

M Interior Management Children In Class 1 Mim Doubles

Slamet Pamuji

Universitas Islam Negeri Profesor Kiai Haji Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto

e-mail: pamujiislamet25@gmail.com

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui desain interior ruang kelas untuk anak kelas 1 MIM Gandatapa. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dengan model studi kasus. Instrumen penelitian adalah wawancara dan terjun langsung ke lapangan. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik observasi, wawancara, dan temu kembali dokumentasi. Teknik analisis menggunakan pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1) desain interior di MIM Gandatapa terdiri dari warna, cahaya, ruang, bidang, cahaya, lantai, dinding, plafon, jendela, pintu, furnitur. 2) warna terdiri dari dominasi warna biru dan kuning, namun ada juga variasi lain yaitu putih. 3) ruang kelas terdiri dari berbagai macam furniture, antara lain meja, kursi, papan tulis, lemari. 4) pencahayaan dari cahaya alami dan lampu. 5) lantainya rata dan berwarna putih. 6) dinding berisi tulisan dan gambar. 7) langit-langit menggambarkan warna langit yang sebenarnya. 8) jendela memiliki ventilasi dan jendela tetap. 9) pintu berada di depan guru dalam satu garis lurus. 10) furniture yang terdiri dari meja, kursi, almari, meja dan kursi dengan pola bergantian agar siswa tidak bosan, terkadang dengan pola melingkar, meja bundar dan meja rapat. Untuk keseluruhan elemen yang ada, desain dan penataan ruang kelas menurut penulis sudah baik.

Kata kunci: Desain Interior, Ruang Kelas, PAUD

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the interior design of classrooms for children in Grade 1 MIM Gandatapa. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, with a case study model. The research instrument is interviews and going to the field. Collecting data using observation techniques, interviews, and retrieval of documentation. The analysis technique uses data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that 1) the interior design at MIM Gandatapa consists of color, light, space, field, light, floor, wall, ceiling, window, door, furniture. 2) the color consists of the dominance of blue and yellow, but there are also other variations, namely white. 3) classrooms consist of various kinds of furniture, including tables, chairs, blackboards, cupboards. 4) lighting from natural light and lamps. 5) the floor is flat and white in color. 6) the walls contain writings and pictures. 7) the ceiling depicts the true color of the sky. 8) windows have ventilation and fixed windows. 9) the door is in front of the teacher in a straight line. 10) furniture consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, tables and chairs with alternating patterns so students don't get bored, sometimes with circular patterns, round tables and meeting tables. For the whole of the existing elements, the design and arrangement of the class money are good according to the author.

Keywords: Interior Design, Classroom, Early Childhood

PENDAHULUAN

Education is very important to ensure the development and survival of the nation. National education is structured as an effort to enable the Indonesian people to maintain their survival and develop themselves continuously for the sake of one generation to the next.

Education must be prepared in such a way as to be able to answer all the needs of life's problems and challenges.

Education is the key to a successful life. In the process, education requires interesting implementation and learning. The teacher is one of the implementers of learning in schools, as a measure of school success. By having teachers who have high competence and performance, a school will be more advanced in its development. Teachers are certainly highly expected in the advancement of education so that teachers are always required to improve their performance. Good education is carried out in schools that have good learning and innovation from teachers to revive learning in those schools.

School is an institution that facilitates the development of various kinds of personality, especially in elementary school. Elementary age children are the most important period for developing personality character. Freud stated that the formation of a child's personality is best started from the age of the first five years, because this period has a considerable influence on the formation of personality. Freud's understanding of human character comes from experiences with patients, analysis of dreams, various readings of scientific and human literature. According to Freud that adulthood is the result of experiences that occur at the age of children, in more detail, namely at the age of 5 to 6 years.[2] This makes children's growth influenced by their living environment. Someone when in society is said to be successful with the standard of emotional intelligence as much as 80% while intelligence in other knowledge is only 20%.

RI Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Article 3, which reads:

"National education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become a democratic and responsible citizen." The

condition of education that Indonesia is currently facing tends to experience dynamics of changing orientation about the expected educational goals, and even facing situations that lead to crossroads. Ki Hadjar Dewantara as quoted by Sri Sultan HB X in building and advancing education with his philosophy of providing exemplary in the form of teachings which read: *ing ngarsa sung tulada, ing madya mangun karsa, tut wuri handayani*. In this case, the teacher must be able to act as follow a role model for students and the surrounding community to. Character education is an effort to promote the growth of noble character (character), mind and body of children.

