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Children`s Fine Motor Development Through Ecoprint Techniques on Totebag

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ABSTRAK. *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan teknik ecoprint pada totebag terhadap perkembangan motorik halus anak usia 5-6 tahun di RA Al-Muttaqin Kota Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif eksperimen menggunakan desain penelitian Pre-Experimental One Group Pretest Postest dengan uji t test menggunakan rumus* $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$. *Jika rumus* $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ *maka Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima. Subjek penelitian ini adalah guru dan anak usia 5-6 tahun di RA Al-Muttaqin. Sedangkan objek penelitian ini adalah Pengaruh teknik ecoprint pada totebag terdap perkembangan motorik halus anak usia 5-6 tahun di RA Al-Muttaqin. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh anak didik kelompok B2 di RA Al-Muttaqin berjumlah 18 orang. Teknik pengambilan data sampel yaitu total sampling. Sedangkan Teknik pengumpulan data adalah observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, dan uji hipotesis (uji t). Analisis data menggunakan SPSS statistic Ver 20. Hasil uji t statistik nilai sig 0,001 < 0.05 dengan* t_{hitung} *18,734 >* t_{tabel} *1.73961. Maka Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa teknik ecoprint pada totebag berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan motorik halus anak usia 5-6 tahun di RA Al-Muttaqin Kota Pekanbaru.*

Kata Kunci: ***Teknik Ecoprint pada Totebag, Motorik Halus, Anak Usia Dini***

ABSTRACT. *This research aimed at finding out the effect of Ecoprint technique on Totebags toward fine motor development of 5-6 years old children at Islamic Kindergarten of Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. Quantitative experiment method was used in this research with pre-experimental one group pretest posttest design. T-test was used with the formula that* $t_{observed}$ *was higher than* t_{table}. *If* $t_{observed}$ *was higher than* t_{table}, H_0 *was rejected and* H_a *was accepted. The subjects were teachers and 5-6 years old children at Islamic Kindergarten of Al-Muttaqin. The object was the effect of Ecoprint technique on Totebags toward fine motor development of 5-6 years old children at Islamic Kindergarten of Al-Muttaqin. All children on group B2 at Islamic Kindergarten of Al-Muttaqin were the population of this research, and they were 18 children. Total sampling technique was used in this research. Observation and documentation were the techniques of collecting data. The techniques of analyzing data were validity test, reliability test, normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test (t-test). SPSS 20 was used to analyze data. The result of statistical t-test showed that the score of sig. 0.001 was lower than 0.05, and* $t_{observed}$ *18.734 was higher than* t_{table} *1.73961. So,* H_0 *was rejected and* H_a *was accepted. It could be concluded that there was an effect of Ecoprint technique on Totebags toward fine motor development of 5-6 years old children at Islamic Kindergarten of Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City.*

Keywords: Ecoprint Technique on Totebags, Fine Motor, Early Childhood

Introduction

Nature plays a very important role in human life. Nature is also a source of unlimited inspiration in creating works. In making fashion products, many fashion designers create their works inspired by nature. One of the techniques and products that are currently popular and inspired by nature is ecoprint. This technique has been developing for a long time, and has been popular since 2006 by one Indiana Flint. Originating from the Eco Dyeing technique, Flint then developed it into the ecoprint technique. Several fashion designers who have started developing using the ecoprint technique include Renu Gupta, a fashion designer from India. One of the fashion designers from Indonesia who uses the ecoprint technique is Novita Yunus who has displayed her work at the Indian fashion show, Amazon India fashion week autumn/Winter 2017. Ecoprint itself has the potential to improve people's welfare through the batik industry.

Ecoprint is often referred to in Indonesia as the expertise of processing fabrics using materials found in the natural environment. Ecoprint uses plants such as leaves, flowers, twigs, and roots as objects to decorate traditional fabrics (Andin, 2022:05). A very popular technique nowadays and a hot topic in the eco-friendly production community is the ecoprint technique. Ecoprint is gaining more and more attention and popularity. Many fabric and clothing manufacturers are starting to adopt this technique in their production process. Not only does it give a unique look to the product, but it also has a positive impact on the environment because the materials used are natural and eco-friendly. With its uniqueness and eco-friendliness, ecoprint continues to be a popular choice in creating beautiful and sustainable textile art (Kumparan.com).

