Utilization of Traffic Parks in Forming the Discipline Character of SALUD at South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the initial understanding of students at the South Tegal supervisor State Kindergarten regarding Early Age Traffic Awareness (SALUD) knowledge in 4 aspects is still low. By using the Traffic Park it is expected to improve SALUD learning. It is carried out with 2 activities in RPP and Parenting. Changes in the behavior of SALUID's disciplinary character look good.

Keywords: 4 aspects of discipline, traffic park, Lesson Plan strategy and parenting

1. Introduction

Etymologically, education comes from the word "didik," which means the process of changing the behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through education and training. The target of education is a human being with character. Character is the key to individual success. Character is the values of human behavior related to God Almighty, oneself, fellow human beings, the environment, and nationality. This is manifested in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, words, and deeds. Education intends to develop human potential. Human potential is the seed of the possibility to be human. The main obligation of the PAUD unit, which is under the auspices of the City Education and Culture Office, which is managed by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is to provide quality education services. However, unlike other levels, the PAUD unit ecosystem has long been open because it has long been realized that early childhood requires holistic and integrative services. PAUD units can also become hubs for providing essential services for early childhood, such as health and nutrition, as well as care, protection, and welfare, through support from the local government; or they can also act as catalysts so that other services are available for children in their respective service units. Child protection is one of the PAUD unit's duties. It creates and ensures a safe environment so that children are protected from both physical and non-physical violence. One example of this activity is to ensure that when children come home from school they are safe (for example, an adult accompanies them). When accompanied by parents when traveling both to and from school, children need to be instilled with insight into good traffic ethics. This is felt necessary after considering the results of a preliminary study conducted through simple interviews regarding the early-age traffic awareness (SALUD) knowledge of 20 students at South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten who are routinely picked up and picked up every day by motorcycle, showing the following data:

Table 1. Basic knowledge of SALUD South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten Students

No.	Basic knowledge of SALUD	Understanding	
		Understand	Don't Understand
1.	Traffic sign	3	17
2.	Wearing a Child's Helmet When Going to School	2	18
3.	Rules for Walking on the Sidewalk	0	20
4.	Motor Vehicle Turn Signal Lights	5	15

Sumber: Hasil survey pendahuluan, metode wawancara

Based on these data, it shows that the initial understanding of students at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten regarding Early Age Traffic Awareness Knowledge (SALUD) in four aspects is still low.One method of good traffic ethics is learning SALUD (Early Age Traffic Awareness). SALUD is not only to reduce the number of accidents, but the most important goal of traffic ethics education is to build the character of students. Traffic Ethics Education is the cultivation of an orderly traffic culture that begins with habituation in the education unit.SALUD is a learning method that is applied to early childhood education at South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten to get to know traffic. This lesson aims to discipline children in traffic when they are old enough to drive on the road to comply with traffic signs. Apart from that, it is also important to respect other road users so that they are not reckless when driving on public roads. If the child already knows and understands the traffic rules well, he will feel comfortable in traffic on public roads.The introduction of SALUD learning is implemented with the hope that road safety becomes a culture by internalizing values and making it a culture from an early age, where that period is the "golden age," which is in a very important period, and around 80% of children's characters are formed in this period. This. As parents or educators, hereinafter referred to as caregivers, there needs to be an effort to instill good values at an early age, such as training fine motor development and being able to learn about colors, shapes, and functions of symbols from road safety equipment. This is good for sharpening the brain as well as introducing road safety, and even children will imitate the behavior of their caregivers.This is the basis that early childhood needs to get safety education. Because children are the next generation of the nation, they love their lives. The obstacles that exist in the field are that most people think that early childhood is still too young to learn traffic rules and that there are different perceptions between children and parents in understanding existing traffic rules.

