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THE EFFECT OF DIRECT LEARNING MODEL ON THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF IPS STUDENTS IN CLASS VIII SMP NEGERI 1 MUARA LAKITAN

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the Direct Learning Model on Social Studies Learning Outcomes for Grade VIII Students at SMP Negeri 1 MuaraLakitan. The research method used is a quantitative method, with a pure experimental research type. The research design was in the form of a pre-test – post-test control group design. The data collection technique used is the test technique. The type of research instrument to be used is in the form of multiple choice totaling 35. The data analysis technique in this study is a quantitative technique. The population in this study was all class VIII for the 2022/2023 academic year with a total of 52 students. The samples taken in the study were class VIIIa as the control class with 25 students and class VIIIb as the experimental class with 27 students. The control class was taught using the method conventional and experimental classes were given treatment using the Direct learning model on the learning material of the Emergence of National Movement Organizations in Indonesia, the average post-test score of the control class students was 73.8 and the experimental class was 83.2. From the results of the analysis of the final test data, it was obtained that tcount ≥ ttable, namely tcount = 4.565 and ttable = 2.000 at a significant level of α= 0.05. Based on these calculations, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Direct Learning Model on Social Studies Learning.

Keywords: *Problem Based Learning* and *Learning* Outcomes

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk dapat mengetahui Pengaruh Model *Direct Learning* Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPS Siswa Kelas VIII Di SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif, dengan jenis penelitian ekperimen murni. Desain penelitian ini berbentuk pre-test–post-test kontrol group design. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik tes. Jenis instrumen penelitian yang akan digunakan adalah yang berbentuk pilihan ganda berjumlah 35. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu seluruh kelas VIII tahun pelajaran 2022/2023 dengan jumlah siswa 52. Sampel yang diambil dalam penelitian adalah kelas VIIIa sebagai kelas kontrol dengan jumlah siswa 25 dan kelas VIIIb sebagai kelas eksperimen dengan jumlah siswa 27. Kelas kontrol diberikan pembelajaran menggunakan metode konvensional dan kelas eksperimen diberikan perlakuan dengan menggunakan model *Direct learning* pada materi pembelajaran Munculnya Organisasi-Organisasi Pergerakan Nasional di Indonesia, nilai post test rata-rata siswa kelas kontro l73,8 dan kelas eksperimen 83,2. Dari hasil analisis data tes akhirdiperoleh $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$ yaitu $t_{hitung} = 4,565$ dan $t_{tabel} = 2,000$ pada taraf signifikanα= 0,05. Berdasarkan perhitungan tersebut jadi dapat disimpulkan ada Pengaruh Model *Direct Learning* Terhadap Hasil Belajar IPS Siswa Kelas VIII Di SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan.

Kata Kunci : Model *Direct Learning* dan hasil belajar

INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious effort to realize a cultural inheritance from one generation to another. This is in accordance with Law No. 20 of 2003 chapter 1 article 1 and paragraph 1 concerning the National Education System, that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, religion, self-control personality intelligence, noble creatures and skills needed for themselves, society, nation and state (Nurhayati, 2021). The implementation of the 2013 curriculum is expected to produce competent and competitive graduates so that the objectives of national education can be achieved optimally. Through this curriculum, it is also expected to increase the spirit of learning to be better in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor (Suparjan, 2020).

Education has a strategic role to improve the quality of Indonesia's human resources. Quality resources will make it easier to solve problems faced in everyday life. Although many efforts have been made to improve the quality of this level of education, the reality still shows signs of not fulfilling expectations (Nurul Fitri, 2021). The main core of education is learning. Through learning, teachers become facilitators for students to understand the substance of the material. The materials and models used in each subject are different. In one subject, the teacher must adjust the learning model used. The aspects that will be examined in this study are cognitive aspects or knowledge aspects (Susilo & Irwansyah, 2019).

