

ABSTRAK

Aqila Fadiya Haya, NIM. 4193151019. Pengembangan Buku Saku IPA Berbasis *Etnosains* Pada Materi Zat Aditif dan Zat Adiktif Di Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 3 Labuhan Deli Satu Atap.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan produk Buku Saku IPA berbasis *etnosains* pada materi zat aditif dan zat adiktif yang layak diterapkan dalam proses pembelajaran IPA di sekolah. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pengembangan atau *Research and Development (R&D)* menggunakan model *ADDIE*. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VIII-1 SMP Negeri 3 Labuhan Deli Satu Atap. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari angket validasi ahli materi, ahli media, angket penilaian respon guru, angket respon peserta didik dan instrumen tes untuk mengetahui hasil belajar peserta didik terhadap buku saku IPA berbasis *etnosains*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah persentase. Dari hasil analisis data diperoleh validasi ahli materi sebesar 94% dengan kategori “Sangat Layak”, ahli media 96% dengan kategori “Sangat Layak”. Penilaian Respon guru IPA sebesar 96,5% dengan kategori “Sangat Layak”. Respon peserta didik setelah menggunakan buku saku sebesar 99% termasuk kategori “Baik”. Sedangkan pada hasil tes peserta didik melakukan pretes dan posttest sehingga didapatkan nilai N-Gain sebesar 0,73 termasuk kategori tinggi dan efektif. Efektivitas Buku Saku IPA berbasis *etnosains* budaya Banjar efektif (73%) dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar peserta didik. Hal ini karena buku saku IPA yang dikembangkan membantu peserta didik dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar ranah kognitif. Sehingga, dapat disimpulkan Buku Saku IPA berbasis *Etnosains* budaya banjar pada materi Zat Aditif dan Zat Adiktif dinyatakan layak digunakan dan efektif dalam proses pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci: *Pengembangan, Buku Saku IPA, Etnosains Banjar, Zat Aditif dan Zat Adiktif, ADDIE*

ABSTRACT

Aqila Fadiya Haya, Student ID Number (NIM): 4193151019. Development of an Ethnoscience-Based Science Pocket Book on Additive and Addictive Substances for Grade VIII Students at SMP Negeri 3 Labuhan Deli Satu Atap.

This study aimed to produce an ethnoscience-based science pocket book on the topic of food additives and addictive substances that is feasible for implementation in science learning at schools. This research employed a Research and Development (R&D) approach using the ADDIE model. The subjects of the study were students of class VIII-1 at SMP Negeri 3 Labuhan Deli Satu Atap. The research instruments consisted of material expert validation questionnaires, media expert validation questionnaires, teacher response questionnaires, student response questionnaires, and test instruments to measure students' learning outcomes after using the ethnoscience-based science pocket book. The data analysis technique used in this study was percentage analysis. The results showed that the material expert validation reached 94%, categorized as "Very Feasible," while the media expert validation reached 96%, also categorized as "Very Feasible." The science teacher's response score was 96.5%, classified as "Very Feasible." Student responses after using the pocket book reached 99%, categorized as "Good." Furthermore, students were given pre-tests and post-tests, resulting in an N-Gain score of 0.73, which falls into the high and effective category. These findings indicate that the ethnoscience-based science pocket book incorporating Banjar cultural elements is effective (73%) in improving students' learning outcomes. This effectiveness is attributed to the developed science pocket book, which assists students in enhancing their cognitive learning outcomes. Therefore, it can be concluded that the ethnoscience-based science pocketbook on Banjar, covering the topics of additives and addictive substances, is suitable for use and effective in the learning process.

Keywords: Development, Science Pocket Book, Learning Cycle, Ethnoscience of Banjar culture, Zat Aditif and Zat Adiktif, ADDIE.