Children are gifts from God that must be obtained attention and love from their parents. Children will grow and develop into good individuals when they are cared for and educated in a healthy, loving and proper environment their needs are met. One of the necessities that cannot be left behind is the need for education, because education is provision key to achieving the future. Education should start at an early age and parents must take full responsibility for the welfare and well-being of children family harmony, especially their children.

The development of kindergarten education is currently getting better. This can be seen from the number of kindergarten institutions, both private and public. Currently, it is also supported by the very intense attention of parents to the facilities and infrastructure for their children to start learning. Every parent wants their child to study in a place with complete facilities and a good place. The completeness of the infrastructure, the laying of the layout, the place to play, of course, the main thing is comfort. Because when the place is good and comfortable, of course the child will be good in learning, especially in mental formation.

Mental and physical experience very rapid development in children under the age of 2 years old, so his parents must pay close attention, because At that age the child can relate to the environment even though he is still in the form of simple things. Toddler age is a stage where children's intelligence is formed. According to Hurlock, Benjamin S. Bloom, an education expert said that 50% of Children's intelligence potential has been formed at the

age of 4 years, then reaches 80% when the child is 8 years old. Pre-school age is a critical period in a child's life, a very decisive period, because it is a the "golden" period for him in learning, when the child is in a state of very sensitive to absorb all the information around him, immediate environment and receive stimuli from outside.

The comfort and motivation of students' learning can be seen from the success of students' attention to educational programs such as students' understanding of the subjects being taught. This is enhanced by improvements to the interior design of the classrooms. At the early childhood level, interior design is the beginning of the comfort of students in learning. More colors, unique knick-knacks, educational play tools, can provide more comfort for children.

Therefore, there must be special attention to the development of the child, because at that time is the initial period of development where later the children will grow into adults. All experiences experienced in childhood, good and bad will always be remembered until he reaches adulthood. Generally, children at that age are still difficult to adapt to the environment, so they must be trained from the beginning to socialize to the outside world that is positive, so that parents play an important role in providing guidance and education to children.

The environment is also a major factor in shaping student behavior in learning either directly or indirectly. The environment is a place of circumstances that affect a person's growth and development. So that in the arrangement and design of classroom interior design, it has many roles in the comfort of learning for students, it is necessary to have a special design to make learning conducive, safe, and comfortable.

The design target is as a pre-school and coaching facility aimed at children from birth to the age of six so that children have readiness to enter further education and society in general. This Early Childhood Education interior design is beneficial for children aged 0-6 years who can positively / well influence child development. For ordinary people (parents) in general, they can provide references to them about Early Childhood Education which is a quality place to educate children with facilities that can accommodate children's activities.

At an early age, children easily understand what they can see and hear through play activities. Play is the way children want to learn. Playing is an activity that can be linked to early childhood learning because of the character of children who like to play. The way children learn is to use the principle of playing while learning because the best way for children to learn is by playing. In playing children can develop large and fine muscles, improve reasoning and understand the existence in their environment, form their imagination and the real world, follow rules, order and discipline. Physical motor skills in early childhood are divided into two abilities, namely gross and fine motor skills. Gross motor skills describe body movements that use large muscles or the whole body that is influenced by the maturity of the child. Fine motor skills describe movements that use smooth muscles or certain body parts that are influenced by learning and practicing opportunities.

In playing, children use all aspects of their five senses. Play naturally motivates children to know something more deeply and children develop their language spontaneously. By playing, children have the opportunity to experiment and find factors for themselves, which are very helpful in understanding concepts according to children's development. Therefore, the concept of playing is applied to the interior of MIM Gandatapa. To support brain development, facilities and infrastructure are not only in the school environment, but must also function optimally to support a good atmosphere. This is where interior design makes a good physical environment play a role in MIM Gandatapa.

Islamic games were chosen as a unique design that serves to introduce children to Islamic games because in this modern era, children are increasingly unfamiliar with Islamic games because of the proliferation of modern and western games. Islamic games also have many benefits in training children's motor skills. The interior design of MIM Gandatapa is expected to be able to provide solutions to existing problems so that it can realize the goals of early childhood education where the growth and development process can take place well. The selection of the concept of Islamic games for children is expected so that children can

learn something based on activities close to them, namely playing, so that children will better understand the learning implied through the game as well as introduce children to Islamic games.