This problem is a difficult thing for institutional managers so they have to change this negative stigma and correct wrong assumptions. On the other hand, this optimization is expected to bring positive changes to the sustainable use of traffic parks to increase knowledge about proper traffic among the residents of the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten in particular and local residents in general.The solution is to hold Parenting Utilization of Outdoor Playgrounds (Traffic Parks) to improve the quality of learning. It is hoped that the residents of the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten are able to utilize and optimize the traffic park which aims to build the character of road safety, namely through awareness of traffic at an early age. implemented from an early age, namely in Pembina Negeri Tegal Selatan Kindergarten, because the behavior of a country will be reflected in the character of its

citizens who have an orderly culture on the streets. Order on the road reflects the good character of the people in a country which will later have an impact on the behavior of children in their adulthood, for example giving in to other people, giving someone the opportunity to cross, and the language of vehicle lights, turn right, turn left which are signals. lights on the street, by obeying the existing signs without pressure and coercion from anyone for the safety of himself and others. Hopefully the implementation can run smoothly and can be applied directly in managing traffic parks to get learning outcomes in a better direction. Parenting is very important because character building must be implemented as early as possible, namely at the early education level, such as the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten.Based on these data, it shows that the initial understanding of students at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten regarding Early Age Traffic Awareness Knowledge (SALUD) in four aspects is still low.

Pembina Tegal Selatan Public Kindergarten, which has a school brand, namely PAUD HI-SALUD, which means that the institution will implement Holistic Integrative PAUD, which focuses on Early Age Traffic Awareness, is one of the educational institutions belonging to the sub-district level local government and has four study groups, traffic halls, and parks, which are government assets. Seeing the assets owned by the institution, one that has the potential to be worked on to be more optimal is the traffic park.At the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten, an inspiration class was formed by inviting the police as resource persons. This is an integrated program between the PAUD unit and the police institution, PKTJ (Road Transportation Safety Polytechnic), and the Department of Transportation, which develops the SALUD program. In this inspiration class, in addition to providing stimulation for several aspects of child development, the 3 OPD also provide knowledge about how children protect themselves (for example, by being careful when on the road, crossing the street, and even screaming and running when someone is about to do bad things).Problem Formulation 1) What is the process of using the Traffic Park to increase motivation to learn the character of the discipline of SALUD in Pembina Negeri Tegal Selatan Kindergarten? 2) What is the procedure for developing learning motivation and building the character of the SALUD discipline at Pembina Negeri Tegal Selatan Kindergarten? 3) Referring to what curriculum model is the development of the SALUD disciplinary character in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten?

Research Objectives 1) To understand the process of utilizing the traffic park to increase the motivation to learn the character of the SALUD discipline in Pembina Negeri Tegal Selatan Kindergarten. 2) To inform the procedure for developing learning motivation to form the SALUD disciplinary character in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten. 3) To find out the appropriate curriculum model to be applied to the formation of the character of the SALUD discipline in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten. Research Benefits In this study, researchers have two benefits, namely, theoretical benefits and practical benefits. 1) Theoretical Benefits This research is expected to provide input for the theory of learning development in early childhood education in general and in particular to provide new colors or innovations in the theory development and implementation of the SALUD Program through teacher and parent training with the theme Utilizing Traffic Parks to Increase Learning Motivation for the Formation of SALUD's Disciplined Character in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten for school residents in particular and the surrounding community in general. 2) Practical Benefits Practically, this research is expected to be useful for teachers, students, schools, and researchers.

2. Method

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative one. According to Bogdan and Tylor, the qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior [1] This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. In this study, researchers explored, described the form of learning Pancasila values in Citizenship Education subjects. Meanwhile [1] a qualitative approach, emphasizing the criteria for a qualitative approach to finding data or information that is descriptive in nature, in the form of data in the form of subject information, descriptions of words or sentences and not on data limited to numbers . The data comes from field notes, photos, and other official documents such as curriculum, lesson plans, syllabi, and others.In qualitative research, the existence of key informants who will be interviewed in depth is needed. An informant is someone who will be used to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research setting. The informants in this study were the school committee of the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten, class teachers who taught at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten, and guardians of the students at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten. Key informants in this study were the teachers of the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten, school data, and other literature books.