In creating a more enjoyable teaching and learning atmosphere, researchers try to use one of the Direct Learning learning models such as the previous research from Wayan (Novayanti et al., 2019) entitled "The Effect of Direct Learning Model on Democratic Attitude and Social Studies Learning Outcomes of Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 2 Kubu". that there is an influence of the Direct Learning learning model on student skills. Therefore, researchers want to try to use the Direct Learning model to find out whether there is an influence or not in learning social studies with the material of the Emergence of Movement Organizations and the Growth of the Spirit of Nationalism. According to (Purba, Yanti Elnida, 2022) a learning model that can help students learn basic skills and acquire information that can be taught step-by-step". The direct learning model is specifically designed to develop student learning of procedural knowledge and declarative knowledge that is well structured and can be learned step by step. The theoretical foundation of the direct learning model is social learning theory, which is also called learning through observation, or called behavior modeling theory.

This model can be used as an alternative to help teachers in solving problems in learning, such as low student interest in learning, low student learning process activity or low student learning outcomes.

While the advantages of the Direct Learning model can train students to be independent and responsible and can develop procedural knowledge (knowledge of how to do something) in a well-structured manner.

RESEARCH METHODS

According to (Yuliana, 2019) Scientific research is an investigation and observation carried out systematically and procedurally in order to know, investigate and develop knowledge or create new knowledge about a phenomenon or event or fact. The systematic procedure used to conduct scientific research is what is referred to as the scientific process or method. Research is a way to find out the use in a study of the variable data (Hardani, 2020).

The type of research used in this study is a type of pure experiment. According to (Arikunto, 2013), "Pure experimental research method is a method to find the relationship between two variables to find the effect caused by the independent variable on the dependent variable".

The data analysis technique used in this study is to use test data analysis techniques with the aim to see if there is a significant influence by using the Direct Learning model on social studies learning outcomes on the material of the emergence of Indonesian National movement organizations at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan. The data obtained was first tested for normality and homogeneity of the data group, then carried out by testing the equality of the two means. Then the data analysis technique for student learning outcomes carried out in this study is as follows:

Average Score and Standard Deviation

Calculating the average score and standard deviation of the initial and final tests Sudjana (2019: 67) used the formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

Description:

$\bar{x}$: average value of student learning outcomes

x : overall student score

n : lots of data

The formula for calculating the standard deviation in (Sugiyono, 2018: 57) is as follows:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (xi - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

Description:

s : Standard Deviation

n : number of samples

x_i : Data ke- i

$\bar{x}$: Avarage

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Students' Initial Ability

The initial ability of students in the experimental class is the result of the initial test (Pre-test) of students before being given learning with the Direct Learning model with the lowest score obtained by students is 33 and the highest score obtained by students is 67. The initial ability of students in the control class is the result of the initial test (Pre-test) of students before being given conventional learning with the lowest score obtained by students is 33 and the highest score obtained by students is 67.

The initial test results of students in the experimental class who scored ≥65 with complete criteria were 2 people (7.41%) and students who scored <65 with incomplete criteria were 25 people (92.59%) and in the control class who scored ≥65 with complete criteria were 2 people (8%) and in the control class who scored <65 with incomplete criteria were 23 people (92%). For more details, the initial test learning results of the experimental and control classes can be seen in Table 4.1 below:

Students' Final Ability

The final ability of students in the experimental class is the result of the final test (Post-test) of students after being given learning with the Direct Learning model with the lowest score obtained by students is 67 and the highest score obtained by students is 96. The final ability of students in the control class is the final test results (Post-test) of students after being given conventional learning with the lowest score obtained by students is 58 and the highest score obtained by students is 87. The final test results of students in the experimental class who scored ≥65 with complete criteria were 27 people (100%) and there were no students who scored <65 below the completion criteria and in the control class who scored ≥65 with complete criteria were 22 people (88%) and in the control class who scored <65 with incomplete criteria were 3 people (12%). For more details, the initial test learning results of the experimental and control classes can be seen in Table 1. below:

**Table 1.** Final Test Learning Results of Experimental and Control Classes

Class	Lowest Score	Highest Score	Grades Based on KKM	Description	Initial Test	
					Frekuensi	Frekuensi
Eksperimen	67	96	≥65	Completed	27	100%
			<65	Not Completed	0	0%
Kontrol	58	87	≥65	Completed	22	88%
			<65	Not Completed	3	12%

Furthermore, based on the results of the final test, the average value of the post-test in the experimental class was 83.2 and the standard deviation value was 7.22 and the average value of the post-test in the control class was 73.8 and the standard deviation value was 7.34. It can be concluded that the final ability of students in the Experimental class is higher than the Control class. The results of the recapitulation of post-test test data in the experimental and control classes can be seen in Table 4.4 below.

Table 2. Data Recapitulation of Post-test Results of Experimental and Control Classes

No.	Class	Number of Students (N)	Average Value	Standard Deviation
1	Eksperimen	27	83,2	7,22
2	Kontrol	25	73,8	7,34

Based on the research results above, the average value of the Pre-test in the control class was 49.72, the average value of the Post-test of the control class was 73.8, there was an increase of 33%. While the average value of the Pre-test in the experimental class was 45.59, the average value of the Post-test of the experimental class was 83.2 From these data it is known that there was an increase in the average value of the class given treatment using the Direct Learning model. It can be seen that the increase in the average value is higher than the average increase in the control class which is given treatment using conventional methods, the difference in the average Pre-test and Post-test learning outcomes can be seen from the diagram below:

Diagram 4.1
Perbedaan Rata-Rata Hasil Belajar
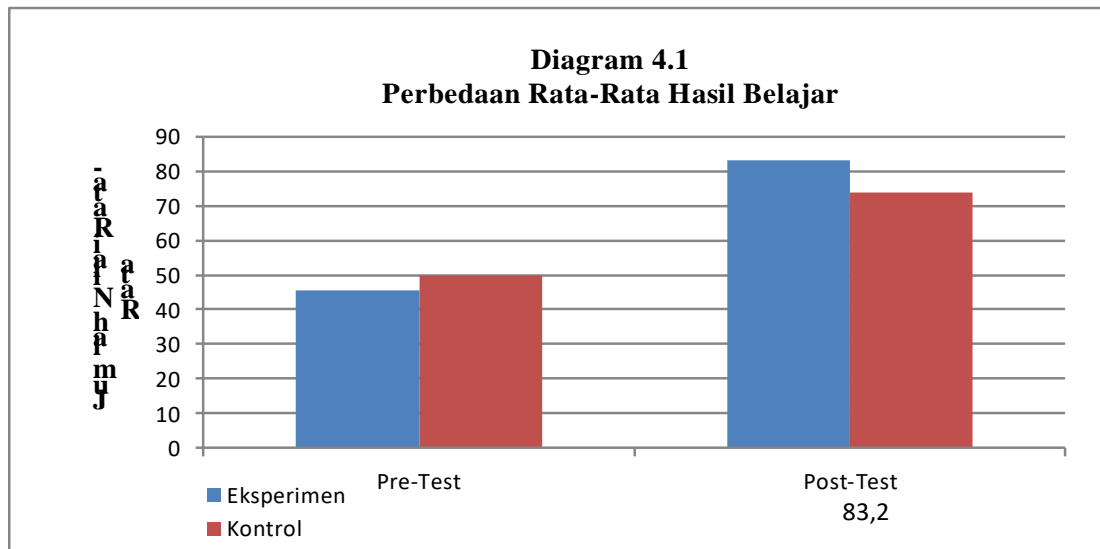
Discussion

This research was conducted in experimental and control classes conducted in each class for 3 meetings with a total of 6 learning hours, where one week there are 2 meetings of social studies learning hours in experimental and control classes, the time available consists of 2 hours of which 1 lesson hour is only 40 minutes per one learning meeting, In the first week used for Pre-test in experimental and control classes, all students present in the experimental class at the time of taking the Pre-test and Post-test scores were only 27 people who were class VIII B students from SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan and in the control class all students present in the class at the time of taking the Pre-test and Post-test scores were only 25 people who were class VIII A students from SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan. And two hours in the next meeting continued the process of learning material using the Direct Learning model in the experimental class and in the control class using the conventional model. After that the remaining 2 hours the following week were used for Post-test in both experimental and control classes.