The results from interviews with teachers at MIM Gandatapa when researchers did mini research, the MIM Gandatapa has what researchers think is good and not inferior to other MIM Gandatapa, namely the combination of blue and yellow as a symbol of the institution, the arrangement of benches and tables in a circle, unique walls with educational patches and pictures.

In addition, the researcher also conducted a mini research at MIM Gandatapa, the researcher conducted interviews with the students' parents. The results of the interview are that parents send their children to MIM Gandatapa because MIM Gandatapa has advantages that are not inferior to other MIM Gandatapa, such as a good interior design, a fairly clean and spacious study room, so that the learning process is more comfortable and meaningful. In addition to the achievements of children, it is also not far from other MIM Gandatapa.[10]

Interior Design Management Design

Comes from the English language design, meaning design, pattern or creation. Design is the process of organizing the elements of line, shape, color, size, texture, sound, light, aroma, and other elements to create a particular work. Interior design is a system to regulate spatial planning that is able to meet the requirements of safety, satisfaction, physical, and spirit. Interior design is a design used to create interiors in buildings, so that the space looks beautiful, practical, and pleasant to live in according to the function of the space. Interior design is part of the art of building that specifically organizes interior spaces by considering the principles of building art.

So interior design is concluded as a person's process of structuring space, line elements, color combinations, sizes, textures, an art in determining the layout of a space to make it more organized, neat, beautiful to look at and comfortable to look at.

Elements of Interior Design, in an interior design. Where each element certainly has a different meaning and function and has a different effect. Interior design elements:

1. line,
2. field,
3. space,
4. color,
5. light.

Interior design elements, something that exists and must exist so that it can be said to be an interior design element. Interior design elements include:

1. floor,
2. wall,
3. ceiling,
4. window,
5. door,
6. furniture,

Classroom

Space is something that is very important in the occurrence in interior design, through the volume of immovable space, seeing form. Space has an important meaning for life. All human activities are related to space. The existence of a human relationship with an object, both visually and the senses of the listener. Space is a container that is not real, but its existence can be felt.

The function of the classroom is a place to learn while playing or play while learning in a safe, comfortable, and fun atmosphere. Classrooms must have direct access to other learning support rooms with the criteria for placing a quiet classroom and avoiding all forms of active activity that can cause noise. The arrangement of the bench has an important role in the concentration of student learning. The arrangement of the bench can be done flexibly by positioning it in such a way, according to the needs of effective and efficient teaching. This

is done so that all students are able to capture the lessons that are given evenly, thoroughly, interestingly, not monotonously, and have varied perspectives on the lesson being followed.

De Porter explained that the factor of classroom arrangement is the key to creating an optimal learning environment. Selection of the type of furniture, arrangement, color, lighting, music, visual posters, images, temperature, plant, comfort, and the general mood is the key to create an optimal environment, both physically and mentally. So concluded the classroom is a place that is used by all humans to learn, especially in education, both from early childhood schools, Kindergarten to Higher Education.

Because of this, researchers are interested in doing a (mini-research) on "Classroom Interior Management for Children in Class 1 MIM Gandatapa" which is located in the Sub-district of Sumbang, Banyumas Regency, MIM Gandatapa has a pretty good building shape compared to other MIM Gandatapa.

This study chose the formulation of the problem how "Classroom Interior Management for Children in Class 1 MIM Gandatapa". The aim of the research (mini-research) is to find out the Interior Design of Classrooms for Children in Grade 1 MIM Gandatapa".

RESEARCH METHODS

Researcher chose a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytic type of research. Meanwhile, in collecting data using case study techniques. The case study itself is a research method that specifically investigates contemporary phenomena (objects that are ongoing or have taken place but still have a strong impact and influence at the time of research). Which is in a real context. Qualitative research is research by which researchers collect data in the form of words as a source of data used and do not use numbers as the object of research. Qualitative research aims to understand the events that occur in the lives of research subjects in the field.[1] This type of research uses descriptive analytic in which the researcher does not only explain certain phenomena, but the researchers also participate in analyzing the phenomena that occur in accordance with what is happening in the field.

