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PENGARUH KEGIATAN HORTIKULTURA MENANAM TANAMAN HIAS
TERHADAP EMOSI ANAK DISABILITAS INTELEKTUAL DI SLB-C
PANCARAN KASIH KOTA CIREBON

xviii + 103 halaman + 9 tabel + 3 bagan + 15 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Disabilitas intelektual adalah keterbatasan intelektual yang dapat mengakibatkan seseorang mengalami hambatan dalam kemampuan adaptif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kegiatan hortikultura menanam tanaman hias terhadap emosi anak disabilitas intelektual di SLB-C Pancaran Kasih Kota Cirebon.

Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan jenis metode *Quasi-experiment* dengan desain penelitian *one group pretest posttest*. Populasi penelitian ini kelas I-VI dengan disabilitas intelektual ringan yang berjumlah 29 orang. Sampel yang diteliti terdiri dari 12 responden menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan lembar observasi *Aberrant Behavior Checklis*.

Hasil analisis univariat sebelum dilakukan kegiatan hortikultura emosi anak sebagian besar (75,0%) dalam kategori adaptif. Sedangkan setelah dilakukan kegiatan hortikultura seluruh (100,0%) responden berada dalam kategori emosi adaptif. Hasil Uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan bahwa penurunan emosi terdapat 9 responden, tidak ada peningkatan emosi, dan emosi tetap 3 responden. Nilai signifikan $p \text{ value} < \alpha$ ($0,008 < 0,05$) artinya terdapat pengaruh pada emosi anak disabilitas intelektual sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan kegiatan hortikultura menanam tanaman hias.

Penelitian ini dapat melaksanakan pelayanan UKS pada pendidikan inklusi secara kontinu.

Kata Kunci : Hortikultura, Menanam Tanaman Hias, Emosi, Disabilitas Intelektual, Sekolah Luar Biasa
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***THE EFFECT OF HORTICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN PLANT PLANTING ON THE
EMOTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY CHILDREN IN INCLUSIVE
EDUCATION PANCARAN KASIH CITY CIREBON***

xviii + 103 pages + 9 tables + 3 charts + 15 appendices

ABSTRACT

Intellectual disability is an intellectual limitation that can cause a person to experience obstacles in adaptive abilities. This study aims to determine the effect of horticultural activities, specifically planting ornamental plants, on the emotions of children with intellectual disabilities at SLB-C Pancaran Kasih in Cirebon City.

This is a quantitative study using a quasi-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The study population consists of 29 students with mild intellectual disabilities in grades I-VI. The sample comprises 12 respondents selected using purposive sampling. The instrument used is the Aberrant Behavior Checklist observation sheet.

The results of the univariate analysis before the horticulture activity showed that most of the children's emotions (75.0%) were in the adaptive category. After the horticulture activity, all (100.0%) respondents were in the adaptive emotion category. The Wilcoxon test results showed that there was a decrease in emotions in 9 respondents, no increase in emotions, and emotions remained the same in 3 respondents. The significant p -value $< \alpha$ ($0.008 < 0.05$) indicates that there was an effect on the emotions of children with intellectual disabilities before and after the horticultural activity of planting ornamental plants.

This study can implement continuous UKS services in inclusive education.

Keywords : Horticulture, Growing Ornamental Plants, Emotions, Intellectual Disabilities, Inclusive Education

Referencies : 65 (2013-2025)