The research took place at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten, which is located at Jl. Gatot Subroto Number 12, Keturen, Tegal Selatan District, Tegal City. The reason for choosing the research location is because Pembina Tegal Selatan Public Kindergarten is a school that has a school brand, namely PAUD HI-SALUD, has a traffic park, and is one of the schools that implements traffic awareness and character building for early childhood. In this case the focus of research is how character building is developed by teachers in learning tools, character building of students in instilling traffic awareness at an early age in the teaching and learning process and in parenting classes as well as the constraints of character building in instilling traffic awareness at an early age in South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten.

2.1. Data analysis technique

To collect the data needed for this study, the authors used several methods, as follows: 1) Observation, with participatory observation, the data obtained will be more complete, sharp, and up to know the level of meaning of each behavior that appears. Stainback [2] states that in participatory observation, researchers observe what people do, listen to what they say, and participate in their activities. The author uses the observation technique, in which observation and recording are carried out on the subject at the time of the event, so that when observing, the researcher is with the subject being studied so that he can make the recording as soon as possible and use a camera as a tool. In this study, researchers directly observed the learning process and when parenting classes were held, how teachers formed student character by instilling SALUD discipline in the teaching and learning process, as well as the parenting process carried out for students' parents, using a data collection tool in the form of photos. Through observation, the researcher went directly to the research location for the reasons (1) to test the truth of the information because it was asked directly to the subject more closely and (2) to record actual behavior and events. Observation techniques were carried out to obtain data regarding (1) schools, (2) class conditions in learning, (3) conditions when parenting was carried out by parents, (4) how SALUD discipline to increase student learning motivation is developed by teachers in learning tools, (5) application of the inculcation of SALUD discipline to increase student learning motivation, and (6) obstacles in the application of the SALUD discipline. 2) Documentation, according to [1] is used in research as a data source because, in many cases, documents are used to test, interpret, or even predict. In this

research, researchers identified primary sources in the form of school documents, including the school curriculum, syllabus, lesson plans, teaching materials, learning strategies, learning media, and learning instruments. These documents serve as a complement to the observations and interviews conducted. Interviews are conversations with a specific purpose. An interview is a way of collecting data by asking questions directly to an informant, an authority, or an authorized expert on a problem. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked questions and the interviewee who gave answers to these questions (Moleong, 2007: 186).Dalam penelitian ini peneliti melakukan wawancara guru, komite, anak, ataupun orangtua yang terlibat dalam kegiatan pembelajaran disiplin SALUD. Researchers used structured interviews. [1] structured interviews are interviews in which the interviewer sets his own problems and questions to ask. The things that were used as interview material included school profiles, planning, implementation, and evaluation of SALUD discipline learning, factors that hindered learning, and how to overcome the inhibiting factors of learning. All questions that will be asked in the interview are attached to the interview guide for early childhood traffic awareness and discipline learning activities at the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten.

2.2. Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is inductive data analysis. Inductive data analysis involves drawing conclusions that depart from specific facts, which are then turned into general conclusions. The steps of descriptive qualitative analysis are as follows: 1) Data collection in this study is to search, record, and collect all data objectively and in accordance with the results of observations in the field. recording the necessary data on various types of data and various forms of data in the field, which is derived from research and recording in the field. 2) Data reduction: data generated from documents is raw data that is messy, not neatly arranged, and still complex. Therefore, researchers focus on relevant and meaningful data to be presented by selecting the main or core data according to the formulation of the problem. The focus of the data is on instilling the discipline of traffic awareness at an early age in Pembina Negeri Tegal Selatan Kindergarten. Display data is reduced data presented in the form of a systematic report accompanied by appropriate charts, data, tables, pictures, or photos. The form of presentation of the report is descriptive and logical. In this stage, the researcher presents data that has been categorized into systematic reports so that it is easy for the reader to understand. The data is presented in the form of a narrative with information regarding the instilling of traffic awareness and discipline at an early age in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten. 4) Drawing of conclusions, the data that has been processed is then drawn objective conclusions. Conclusion by looking at the results of data reduction and data display so that the conclusions drawn do not deviate from the problem of the researcher.

