

ABSTRAK

BETTY YULIA WULANSARI: *Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Alam untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Proses Belajar Anak Usia Dini.* Tesis. Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2015.

Penelitian ini bertujuan: (1) mengetahui kebutuhan proses belajar anak usia dini di lapangan, (2) menghasilkan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Alam (PBA) untuk Anak Usia Dini, (3) untuk mengetahui perbedaan kualitas belajar anak usia dini antara model pembelajaran konvensional dan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Alam.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pengembangan yang dikolaborasikan dengan penelitian eksperimen pada saat ujicoba. Penelitian pengembangan mengacu pada Borg and Gall yang dimodifikasi peneliti. Adapun langkah penelitian ini meliputi: (1) studi pendahuluan, (2) pengembangan model, (3) ujicoba. Subjek model hipotetik adalah ahli dan pengguna, sedangkan subjek uji coba adalah anak usia 3-4 tahun. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar catatan lapangan dan lembar observasi untuk melihat implementasi proses belajar anak. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan *independent sample t-test* dengan $p=0,05$.

Kesimpulan pertama penelitian ini adalah hasil studi pendahuluan di lapangan. PAUD Posyandu belum mengakomodasi karakteristik proses belajar anak. Hal ini karena, PAUD Posyandu masih menggunakan metode konvensional dalam. Kedua, produk penelitian ini berupa Model PBA untuk anak usia dini. Prinsip pembelajarannya yaitu belajar tentang alam, belajar dengan menggunakan alam, dan belajar bersama alam. Tahapan pembelajaran Model PBA terdiri dari kegiatan pendahuluan, kegiatan inti dan kegiatan penutup. Bagian yang ditekankan pada model PBA terletak pada bagian kegiatan inti. Kegiatan inti Model PBA meliputi kegiatan mengumpulkan informasi menggunakan alat indera anak dan sensori motor, mengkomunikasikan hasil temuan kepada teman dan pendidik, dan melakukan kegiatan perkembangan baik secara individu atau kelompok. Ketiga, Model PBA dapat meningkatkan kualitas belajar anak usia dini. Hal ini ditunjukkan hasil SPSS 16 uji terbatas yaitu nilai $p_{hit}= 0,006 <p= 0,05$ dan hasil uji diperluas yaitu nilai $p_{hit}= 0,037 <p= 0,05$ dengan melihat spontanitas fisik, spontanitas sosial, spontanitas kognitif, muatan kegembiraan, dan rasa humor. Faktor yang memberikan kontribusi terhadap peningkatan proses belajar anak adalah karena Model PBA mengakomodasi karakteristik proses belajar anak.

Kata Kunci: *model pembelajaran berbasis alam, anak usia dini, proses belajar*

ABSTRACT

BETTY YULIA WULANSARI: *Developing Nature-Based Learning Model for Improving Learning Process Quality of Early Age Children.* Thesis. Yogyakarta: Graduate School, Yogyakarta State University, 2015.

This research aims to: (1) to know learning process early age children in the field, (2) develop nature-based learning model for early age children, and (3) to know the difference of nature-based learning model and conventional learning model on early age children learning process.

This study is the developmental study which is collaborated with experimental study on field testing. This developmental study refers to the model suggested by Borg & Gall that is modified by the researcher. The procedures are (1) literature study, (2) development model, (3) validation and revision, (4) restricted testing revision, (5) enlarged testing and revision, and (6) final product. Subjects for hypothetical model are experts and users, and then the testing subjects are early age children who are 3-4 years old. The data were collected using fieldnotes and observation guide to see the learning process implementation. The data were analyzed using description analysis and independent sample t-test with a significance level of 0.05.

The first result is the pre-development at field. PAUD Posyandu was not accommodated learning process characteristic of early age children because PAUD Posyandu was using conventional learning model. The second result is a nature-based learning model for early age children. The learning principles are learning about nature, learning using nature, and learning with nature. The learning steps of nature-based learning model for early age children are opening activity, core activity, and closing activity. The important step of nature-based learning model for early age children is core activity. Core activity is such as collecting information with children smell sensor and motor sensori, presenting result information with teacher and friends, and developing individually or in groups. The third result, nature-based learning model for early age children increases learning process quality of early childhood. This are shown by the result of restricted testing of SPSS 16 that value of $p_{\text{count}} = 0.006 < p = 0.05$ and enlarged testing that value of $p_{\text{count}} = 0.037 < p = 0,05$ by watching physical spontaneity, social spontaneity, cognitive spontaneity, manifest joy, and sense of humor. Factors that give contribution to increase the learning process of early age children is accommodates the learning process characteristic of children.

Keyword : *nature-based learning model, early age children, learning process*