According to Flint in the book by Iim Halimatul et al., the ecoprint technique is defined as the process of transferring color and shape to fabric through direct contact between the fabric and leaves. Flint applies this technique by attaching plants that have color pigments to fabrics that have natural fibers (Iim, 2023:22). Ecoprinting can be defined as a technique for printing sheets of cloth using natural/environmentally friendly dyes and is done by gluing the sheets together until a motif appears on the cloth (Faridatun, 2022). Ecoprint technique is a coloring technique by beautifying fabric using natural materials while producing its motifs. Different from the coloring and printing techniques on fabrics that use accumulative impacts on health and the environment with their carcinogenic and dangerous properties. Natural materials that are often used to produce ecoprints such as teak leaves, cassava leaves, papaya leaves and types of leaves and flower plants that can produce colors to strengthen the character values of children aged 5-6 years (Susanto et al., 2021).

Ecoprint is a printing technique that uses natural dyes. Ecoprint is a fabric coloring technique that is currently popular among fashion business people and textile craftsmen. This technology simplifies the process and uses chemicals, the ecoprint technique is usually applied to fabrics that absorb color well (Hikmah & Sumarni, 2021). And totebag is one of the models of tote bags that can be made using ecoprint techniques. Ecoprint totebag is a handicraft by making patterns using ecoprint. This activity is done by printing leaves on the surface of a plain totebag by beating or called the pounding technique to produce colors according to unique and attractive motifs (patterns) by showing natural colors without using chemicals. As the name implies, eco from the word ecosystem (nature) and print which means to print (Sri Widayati et al., 2021). So it can be concluded that the ecoprint technique on totebags is a technique for printing white cloth totebags using various types of leaf plants that can produce natural colors. And creating interesting motifs can be created by attaching leaves to the white cloth totebag.

Indonesia still survives until now because Indonesia has many plants that can be used as dyes. This natural color has existed since ancient times. Some things are also associated with environmental issues, environmental issues make ecoprint one of the products that support the environmental movement. More environmentally friendly materials make ecoprint increasingly popular with the public (Setiawan & Kurnia, 2022). Ecoprint art fabrics have experienced a significant increase in Indonesia and can be used as a lifestyle trend for environmentally friendly communities due to the use of natural materials (Indah Susilawati1, Imam Suharjo2, 2022). Although ecoprint has been around for a long time, it is not yet very popular in the industry. Ecoprint is a natural dyeing technique that colors the original shape of the plant (leaves, flowers) as it is. (Aini et al., 2022).

The benefits of natural materials for early childhood are to explore and improve all aspects of their abilities. Natural media can be used for learning that stimulates aspects of children's fine motor development. The ecoprint technique is a processing method using various

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plants that produce natural colors (Shanty et al., 2022). So that children do not get bored and tired of drawing on paper only, therefore we as teachers must be creative in choosing learning techniques for children's fine motor development. One of them is the ecoprint technique on a tote bag. Through the ecoprint technique on a tote bag, children can train their eye-hand coordination movements so that their fine motor development is optimal. In addition, this activity also helps them overcome their fear of blank paper, and provides a sense of satisfaction when they see the results of their work that they can use.

Ecoprint is an innovation in early childhood learning, especially for 4-6 years old, based on local wisdom to stimulate various aspects of early childhood development. In addition, natural materials around children become inspiration and learning resources for early childhood in creating a work of art. Ecoprint has three techniques, including: boiling cloth (biling), pounding, and steaming cloth (steaming). One of the simple techniques in ecoprint activities for children is using the pounding technique (Sholichah STAI Daruttaqwa Gresik & Rahayu STAI Daruttaqwa Gresik, 2023). The benefit of this activity is that it can improve children's fine motor skills, because it requires manual labor to draw the motif using natural materials, namely leaves, and is not harmful to children. Natural activities are also environmentally friendly activities (Jariah et al., 2023). So that children do not get bored and tired of drawing on paper only, therefore we as teachers must be creative in choosing learning techniques for children's fine motor development. One of them is the ecoprint technique on a tote bag. Through the ecoprint technique on a tote bag, children can train their eye-hand coordination movements so that their fine motor development is optimal. In addition, this activity also helps them overcome their fear of blank paper, and provides a sense of satisfaction when they see the results of their work that they can use.

