

ABSTRAK

AGUSTOR PASARIBU. NIM 5133111002. "Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Training Within Industry Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran Dasar-Dasar Konstruksi Bangunan Dan Teknik Pengukuran Tanah Kelas X Program Keahlian Desain Pemodelan Dan Informasi Bangunan SMK Negeri 5 Medan". Skripsi, Fakultas Teknik-Universitas Negeri Medan. 2020.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran Training Within Industry terhadap hasil belajar ranah kognitif Dasar-Dasar Konstruksi Bangunan Dan Teknik Pengukuran Tanah pada siswa kelas X Program Keahlian Desain Pemodelan Dan Informasi Bangunan (DPIB) di SMK Negeri 5 Medan semester ganjil Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020. Metode penelitian ini adalah Quasi Eksperiment. Subjek penelitian adalah siswa kelas X Program Keahlian Desain Pemodelan Dan Informasi Bangunan SMK Negeri 5 Medan. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas X DPIB-1 terdiri dari 26 siswa dan X DPIB-2 26 siswa. Sebelum melaksanakan penelitian, kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol diberikan pre-test dan di akhir pembelajaran diberikan post-test. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, maka diperoleh hasil pre-test kelas eksperimen yaitu, $\bar{X} = 49,74$ dengan nilai tertinggi 66,67 dan terendah 33,33. Sedangkan pada kelas kontrol $\bar{X} = 52,05$ dengan nilai tertinggi 66,67 dan terendah 33,33. Kemudian kelas eksperimen diberi perlakuan dengan menggunakan model pembelajaran Training Within Industry dan pada kelas kontrol diberi perlakuan dengan model pembelajaran konvensional. Hasil analisis data post-test yang diperoleh kelas eksperimen yaitu, $\bar{X} = 83,59$ dengan nilai tertinggi 100 dan terendah 66,67. Sedangkan pada kelas kontrol $\bar{X} = 78,46$ dengan nilai tertinggi 93,33 dan terendah 66,67. Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan rumus Anava, dari data pre-test diperoleh bahwa $F_{hitung} = 1,6371$ dan lebih kecil dari $F_{tabel} = 4,04$ maka hipotesis $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ diterima dalam taraf nyata 0,05. Sedangkan dari hasil data post-test diperoleh bahwa $F_{hitung} = 5,7449$ dan lebih besar dari $F_{tabel} = 4,04$, maka $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ ditolak dan $H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ diterima, dengan demikian hasil belajar siswa antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol jelas menunjukkan adanya perbedaan, sehingga dapat dilanjutkan dengan uji-t. Berdasarkan data uji-t dengan taraf signifikan 5% diperoleh harga $t_{hitung} = 2,2214$ dan $t_{tabel} = 1,676$ ($t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$) maka, H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa menggunakan model pembelajaran Training Within Industry memberikan hasil belajar siswa yang berbeda dibandingkan hasil belajar menggunakan model pembelajaran konvensional pada mata pelajaran Dasar-Dasar Konstruksi Bangunan Dan Teknik Pengukuran Tanah.

Kata Kunci : Hasil Belajar, Training Within Industry, Dasar-Dasar Konstruksi Bangunan Dan Teknik Pengukuran Tanah

ABSTRACT

AGUSTOR PASARIBU. NIM 5133111002. "The Effect of Training Within Industry Learning Models on Student Learning Outcomes in the Subjects of Building Construction Basics and Soil Measurement Techniques Class X Program Design and Information Design Building Skills at SMK Negeri 5 Medan". Essay, Faculty of Engineering - State University of Medan. 2020

This study aims to determine the effect of the Training Within Industry learning model on cognitive learning outcomes in the Basics of Building Construction and Soil Measurement Techniques in class X students of the Design and Design Information Building Skills Program (DPIB) at SMK Negeri 5 Medan odd semester 2019 Academic Year / 2020. This research method is Quasi Experiment. The research subjects were students of class X Model Building and Information Design Skills Program of SMK Negeri 5 Medan. The sample in this study were students of class X DPIB-1 consisting of 26 students and X DPIB-2 26 students. Before conducting the research, the experimental class and the control class were given a pre-test and at the end of the study were given a post-test. Based on the results of data analysis, the experimental class pre-test results are obtained, namely $\bar{X} = 49,74$ with the highest value 66.67 and the lowest 33.33. Whereas in the control class $\bar{X} = 52.05$ with the highest value 66.67 and the lowest 33.33. Then the experimental class was treated using the Training Within Industry learning model and the control class was treated with a conventional learning model. The results of post-test data analysis obtained by the experimental class namely, $\bar{X} = 83.59$ with the highest value of 100 and the lowest 66.67. While in the control class $\bar{X} = 78.46$ with the highest value of 93.33 and the lowest 66.67. Hypothesis testing is done by the Anava formula, from the pre-test data obtained that $F_{count} = 1.6371$ and smaller than $F_{table} = 4.04$, then the hypothesis $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ is accepted in the 0.05 level. While the results of the post-test data obtained that $F_{count} = 5,7449$ and greater than $F_{table} = 4.04$, then $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$ is rejected and $H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ is accepted, thus student learning outcomes between the experimental class and the control class clearly show there are differences, so it can be continued with t-test. Based on the t-test data with a significant level of 5%, the price of $t_{count} = 2,2214$ and $t_{table} = 1,676$ ($t_{count} > t_{table}$), then H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that using the Training Within Industry learning model provides different student learning outcomes compared to learning outcomes using conventional learning models in the subjects of Building Construction Basics and Soil Measurement Techniques.

Keywords: Learning Outcomes, Training Within Industry, Basics of Building Construction and Soil Measurement Techniques