2.3. Data Validity Check Techniques

In this study, the validity test of the data was only emphasized, along with the reliability test, because in qualitative research, the main criteria for research data are validity, reliability, and objectivity. [1] describes techniques for checking the validity of data. These techniques include elongation of participation, persistence of observation, triangulation, peer checking, referential adequacy, negative case studies, mocking members, detailed descriptions, dependability audits, and assurance audits. The technique for checking the validity of the data

used in this study only used 3 techniques, including: 1) Extension of participation means that the researcher stays in the research field until saturation in data collection is reached. The presence of researchers in each stage of qualitative research helps researchers understand all the data collected in the research, even after data collection saturation is reached. Extension of participation was carried out in order to increase the degree of trust in the collected data, the trust of the subjects in the researcher, and also the confidence of the researcher himself. Extension of participation in this study was carried out by following the learning process, which took place from 07.30–10.30 WIB, and participating in parenting at 09.00–11.30 WIB. 2) Perseverance Observation means consistently seeking interpretations in various ways in relation to constant or tentative analysis processes. Increasing perseverance means making more careful and continuous observations. Observation persistence uses all five senses, including hearing, sight, and the researcher's instincts, so as to increase the degree of validity of the data. 3) The triangulation used in this study is source triangulation. Source triangulation, namely the researcher compares the observations during the learning process and the interviews carried out, and compares the results of the interviews with related documentation. Method triangulation was carried out by checking the use of data collection methods, which included interviews, observation, and documentation.

3. Discussion

3.1. Discipline Goals

According to [3] "the purpose of discipline is to shape behavior into individuals who can adapt to the roles set by the cultural group with which the individual is identified." Because the specific methods used by each cultural group differ, there is no single cultural pattern, nor is there an overarching educational philosophy to influence the way in which discipline is imparted. So the specific methods used in cultural groups vary widely, although they all have the same goal, namely, teaching children how to behave in a way that conforms to the standards of the social group with which they are identified.Discipline

3.2. Aspects Discipline,

According to Drijarkara [4] includes three aspects: knowledge, moral awareness, and self-control. Knowledge here can be interpreted to indicate to what extent students know and understand that their behavior is not in accordance with the rules and norms that exist in school. With this understanding students are led to be able to understand the consequences of their behavior, both positive and negative consequences.Factors

3.3. Influencing Discipline and Character Formation

The success of establishing discipline in children, especially within the family sphere, is determined by a number of factors. Dodson states that there are five important factors in the formation of child discipline, namely the "background and culture of family life, attitudes and character of parents, educational background and socio-economic status of the family, integrity and harmony in the family, and parental ways and types of behavior.

3.4. The Benefits of Discipline

in Early ChildhoodTeaching discipline to children is an obligation; if discipline is not taught, children who grow up will bother their parents. One of the good characters is discipline. The benefits of discipline put forward by [3] include "growing sensitivity, growing caring, teaching order, growing calm, and fostering self-confidence." Fostering independence and familiarity helps brain development, helps children who are difficult, and fosters obedience.
Disiplin SALUD
To realize the achievement of learning objectives, it is necessary to have an equal perception between the school and the parents of students, so that there is no miss communication, the school has an initiative, namely by holding parenting regarding the understanding of SALUD discipline, by inviting competent resource persons in their fields, namely PKTJ, Polres Tegal City, Tegal City Transportation Service. This is intended so that parents can accept and understand the traffic rules that have the latest revisions for the sake of harmony in an existing educational order at PAUD (Early Childhood Education) Institutions.