According to Santrock, fine motor skills involve finely tuned movements; grasping a toy, buttoning a shirt, or doing anything that requires manual dexterity demonstrates fine motor skills (Santrock, 2007:216). Hurlock quoted from Fitri Ayu stated that motor development is interpreted as the development of elements of maturity in controlling body movements and the brain as the center of movement. And this movement is clearly distinguished between gross and fine movements (Fitri, 2020:06). Fine motor skills are fine movements that only affect certain areas, do not require energy and are carried out using small muscles, but the development of fine motor skills requires careful coordination (Latifah & Ismet, 2023). Fine motor development involves eye-hand coordination and small muscle control that enables a person to grasp, throw, draw, catch a ball, cut, write, stack blocks, and move objects from hand to hand. Eye-hand coordination plays an important role in this ability. Hand dominance is one aspect of fine motor development that is directly related to the habit of using the right or left hand (Nur Halimah, 2023). Arminawati believes that fine motor development is a movement that involves certain parts of the body, carried out by small (thin) muscles and requires careful coordination, such as cutting along a line, writing, pressing, inserting marbles into holes (Arminawati et al., 2021). So it can be concluded that fine motor development is a development that involves the coordination of body movements involving much smaller or detailed muscles and nerves, and requires careful hand and eye coordination. Such as squeezing paper, tearing, drawing, and writing.

The process of motor development is closely related to the development of the motor center in the brain. Motor skills develop in line with the maturity of nerves and muscles. Therefore, every movement made by a child, no matter how simple, is actually the result of a complex interaction pattern of various parts of the central nervous system that regulates and

controls all physical and mental activities. In other words, the child's activities occur under the simultaneous control of the brain and the brain continues to process the information it receives (Sri Wulan, 2015:05). The dominant hand is one aspect of fine motor development that is directly related to the habit of using the right or left hand (Nur Halimah, 2023). Fine motor skills involve coordinating the movement of the fingers in carrying out various activities, including: a. Can use scissors to cut paper, b. Can stimulate and open buttons and zippers. c. Can hold paper with one hand. d. Can thread a needle. e. Can string beads. f. Can shape with plasticine. g. Can fold paper into a shape (Suryana, 2016:165). Giving children plenty of time to do activities that support their fine motor development and proper supervision is one of the right efforts to support the fine motor development of early childhood (Hidayati, 2020).

The incidence of growth and development delays in children has increased in recent years, the incidence in the United States is around 12-16%, Thailand 24%, and Argentina 22%, in Indonesia between 13%-18. Based on Indonesian research journals taken from two hospitals in Jakarta, it was recorded that 11.3% of children experienced fine motor delays. In West Nusa Tenggara it was recorded that 12.6% of children experienced fine motor delays (Rusmini et al., 2023). Regarding the development of children's fine motor skills, especially in kindergarten children, fingers that are difficult to move when doing activities such as cutting, drawing, folding small objects, and gluing small objects to fill patterns are still often difficult. The cause is limited media, children are unable to hold scissors properly or follow patterns, and the learning methods and techniques taught to children are less than appropriate and monotonous (Shanty et al., 2022). This disorder causes obstacles in the learning process at school which causes various kinds of behavior, namely being lazy to write, less interest in learning, the child's personality is also affected, for example the child feels less confident and is often anxious when facing the environment. The role of parents and teachers is very influential in the growth and development of children. The principles of fine motor development for early childhood are a. Give children freedom of expression, b. Arrange the time, place, media (tools and materials) so that they can stimulate children to be creative, c. Provide guidance to children to find good techniques/ways in doing activities with media, d. Cultivate courage and avoid instructions that can damage the child's courage and development, e. Guide children according to their abilities and level of development. f. Give a sense of joy and create a pleasant atmosphere for children, g. Carry out comprehensive supervision of the implementation of activities (Rini, 2002)

Fine motor development is one aspect that must be considered in early childhood development. Fine motor development is often used as a benchmark to prove that children are growing and developing well. Fine motor development is something that talks about coordinated fine muscle movements, so that in its development, various appropriate stimulations are needed for early childhood. This stimulation can be provided by parents, teachers, or the environment, both at home and at school by providing a learning environment that supports the development of fine motor skills in early childhood. Providing this stimulation is an effort made by adults in providing optimal facilities and opportunities to achieve optimal development. Providing plenty of time for children to do activities that support the development of their fine motor skills and proper supervision is one of the right efforts to support the development of fine motor skills in early childhood (Shanty et al., 2022). Therefore, movements in fine motor skills do not require energy but require careful and precise coordination (Riza & Swaliana, 2018).

