

ABSTRAK

Angger Bagas Aryadinata. 2026. *Kajian Etnosains pada Pembelajaran IPAS Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Melalui Pembuatan Batik Motif Pesilat sebagai Media Pembelajaran Siswa Sekolah Dasar*. Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar. FKIP. Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Dr. Pinkan Amita Tri Prasasti, M.Pd., (II) Tiara Intan Cahyaningtyas, S.Si., M.Pd.

Pembelajaran IPAS dalam Kurikulum Merdeka menekankan pembelajaran kontekstual melalui pemanfaatan lingkungan dan budaya sebagai sumber belajar. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji unsur etnosains dalam pembuatan batik motif pesilat serta mendeskripsikan penerapannya sebagai media pembelajaran IPAS di sekolah dasar. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus di SD Negeri Bolo 2. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman dengan uji keabsahan melalui triangulasi sumber dan teknik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran IPAS berbasis etnosains telah diintegrasikan dalam kegiatan membuat motif pesilat secara kontekstual dan berpusat pada peserta didik. Proses membuat mengandung konsep sains, seperti perubahan wujud benda, perpindahan panas, penyerapan zat warna, dan difusi yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber belajar berbasis kearifan lokal. Meskipun terdapat kendala dalam keterampilan membuat dan penyesuaian materi, pembelajaran ini mampu meningkatkan keterlibatan peserta didik serta menghubungkan konsep sains dengan budaya lokal. Dengan demikian, batik motif pesilat berpotensi menjadi media pembelajaran IPAS berbasis etnosains yang bermakna sekaligus mendukung pelestarian budaya daerah.

Kata kunci: etnosains, IPAS, kearifan lokal, batik motif pesilat, sekolah dasar

ABSTRACT

Angger Bagas Aryadinata. 2026. *An Ethnoscience Study of Science and Social Studies (IPAS) Learning Based on Local Wisdom through the Creation of Pesilat Motif Batik as a Learning Medium for Elementary School Students*. Undergraduate Program in Elementary School Teacher Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Advisor (I): Dr. Pinkan Amita Tri Prasasti, M.Pd.; Advisor (II): Tiara Intan Cahyaningtyas, S.Si., M.Pd.

Science and Social Studies (IPAS) learning in the Merdeka Curriculum emphasizes contextual learning by utilizing the environment and local culture as learning resources. This study aimed to examine the ethnoscience elements embedded in the creation of *Pesilat* motif batik and to describe its implementation as a learning medium for IPAS in elementary schools. This research employed a qualitative approach using a case study method at SD Negeri Bolo 2. Data were collected through observations, interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model. Data validity was ensured through source and technique triangulation. The findings revealed that ethnoscience-based IPAS learning had been contextually integrated into the *Pesilat* motif batik-making process through student-centered learning activities. The batik-making process incorporates various scientific concepts, including changes in the states of matter, heat transfer, dye absorption, and diffusion, which can serve as local wisdom-based learning resources. Although several challenges were encountered, particularly related to students' batik-making skills and the adaptation of learning materials, the implementation successfully enhanced students' engagement and connected scientific concepts with local cultural practices. Therefore, *Pesilat* motif batik has the potential to serve as a meaningful ethnoscience-based learning medium for IPAS while simultaneously supporting the preservation of local cultural heritage.

Keywords: ethnoscience, Science and Social Studies (IPAS), local wisdom, *Pesilat* motif batik, elementary school