of this study show that in increasing creativity through qualitative descriptive methods as follows: 1) Children are able to express their imagination by making products from used materials 2) Children can change existing shapes into other forms 3) Children can work not the same as the results of their peers. 4) Children display the results of collaborative work between children and parents in fashion show activities. Children and parents are happy with this creativity week activity, children can add confidence with the work made, using existing materials. So increasing the creativity of early childhood in At-taujiah Kindergarten Sukamanah Hamlet can develop optimally.

Keywords: Creativity, Descriptive Qualitative, Sukamanah Hamlet

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is an individual who is experiencing a very rapid process of growth and development, even said to be a developmental leap. This age is a unique phase of life and is in a process of change in the form of growth, development, maturation and refinement, both in its physical and spiritual aspects which lasts a lifetime, gradually and continuously. According to the National Association for the Education Young Children (NAEYC) states that early childhood or early childhood are children aged 0-8 years. Subdirector of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) which limits the meaning of the term early childhood to children aged 0-6 years, namely children who are still in the care of their parents, children who are in Child Care Centers (TPA), play groups (play group), and Kindergarten (TK) is the scope of this definition.

Problems in Kindergarten (TK) are not just physical-motor problems, but we must be able to develop all aspects of development optimally. One of them is on social emotional development, for example self-

confidence. The reality that is happening in the field today is that parents will feel proud if their child excels in academic terms compared to the potential for developments in the child which of course must be stimulated. This is also what the researchers found in At-taujeh Kindergarten, out of thirty one children there were only a few who had self-confidence, the low self-confidence of these children was shown through the children tending to be quiet and not wanting to get up from their seats (courage) when asked by the teacher to do something. The child looks shy about doing the activities ordered by the teacher, even the child looks lazy (enthusiastic), and the child will only follow the teacher's instructions properly (persistence).

This activity has the effect of refreshing the mind from various activities that are saturated. Creativity for children, has a very important role. Psychologists argue that creative activities can be a means for children's development, by carrying out activities to make creativity from used materials, children will be trained psychologically, mechanically, and artistically. Thus, cognitive and social abilities will develop.

Today there are still many parents who do not understand the importance of children's creativity. There are still many children who are often prohibited by their parents so they are less free. If this is done continuously, the child's creativity will not appear. At At-taujeh Kindergarten, the learning activities include: drawing, singing, pasting, folding, stories telling, coloring, meroncing, matching, tearing, tasting, cutting, counting, writing, and reading. Learning activities or methods used by teachers tend to use storytelling, imitating or imitating, and training methods. Children in doing assignments always follow examples and imitate what is given by the teacher.

Being creative provides pleasure for children, because it can help the growth and development of children both in terms of gross and fine muscle development, improve children's reasoning, and understand the meaningfulness of their environment, form children's imagination and develop creativity.

A creative child can be seen from the behavior he does, which is always active in all activities, never silent, and always wants to move because he is curious about something he has just seen, always asks about things he has just seen, has his own uniqueness in terms of talents, interests, learning styles, and others, like things that challenge their curiosity, prioritize themselves, and have very short concentrations or get bored quickly.

In fact, it is often found that children's creativity is hampered by the limited environment for children to play, the lack of freedom for children to play, and the lack of play facilities for children, moreover there are some parents who forbid their children to play with their peers outside. In this modern era, many children feel pressured to participate in school activities, because learning in early childhood and in kindergarten is much structured and formal, so that the space for children to play while learning is narrower, even though free play is often the key. to develop the creative talents of every child and develop children's creativity.

The purpose of this research is to find out "efforts to Increase Children's Creativity through Creativity Week:

1. Train the process of early childhood growth and development
2. Train the potential for used goods
3. Building cooperation between children and mothers
4. Practicing self-confidence in early childhood

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative case study method. This study aims to find out what is around the school environment and the daily environment of children and homeroom teachers who play a role in motivating students in the teaching and learning process. What is sought in this research is the use of used media as an educational tool for children aged 4 to 6 years and learning outcomes at school, both from the learning process and children's learning outcomes. This study uses a qualitative approach because of the formulation of the problems studied.