As explained above, this study uses data collection techniques in the form of case studies, namely observation and literature review to collect data as the main source of this research, so that this research has high validation according to what is happening in the field. As a research subject, students' comfort and as a data source of reinforcing information are assisted by class teachers and parents in Class 1 MIM Gandatapa. Then, after the researchers found data that matched the objectives of this study.

The data collection technique was done by using interview techniques, field observations and documentation studies. Stages of data analysis using interactive analysis to describe the results of research that has been carried out. The steps in this analysis are (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) drawing conclusions. Qualitative research allows data analysis when the researcher is in the field or after returning from the field for analysis. In this study, data analysis was carried out simultaneously with the data collection process.[2]

This classroom interior design research was carried out by analyzing data according to the literature in this study. The analysis used in this study went through three paths, namely: data reduction or often called the selection process, centralization and simplification of notes in the field, data presentation, and finally drawing conclusions.

The steps for analyzing are:

1) data collection, in this case the data is obtained from interviews and research between researchers and school principals, teachers and guardians of students. Researchers in this case dig up data regarding the interior design of classrooms for early childhood.

2) Data reduction, this stage is to select data that is suitable for research in order to focus on research problems. In this case the data related to the implementation of classroom interior design for early childhood.

3) Presentation of data, namely presenting data to combine information so that it can describe the situation that occurred. In this case, so that researchers have no difficulty in

mastering information either as a whole or certain parts of the research results, the researchers must make stories to facilitate the mastery of the information or data.

4) The last stage is drawing conclusions, after the data is presented based on the results of the analysis, conclusions can be drawn. In this case the conclusion relates to the interior design of classrooms for early childhood to support student comfort.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result is a report from a case study on interior design for early childhood at MIM Gandatapa. From this research, it was found that the interior conditions were good and appropriate or not. Here, solutions to existing problems were also given.

This research thoroughly studies the interior design of MIM Gandatapa in the classroom. The boundaries examined are interior elements (floors, walls, ceilings, windows, furniture), interior elements (color, light, space, fields).

Elements of Interior Design, in an interior design. Where each element certainly has a different meaning and function and has a different effect. Interior design elements:

1. Line,

Line is a collection of points. The lines that are a unity show the image and impression of an object. The line is divided into two, namely: Horizontal and vertical lines are considered as the main direction. Horizontal lines feel calm, have a strong connection with the earth and give the impression of wideness. While the vertical lines feel active, the diagonal lines give the impression of life but not calm. Straight lines feel cold, hard and straightforward. The broken lines are hard and not organic. The curved lines feel soft, giving the impression of being graceful.

In the discussion and research results, we did not find anything concrete about the lines at the Gandatapa MIM school, because when interviewed, Ibu Ayu did not say clearly and she did not even explain the relationship between the lines and the interior of the school.

"I don't know clearly about the arrangement of the room involving lines in this kindergarten, because when in detail it definitely uses a pattern but it is not explained fundamentally in the arrangement of the castings".[1]

So the researcher concludes that in spatial planning, the usur gari is not paid much attention to in detail.

2. Plane, A

plane is a flat and two-dimensional surface. A plane is a two-dimensional analogy of a point, line, and space.

Every object must have a field, as well as in MIM Gandatapa, in the classroom, the arrangement for the floor must use a flat plane so that when playing, something unwanted happens.

3. Space

Is a place on the earth's surface, either wholly or only partially used by living things. Just like the field, every place in the world must have a space, so also with MIM Gandatapa, it has a room that is used for playing and learning or often called a classroom.

4. Color,

To fulfill a sense of freedom in space, children need a flexible space atmosphere, not too dense and supported by bright colors and neutral colors, because neutral color schemes are the most flexible. Meanwhile, pre-school age children generally prefer color to shape (color dominance) and color can be used as a stimulus basis.

Color is something that is seen the first time someone notices something, when the color is attractive then people will be interested and not bored looking at it, but otherwise people will be lazy to look at the object or place.

On the whole, the exterior of the Gandatapa MIM is identical with the blue and yellow colors as symbols of the school's identity. But when entering the classroom, of course, the colors will be changed in such a way so that students feel at home in the teaching and learning process, here the wall colors are changed varied and given a picture as a touch of learning such as: pictures of airplanes, pictures of animals, pictures of balloons, and

also on the ceiling given the sensation of the color of the sky. For the floor itself, it still uses a white base color.

