

Gumpanat Boriboon, dkk

PROSIDING INTERNASIONAL

**Prospek Pendidikan Nonformal
dan Informal dalam Perspektif Nasional
dan Internasional**



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INTRODUCTION

This Proceedings is collection of papers that have been edited by a editors team of International Seminar on Non-Formal and Informal Education—which consists of Indonesia and Thailand nonformal and informal education experts—to be presented in an international seminar organized by the Department of Out of School Education FIP UNP Padang. This seminar, in addition to enrich scientific repertoire and reinforce the concepts and theories of nonformal and informal education, it is a mode for researchers and authors to disseminate the results of their research and studies.

Through international seminar themed of Prospect of Non-formal and Informal Education in National and International Perspective, this proceedings contains 38 papers whose title consists of the following sub-themes:

- Formal, Non-formal and Informal Education Synergies
- Pedagogy and Andragogy Approaches on Learning
- Educator Collaboration with Parents in Early Childhood Education
- Role of the Non-Formal Education Institution in the Entrepreneurial World
- Professionalization of Teachers and Education PNFI

Finally, it is expected, along side from enriching scientific repertoire and and reinforcing the concepts and theories of nonformal and informal education, this proceedings is also beneficial for the presenters who have presented their paper in this international seminar.

Padang, July 4, 2013

Dra. Syur'ani, M.Pd.

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DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL LEARNING MODEL MINANGKABAU CULTURE (BAM) BASED ON THE NATURE TAKAMBANG MAKE TEACHER SMP PADANG CITY

M. SAYUTI

ABSTRACT

Indonesian government has made little effort to improve the quality of education. Efforts to improve the quality of education is expected to provide positive change in the lives of the people and the nation.

Quality education standards authority was delegated to the provincial part and also to the District / City partly to boost the quality of education in the area. No exception of West Sumatra who always want to make the West Sumatra Province became "brain industry".

West Sumatra province has set a local curriculum based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 1989 on National Education System. Local curriculum established by Decree Kakanwil West Sumatra Province Department of Education numbers: 012.08.C.1994 about local curriculum for primary and secondary school. Lesson One Basic Education's Local Content is Alam Minangkabau culture, henceforth, BAM.

Based on the description of the problems above, it can be concluded that almost all teachers in the junior high BAM Padang experiencing the same problem, namely (1) they are not prepared academically and technically has not given guidance that teaches subjects BAM has not reached the objectives and expected results, (2) low activity and students' motivation in learning is characterized by the number of students who do not understand with the BAM material presented by the teacher. As a teacher BAM, teachers should understand the purpose of the subject itself BAM aims for pupils and students to know, understand, appreciate, appreciate, and apply the natural values of the Minangkabau culture in everyday life. Because as one of West Sumatra province in Indonesia have customs, manners, ethical governance, language, and traditional arts that will be developed, maintained through education.

There are several factors that can influence learning outcomes Alam Minangkabau culture, among others, model of learning that is not right and yet effective. Interest in learning, motivation, attitude towards teachers, IQ, fighting spirit, interpersonal skills, prior knowledge, self-confidence, school environment, socio-economic conditions of the elderly, learning tools, the ability of teachers, and the community. Thus the problem of this research can be focused as follows: How does the development of BAM learning model that has been implemented by teachers in junior high Padang? Whether the teacher has been implemented during the development of nature-based learning model BAM takambang make Padang city junior high school teacher? How is the effectiveness of the implementation of the development of nature-based learning model BAM takambang make Padang city junior high school teacher?

Starting from the proposed research questions, the purpose of this research is to analyze and describe the implementation of learning-based natural BAM takambang make teachers in junior high Padang: Developing nature-based learning model BAM takambang make Padang city junior high school teacher, Testing the effectiveness of the application of BAM-based learning model takambang nature make teachers in junior high Padang. Useful as a contribution to the expectation for nature-based learning model BAM takambang make teachers, can then be developed by scientists in the world of education.

According Ki Hajar Dewantara: culture it means: the fruit of human mind, whereas, if we remember the way ... 50-50 culture we call it: victory or a result of the struggle of human life. Moreover, it does not favor the other is, soul is ripe, it is intelligent. As a result of victories or struggles of human life ... against two strong and enduring strength, the nature and age, in which the struggle of the human remains and continuous desire to overcome all the effects of nature and the time that complicate their lives physically and spiritually, then that culture ... always have a nature oversimplify his life and also increase the life outcomes. This means giving progress on human lives and livelihoods. Hence the human mind encompasses all gestures our minds, our taste and our will, then that culture can be divided into: Fruit mind (eg science, education and teaching, philosophy), fruit feelings (eg all the beauty and greatness of the inner nature , art, customs, state, justice, religious, kesosialan, etc.), fruit willingness (eg. all nature and man-made actions, such as industry, agriculture, shipping, buildings, etc.)

