

ABSTRAK

EFEKTIVITAS MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS PROYEK PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH CAIR HASIL PENGOLAHAN TEPUNG TAPIOKA DAN TEMPE DALAM MENINGKATKAN KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR KREATIF SISWA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan efektivitas model pembelajaran berbasis proyek pemanfaatan limbah cair hasil pengolahan tepung tapioka dan tempe dalam meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kreatif siswa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Weak-Eksperimental* dengan desain *The One Group Pre-test-Posttest Design*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas XI di SMA Negeri 1 Natar. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan kelas XI IPA 4 dijadikan sebagai sampel penelitian. Perangkat pembelajaran dan instrumen dalam penelitian ini yaitu RPP, LKPD, soal pretes dan postes yang terdiri dari 7 soal esai, asesmen kinerja produk, asesmen kinerja produk berpikir, angket respon siswa, dan lembar observasi keterlaksanaan pembelajaran. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan uji statistik parametrik uji t dan perhitungan *n-gain*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata postes lebih tinggi dibandingkan nilai rata-rata pretes, dengan *n-gain* rata-rata siswa sebesar 0,60 berkategori sedang. Rata-rata persentase respon siswa sebesar 85,45% berkategori sangat baik dan keterlaksanaan pembelajaran sebesar 81,46% berkategori sangat tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa model pembelajaran berbasis proyek pemanfaatan limbah cair hasil pengolahan tepung tapioka dan tempe efektif dalam meningkatkan keterampilan berpikir kreatif siswa.

Kata kunci: keterampilan berpikir kreatif, limbah cair hasil pengolahan tepung tapioka dan tempe, model pembelajaran berbasis proyek

ABSTRACT

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING MODEL OF UTILIZATION OF LIQUID WASTE FROM TAPIOCA FLOUR AND TEMPEH PROCESSING IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS

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This study aims to describe the effectiveness of the project-based learning model for the utilization of liquid waste from tapioca flour and tempeh processing in improving students' creative thinking skills. The research method used is Weak-Experimental with The One Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The population in this study were all students of grade XI at SMA Negeri 1 Natar. Sampling was carried out using purposive sampling technique and class XI IPA 4 was used as the research sample. The learning devices and instruments in this study were RPP, LKPD, pre-test and post-test questions consisting of 7 essay questions, product performance assessment, thinking product performance assessment, student response questionnaire, and learning implementation observation sheet. Data analysis techniques were carried out using parametric statistical tests, t-tests and n-gain calculations. The results showed that the average post-test score was higher than the average pre-test score, with an average student n-gain of 0.60 in the moderate category. The average percentage of student responses was 85.45% in the very good category and the implementation of learning was 81.46% in the very high category. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the project-based learning model for the utilization of liquid waste from tapioca flour and tempeh processing is effective in improving students' creative thinking skills.

Keywords: creative thinking skills, liquid waste from tapioca and tempeh flour processing, project-based learning model