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Observations at Al-Muttaqin School Pekanbaru City in class B2 totaling 18 children showed that the problem in the children's learning process was the aspect of their fine motor development (Observations at Al-Muttaqin School, 2024). This refers to evidence from observations that children have not developed according to expectations. The symptoms found were: 1) Most children still cannot hold scissors and cut patterns correctly, 2) Most children still have difficulty in paper folding activities, 3) Some children still cannot hold pencils correctly, seen from the activity of connecting dots, 4) Some children have not been able to arrange collages, 5) Most of their learning also still lacks media application in learning. Riyadlotus Sholichah's research The application of ecoprint techniques through tracing activities can help and train the development of fine motor skills in group A children at Oxford Puri School Manyar Gresik Kindergarten. Where in its application it has met the principles of fine motor development in early childhood (Sholichah STAI Daruttaqwa Gresik & Rahayu STAI Daruttaqwa Gresik, 2023). Syarifah's research increases the creativity of children aged 5-6 years through the use of ecoprint techniques. The results of this study are; children have a great curiosity. When learning activities take place, what happens is that children always ask about what they see when exploring the environment around the school. Based on the posttest, the average experimental and control classes numerically show the difference between the experimental class which has an average of 73.75 and the control class 58.125(Putri et al., 2023). Jariah's research on the effectiveness of the application of ecoprint techniques to develop children's fine motor skills where at the first trial stage (meeting I) the achievement of children's fine motor skills was in the category of not yet developed, then increased at meeting II, then trial III (meeting III) the results of the achievement of fine motor skills increased. And has reached the indicator of developing very well so that this study is said to be successful (Jariah et al., 2023). Santy's research is the Development of Ecoprint Batik Methods to Develop Fine Motor Skills in Kindergarten Children. The results of the study indicate that smart books/flipbooks are feasible and practical for developing children's motor skills in kindergarten at ABA Kndang Panjang in Pekalongan City. As one of the options to release children's emotions and introduce local environmentally friendly batik culture as well as a means of developing children's artistic creativity (Shanty et al., 2022).

Method

The type of research used in this study is an experiment in the form of an experiment with the aim of finding out whether the ecoprint technique on tote bags can improve the development of fine motor skills in children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru. The method used in this study is quantitative method, namely method that uses data in the form of quantitative facts or numerical data and everything that can be calculated. In this study, researchers conducted quantitative experimental research using the pre-experimental design method of the one group pretest-protest type. The experimental research method is a method used to find the effect (treatment) on others in a controlled condition. in observation or measurement activities are carried out twice, before being given treatment (pre-test) and after being given treatment (post-test). Thus the results of the treatment can be known more accurately, so that it can be compared between the conditions before and after being given treatment (Sugiyono, 2019). To obtain the information needed in this study, this study was conducted at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. This study will be conducted in June-August 2024. The population is all students at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru which consists of 2 classes. The number of students at RA Al-Muttaqin is 36 students. While the sample in this study were

children in group B2 RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru totaling 18 children. Data collection techniques are observation and documentation (Husnul Khaatimah, 2017).

Result and Discussion

Data presentation is done using Descriptive Statistic analysis with the help of SPSS. This study focuses on the effect of ecoprint techniques on totebags. Observations were made before and after the treatment was taught using the ecoprint technique on totebags. The method used is one group pretest and posttest design. This study does not use a comparison class but has used an initial test so that the magnitude of the effect or influence of using the ecoprint technique on totebags can be known with certainty. Observation indicators are adjusted to learning objectives to see the effect on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years. The following is a general description of the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City before treatment (Pretest).

TABLE 1
GENERAL SUMMARY OF FINE MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AGED 5-6 YEARS AT RA AL-MUTTAQIN PEKANBARU CITY BEFORE TREATMENT (PRETEST)

No	Siswa	Skor Faktual	Skor Ideal	(%)	Ket
1	Sayla	14	36	38.89	BM
2	Alifa	12	36	33.33	BM
3	Arkan	13	36	36.11	BM
4	Azkha	15	36	41.67	MSK
5	Tata	15	36	41.67	MSK
6	Firli	11	36	30.56	BM
7	Haikal	12	36	33.33	BM
8	Khalis	9	36	25.00	BM
9	Rizky	11	36	30.56	BM
10	Nadhif	11	36	30.56	BM
11	Fajar	12	36	33.33	BM
12	Ryu	18	36	50.00	MSK
13	Vio	11	36	30.56	BM
14	Kila	9	36	25.00	BM
15	Zahra	11	36	30.56	BM
16	Ara	11	36	30.56	BM
17	Arkom	9	36	25.00	BM
18	Mesa	18	36	50.00	MSK
	Jumlah	222	220	6	
	Rata-rata	33.951			BM