5. Light.

There are 2 kinds of lighting, namely: Natural Lighting and Artificial Lighting. Illumination using natural lighting during the day, namely sunlight is very influential in a class. The wall where the main window uses brick columns and a little support to get sunlight that is evenly distributed and not dazzling. In certain activities, the light must be controlled by the limits of brightness, color, placement and quality, both natural and artificial, can answer adequate psychological needs and must be able to create a special atmosphere.

The light at MIM Gandatapa serves as a support for the learning process so that learning runs well and maximally. When in an emergency, such as a thunderstorm, a lamp is given as artificial light so that learning is not disturbed.

In addition to the elements from the interior of the room, there are also elements that are good in interior design. Interior design elements, something that exists and must exist so that it can be said to be an interior design element. Interior design elements include:

1. Floor, The

floor here as an interior space is flat and the base is usually flat. As the basis, the floor has a function as a basic support for all interior activities and various kinds of furniture are on it so that the use of materials and coatings must be safe and strong.[2] Floors with light-colored surfaces will determine the amount of light that falls and make the room feel lighter than dark-colored floors.

A light-colored floor will increase the strength of the light in the room, while a dark floor will absorb light. Light colors give the impression of being warm and high on the floor, while dark colors will give the impression of security. The ceramic floor material gives a cool impression.

The requirements for floor planning with children as the main users are:

- a. The entire floor surface must be non-slip (anti-slip or slippery), this is due to the fact that slippery is important because it is psychologically dangerous. This applies to all parts of the room.
- b. The floor must not be rough, even though it is non-slip (anti-slip or slippery) the floor must not be rough

MIM Gandatapa in providing and arranging the floor according to the explanation above, which is to remain flat to avoid students falling or tripping while playing and smooth to avoid students being scratched or while playing Besides that, MIM Gandatapa also uses ceramic as a floor medium with a white base color, making the classroom look more alive, bright, warm, and feels more spacious. In the interior, the floor is rectangular in shape extending to the right and using ceramic measuring 30x30.

2. Wall,

Wall is an element in a building that has an important role. The main function of the wall as security and privacy of the interior space. Protection here to block the entry of hot air and cold air. Management of the wall can start with wall-forming materials, coating materials to the shape of the wall.

Walls function as insulators or dividers between spaces as well as decorative elements. The requirements that must be met for walls in public rooms, among others: easy to maintain, the finishing used does not contain hazardous materials and is not easily damaged, resistant to moisture, supports decorative aspects, can function as an acoustic material and has a variety of materials, colors and sizes. texture.

For the walls, use a white color in the classroom with a wave shape accent with a light blue color as an accent. The reason for choosing white is because this color is a neutral color. Neutral colors for wall colors because later on the walls will be pasted children's works of various colors so that neutral media is needed as the background. In addition, striking colors if placed on the wall will attract too much attention to certain parts.

The walls at MIM Gandatapa are irregular and there are several design pictures that are given as an impression of beautifying the appearance of the classroom in the teaching and learning process so that teaching and learning activities do not feel bored and make students uncomfortable. On the walls, several pictures of the president, vice president, garuda, pictures of fruits, pictures of heroes, pictures of how to perform ablution, pictures of means of transportation are also given on the walls. The wall colors used at MIM Gandatapa are blue and yellow with a little touch of color in making pictures on the walls.

3. The ceiling

Ceiling is a space-forming element that provides shade in interior design as well as physical and psychological protection for everything beneath it. In addition to being covered by a soft ceiling, the ceiling can follow the pattern of the floor or roof structure above it.

The ceiling at MIM Gandatapa uses a flat pattern using a ceiling with sky colors so it makes it feel more alive and attracts students to be more comfortable and at home in the classroom.

4. Window,

window is an element that serves to connect both visually and physically a room to another room or to the outside of the room as a place for air circulation in and out.[6]

Windows are divided into two, namely ventilation windows and fixed windows. Even though they both provide a view to the outside, the windows still don't allow air to enter like ventilation windows. Fixed windows can never be opened whereas ventilation windows can be opened.

The windows at MIM Gandatapa are made of wood with glass and are decorated with interesting accessories, namely the shape of hard birds. The windows at MIM Gandatapa are also classified into two groups, namely ventilation windows and fixed windows. The window remains higher than the ventilation window and the ventilation window can be opened in an emergency position.

