

**PENINGKATAN KETERAMPILAN REKAYASA, MINAT TERHADAP
SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI, KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH SD MELALUI
PEMBELAJARAN STEAM BERBASIS TEKNOLOGI**

TESIS

diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh
gelar Magister Pendidikan (M.Pd.) pada Program Studi Pendidikan Dasar



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**PENINGKATAN KETERAMPILAN REKAYASA, MINAT
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ILMIAH SD MELALUI PEMBELAJARAN STEAM BERBASIS
TEKNOLOGI**

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Sebuah Tesis yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Magister Pendidikan (M.Pd.) pada Program Studi Pendidikan Dasar

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SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI, KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH SD MELALUI
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HALAMAN PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa tesis dengan judul "Peningkatan Keterampilan Rekayasa, Minat terhadap Sains dan Teknologi Komunikasi Ilmiah SD melalui Pembelajaran STEAM Berbasis Teknologi" ini beserta isinya adalah benar-benar karya sendiri. Saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika ilmu yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. atas pernyataan ini, saya menanggung risiko/sanksi apabila dikemudian hari ditemukan adanya pelanggaran etika keilmuan atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

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KATA PENGANTAR

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ABSTRAK
**PENINGKATAN KETERAMPILAN REKAYASA, MINAT TERHADAP
SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI, KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH SD MELALUI
PEMBELAJARAN STEAM BERBASIS TEKNOLOGI**

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Pembelajaran STEAM mempunyai banyak manfaat bagi siswa khususnya dalam meningkatkan pembelajaran sains, teknologi, *engineering*, *art* dan matematika. Selain itu pembelajaran STEAM merupakan pembelajaran abad 21. Pembelajaran STEAM yaitu untuk menyiapkan generasi yang handal dalam bidang IPTEK. Banyak siswa merasa tertarik untuk belajar STEAM hanya saja, pembelajaran STEAM masih dirasa sulit karena siswa Indonesia belum terbiasa dalam pembelajaran STEAM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan *engineering skill*, minat sains dan teknologi dan juga melihat kemampuan komunikasi ilmiah siswa SD. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode quasi eksperimen desain dan desainnya menggunakan *nonequivalent control group design*, kelompok eksperimen maupun kelompok kontrol tidak dipilih secara random. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *convenient sampling*, yaitu sampel yang diambil seadanya. *Sampel* penelitian ini sebanyak 60 siswa kelas 3 SD di Kota Bandung yaitu di kelas STEAM 30 siswa dan kelas Non STEAM 30 siswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada peningkatan keterampilan rekayasa pada tahap redesain. Begitupun minat sains dan teknologi di kelas STEAM mengalami peningkatan yang lebih baik dibanding dengan kelas Non STEAM. Selain itu juga komunikasi ilmiah khususnya presentasi oral di kelas STEAM menunjukkan hasil yang lebih baik di Bandung dengan kelas Non STEAM. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran STEAM dapat meningkatkan keterampilan rekayasa, minat sains dan teknologi dan juga dapat melatih komunikasi ilmiah dalam hal ini presentasi oral.

Kata Kunci : Pembelajaran STEAM, Keterampilan Rekayasa, Minat Sains dan
Teknologi, Komunikasi Ilmiah-Presentasi Oral

ABSTRACT
IMPROVEMENT OF ENGINEERING SKILLS, INTEREST IN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY, SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL THROUGH STEAM BASE ON
TECHNOLOGY

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STEAM learning has many benefits for students, especially in enhancing learning science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics. Then, STEAM learning is the learning of the 21st century. STEAM learning is to prepare a reliable generation in science and technology. Many students were interested in learning STEAM. However, STEAM learning was still difficult because Indonesian students are not used to learning STEAM. This study aims to improve engineering skills, interest in science and technology and also to see the scientific communication skills of elementary school students. This research method used a quasi-experimental design method and the design used the nonequivalent control group design, the experimental group and the control group are not selected randomly. The sample was taken using the convenient sampling technique, that is, the sample was taken as is. The sample of this research was 60 students in grade 3 in Bandung. 30 students in the STEAM Class and 30 students in the Non STEAM Class. The results showed that there was an increase in engineering skills at the redesign stage. Interest in science and technology in the STEAM class has also increased better than in the Non STEAM class. Then, scientific communication especially in the oral presentation in the STEAM class showed better results compared to the Non STEAM class. The results of this study indicate that STEAM learning can improve engineering skills, interest in science and technology and can also train scientific communication on oral presentations.

Keywords: STEAM Learning, Engineering Skills, Interests of Science and Technology, Scientific Communication-Oral Presentations

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