

ABSTRAK

Ronny Mugara (2017) Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran *E-Learning* untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Pada Mata Pelajaran Mekanika Teknik di Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK)

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi rendahnya hasil belajar Mekanika Teknik Siswa Kelas X SMK. Permasalahan penelitiannya apakah model pembelajaran *e-learning* efektif meningkatkan hasil belajar pada mata pelajaran Mekanika Teknik di SMK? Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menghasilkan model pembelajaran *E-learning* yang dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa pada pembelajaran Mekanika Teknik di SMK Program Keahlian Teknik Bangunan. Pendekatan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu *Research and Development* (R&D). Langkah-langkah penelitian pengembangan model yaitu: studi lapangan, analisis dokumen yang relevan, studi pengembangan, dan validasi program. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari tiga SMK di Kota Bandung dengan sampelnya seluruh siswa kelas X Program Keahlian Teknik Bangunan. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan hasil belajar siswa kelas X tiga SMK di Kota Bandung pada mata pelajaran Mekanika Teknik masih rendah yaitu 32,3% dari 356 siswa belum mencapai KKM. Upaya meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa dengan menerapkan model pembelajaran *E-learning*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model pembelajaran *E-learning* terbukti efektif dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran Mekanika Teknik. Efektivitas tersebut ditunjukkan dengan peningkatan rata-rata indeks gain, SMKN 5 Bandung sebesar 0,36, SMKN 6 Bandung sebesar 0,48, dan SMKN PUN Bandung sebesar 0,24. Peningkatan indeks gain secara keseluruhan yaitu 0,36. Tahapan Model Pembelajaran *E-learning* yang dikembangkan yaitu: 1) interaktivitas; 2) kemandirian; 3) aksesibilitas; 4) pengayaan, dan 5) evaluasi. Pelaksanaan model pembelajaran *E-learning* dalam pembelajaran meliputi uji terbatas dan luas. Pandangan guru dan siswa terhadap Model Pembelajaran *E-learning* yang dikembangkan yaitu sangat efektif meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa. Disimpulkan bahwa model pembelajaran *E-learning* efektif meningkatkan hasil belajar Mekanika Teknik Siswa Kelas X SMK. Implikasinya bagi pengembangan konsep, kurikulum, dan pembelajaran di SMK. Rekomendasi ditujukan pada kepala sekolah dan guru, hasil penelitian ini dapat dijadikan bahan pertimbangan dalam penetapan kebijakan di sekolah, penyediaan fasilitas dan media pembelajaran. Peneliti berikutnya dapat mempertimbangkan keterbatasan pada penelitian ini sebagai bahan untuk melakukan penelitian lanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *E-learning*, Hasil Belajar, Pembelajaran.

ABSTRACT

Ronny Mugara (2017) Developing E-Learning Model to Improve Students' Learning Outcomes in Engineering Mechanics subject at Vocational Schools

This study was triggered by poor learning outcomes of Class X students of Vocational Schools in Engineering Mechanics subject. The research problem outlined whether the E-learning model was effective in improving students' learning outcomes in the Engineering Mechanics at Vocational Schools. Therefore, E-learning Model that could improve students' learning outcomes was an expected outcome of this study, more specifically in Building Engineering program. This study employed a Research and Development (R&D) approach which stages contained field study, document analysis, developmental study and program validation. The population of this study consisted of three vocational schools in Bandung and the sample involved all students of Class X majoring in the Construction Engineering program. In this regard, a preliminary study involving Class X students of the three vocational schools in Bandung in the subject of Engineering Mechanics showed that their learning outcomes kept below standard that was 32.3% of 356 students have not yet achieved the criteria of minimum success. To improve the outcomes, therefore, E-learning model was used. The results of this study demonstrated that E-learning model was proven effective in improving students' learning outcomes in Engineering Mechanics subject. This was shown by increasing rates of gain index of each sample, namely SMKN 5 Bandung 0.36, SMKN 6 Bandung 0.48 and SMKN PUN Bandung 0.24. The overall increase of the gain index was 0.36. The stages of E-learning Model that this study developed were 1) interactivity, 2) independence, 3) accessibility, 4) enrichment, and 5) evaluation. The implementation of E-learning model involved limited and broad tests. Both teachers and students perceived that E-learning Model was effective in improving students' learning outcomes. In light of these results, this study concluded that E-learning Model was effective in improving the learning outcomes of Class X students of the vocational schools in Engineering Mechanics subject. The implication of this study was on development of concept, curriculum and learning in Vocational Schools. This study recommended that both head of schools and teachers could employ the results of this study to inform policy making in relation to provision of facilities and learning media at school. The limitation of this research could advise other researchers to conduct further investigation.

Keywords: E-learning, Learning Outcomes, Learning.