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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh yang signifikan penggunaan model *station rotation* terhadap hasil belajar kognitif Pendidikan Pancasila siswa kelas V Mi Nurul Ulum Grabagan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian eksperimen, desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *quasi experimental design*, dan bentuk desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *non-equivalent control group design*. Populasi dalam penelitian merupakan seluruh kelas V Mi Nurul Ulum Grabagan yang berjumlah 49 siswa. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian merupakan kelas V Mi Nurul Ulum Grabagan yang terdiri dari 24 siswa kelas V-A dan 25 siswa kelas V-B. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian menggunakan *non probability sampling* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan observasi dan tes hasil belajar. Instrumen tes yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terlebih dahulu melalui uji validitas, reliabilitas, taraf kesukaran, dan daya pembeda. Uji prasyarat yang digunakan adalah uji normalitas dan uji homogenitas. Uji hipotesis menggunakan uji-t *paired sample t-test*. Seluruh pengujian dalam penelitian ini dihitung dengan berbantuan IBM SPSS. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data uji-t *paired sample t-test* memperoleh nilai sig (*2-tailed*) yang diperoleh $< 0,0010 < 0,05$ maka H_0 ditolak. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh model *station rotation* terhadap hasil belajar siswa kelas V MI Nurul Ulum Grabagan.

Kata Kunci: Station Rotation, Hasil Belajar, Pendidikan Pancasila

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the significant effect of the use of the Station Rotation model on the cognitive learning outcomes of Pancasila Education among fifth-grade students of MI Nurul Ulum Grabagan. This study was a quantitative study with an experimental research type. The research design used was a quasi-experimental design, and the form of research design applied was a non-equivalent control group design.

The population in the study consisted of all fifth-grade students of MI Nurul Ulum Grabagan, totaling 49 students. The sample used in the study included the fifth-grade students of MI Nurul Ulum Grabagan, consisting of 24 students from class V-A and 25 students from class V-B. The sampling technique employed in the study was non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique.

Data collection techniques in this study included observation and learning outcome tests. The test instruments were first examined for validity, reliability, difficulty level, and discriminatory power. The prerequisite tests conducted were the normality test and the homogeneity test. Hypothesis testing was carried out using the paired sample t-test. All tests in this study were calculated with the help of IBM SPSS.

Based on the results of the paired sample t-test data analysis, the sig value (2-tailed) obtained was $<0.0010 < 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected. Therefore, it was concluded that there was an influence of the Station Rotation model on the learning outcomes of fifth-grade students of MI Nurul Ulum Grabagan.

Keywords: *Station Rotation, Learning Outcomes, Pancasila Education*