

"Implementation of Habituation Healthy Protocols during the Pandemic on the
Social Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years at Aisyiyah Kindergarten 14
Ampang Padang"

1. Submitted to journal JECCE
2. First Revision
3. Second Revision
4. Third Revision
5. Paper Published

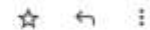
1. Submitted to journal JECCE

[JECCE] Submission Acknowledgement Kotak Masuk x



Intan Puspitasari <jecce@pgpau.uad.ac.id>

Kam, 22 Sep 2022, 14.37



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Riwayat Zein:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Implementation of Habituation Healthy Protocols during the Pandemic on the Social Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years at Aisyiyah Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang" to **JECCE** (Journal of Early Childhood Care and Education). With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

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If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

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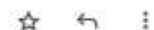
2. First Revision

[JECCE] Editor Decision Kotak Masuk x



Mohammad Fauziddin mfauziddin@gmail.com [lewat](#) pgpau.uad.ac.id

Rab, 9 Nov 2022, 11.06



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Riwayat Zein:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Early Childhood Care and Education , "Implementation of Habituation Healthy Protocols during the Pandemic on the Social Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years at Aisyiyah Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Mohammad Fauziddin

Implementation of Habituation Healthy Protocols during the Pandemic on the Social Development of Children Aged 5-6 Years at Aisiyah Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the implementation of health protocol habituation during the pandemic on the social development of children aged 5-6 years at Aisiyah 14 Ampang Padang Kindergarten. This type of research is quantitative descriptive, purposive sample, descriptive data analysis. The results of the research prove that the implementation of habituation of health protocols during the pandemic on children's social development is well stimulated marked by social behavior, social competence, social responsibility in the new life order so that children are aware and obedient when checking body temperature, wearing masks, washing hands and keep your distance when interacting with other people.

Keywords: health protocol, pandemic, social development

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INTRODUCTION

The school environment of children at AISIYAH Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang during the pandemic requires institutions to implement of social distancing on their friends and teachers. Social development focuses on social interaction involving children with others. One of the important points that must be addressed during this pandemic is to comply with health protocols, which means that children must limit social interactions.

The results of the initial observation during the learning process with My Favorite Theme during the activity of making toast at the natural material center, consisting 12 of the 14 children who fought forward. Most of them do not obey the rules when teachers allow children one by one smear butter and sprinkle meses on bread. In addition, when going to eat together, children also fight to take their bags and supplies. As a result, there was a mess at one point. Another thing that has been observed is that attitude of patience waiting for their turn in children also tends to be low because 11 out of 14 children do not want to wait in line and

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keep their distance when washing their hands. They fight to get ahead of each other, so there is a condition of encouraging each other's friends. Based on the above conditions, this is not accordance with the social development of children aged 5-6 years listed in the Child Development Achievement Level Standard in Basic Competencies 2.6 that is having behavior that reflects a devout attitude to daily rules to practice discipline and its indicators that is (1) obey the class rules (activities, rules) (2) queuing in order, waiting for their turn. This condition if neglected affects the social behavior, social responsibility, and social skills of children experiencing obstacles.

The implementation of habituation related to health protocols in the school environment during the pandemic on the social development of children aged 5-6 years in kindergarten is supported by several research results. First, the results of the (Syah et al., 2020) research showed that students understood clean and healthy living behaviors towards the prevention Covid-19 by implementing five steps of health protocols. There is similarity between Syah's research with this research which describes the implementation of health protocols in the school environment during the pandemic. The difference, in Syah's research learning process is carried out three times in one week full time, while in this study learning process is carried out every day but uses the division of the 2-shift systems.

Second, the results of the research required three teachers skills to provide reinforcement for early childhood during the Covid-19 pandemic (Nugroho, 2020). First, the learning scheme. Second, the kind of teacher strengthening. Third, the barrier to strengthening. Both of them, describe the environment of the learning process and the learning time of children. The difference, Setyowahyudi research online learning process using whatsapp and TVRI broadcasts specifically for early childhood. While at AISYIYAH Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang, carrying out face-to-face learning.

