

THE INFLUENCE OF MERONCE AND COLLAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE RESILIENCE OF CLASS B RA CHILDREN IN RA MUSLIMAT AL-WASHLIYAH THE CITY OF THE HIGH CLUB

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Abstract

Early childhood resilience is a process of assistance by PAUD educators to prepare early childhood to be able to face vulnerabilities and challenges, avoid setbacks, so that they are successful in all areas of life now and in the future, including being ready to adapt to elementary school. The expected child is an emotionally healthy child who can face vulnerabilities, challenges, and avoid setbacks. This study aims to determine the effect of grouping activities and collage activities on the resilience of children aged 5-6 years at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi City. This study used the Quasi-Experimental method with two forms of activities, namely collage activities and grouping activities. Where each activity is carried out six times, starting from the easiest activities to the most difficult activities. The data collection instrument used was a questionnaire about 18 items of child resilience. Data analysis was performed by data description and hypothesis testing using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test. The results of the data analysis showed that: 1) The child's resilience score at the pretest of the Meronce activity total score was 232, the average was 38.67, the maximum was 41, and the minimum was 37. The child's resilience score at the posttest was the total score of 343, the average 57.17, maximum 58, minimum 56. 2) Resilience score of children during collage activities during pretest total score 343, average 57.17, maximum 58, minimum 56. Resilience score of children during posttest collage activities total score 353, average - average 58.83, maximum 60, minimum 57. 3) There is an effect of meronce activities on increasing children's resilience with a significance of 0.001 <0.05. 4) There is an effect of collage activities on increasing children's resilience with a significance of 0.002 <0.05. It can be concluded that there is an effect of collage and group activities on the resilience of children aged 5-6 years at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City.

Keywords: *meronce, collage, child resilience*

1. INTRODUCTION

Resilience is the ability to adapt to difficult situations, both in conditions where individuals experience or do not experience feelings of pressure (stress) (Menanti, 2019). Resilience is a dynamic process that involves the role of various individual and social or environmental factors, reflecting a person's strength and resilience to rise from negative emotional experiences when facing difficult situations that pressure or contain significant obstacles (Hendriani, 2019). Resilience has three sources, namely I am, I can, and I have. I am a source of resilience related to attitudes, self-confidence, and feelings. I am a source of resilience related to attitudes, self-confidence, and feelings. I can is something that can be done by someone such as interpersonal skills and problem solving. Meanwhile, I have is something that is owned by someone in the form of support that is obtained to be able to increase their resilience (Grotberg in Tanti, utami cicilia, 2017).

Class B RA children at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi City are children who are being educated and accustomed to getting to know a new environment outside the family environment. The ability to adapt to a new environment is a challenge for some children. Some children cannot take part in ongoing class activities, some children are even still busy with their own activities, when children cannot do the assignments given by their teachers, children often cry so that children easily give up in the face of learning difficulties in class. being reprimanded by the teacher for fighting in class, the next day the child does not want to go to school and becomes lazy to study in class. Environmental factors owned by RA children consist of a family environment which is dominated by mothers and fathers, a peer environment which is dominated by peers in the RA environment, and also by kindergarten teachers who can coordinate learning activities and children's play activities. in RA. Utilization of this peer environment is considered appropriate to increase children's resilience if it is designed in such a way in a learning while playing concept that is attractive to children. So that through these games children can get to know the environment, appreciate the environment, get to know their personality and strengths, have self-confidence, and be able to collaborate with peers in making games more interesting and fun. Among the activities that can be implemented by the teacher are grouping activities and collage activities.

Meronce is the activity of assembling various small objects on a string or thread, as a means of stimulating fine motor coordination, as well as training for accuracy, patience, and patience (Fadhillah, 2017). According to Pamadhi Hajar, (2012) Collage is a two-dimensional work of art that uses various materials as long as these basic materials can be combined with other basic materials which can eventually merge into a complete work and can represent the expression of the aesthetic feelings of the person who made it. Hasanah's research (2021) shows that, in improving the fine motor skills of young children, it can be done using various methods and with various media, one of which is the collage method. Various phenomena described above, related to children in RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi City according to researchers are children who need to be made an effort to increase resilience. So the meronce activities and collage activities are an effort that can be made by teachers at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah Tebing Tinggi City in increasing child resilience whose level of effectiveness or influence will be proven in this study.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City, Jln Abdul Rahim Lubis, Tebing Tinggi Village, Padang Hilir District, Tebing Tinggi City. The research time required for the entire series of activities is 2 months. The total population in this study were all 30 children of RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City. This study used purposive sampling, namely a sampling technique carried out with certain considerations. Sampling is done if it meets the following criteria:

- 1) 6 year old child.
- 2) Researchers took samples from class B RA children who were considered to have low resilience based on their report cards.
- 3) Subjects who were successfully selected according to their age and low report card scores were 6 children.