According to Edward Burnett Tylor, culture is a complex whole, that it contains the knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and other capabilities from any person as a member of society.

Not different from other people, Minangkabau society in meeting their needs have also been trying to face the challenges of nature and its time to use their minds, thus giving birth to the Minangkabau culture is a treasure that is priceless. Minangkabau culture is a way of life that is born, grows, develops, preserved and handed down by the Minangkabau people from generation to generation which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and other capabilities are discovered, developed or formulated by members either as individuals or community groups.

Minangkabau culture are patterns of behavior, action, and outcome measures of Minangkabau society in the face of nature and the challenges of their times. Good behavior and rewarding the widely supported by the public, the perpetrator said habitual.

West Sumatra is a province of many petatah-known proverb, a kind of motto or proverb containing guidelines, lessons, satire, philosophy and motto of life. Most of the proverb petatah-bersumberkan of religion as the main source of traditional Minang it says in the Qur'aan as traditional Minang motto or slogan: Indigenous Basandi Syara 'Syara' Basandi Qur'an (ABSSBK), Syara 'Indigenous Managto mamakai (SMAM), Natural Takambang Make Teachers (ATJG).

One of the Minang petata-famous proverb is "Natural Takambang Teachers Make". Through the slogan or motto of this person should look at the natural surroundings, nature created by God Almighty, in which many events or conditions in nature is a lesson for humans. Natural Takambang So Guru essentially everything given meaning and meaningful.

If we look in the Qur'an then Takambang Make Natural motto is based on a teacher's letter of 96, Al-'Alaq that in verses 1-5 God commanded people to "Read". Read here have a broad understanding that not only reads like scripture that expressly or books but also reading (studying) nature created by God as the interpretation of paragraph 1 of Surat Al-'Alaq is: Read in the name of your Lord Who created, (Iqra' Bismi rabbikallazi khalaq).

Why did not God send, read with the name of your Lord, the Merciful, the Compassionate, the name of God or others such as the All-Wise, All-Knowing and others? Because humans were told to

learn everything including ciptan-creation of God (Nature), not only the Merciful, the Compassionate Him alone. So is the "Natural Takambang Teachers Make" is a philosophy of life that Minang people, we were told to study the overall nature, learn from nature, take a look at something from at least two directions, both good and bad, positive impacts and negative impacts, benefits and loses, do not learn or see things only from one direction only, because as well as being taught in the Qur'an. For example, why Liquor Gambling or banned? As we know both have benefits and disadvantages as well, after investigation it turns out both these habits loses more than its benefits, so forbidden. If we look at current conditions, a person or group, when the government issued a policy of, it will be directly heard the saying it's not right, it will not solve the problem, just a waste of time and money, all kejelekkannya raised or if there is someone to discredit the government Direct government for counter attack, to produce a confrontation. In this case we need to follow the example of the Prophet when he delivered his preachings in Ta'if, the people there threw stones and even with human feces and the angel Gabriel was ready to put the body to destroy the people of Ta'if, but the Prophet said no, the Prophet see why they threw the Prophet, The Prophet said they did not know that what the Prophet conveyed is a good thing.

Let us learn to nature, how in acid montain, the salt in the sea meets the belangan mixed with salt, sugar and other produce curry seasoning "Kapalo lauak" (Fish Head) Padang dishes are fantastic taste, or when meeting with beef processed into randang Padang, absurdly delicious. But just try eating acid or salt alone would have been hard to swallow.

One model of learning development that shows the stages of the design is simple and easy to learn the model ADDIE (Analysis-Design-Develop-Implement-Evaluate). ADDIE emerged in the 1990s, developed by Reiser and Mollenda. One function is to guide the devices and infrastructure to build effective training programs, and supports dynamic performance of the training itself.

Of the many theories that exist in the development of learning, the theory of Constructivist theory relevan considered the object of this study. Constructivism is one school of philosophy that emphasizes the knowledge that our knowledge is a construction (formation) of our own, not the imitation of reality, not the reality of the world picture, knowledge is always the result of a cognitive construction of reality that occurs through a series of activities of a

person (the learner). Learners form schemes, categories, concepts and knowledge necessary to structure knowledge. Knowledge is not about the things that regardless of the observer, but a human creation that is constructed from experience or the world was experiencing, formation process is running continuously, and each time occurs due to reorganization or reconstruction of a new experience.