Sumber Data Olahan 2024

Based on the table above, we can see that these results descriptively show that the development of children's fine motor skills has not yet emerged. The overall average pretest score is 33,951 categorized (BM) Not Yet Emerged. The following is a general description of the development of fine motor skills in children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City before treatment (Posttest). The Posttest treatment aims to determine a general description of the development of children's fine motor skills after being given treatment using the Ecoprint Technique, therefore it can be seen from the following table:

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TABLE 2
GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF FINE MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF 5-6 YEAR OLD CHILDREN AT RA AL-MUTTAQIN PEKANBARU CITY AFTER EXPERIMENTAL CLASS TREATMENT (POSTTEST)

No	Siswa	Skor Faktual	kor Ideal	(%)	Ket
1	Sayla	28	36	78	SMSB
2	Alifa	36	36	100	TPKT
3	Arkan	28	36	78	SMSB
4	Azkha	36	36	100	TPKT
5	Tata	34	36	94	TPKT
6	Firli	36	36	100	TPKT
7	Haikal	32	36	89	TPKT
8	Khalis	31	36	86	TPKT
9	Rizky	28	36	78	SMSB
10	Nadhif	30	36	83	TPKT
11	Fajar	34	36	94	TPKT
12	Ryu	30	36	83	TPKT
13	Vio	34	36	94	TPKT
14	Kila	28	36	78	SMSB
15	Zahra	27	36	75	SMSB
16	Ara	34	36	94	TPKT
17	Arkom	33	36	92	TPKT
18	Mesa	33	36	92	TPKT
	Jumlah	572	648	1 588.89	
	Rata-rata	88.272			TPKT

Sumber Data Olahan 2024

Based on the table above, we can see that these results descriptively show an increase in children's fine motor skills after being treated with the ecoprint technique. There are 3 children who get a score of 100. The overall average posttest score is 88.272 categorized (Seen in the entire text) TPKT.

The research on the use of ecoprint techniques on tote bags shows the results of an increase in the learning process to train children's fine motor development at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. such as when flattening the tote bag fabric, arranging leaves into the tote bag fabric, imitating the shape of leaves, beating leaves into the tote bag fabric, and being able to remove color from the leaves. The results of the study showed that the average pretest score was 33.796% with the category Not Yet Appearing (BM) and the average posttest score was 88.272% with the category Seen in the Whole Text (TPKT) which showed pretest and posttest data. Perbandingan Antara Data *Pretest* Dan *Posttest*

TABEL 3
COMPARISON BETWEEN PRETEST AND POSTTEST DATA

No	Ket	Rentang Skor	Sebelum		Sesudah	
			F	%	F	%
1	TPKT	81%-100%	0	0%	7	78%
2	SMSB	61%-80%	0	0%	2	22%
3	MSK	41%-60%	0	0%	0	0%
4	BM	<40%	9	100%	0	0%

Sumber: Rekapitulasi Nilai Pretest-Posttest 2024

Based on the table above, the comparison between before and after being treated with the ecoprint technique has increased. Children who were initially in the TPKT 0 category with a percentage of 0%, and children who were in the SMSB category were 0 with a percentage of 0%, and children who were in the MSK category 0 with a percentage of 0%, and children who were in the BM category were 9 with a percentage of 100%. Furthermore, there was a significant increase after being given treatment 4 times using the ecoprint technique to improve the fine motor development of children aged 5-6 years experienced in the indicator category developing or all indicators were seen in the entire text. The discussion in this study was carried out through a comparative analysis of experimental research on the variables that influence, namely the ecoprint technique on the tote bag (X) and those that are influenced, namely fine motor development (Y), to see changes before and after being given treatment (treatment) on the sample. After determining the results of the study in the form of values before (pretest) and after (posttest), the next step is to see the development of children's fine motor skills with the ecoprint technique on the tote bag with 4 treatments given.