The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine natural object conditions (as opposed to the *Tunas Aswaja Journal* Volume 1, Number 1, 2022. 48-58 52 experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, taking data sample was done purposively and snowball. Collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

According to Bog and Taylor, referred to by Lexy J. Moleong (2002, page 3), that the qualitative method is a research procedure for examining a background, for example: motivation, roles, attitudes, values and perceptions. This is in accordance with the research studies that researchers are currently reviewing.

The method used in this research is a qualitative case study method. The main purpose of the case study approach is to solve real problems that occur in the classroom. Through this case study, it is hoped that learning problems can be studied, improved, and resolved, so that a better process of learning, collaboration and children's creativity can be realized.

The research location was carried out at At-taujjieh Kindergarten, Sukamanah Hamlet, Kerta Muukti Village, Cimerak District, Pangandaran Regency, especially children aged 4 to 6 years. When the research was carried out in August 2022. Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, and documentation. The number of students who were sampled in this study were 30 children aged 4 years to 6 years.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This activity took place starting on August 29, 2022. The results of the data from this activity used the score percentage from the instrument to increase children's creativity. Given to the research subjects in each

condition, all of these conditions include all indicators that have been made and the researcher calculates the percentage of scores in the form of indicators of cooperation between children and parents, creativity from the manufacture of used goods, confidence in displaying the results of creativity in activities fashion show. The percentage data is presented in the table below in the form of a numerical score description.

Name	Creativity	Cooperation	Confidence	Total
Faisal	120	155	165	440
Refan	125	135	135	395
Icha	155	145	145	445
Kanaya	180	160	156	496
Yaqdhan	135	140	140	415
Cahya	150	155	145	450
Adam	120	145	150	415
Risa	130	145	148	423
Annisa	160	155	155	470
Aika	160	158	164	482
Ratna	155	155	163	473
Syifa	155	160	164	479
Lufi	145	155	164	464
Azka	165	162	162	489
Siti	150	150	158	458
Andi	120	145	140	405
Rifqi	130	150	152	432
Irma	155	160	167	482
Arsyi	155	165	166	486
Inara	155	160	162	480
Gifa	165	150	164	479
Nadia	155	178	167	500
Azalia	145	155	156	456
Lastri	140	158	155	453
Akbar	140	162	159	461
Winda	160	159	165	484
Kayla	140	153	158	451
Lisa	160	159	164	483

In the activities of this creativity week, children and parents were so enthusiastic that they made very creative clothes or products with used goods, some of which used coconut leaves, cardboard, paper, neat rope and cloth and displayed them at fashion shows with confidence.

1. Train the child's development process

At an early age The nature of early childhood in the National Education System law no. 20 of 2003 is a group of humans aged 0-6 years. According to Mansur, early childhood is a group of people aged 0-6 years (in Indonesia, based on Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.

Early childhood is an individual who is experiencing a very rapid process of growth and development, even said to be a developmental leap. Early childhood is also a child who is still in a period of play. At this time, children are just learning to know the world that is still wide apart from their family environment. Because early childhood has a very valuable age range compared to later ages because the development of

intelligence is extraordinary. 8 This age is often called the "golden age" (the golden age) which only comes once and cannot be repeated, which is very decisive to develop human qualities. This period only lasts when the child is in the womb until an early age, namely 0-6 years. However, the period from infancy in the womb to birth, up to the age of 4 (four) years is the most decisive period.

2. Utilization of used goods

Increase children's creativity by using used goods, where children try to make things using used goods according to the child's abilities. And aims to increase the creativity of children from the manufacture of used goods. Learning can also be seen in daily activities when doing activities at home, just like other kindergarten schools, namely drawing, coloring, and bolding letters. This is where the researcher begins how to make children able to increase their own creativity, so that these activities don't look monotonous and with works of art or creativity that are often done such as coloring, drawing, and pasting.

Because apart from that creativity is also related to children's fine motor skills so that children's fine movements can also develop according to the child's age, and children can create new things creatively. One effort to increase creativity can also be done in the form of games, because games are fun activities for children to do.