This research differs from the previous two in that is concerned with the social development of children during the pandemic as a result of changes and habituation of health protocols.

According to the background above problems there are several health protocol issues related to children's social development in learning during the pandemic that are the focus on this research problem: 1) Check the body temperature, before entering the school according with health protocol policies if the temperature is above 36 degrees celcius children should not continue learning. 2) Children wearing a mask, during at school and learning process. 3) Children wash their hands in the school's front yard. 4) Children keep the distance from their friends, to breaks the chain of the spread corona virus during their time in the school environment and learning activities. 5). No crowding, to avoid corona virus exposure during the learning process.

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Health protocols according to (Awailuddin, 2020) consist of the behavior of maintaining physical health and the habituation health protocols in maintaining distance/social distancing, using masks, and washing hands during the pandemic, for both parents and children.

Health protocols according (Muzaqi, 2020) about rules of new normal life or "New Normal Life" are two things about how to start two new ways of life based on awareness and discipline for one's own health. People are required to have conscious attitude and discipline with new way of life. It is also more focused on the health and safety of yourself, your family and others around you.

Health protocols according (Sudarshan Maity, Nabanita Sen, 2020) is an effort or government policy a pandemic to prevent the spread of the corona virus. In principle, health protocols are applied in public facilities to provide protection. Individual health, such as wearing masks, washing hands with soap, maintaining a physical distance at least 1 meter, and increasing endurance with clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS).

Based on the opinions of some experts it is concluded that health protocols are the behaviors of maintaining physical health, social distancing, wearing masks, and washing hands with soap and running water. The implementation of this health protocol must be done with discipline and based on self-awareness to prevent the spread corona virus both to yourself and others.

The purpose of implementing this health protocols is to improve efforts to prevent, control and cut off the spread of the corona virus among the public in public places and facilities. This means that in order to prevent the occurrence of new epicenters or clusters during the pandemic. The scope of this health protocol includes efforts to prevent and control the coronavirus in public places and facilities by paying attention to aspects of individual health protection and critical points in public health protection, involving managers, organizers, or persons in charge of public places and facilities and the user community.

The Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020 stated on the official website that in general, there are four important things that must be in the habituation of health protocols during the pandemic: a). formalized using personal protective equipment, b). clean your hands regulary, c). Social distancing at least 1 meter, d). Increase endurance by adopting clean and healthy living behaviors (PHBS).

Health protocols in the school environment are as follows:

- a) Performing a body temperature check when entering the school environment.
- b) Wearing a mask when in the school environment
- c) Be sure to wash your hands with soap or use hand sanitizer
- d) Applying the correct cough ethic. That is to cover the nose and mouth with tissue

and directly throw it into the trash.

- e) Be sure to always keep a physical distance of at least 1-2 meters from others.

Health protocols of learning process according to (N. C. R. Ningsih, 2020) consist of:

- a) Cleaning the school environment, spraying disinfectants in each class and on objects touched by children.
- b) Preparing the necessary infrastructure.
- c) Steps that must be taken by the school, such as checking body temperature every morning to participate in the main learning.
- d) Working together with parents and health service.
- e) School residents can rest at home if sick with symptoms of fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and shortness of breath.
- f) School resident do not share food, drinks, tableware, and other tools that can increase the risk of outbreak transmission.
- g) Delaying activities outside the school environment.
- h) Considering the readiness and concern of the child to comply with health protocols.
- i) Drawing up KBM plan, allowing children not to be crowd.
- j) Combining technology-based learning systems.