This research includes the type of Quasi Experiment research. In this study, observations were made twice, namely before the experiment and after the experiment. The design used is a time series design, namely a quasi-experimental research design where the research only uses one group, so it does not require a control group (Sugiyono, 2008). In this study, observations were made 6 times, namely before treatment and after treatment. Observations made before treatment (O1,O2,O3,O4,O5,O6) are called pretest and observations after treatment (O7,O8,O9,O10,O11,O12) are called posttest. In this study there are two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable, where the independent variable is the activity of

teaching and collage activities and the dependent variable is the resilience of the child. The data analysis technique used was the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to find out the comparative analysis of the pre-test to the post-test. The steps of data analysis are carried out as follows:

a. Normality test

The normality test is intended to determine whether the distribution of research data is normal, meaning whether the distribution in the population is normal by using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

b. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test aims to determine whether the distribution of data in the population is homogeneous using Levene's test

c. Hypothesis testing

The hypothesis test used in this study uses the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. Determine the level of significance of 5% or 0.05, the effect of grouping activities and collage activities on the resilience of Class B RA children at RA Muslimat Al Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City. Drawing conclusions based on hypothesis testing. Testing was carried out using the SPSS application.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To test the hypothesis, a pretest and posttest were carried out on the sample by carrying out grouping and collage activities. Each activity consists of six activities respectively, while the activities carried out in the meronce activities are:

1. Meronce Pipette
2. Meronce Big Beads
3. White Pearl Meronce
4. Meronce One Color Crystal Small Beads
5. Meronce Beads with Five Colors
6. Meronce Small Pearl Necklace

While the collage activities are:

1. Torn Paper Camel Collage
2. Sheep Wearing Cotton Collage
3. Collage of Leaves and Flowers
4. Fish Shape Collage
5. House Shape Collage Using Sticks
6. Butterflies Collage Using Seeds

After carrying out these activities, the Pretest and Posttest were carried out and the following results were obtained:

Table 1. Comparison of the Scores of the Meronce Activities with the Collage Activities

No	Description	Pretest Meronce	Posttest Meronce	Pretest Collage	Posttest Collage
1	Total Score	232	343	343	353
2	Average	38,67	57,17	57,17	58,83
3	Maximum	41	58	58	60
4	Minimum	37	56	56	57

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the child's resilience score during the pretest of the Meronce activity, the total score was 232, the average was 38.67, the maximum was 41, and the minimum was 37. The child's resilience score during the posttest, the total score was 343, the

average was 57.17, maximum 58, minimum 56. Resilience score of children during collage activities during pretest total score 343, average 57.17, maximum 58, minimum 56. Resilience score of children during posttest collage activities total score 353, average 58.83, maximum 60, minimum 57. Then to test the hypothesis, the analysis requirements test is first carried out, so it is known that the normality test for all data has Sig. >0.05. Where is Sig. = 0.200* > 0.05, thus it can be concluded that all data are normally distributed. In the homogeneity test with the Levene test, the results of the Levene test were obtained on the score of grouping activities with Sig. 0.1000 > 0.05, thus it can be stated that the scores of group activities during the pretest and posttest are homogeneous data. Levene test results on scores of collage activities with Sig. 0.178 > 0.05. Thus it can be stated that the score of the collage activity during the pretest and posttest is homogeneous data.

Furthermore, to test the hypothesis, the results are as follows:

Table 2. Test Statistics(c)

	Collage Class - Collage Activity Score	Collage Class - Meronce Class
Z	-3.086(a)	-3.464(b)
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	002	001

a Based on positive ranks.

b Based on negative ranks.

c Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Based on the table above, it can be seen that for the collage activity the value of Sig. 0.002 < 0.05, and Sig. 0.001 < 0.05. Thus it can be stated that the value of Sig. < 0.05. So that the hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is an influence of meronce activities and collage activities on children's resilience. Children at RA Muslimat Al-Washliyah, Tebing Tinggi City, according to researchers, are children who need to be made an effort to increase resilience. Various factors that can affect resilience include; first, personality factors which include self-efficacy, self-esteem, internal locus of control, optimism, intellectual capacity, positive self-concept, demographic factors, hope, resilience, and emotional regulation. Second, biological factors, which are biological conditions possessed by a person that are closely related to neurobiology. Third, environmental factors, namely social support that includes family relations, especially parents, siblings, and peers (Herrman, in Tanti, Utami Cicilia 2017).

Environmental factors owned by RA children consist of a family environment which is dominated by mothers and fathers, a peer environment which is dominated by peers in the RA environment, and also by kindergarten teachers who can coordinate learning activities and children's play activities. in RA. Utilization of this peer environment is considered appropriate to increase children's resilience if it is designed in such a way in a learning while playing concept that is attractive to children. So that through these games children can get to know the environment, appreciate the environment, get to know their personality and strengths, have self-confidence, and be able to collaborate with peers in making games more interesting and fun. Among the activities that can be implemented by the teacher are grouping activities and collage activities.

Syahlan's research (2021) shows that the results of data analysis on the fine motor skills of group B children before being given treatment (pre-test) and after being given treatment (post-test) with collage activities using dry leaf media obtained a pre-test value of 142 and the post-test value is 209. The results of the Wilcoxon test data analysis show that Tcount = 0 < Ttable = 35, then at a significance level of 0.05% with Tcount < Ttable the result is 0 < 35, so Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that collage activities using dry leaves as media have a significant effect on the fine motor skills of group B children in BAP Karang Dalam Sampang Kindergarten. Suseni, Arini and Dewi's research (2021) shows that the application of the collage method in Cahaya Ananda Kindergarten begins with the preparations

listed in the RPPH. Teaching and learning activities in Cahaya Ananda Kindergarten include 6 aspects of development, one of which is fine motor skills. To achieve the development of these aspects, a method or method is needed that is applied to learning activities. One of the methods used in developing children's fine motor skills is the collage method. The application of the collage method in Cahaya Ananda Kindergarten is not done every day, because there are other activities that can improve children's fine motor skills. Such as coloring, drawing, meronce, cutting, and so on. The collage method applied at Cahaya Ananda Kindergarten uses various media such as paper, seeds, cotton, and others. But paper media is most often used.

4. CONCLUSION

There is an effect of grouping activities and collage activities on increasing children's resilience, indicated by the total score of the pretest activity of the grouping activity is 232 and the score during the posttest of the activity of the grouping has a total score of 343. collage total score 353.

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