The need for the development of children's creativity is one of the goals of early childhood education that must be developed, and the development of children's creativity can be through the media of used materials. This creativity can be developed through a fun activity. Each child has different creative abilities in him. It is better if the teacher uses media that is really suitable and interesting for children from used materials. Used materials are household waste that is in the kitchen or trash cans that are wasted or in the yard around the house such as aqua bottles, fallen leaves, cartons of milk and newspapers and so on. That waste is the remains of goods or objects that are no longer used which are eventually disposed of.

3. Develop cooperation between children and parents

The ability to work together is one of the abilities to behave socially or interact with others. The more opportunities children have to do things together, the faster they learn to do things in a collaborative way. The ability to work together is important to be trained from an early age, because in the process of working together, children can develop social-emotional skills such as sharing, responsibility, helping each other and interacting in completing tasks together with their group. In order for cooperation to develop properly, there must be mutual trust, there must be open communication, liking each other, being able to conclude different ideas.

According to Wiyani (2013: 19) children aged between 0-6 years are called early childhood who live at an early age. Early childhood itself is a very decisive period for the development and growth of the next child. This is because early childhood is a golden period in a child's life. Therefore, all parties need to understand the importance of early childhood to optimize children's growth and development.

The personality of the closest person will influence a person's social development including his or her cooperative abilities. Cooperation and relationships with friends develop according to how children perceive friendship. In the preschool period, children are required to be able to adapt to various settings, namely family, school, and peers (Patmonodewo, 2003:30).

4. Confidence

Self-confidence is an individual's awareness of the strengths and abilities they have, believes in self-confidence, feels satisfied with himself both mentally and physically, can act according to his capacity and is able to control it in achieving the goals he hopes for. Lack of self-confidence will first appear because of fear, anxiety, worry, a feeling of insecurity that is accompanied by a pounding chest, and body shaking that is psychological in nature or a child's mental problems caused by external stimuli (Surya, 2007) : 2).

In this creativity week activity, a fashion show is held that can increase children's self-confidence. This can be proven from the results of observations before the action of the child's self-confidence is lacking and during implementation it increases. The process of implementing learning using fashion show activities begins with KKN students explaining the activities that will be carried out by children. Then the students gave an example of the fashion show, after giving the example, the KKN student invited the children to go to the fashion show in the order of the numbers that had been given. Each of the children was in front of the fashion show, and when they had difficulties, they were directly guided by KKN students.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of "Creativity Week Activities at At-taujjieh Kindergarten, it is concluded that:

1. The golden age phase or known as the golden phase for early childhood, at this time children develop rapidly according to their talents and interests through the creativity they do.
2. Utilization of used media in improving children's fine motor skills in At-taujjieh Kindergarten, where in every activity all children's fine motor activities work and develop very well (BSB) in the final result. It was found that there was an increase in the child's self, starting from the enthusiasm and enthusiasm of the child in carrying out the activity, as well as the child's interest in learning by using learning media from used goods, the results were very satisfying.
3. Children who have high cooperative abilities will easily adapt well, as is known. Parents are the first school for their children and are a model to be imitated in the process of forming children's character. With good cooperation, it can help children who experience learning difficulties at school. This collaboration is carried out by teachers and parents slowly and consistently.
4. Fashion shows can be used as an effective effort to increase the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years at At-taujjieh Kindergarten. So that with high self-confidence it will make students in facing everything it will be easier to overcome obstacles or obstacles in their life.

Suggestion

1. To parents to be able to support the growth and development of children at this golden age, parents must provide full support so that children can increase their creativity and develop their children's talents.
2. Teachers are expected to be able to create an active, creative, and fun classroom atmosphere to stimulate and eliminate children's boredom in learning. It is recommended to be able to use the method of playing with used goods as an alternative to increase children's creativity in learning.
3. It is suggested to the school or the management of TK At-taujeh Dusun Sukamanah to be able to carry out various activities that can increase children's creativity so that in learning children are not bored.

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