

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED INSTRUCTION* BERBASIS *OUTDOOR LEARNING* TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN IPS PESERTA DIDIK KELAS V SD NEGERI GUGUS VI KECAMATAN KUBU

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh penggunaan model pembelajaran *Problem Based Instruction* berbasis *outdoor learning* terhadap pengetahuan IPS peserta didik kelas V SD Negeri Gugus VI Kecamatan Kubu. Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian eksperimen semu (*Quasi Eksperimental*). Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah *nonequivalent post-test only control group design*. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah seluruh kelas V SD Negeri Gugus VI Kecamatan Kubu yang berjumlah 257 peserta didik. Banyaknya kelas V di SD negeri gugus VI adalah 9 kelas dan sampel dipilih menggunakan *cluster random sampling*. Kelas eksperimen adalah kelas VA SD N 1 Tulamben sebanyak 26 peserta didik. Kelas kontrol adalah kelas V SD N 4 Tulamben yakni 29 peserta didik. Instrumen berbentuk tes pilihan ganda sebanyak 25 soal dipergunakan pada eksperimen ini. Analisis data yang digunakan ada dua jenis yaitu analisis statistik deskriptif dan inferensial berupa uji-t sampel independent. Rerata hasil *post-test* pada kelas eksperimen yaitu 83,38, sementara perolehan kelas kontrol hanya 61. Hasil pengujian hipotesis dari uji-t sampel independent kolom sig. (2-tailed) sebesar 0,000 dibandingkan dengan taraf signifikansi 5%, maka $0,000 < 0,05$. Hal ini berarti terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan IPS yang dibelajarkan memakai model *Problem Based Instruction* berbasis *outdoor learning* dengan siswa yang diajar memakai model konvensional. Maka diperoleh simpulan model PBI berbasis *outdoor learning* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengetahuan IPS peserta didik kelas V SD Negeri Gugus VI Kecamatan Kubu.

Kata Kunci: *Problem Based Instruction, Outdoor Learning, Pengetahuan IPS*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of using the Problem Based Instruction learning model based on outdoor learning on social studies knowledge of fifth grade students at SD Negeri Gugus VI, Kubu District. This type of research is quasi-experimental research (Quasi-Experimental). The research design used was a nonequivalent post-test only control group design. The population in the study were all of class V at SD Negeri Gugus VI, Kubu District, totaling 257 students. The number of class V in SD Cluster VI was 9 classes and the sample was selected using cluster random sampling. The experimental class was the VA class of SD N 1 Tulamben with 26 students. The control class was class V SD N 4 Tulamben, namely 29 students. The instrument in the form of a multiple choice test consisting of 25 questions was used in this experiment. There are two types of data analysis used, namely descriptive and inferential statistical analysis in the form of an independent sample t-test. The average post-test result in the experimental class was 83.38, while the gain in the control class was only 61. The results of testing the hypothesis from the independent sample t-test of the sig column. (2-tailed) of 0.000 compared to a significance level of 5%, then $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that there are differences in social studies knowledge that is taught using the Problem Based Instruction model based on outdoor learning with students who are taught using conventional models. So it is concluded that the PBI model based on outdoor learning has a significant effect on social studies knowledge of fifth grade students at SD Negeri Gugus VI Kubu District.

Keywords: Problem Based Instruction, Outdoor Learning, Social Science Knowledge