Social development is a behavior or social action that refers to how get associate, socialize, or interact with others so as able adjust oneself to norms, values, and traditions that can even shape social behavior. Social development according to (Nurmalitasari, 2015) this includes social competence and social responsibility. Social competence describes the effectiveness of a child's ability to adapt his or her social environment. Social development according to (Dewi, 2020) as a learning process to adjust to the norms or rules of the group, morals or customs, blending into one unit and communicating with each other for cooperating. Social development according to (Mulyani, 2017) is an emerging process in which children learn about themselves and other and about building caring for friendships.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that social development is an ability possessed by each individual about how to know themselves and interact with others in accordance with the rules and norms that apply in the midst of society that is useful for the sustainability of children's lives in the future.

Forms of social behavior according to (Agusniatih, 2019) as for: Cooperation, Competition, Generosity, Desire for social acceptance, Sympathy, Empathy, Dependence, Friendly attitude, Selflessness, Imitating, Attachment behavior.

The social development of children will become a social responsibility according to (Mayar, 2013). Social responsibility consists of empathy, prosocial and self-control which are important elements of the formation of social responsibility. These elements are formed from the age of children as a result of the interaction of the parenting model towards the child. Furthermore explained that there are several factors forming children's social responsibility, including: Parent care, warmth and discipline.

Social behavior according to (Marliyani, 2019) there are four factors that have an impact on children's social behavior that can shape and influence children's socializing, they are: a. There is an opportunity to get along with people around him of different ages and background. b. There is an interest and motivation to get along. c. The existence of guidance and teaching from other who are usually a "model" for children. d. There is a good communication ability that children have in communicating with others.

Social skill according to (M. P. Ningsih, 2014) there are five social skill that can be trained so that children have good social intelligence that is the ability to communicate, skill in humor, friendships skills, skill to play role in groups, and skill of politeness in the community.

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive quantitative, describing the value of independent variables without comparing or combining variables and numbers as a determinant of the validity of facts. The subject of research is kindergarten children range in age from 5 to 6 years (Pebriana, 2017). Data collection techniques are carried out by interviews, questionnaires, field notes and observation. Research procedures include the preparatory stage, the implementation stage and the evaluation and completion stage. Data analysis using descriptive analysis formula from (Arikunto, 2005)

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the implementation of observed health protocols obtained the following results: to check the body temperature of emerging social developments, namely discipline at 87.16% of the BSB category. To wear a social development mask that appears selfless at 54.43% category BSH. To wash hands, the social development that arises is to obey the rule of 86.43% category BSB. To maintain the distance from social development that arises, that is cooperation at 57.87% of the BSH category. The results of research are illustrated in the following table:

Table 1. Result of research

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Also:
1. Subject criteria and the argument
2. Make the procedure is clear, so the reader could imagine how the research was conducted.

No	%	Health Protocols	Emerging Social development
1	87,16	Checking body temperature	Social behaviour, discipline
2	86,43	Washing hands	Social responsibility, obey the rules
3	57,87	Social distancing	Social responsibility, Cooperation
4	56,43	Wearing mask	Social competence, selflessness

The overall average score of the checking body temperature health protocol based on 4 assessment criteria is the highest category of BSB average overall frequency of 12 with 87.6% compared to the BSH criteria with an average frequency of 0 2.84%. Total score N (sample count) is 13, total score 50, average 3.97 and TCR 99.24. These results prove that the stimulation of children's social development has increased because most children can already adjust to the rules of the new life order to implement one of the health protocols to be friendly and have awareness when checking their body temperature. This is supported by the opinion of (Muzaqi, 2020) who said that health protocols are rules in a new normal life or "New Normal Life" based on awareness and discipline for one's own health.

The results of the overall average score of the wearing masks health protocol based on four criteria of category BSH average frequency 8 with 56.43% compared to the criteria BSB with an average frequency of four with a percentage of 27.15% and the MB criteria with an average frequency of 1 with a percentage of 5.71% total score N (sample number) which is 12,500, total score 40.50, average 3.24 and TCR 81.26. These results prove that most children tend to already have social competencies in the form of awareness and self-adaptation to implement health protocols by wearing masks in the school environment. This is supported by (Nurmalitasari, 2015) opinion according to him, social competence and social responsibility of children describe the effectiveness of social behavior characterized by the child's ability to adapt to his social environment.

