

Siti Mariyam Ulfa. 2016. Perbandingan Hasil Belajar IPA dengan Penerapan Model *Project Based Learning* dan *Problem Based Learning* Kelas IV SDN Bancaran 03 Bangkalan. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing 1 Badrud Taman, S.Si., M.Pd dan pembimbing 2 Mujtahidin, S.Pd., M.Pd,

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan model *Project Based Learning* dan model *Problem Based Learning* dapat menyajikan pembelajaran IPA secara ideal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perbandingan hasil belajar IPA siswawkelas IV SDN Bancaran 03 dengan penerapan model *Project Based Learning* dan *Problem Based Learning*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *True Experimental Design*. Populasinya adalah seluruh siswa kelas IV SDN Bancaran 03 tahun pelajaran 2015/2016. Sampel merupakan sampel jenuh, seluruh populasi digunakan dalam penelitian. Uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan *independent sample t test* menggunakan nilai *posttest* siswa setelah diterapkan perlakuan berbeda, diperoleh $t_{hitung} -3,46$ dengan taraf signifikansi 5% dan dk 46 dengan t_{tabel} diperoleh 2,012, karena $t_{hitung} = -3,46 \leq -t_{tabel} = -2,012$ maka H_0 ditolak. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada perbedaan hasil belajar antara penerapan model pembelajaran *Project Based Learning* dan *Problem Based Learning* pada kelas IV SDN Bancaran 03. Rata-rata hasil belajar 74,58 dan nilai rata-rata uji Gain 0,59 dengan interpretasi sedang untuk kelas *Problem Based Learning*. Rata-rata hasil belajar 81,46 dan nilai rata-rata uji Gain 0,71 dengan interpretasi tinggi untuk kelas *Project Based Learning*. Implikasi dari penelitian inia dalah pembelajaran dengan menggunakan model *Project Based Learning* mendapatkan hasil belajar lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan menggunakan model *Problem Based Learning* pada materi sumber energi panas dan bunyi.

Kata Kunci: Model *Project Based Learning*, Model *Problem Based Learning*, hasilbelajardanperbandingan.

Siti Mariyam Ulfa. 2016. The Comparison of Science Learning Result with the Application of *Project Based Learning* Model and *Problem Based Learning* Model in Class IV at SDN Bancaran 03 Bangkalan. Thesis. Primary School Teacher Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Advisors 1: Badrud Tamam, S.Si., M.Pd and advisors 2 Mujtahidin, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

The Use of *Project Based Learning* Model and *Problem Based Learning* Model can provide ideal science learning. This study is aimed to know the comparison of science learning result of the students at class IV SDN Bancaran 03 Bangkalan with the application of *Project Based Learning* Model and *Problem Based Learning* Model. Method of the study is *True Experimental Design*. The population is all of the students at class IV of SDN Bancaran 03 in the academic year of 2015/2016. The sample is saturated sample that all of the population is used in this study. Hypothesis test which is conducted by using *independent sample t test* with the students' posttest value after different treatment is applied, it is obtained that t_{count} is -3,46 with a significant level of 5% and dk 46 with t_{table} is 2,012, because $t_{\text{count}} = -3,46 \leq -t_{\text{table}} = -2,012$, so H_0 is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a difference between the application of *Project Based Learning* instructional model and *Problem Based Learning* instructional model at class IV of SDN Bancaran 03. The average of learning result is 74,58 and the average value of Gain test is 0,59 with moderate interpretation for *Problem Based Learning* class. The average of learning result is 81,46 and the average value of Gain test is 0,71 with high interpretation for *Project Based Learning* class. The implication of this study is that learning using *Project Based Learning* model get higher learning result than using *Problem Based Learning* model on the material of thermal and sound energy sources.

Keywords: *Project Based Learning* Model, *Problem Based Learning* Model, learning result, and comparison.