3.5. SALUD: Discipline, Character, Learning, and Motivation

Someone who has low motivation will have low performance, productivity, and innovation. As a result, they will be left far behind from other humans who have high motivation in living their lives. For this reason, one must have motivation as a driving force to do something positive, especially for students in school.[5] argues that "in learning, motivation plays an important role as a driving force for students." The learning intensity of students is influenced by motivation. Students who want to know something from what they learn have goals that they want to achieve while learning because they have the goal of wanting to know something, which is why they are finally motivated to learn it..

3.6. Definition of kindergarten

Kindergarten (TK) is an educational institution that adheres to the concept of learning through play based on children's interests, where the child is at the center (child-centered). All Kindergarten (TK) activities are designed to develop a positive self-image as well as a good attitude towards friends, teachers, and the school by using play as a learning medium. One form of unitpreschool education on the path of school education is kindergarten.

3.7. Principles for Implementing Kindergarten Education

One of the principles of implementing education in kindergarten (TK) is "playing while learning and learning while playing" [6] Playing is the best way to develop the potential of children at kindergarten age. Before going to school, playing is a natural way to interact with the environment, other people, and himself. Through these principles, children can develop psychological and physical aspects including moral and religious values, social-emotional cognition, language, physical-motor skills, independence, and art.

3.8. Learning methods in kindergarten

In choosing a method to be used in a child's activity program in kindergarten, it is necessary to choose a good method to be taught according to the child's development. Meanwhile, according to [7] "implementation of learning methods in kindergarten, namely: playing methods, field trips, demonstrations, projects, and storytelling"The play method is one of the activities that helps children achieve complete development—both physically and intellectually, socially and morally, and emotionally. Thus, playing is something that needs to be done for child development. In addition, it can be used as a way to achieve child development. Definition of Learning

The word "learning" itself comes from the basic word "learning," which is a process of gaining knowledge and experience with indicators of changes in individual behavior as a result of individual interaction with the environment as a result of experience. The Law on the National Education System, Article 1 Paragraph (20), explains that "learning is the process of interaction between students and educators and the use of learning resources in a learning environment.

3.9. Learning Principles

Learning activities are the most important part of curriculum implementation. To know the effectiveness and efficiency of learning can be known through learning activities. For this reason, in carrying out learning, a teacher should know how to make learning activities run smoothly and be able to achieve the expected learning objectives.The principles of learning are an important part that needs to be known by a teacher, by understanding the principles of learning, a teacher can make a reference in learning so that learning will run more effectively and can achieve the expected learning objectives.

3.10. Principles of Early Childhood Learning

Early childhood learning based on children's ways of thinking, according [8] has "principles of learning for early childhood." These learning principles include being concrete and visible, introductory in nature, balanced between physical and mental activities, according to the level of child development, according to individual needs, and the last being contextual and multi-contextual.Previous Research

3.11. The use of the Salud Program Implementation

Strategy through Parenting Utilization of the Traffic Park to increase learning motivation in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten Some research results related to the implementation of the Salud Program through Traffic Park Utilization Training to increase learning motivation at Pembina Tegal Selatan Public Kindergarten will be used as relevant research in this study. Among these studies were those carried out by [8]–[10].

Penggunaan atau pemanfaatan taman lalu lintas merupakan salah satu strategi dalam pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan daya tarik peserta didik serta memotivasinya terhadap materi pembelajaran yang diikuti di sekolah. Dengan ketertarikan peserta didik tersebut, maka diharapkan dapat meningkatkan motivasi belajarnya. Dan Parenting SALUD, untuk membangun persepsi yang sama antara orangtua dan pihak sekolah.

4. Conclusion

The use or use of traffic parks is one of the strategies in learning to increase the attractiveness of students and motivate them towards learning material that is followed at school. With the interest of these students, it is expected to increase their learning motivation. And SALUD Parenting, to build the same perception between parents and the school.

Conclusion from this research is the use of the Salud Program Implementation Strategy through Parenting Utilization of the Traffic Park to increase learning motivation in the South Tegal Pembina State Kindergarten Some research results related to the implementation of the Salud Program through traffic park utilization training to increase learning motivation in Pembina South Tegal State Kindergarten.

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