The results of the overall average score of the handwashing health protocol are based on 4 BSB category assessment criteria with an average overall frequency of 12 with 86.43% compared to the BSH criteria with an average frequency of 0 with a percentage of 3.57%. Total score N (sample count) is 12,600, total score 49.90, average 3.96 and TCR 99.06. This result proves that most children already have a high sense of social responsibility in themselves to obey and discipline to implement health protocols to wash their hands once they reach the school environment. It is affirmed by (Mayar, 2013) that there are factors for the stimulation of the formation of children's social responsibility, namely parental parenting, warmth and discipline.

The overall average score result of the health protocol kept a distance with 4 BSH category assessment criteria with an overall frequency average of 8 with 57.87% compared to

the BSB criteria with an average frequency of 1 with a percentage of 10% and the MB criteria with an average frequency of 3 with a percentage of 22.13% total score N (sample number) which is 13, Total score 36.10, average 2.87 and TCR 71.7. These results prove that children would like to hear direction and cooperation in implementing health protocols to maintain distance if interacting with people around them. This is supported by (Marliyani, 2019) opinion which states that children's social behavior can be stimulated thanks to guidance and teaching from others who usually become "models" for children.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above the conclusion of this study is that the implementation of habituation of health protocols in the form of checking body temperature, wearing masks, and maintaining distance during the pandemic at Aisyiyah Kindergarten 14 Ampang Padang above the average. This research demonstrates that 1. Children's social development is good because most children are able to adjust to their new life in order to implement health protocols when checking their body temperature. 2. Most of children tend to already have social competencies in the form of awareness and self-adaptation to implement health protocols when wearing masks in the school environment. 3. Most children already have a sense of social responsibility to obey and discipline implement health protocols like washing their hands. 4. Children can cooperate and want to hear the direction to implement health protocols to maintain distance when interacting with people around them.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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3. Second Revision (6 Des 2022)

Participants

Mohammad Fauziddin (mfauziddin)

Riwayati Zein (riwayatizein)

Messages	
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Dear author, We are very appreciate your revision that you have done before, but by this process we found a some unappropriate article display with our guidelines. So, please make it fix based on the comments attached. We hope, you could finish this in this week. The references need to enrich and the discussion need to make it deep, literatur review have to mix with research background. Thanks for cooperation.	mfauziddin 2022-12-06 01:07 AM
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4. Third Revision (31 Des 2022)

Dear author,
Based on your last revision, we have received your content so we give an LoA. Here we would like to make sure that article displayed as our guidelines. please check our template and explanation there.

Regards

mfauziddin
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2023-01-17 04:45 AM

5. Paper Published <http://journal2.uad.ac.id/index.php/jecce/article/view/6649/3352>

The image shows two screenshots of a journal's submission and publication interface. The top screenshot is a submission form for a paper titled "Social Development of Children After Habituation Healthy Protocols During the Pandemic Covid 19". The form includes fields for Prefix, Title, and Subtitle. A red banner at the top of the form states "This version has been published and can not be edited." The bottom screenshot shows the final published article page. The article title is "Social Development of Children After Habituation Healthy Protocols During the Pandemic Covid 19". The authors listed are Rihwayati Zein, Tiara Fadillah Annisa Asfen, Hendrizal Hendrizal, and Winda Noprina, all from Universitas Adzra. The article was published on 2022-10-30. A PDF icon is visible next to the title. The page also features a navigation menu with options like Focus and Scope, Author Guidelines, Editorial Team, Reviewers, Submission, Editorial Policies, Article Processing Charges, Plagiarism Policy, and JECCE View Stat.

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