5. Doors,

Doors are one way to enter or access a room. Classification of design, construction and the location of the placement of the door as an entrance can control the use of space, views from one room to another, and the entry of light, air, sound.

Doors can have a wooden or metal frame enclosed by wood, such as plastic laminated metal. This skeleton was pressed before being covered in good material.

The doors at MIM Gandatapa are made of wood and the door handles are made of stainless steel. The door is placed in a straight line at the front when the teacher is leaving, so that students can be disciplined when they go home, get permission, or enter class. The position of the door is also able to provide a good example of habituation, namely because at the front it will always create a greeting habit.

6. Furniture,

Furniture as a means in everyday life for human activities. Furniture is a design element that is always present in interior design. Furniture is a rule between architects and humans.[9] Furniture can be made of wood, metal, plastic. Each has strengths and weaknesses that must be understood in making the design or construction so that it is stable, durable when used. There is a lot of furniture, including: chairs, tables, cupboards, shoe holders.

The arrangement of the bench has an important role in the concentration of student learning. The arrangement of the bench can be done flexibly by positioning it in such a way, according to the needs of effective and efficient teaching. This is done so that all students are able to capture the lessons given evenly, thoroughly, interestingly, not monotonously, and have varied perspectives on the lesson being followed.

a. Traditional Formations (Conventional)

Conventional formations are formations that we usually encounter in traditional classes that allow students to sit in pairs at a table with two chairs.

b. Auditorium Formation Auditorium

formation is an alternative offer in arranging classrooms. Although the form of the auditorium provides a very limited environment for active learning, this can be tried to reduce the boredom of students who are accustomed to conventional (traditional) spatial arrangements. If the seat of a class can be easily moved, the teacher can make an auditorium-style learning form to form a closer relationship, making it easier for students to see the teacher.

c. Chevron Formation

The chevron form may be very helpful in reducing the distance between students and between students and teachers, so that students and teachers have a better view of the classroom environment and are able to be active in classroom learning. This formation provides a new perspective for students, so that they are able to undergo the teaching-learning process with enthusiasm, fun, and focus.

d. U-class formation The U-

shape formation is very interesting and able to activate the students, so as to make them enthusiastic to follow the lesson. In this case the teacher is the most active person by moving dynamically in all directions and directly interacting, so that he will get a response from the educator directly.

e. Conference Formation Conference

formation is great for use in the debate method when discussing a problem raised by the educator, then allowing students to freely express their opinions. In this way a conclusion will be obtained or it can even lead to new problems that can be discussed again at the next meeting

f. Circle Formation Circle

formation is a circular formation without the use of tables and chairs. This formation is used to carry out learning in one group, where the teacher has a role to guide and direct the course of the learning.

g. Peripheral Formation

If the teacher wants students to have a place to write, a peripheral arrangement should be used, namely the table is placed behind the students. The teacher can ask students to rotate their chairs in a circle when the teacher wants group discussion

h. Meeting Table Formation Meeting

table formations are usually held at meeting places and seminars, both in hotels and conference halls. This formation can be used by dividing students into several groups, where each group has its own meeting table.

In the arrangement, MIM Gandatapa arranges various chairs and tables and alternates so as not to feel bored in carrying out teaching and learning activities. But often in kindergarten using the Traditional Pattern, the Letter U Pattern, the Primal Pattern and the Meeting Table Pattern. In the arrangement of the shoes outside, the arrangement of the closet in the classroom.

CONCLUSION

After conducting a series of studies and analyzing the collected data. The last step the author draws conclusions with the formulation of the problem from the title of interior design for children at MIM Gandatapa which states: 1) interior design at MIM Gandatapa consists of color, light, space, field, light, floor, wall, ceiling, window, doors, furniture. 2) the color consists of the dominance of blue and yellow, but there are also other variations, namely white. 3) classrooms consist of various kinds of furniture, including tables, chairs, blackboards, cupboards. 4) lighting from natural light and lamps. 5) the floor is flat and white in color. 6) the walls contain writings and pictures. 7) the ceiling depicts the true color of the sky. 8) windows have ventilation and fixed windows. 9) the door is in front of the teacher in a straight line. 10) furniture consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, tables and chairs with alternating patterns so students don't get bored, sometimes with circular patterns, round

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