

ABSTRAK

Junando Pandiangan: **Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Kimia Inovatif pada Pokok Bahasan Hidrokarbon dengan Pendekatan Saintifik Terintegrasi Pendidikan Karakter.** Tesis. Medan: Program Studi Pendidikan Kimia Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan, 2015

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh bahan ajar kimia inovatif dengan pendekatan saintifik terintegrasi pendidikan karakter pada pokok bahasan hidrokarbon. Bentuk penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif. Jenis penelitian termasuk penelitian dan pengembangan (*research and development*). Subjek penelitian adalah bahan ajar pokok bahasan hidrokarbon. Adapun, sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini terdiri dari 3 dosen kimia dan 6 orang guru kimia kelas XI di kota Medan. Pemilihan sampel dalam penelitian menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Bahan ajar penerbit A dianalisis berdasarkan kurikulum 2013 oleh dosen dan guru kimia. Hasil analisis bahan ajar penerbit A berdasarkan kurikulum 2013 diperoleh rata-rata 2,66 adalah valid, artinya sudah layak dan sebagian isi bahan ajar perlu direvisi. Bahan ajar yang telah dikembangkan dinilai oleh dosen dan guru kimia. Penilaian dilakukan dengan 2 cara, yaitu berdasarkan kurikulum 2013 dan BSNP (Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan). Hasil analisis berdasarkan kurikulum 2013 diperoleh rata-rata sebesar 3,42 adalah valid artinya sangat layak digunakan dan tidak perlu revisi. Hasil analisis berdasarkan BSNP diperoleh, aspek kelayakan isi 3,32 adalah valid, artinya sangat layak dan tidak perlu revisi, kelayakan bahasa 3,37 adalah valid, artinya sangat layak dan tidak perlu revisi, kelayakan penyajian 3,38 adalah valid, artinya sangat layak dan tidak perlu revisi. Bahan ajar yang telah dikembangkan kemudian diuji kepada siswa. Pengujian terhadap siswa dilakukan dengan menggunakan 2 kelas, yaitu kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol. Terhadap siswa kelas eksperimen diberikan bahan ajar kimia inovatif yang telah dikembangkan, sedangkan siswa kelas kontrol menggunakan bahan ajar yang telah ada sebelumnya. Nilai rata-rata gain ternormalisasi pada kelas kontrol yaitu sebesar 0,52 sedangkan pada kelas eksperimen nilai rata-rata gain ternormalisasi sebesar 0,72 dan efektivitas penggunaan bahan ajar kimia inovatif pada pokok bahasan hidrokarbon terintegrasi pendidikan karakter diperoleh sebesar 13,7%

Kata Kunci: *Bahan Ajar Kimia, Hidrokarbon, Pendekatan Saintifik, Pendidikan karakter*

ABSTRACT

Junando Pandiangan: **Innovative Development of Teaching Material Chemistry In Hidrocarbon Through Saintific Approach Integrated Character Education**. Thesis. Medan: Chemistry Education Studies Program Postgraduate School of University of Medan, 2015

This study aims to obtain innovative teaching materials chemistry through Saintific Approach integrated character Education on the subject of Hidrocarbon. Forms of research is a descriptive study. This type of research, including research and development (research and development). Subjects were subject teaching materials Hidrocarbon. Meanwhile, the sample used in this study consists of 3 chemistry lecturers of state university of Medan and 6 class XI chemistry teacher in the city of Medan. Selection of the sample using purposive sampling technique. A publisher of teaching materials is analyzed based curriculum in 2013 by professors and teachers. The results of the analysis of a publisher of teaching materials based on the curriculum in 2013 gained an average of 2.62 is valid, meaning that it deserves and some of the contents of teaching materials need to be revised. Teaching materials that have been developed assessed by lecturers and teachers. Assessment is done in 2 ways, namely based curriculum in 2013 and BSNP (National Education Standards Agency). The results of the analysis based on the curriculum in 2013 gained an average of 3,38 is a valid means very feasible to use and does not need to be revised. The results of the analysis based on BSNP obtained, feasibility aspects of the content of 3.32 is valid, it means very feasible and does not need to be revised, language feasibility 3.37 is valid, it means very feasible and does not need to be revised, presenting the feasibility of 3.38 is valid, it means very feasible and do not need to be revised. Teaching materials that have been developed and then tested to students. Testing of students is done by using the 2 classes, experimental and control classes. Against the experimental class students are given an innovative chemistry teaching materials have been developed, while the control class using teaching materials that have been there before. The average value of the normalized gain control class that is equal to 0.52, while the experimental class average value of the normalized gain of 0.72 and efektifity of innovative chemistry teaching materials in hidrocarbon integrated character education uses is 13,7%

Keywords: *Teaching materials, Hidrokarbon, Scientific Approach, Character Education*