

ABSTRAK

Yeti Fitriyana. 2025. *Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Problem Based Learning (PBL) Berbantuan Media Diorama Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPAS Siswa Kelas V SD*. Skripsi. Program Studi Guru Sekolah Dasar, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Vivi Rulviana, S.Pd, M.Pd. Pembimbing (II) Naniek Kusumawati, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran *Problem Based Learning (PBL)* berbantuan media diorama terhadap hasil belajar IPAS siswa kelas V Sekolah Dasar. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis quasi eksperimen dan desain *non-equivalent control group*. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas VA dan VB SDN Purwosari kabupaten Magetan berjumlah 38 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan berupa tes, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yakni *independent sample t-test*. Dari hasil uji hipotesis menggunakan program *SPSS* diperoleh hasil bahwa nilai signifikansi pada kolom Sig. (*2-tailed*) sebesar 0,000. Karena nilai uji signifikansi menunjukkan kurang dari 0,05, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara hasil belajar siswa kelompok kontrol dan kelompok eksperimen. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan model pembelajaran *Problem Based Learning (PBL)* berbantuan media diorama berpengaruh terhadap hasil belajar IPAS siswa kelas V SD.

Kata Kunci : *Problem Based Learning (PBL)*, media diorama, hasil belajar IPAS

ABSTRACT

Yeti Fitriyana. 2025. The Effect of the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Model Assisted by Dioramas on the Science Learning Outcomes of Fifth-Grade Elementary School Students. Thesis. Elementary School Teacher Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Supervisor (I) Vivi Rulviana, S.Pd, M.Pd. Supervisor (II) Naniek Kusumawati, S.Pd, M.Pd.

This study aims to determine the effect of the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) model assisted by dioramas on the science learning outcomes of fifth-grade elementary school students. This study used a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design and a non-equivalent control group design. The subjects in this study were all 38 students in grades 6 and 7 of SDN Purwosari, Magetan Regency. Data collection techniques used were tests, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique used was an independent sample t-test. The results of the hypothesis test using SPSS showed that the significance value in the Sig. column was 0.05. (2-tailed) of 0.000. Since the significance test value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the learning outcomes of students in the control and experimental groups. Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) model with the aid of dioramas has an impact on the science learning outcomes of fifth-grade elementary school students.

Keywords: Problem-Based Learning (PBL), diorama media, science learning outcomes