Based on the results of observations of the use of ecoprint techniques on tote bags as a learning medium for the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. Based on the results of data collection conducted by researchers. Several findings were obtained when using the ecoprint technique on tote bags, including: The first finding, children arrange leaves on the tote bag cloth regularly and carefully. According to Halimah, arranging activities in early childhood are fine motor activities where these activities are related to placing something on an object or paper and the materials used can be of various types, such as natural materials (leaves) which are very easy to obtain (Nur Halimah, 2023). The second finding, children imitate the shape of leaves by hitting the leaves evenly and thoroughly on the totebag fabric. According to Ningrum, imitating shapes is part of the scope of fine motor development in early childhood. Imitating shapes in early childhood is an activity that is done by forming and pounding using small muscles and does not require great strength. Imitating existing shapes will then be created into new works (Ningrum, 2017).

The third finding, Children can control hand movements when beating leaves on totebag fabric. When doing the process of beating leaves on totebag fabric, children can do it well. According to Latifah, an activity where the wrist is used in its implementation is called fine motor skills (Latifah & Ismet, 2023). Fourth Finding, Children can color totebag fabrics from natural materials. According to Octaviani, in the process of making ecoprint techniques on totebags using pounding techniques, children's fine motor skills can be honed because it requires good hands when beating and producing colors from leaves. Natural materials are also environmentally friendly activities because they do not use materials that are harmful to children and the surrounding environment (Octaviani, 2019).

Fifth Finding, when making ecoprint techniques, children are very enthusiastic in receiving learning and have a high curiosity. According to Nurhidayah, early childhood children have a very great curiosity about their environment. Therefore, children will often ask something enthusiastically, especially when faced with something interesting, children will be enthusiastic about doing it. Curiosity arises with various questions from children. The findings above are reinforced by the results of observations and documentation which are reinforcements in collecting data from this study. Providing ecoprint technique treatment on tote bags on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. Berdasarkan uraian di atas, sehingga peneliti akan memberikan simpulan yang peneliti ada its

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relevance to previous theories and existing reality, its substance is the answer to the formulation of the problem. Namely improving the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin shows a good increase. This experimental study was conducted to determine the significant influence before and after being given treatment in the use of ecoprint techniques on tote bags.

Based on the results of the pretest and posttest data validity test, it can be seen that the total person correlation value of P01-P09> 0.468, so the validity data is valid and all indicators are valid. And the results of the reliability test show that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.841> 0.6, so it is reliable. And the results of the normality test show that the significant value is 0.144> 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residual value is normally distributed. And seen from the results of the homogeneity test, it is known that the significant value is 0.133> 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. While the results of the hypothesis test can conclude that the significant value (2-tailed) 0.001 <0.05 indicates a significant difference between the initial and final variables. This shows that there is an influence of the ecoprint technique on tote bags on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. Based on these results, it can be concluded that Ha There is a significant influence of ecoprint techniques on tote bags on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at RA Al-Muttaqin Pekanbaru City. Ho There is no significant influence of ecoprint techniques on tote bags on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at Al-Muttaqin Kindergarten Pekanbaru City.

Conclusion

The use of ecoprint techniques on totebags in the learning process to train children's fine motor development such as when smoothing totebag fabric, arranging leaves into totebag fabric, imitating leaf shapes, beating leaves into totebag fabric, and being able to remove color from the leaves. Likewise, the conclusion found that through the ecoprint technique on totebags can improve the fine motor development of children aged 5-6 years at Al-Muttaqin School Pekanbaru City. This is evidenced by the results of the study which showed that the average pretest score was 33.796% with the category Not Yet Appearing (BM) and the average posttest score was 88.272% with the category Seen in the Whole Text (TPKT) which showed pretest and posttest data. When given the first treatment, the final score was an average of 38.735% with the BM criteria (Not Yet Appearing). In the second treatment, there was a change in the final score, namely an average of 45.216% with the MSK criteria (Small Part Appearing). Furthermore, in the third treatment, the score change increased by an average of 69.136% with the SMSB criteria (Most of It Has Appeared). In the fourth treatment, the score change increased by an average of 83.642% with the TPKT criteria (Visible in the Whole Text). Meanwhile, based on the results of the hypothesis test, a significant value (2-tailed) of 0.001 <0.05 was found with a t_count of 18.734> t_table 1.73961. So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted so that it can be concluded that the ecoprint technique on totebags has an effect on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at Al-Muttaqin School Pekanbaru City. thus Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. From the results of the data calculation above, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the ecoprint technique on totebags on the development of fine motor skills of children aged 5-6 years at Al-Muttaqin School Pekanbaru City.

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