In the initial test analysis in the experimental class and control class did not show any significant difference with the average value of the Pre-test in the experimental class of 45.59 and in the control class of 49.72. This means that the average ability of experimental and control class students is almost the same because they still get the same treatment using conventional models. According to (Mahmuddin, 2017: 73) In general, conventional learning is teacher-centered learning. So that learning is less optimal and students are less active in learning, so that in the learning process students get less than optimal scores.

In the analysis of the final test data, there were differences in learning outcomes between the experimental and control classes. The average value in the experimental class was 83.2 while in the control class it was 73.8. Thus, it means that the average value of the experimental class is greater than the control class. This is because the learning treatment given is different. The experimental class used the Direct Learning learning model. According to (Budiman, Samani, Rusijono, Setyawan, & Nurdyansyah, 2020) the Direct Learning model can increase and develop students' interest in learning, students become more active and can also train students to be independent and responsible and can develop declarative knowledge that is well structured and can be learned step by step, so that the Direct Learning model can have an influence in the learning process.

After hypothesis testing, the analysis requirement test is carried out first. The analysis requirement tests are normality and homogeneity tests. The results of the normality test calculation show that the data of the experimental and control classes are normally distributed. Likewise, the homogeneity results show that both Pre-test and Post-test variances of experimental and control classes are homogeneous.

The results of data analysis of Post-test values using the t test, the level of confidence and degrees of freedom (dk) = 50 obtained = 4.565 is greater than the t table = 2.000, meaning that the hypothesis proposed in this study can be accepted because Ho is rejected and ha is accepted. So it is concluded that there is an effect of the Direct Learning learning model on the social studies learning outcomes of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan. High learning outcomes of experimental class students from the control class due to the use of learning models all students are actively involved so that student motivation to learn is very high (Anjani & Safitri, 2023; Romansyah et al., 2019; Safitri et al., 2023).

Research conducted by Wayan Santyasa (2015) entitled "The Effect of Direct Learning Model on Democratic Attitudes and Social Studies Learning Outcomes of Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 2 Kubu". Based on the analysis using the spss trial, this can be seen from the one-way anova test which obtained a calculated F value of 21.42 with a value (P = 0.00) less than 0.05 so that the Ho hypothesis was rejected and the HI research hypothesis was accepted which means that it has a singificant effect on the average results of students' critical skills in the facilitated class with the Direct Learning learning model of 69.38 and in the control class which is facilitated by conventional learning the results of students' critical skills are 55.33. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Direct Learning model on student skills.

Research conducted by (Mudjijana, 2020) entitled "Implementation of Direct Instruction Model with Inquiry Method as an Effort to Improve Social Studies Learning Achievement of Class VIIIa

Students of SMP Negeri 2 Gerokgak". The results of the study are the application of direct instruction learning model with inquiry method can improve student learning achievement. this is evidenced from the results obtained in the initial data to cycle II, namely, the initial data shows the achievement of learning completeness reached 32.35%, cycle I increased to 50%, cycle II increased to 82.35% It proves that the direct instruction learning model with inquiry method applied by teachers in the learning process has been able to improve student learning achievement well, and this learning method can be used as an alternative to social studies learning in schools.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the average value of the Pre-test of the experimental class before being treated was 45.59 and the control class was 49.72, while the average value in the experimental class after being given treatment using the Direct Learning learning model was 83.2 and in the control class which was given learning with conventional methods obtained a value of 73.8.

Furthermore, from the results of the t test at a significant level, and degrees of freedom (dk-50) obtained = 4.565 greater than = 2.000. This means that the hypothesis proposed HO is rejected and Ha is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is an effect of Direct Learning learning model on social studies learning outcomes of VIII grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Lakitan.

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