

ABSTRAK

Desak Made Citra Manili (2021), *Analisis Pengelolaan Pembelajaran IPA pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja*. Tesis, Pendidikan IPA, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.

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Kata kunci: pandemi Covid-19, pembelajaran IPA, pengelolaan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan pengelolaan pembelajaran IPA pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja, yang berfokus pada: (a) perencanaan pembelajaran, (b) pelaksanaan pembelajaran, (c) penilaian pembelajaran, dan (d) faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Data dikumpulkan melalui studi dokumen, observasi, dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (a) Perencanaan pembelajaran berupa silabus dan RPP. Komponen silabus berpedoman pada Permendikbud Nomor 22 Tahun 2016. Komponen RPP berpedoman dengan Surat Edaran Mendikbud Nomor 14 Tahun 2019, tetapi rumusan tujuan pembelajaran tidak mencakup keseluruhan kompetensi dasar dan indikator; (b) Pelaksanaan pembelajaran melalui tiga tahapan yaitu kegiatan pendahuluan, inti, dan penutup. Implementasi dokumen perencanaan pembelajaran belum berjalan dengan baik; (c) Penilaian hasil belajar siswa meliputi penilaian sikap, pengetahuan, dan keterampilan. Penilaian pengetahuan sudah baik, tetapi penilaian sikap dan keterampilan masih jarang dilakukan; dan (d) Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pengelolaan pembelajaran pada masa pandemi Covid-19, antara lain: (1) Faktor pendukung meliputi keberadaan forum Musyawarah Guru Mata Pelajaran (MGMP), pelatihan kompetensi guru, penerapan kurikulum darurat, ketersediaan fasilitas berupa buku di perpustakaan, aplikasi penilaian pembelajaran, alat-alat laboratorium IPA, dan jaringan internet sekolah; dan (2) Faktor penghambat meliputi kurangnya pengalaman guru merancang pembelajaran dalam jaringan, tidak adanya interaksi langsung antara guru dan siswa, motivasi belajar siswa yang rendah, ketidaktersediaannya jaringan, dan keterbatasan kuota internet. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa pengelolaan pembelajaran IPA pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja belum berjalan optimal.

ABSTRACT

Desak Made Citra Manili (2021), Analysis of Science Learning Management during the Covid-19 Pandemic at SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja. Thesis, Science Education, Post Graduate Study Program, Ganesha University of Education.

This Thesis has been approved by Advisor I: Prof. Drs. I Wayan Subagia, M.App.Sc., Ph.D. and Advisor II: Dr. Desak Made Citrawathi, M.Kes.

Key words: Covid-19 pandemic, Science learning, management

This study aimed to describe and explain the management of science learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja, which focused on: (a) learning preparation, (b) learning implementation, (c) learning assessment, and (d) learning factors that influenced it. This research was a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Data were collected through document study, observation, and interviews. The results show that: (a) Learning preparation in the form of syllabus and lesson plans. The components of the syllabus are based on Permendikbud Number 22 of 2016. The components of the RPP are based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 14 of 2019, but the formulation of learning objectives does not cover all basic competencies and indicators; (b) Implementation of learning through three stages, namely pre-activity, main activity, and closing activity. The implementation of the learning planning document is not gone well; (c) Assessment of student learning outcomes includes assessment of attitudes, knowledge, and skills. Knowledge assessment is good, but attitude and skills assessment is still rarely done; and (d) Factors influencing learning management during the Covid-19 pandemic, include: (1) Supporting factors including the existence of a teacher forum (MGMP), teacher competency training, implementation of an emergency curriculum, availability of facilities of books in the libraries, learning assessment applications, science laboratory equipment, and school internet network; and (2) inhibiting factors include the inexperienced teachers to design online learning, the lack of direct interaction between teachers and students, low student motivation, network unavailability, and limited internet quota. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the management of science learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja is not run optimally.