In accordance with the BAM learning approaches and models trialed Nature Made Takambang Teachers used, the junior who made the object of research is SMP 1 and SMP 15 Padang Padang. Of some junior high in the city of Padang, Padang SMPN1 located in the city center have a clear regional differences (Nature). While the SMP 15 Padang chosen because it is located far from the city center and is located on the border of the city (suburbs). Due to differences in this area is clear, the researchers took the two schools to be sampled so that the influence of the environment with the application of Natural Takambang Make Teachers will be obvious.

Data collection techniques adapted to the type of research and the variables that will be the object of research. As this study used experimental research approach to model development. According to Richey & Klein (2007:1) model of the development of a study intended to determine the empirical basis to create new creations or develop a model that will spur development. It could be argued that this method is a way that can be taken to establish a procedure or a new model, based on the method of analysis of specific cases.

The development model is used conceptual model is a model which was presented by the concepts that are interconnected as a result of the process of conceptualizing the ideas and theories. The approach is applied to the model is the model "Natural Takambang Teachers Make" in learning Alam Minangkabau culture (BAM). Natural Takambang Make Model Master is one of the exact learning model used in the study in accordance with the BAM BAM philosophy itself is run based on the findings of life experienced in running life.

Natural Approach Takambang Make Teacher emphasis on discovery, analyzing, and concluding the symptoms that occur in the natural world as a contextual learning process as the process develops in students the knowledge, skills and emotional students according to the national education goals. Natural takambang make everything the teacher is given meaning and meaningful in life. Further Prayitno (2009:404) states that everything in the universe, each one is a being called gatra.

To avoid mistakes or errors of data that has been collected, is necessary to check the validity of the data. Checking the validity of the data based on the criteria of the degree of confidence (credibility) with the triangulation technique, perseverance observation, peer checking (Moleong, 2004:12). Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of the data that is based on something outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the existing data (Moleong, 2004:12). Furthermore, Sugiono (2010:5) adds that the triangulation of data is the process of finding the conclusion of various viewpoints to make efforts to collect data from a number of different sources with varying methods.

Triangulation of research data is done by: (a) compare the opinions of researchers with some other people's opinions, including principals and teachers, (b) compare the results of interviews with the contents of a document relating to, (c) using the techniques of interview, observation, and the results work or tasks and student responses, that the observations and interviews in accordance with reality.

Data analysis is done with two approaches, namely the analysis of qualitative data and quantitative data analysis. The qualitative data in this study were obtained when the data model of learning is done in the form of classroom observation of students while learning, provide comments, give answers, responding to suggestions for improvement and learning plans. So that the techniques used to analyze the data is the percentage technique. While quantitative data in this study were obtained from the data sheet of the questionnaire that explores the use of teacher responses regarding the effectiveness of the learning model and constraints in implementing the learning model teacher and student test results as a tool to see the effectiveness of the model in improving the quality of learning BAM.

Results of this study addressed that development Alam Minangkabau Cultural learning model (BAM) based on the nature junior high teacher made takambang Padang can be applied. Because this model is in line with the birth of curriculum changes in 2013 that his approach is about nature can be a very effective learning resource. More active learners and educators, and educators act as a mediator and facilitator.

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Gumpanat Boriboon, dkk

PROSIDING INTERNASIONAL **Prospek Pendidikan Nonformal dan Informal dalam Perspektif Nasional dan Internasional**

Kumpulan makalah dalam prosiding ini telah disunting oleh tim editor Seminar Internasional Pendidikan Nonformal dan Informal yang terdiri dari pakar pendidikan nonformal dan informal Indonesia dan Thailand untuk disajikan dalam seminar internasional yang diselenggarakan oleh Jurusan Pendidikan Luar Sekolah FIP UNP Padang. Seminar ini, dimaksudkan untuk memperkaya khasanah keilmuan serta memperkuat konsep dan teori pendidikan nonformal dan informal. Selanjutnya juga sebagai wahana bagi peneliti dan penulis untuk mensosialisasikan hasil-hasil penelitian dan kajiannya.

Prosiding seminar internasional yang bertema Prospek Pendidikan Nonformal dan Informal dalam Perspektif Nasional dan Internasional memuat tulisan yang terdiri dari subtema sebagai berikut:

- Sinergi Pendidikan Formal, Nonformal, dan Informal
- Pendekatan Pedagogi dan Andragogi dalam Pembelajaran
- Kalaborasi Pendidik dengan Orang Tua dalam Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini
- Peran Lembaga Pendidikan Nonformal dalam Dunia Wirausaha
- Profesionalisasi Tenaga Pendidik dan Kependidikan PNFI

Semoga prosiding ini dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap penguatan konsep dan teori pendidikan nonformal dan informal.

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