

**PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH  
UNTUK MENINGKATKAN HASIL BELAJAR IPA SISWA KELAS V  
SEKOLAH DASAR**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas V SDN SKG 7 Bandung yang masih rendah dengan rata-rata hasil belajar IPA 69,06 dan presentase ketuntasan hanya mencapai 50%. Hal tersebut disebabkan pembelajaran bersifat konvensional dan berpusat pada guru sehingga siswa kurang berperan aktif dalam pembelajaran. Proses pembelajaran yang demikian sangat bertentangan dengan proses belajar IPA yang menekankan *Learning by doing* dalam pembelajaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penerapan model pembelajaran berbasis masalah untuk meningkatkan hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas V SDN SKG 7 Bandung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah penelitian tindakan kelas model Kemmis & Mc Taggart. Partisipan penelitian sebanyak 30 orang siswa kelas V SDN SKG 7 Bandung. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan tes. Data kualitatif tentang pembelajaran diolah melalui reduksi data, klasifikasi data, display data, interpretasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Data tentang hasil belajar siswa diolah dengan statistik rata-rata dan presentase ketuntasan hasil belajar. Setelah menerapkan model pembelajaran berbasis masalah dalam pembelajaran, hasil belajar siswa mengalami peningkatan di siklus I dan II. Rata-rata hasil belajar siswa di siklus satu sebesar 82,90 dengan presentase ketuntasan 77% dan meningkat di siklus II menjadi 88,37 dengan presentase ketuntasan 90%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan model pembelajaran berbasis masalah dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas V SDN SKG 7 Bandung.

Kata Kunci: Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah, Hasil Belajar IPA.

**THE APPLICATION OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL TO  
IMPROVE THE SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF FIFTH GRADE  
STUDENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This research was motivated by the low learning outcomes of science students of grade V SDN SKG 7 Bandung with average science learning outcomes 69.06 and the percentage of completeness of learning results only reached 50%. The cause was the conventional learning process with teacher as the center of learning while the students did not play an active role. Such learning process was very contrary to the learning process of science that emphasizes Learning by doing in learning. This research aimed to describe the application of problem-based learning model to improve the learning outcomes of science students of grade V SDN SKG 7 Bandung. The research method used in this research was the classroom action research method by Kemmis & Mc Taggart. Research participants were 30 students of grade V SDN SKG 7 Bandung. Data were collected through observation and tests. Qualitative data about learning processed through data reduction, data classification, data display, data interpretation, and conclusion. Data about student learning outcomes processed with statistical average and percentage mastery learning outcomes. After applying problem-based learning model in learning, student learning outcomes have increased in cycle I and II. The average of student learning outcomes in cycle one was 82,90 with 77% completeness percentage and increase in cycles II became 88,37 with 90% completeness percentage. The results showed that the implementation of problem-based learning model can improve the learning outcomes of science students of grade V SDN SKG 7 Bandung.*

*Keywords : Problem Based Learning, science learning outcomes.*

