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## APPLICATION OF QUANTUM LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE IPS LEARNING OUTCOMES

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the completion of social studies learning outcomes of class VIII students of SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. The research method used is in the form of an experiment. The population is all class VIII students of SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit in the 2023/2024 academic year totaling 209 students and the research sample used is 1 class totaling 34 students. Data collection was carried out using the simple Random Sampling technique. The collected data were analyzed using a multiple-choice test totaling 30 questions. Based on the results of the data analysis, there was an increase in the average value in the Pre-test of 49.00 to 83.00 in the Post-test. The results of the post-test data analysis using the T test, the confidence level  $\alpha = 0.05$  obtained  $t_{count} = 5.594$  greater than  $t_{table} = 1.697$ , meaning that the hypothesis proposed in this study can be accepted as true because  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted for the results of social studies learning in class VIII students at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Quantum Learning, Learning Outcomes

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tuntasnya hasil belajar IPS siswa kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. Metode penelitian yang digunakan berbentuk eksperimen. Populasinya adalah seluruh siswa kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit Tahun ajaran 2023/2024 yang berjumlah 209 siswa dan sampel penelitian yang digunakan adalah 1 kelas yang berjumlah 34 Siswa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik *simple Random Sampling*. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis menggunakan tes yang berbentuk pilihan ganda yang berjumlah 30 soal. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data bahwa adanya peningkatan dari nilai rata-rata pada *Pre-test* sebesar 49,00 meningkat menjadi 83,00 pada *Post-test*. Hasil analisis data nilai post-test menggunakan uji T, taraf kepercayaan  $\alpha = 0,05$  didapat  $t_{hitung} = 5,594$  lebih besar dari  $t_{tabel} = 1,697$ , artinya hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini dapat diterima kebenarannya karena  $H_0$  ditolak dan  $H_a$  diterima terhadap hasil belajar IPS pada siswa kelas VIII di SMP Negeri 1 Rupit.

**Kata Kunci:** Penerapan, *Quantum Learning*, Hasil Belajar.



## INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the important things in a country because from education we can give birth to generations with creative and innovative Human Resources (HR) to advance the country. According to (Wahyu and Sa'adah, 2020) education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning or training process so that students can actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, emotional, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves and society (Susilo & Isbandiyah, 2019).

In the education process, teachers play a very important role, where teachers play a role in providing knowledge to students. According to (Maimunawati & Muhammad Alif, 2020) a teacher is someone who has the ability to teach, educate, assess and evaluate students in the learning process and transfer knowledge from available learning resources to students. In the learning process, the teacher as an educator has a role, namely as a motivator in the learning process and so that students develop according to their potential, talents and interests at school and in society. According to (Firmansyah, 2015) teachers have an important role in teaching and learning activities, so that teaching and learning activities are successful so teachers must be required to master and understand various skills that can support the effectiveness and efficiency of teaching and learning activities so as to maximise learning outcomes (Susilo, Agus & Andriana Sofiarini, 2020).

Learning outcomes are the results given to students in the form of assessments after participating in learning activities by assessing knowledge, attitudes, skills in students with changes in behaviour. According to (Mappeasse, 2009) learning outcomes are abilities that are owned both cognitive, affective, and psychomotor in nature, all of which are obtained through the teaching and learning process. The cognitive domain is the domain that includes mental activities (brain), the affective domain is the domain related to attitudes, and the psychomotor domain is the domain related to skills or the ability to act after someone receives a new experience. The aspect that will be examined in this study is the cognitive aspect or knowledge aspect.

Based on the discussion above, student learning outcomes are expected to achieve the KKM set by the school, and student learning achievement can increase after the learning and teaching process. However, the results of the author's interview on 12-18 September 2023 with the

social studies teacher resource person Mrs Henita Rahmayanti, SE, at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit, the author obtained information that the total number of students in class VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit, totalling 209 students, with details of 102 male students and 107 female students. The problem faced by teachers is that the learning outcomes of social studies subjects of students in Class VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit are still many who have not reached the target of completeness, this is due to the lack of student activeness in learning and can be seen from the many student grades that are still below the KKM. The KKM set at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit, which is 75. Of the 209 students who are members of class VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit, it is known that the value of students who have not reached the KKM is 129 students (61.72%), and the value that has met the KKM criteria is 80 students (38.27%), so we know that there are still many who have not completed their learning outcomes.

According to (Hamalik, 2015) in the learning process teachers tend to be more active in providing lessons. The learning process takes place in one direction and the learning situation becomes monotonous. Less active students tend to be passive in teaching and learning activities, only receiving knowledge conveyed by the teacher so that understanding of the teaching material is low and the lack of enthusiasm of students, the activeness of students during learning is still less prominent, there are even students who are busy disturbing their friends when the teacher explains (Susilo & Sarkowi, 2018). In addition, students are less able to cooperate with others and tend to be afraid and embarrassed to ask questions when there are things that they still do not understand (Masni, 2015).

To overcome the learning outcomes of students who have not been maximised a teacher must create a pleasant learning atmosphere so that students can be active in learning. However, the results of interviews with Mrs Henita Rahmayanti, SE stated that the lecture method is less effective to use in learning social studies. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to improve learning in order to run with active, effective and innovative to be more interesting and encourage students to learn well by applying an interesting learning model that is applying the Quantum Learning learning model. This Quantum Learning Type learning model in social studies learning subjects can improve student learning outcomes and have an effect on student learning outcomes, this is supported by the statement from (Ahnugrawati, 2018), "The Quantum Learning learning model has a high influence on improving the learning outcomes of class VIII students in

integrated social studies subjects". Similar results were also stated by (Nurfirdaus, 2018), that "Quantum Learning model affects the learning outcomes of social studies geri Pajambon".

According to (Deporter, 2013) Quantum Learning is tips, hints, strategies and the whole learning process that can sharpen understanding and memory, and make learning a fun and rewarding process. The advantages of the Quantum Learning Model are able to increase academic potential (learning achievement) and increase the creative potential that exists within students. The implementation of Quantum Learning not only pays attention to internal factors from within students, but also all external factors from the learning environment that also affect the process and results of student learning.

The reason for choosing the Quantum learning model is because this model can create a pleasant learning atmosphere and be able to arouse students' learning activeness. In accordance with what is revealed by (DePorter, 2013) whatever the subject and grade level, this model ensures that students are interested and interested in every subject. This model also ensures that students experience learning, practice, make the content of the lesson real for themselves and foster student learning activeness. Based on the problems described, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Application of Quantum Learning Model to Improve Social Studies Learning Outcomes of Class VIII Students at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit".

## METHODS

This research is included in pseudo-experimental research with quantitative data types. According to Arikunto (2013) the research method is the method used by researchers in collecting their research data. Pseudo-experiment and post-test group design is an experiment conducted without a comparison class. According to Sugiyono (2016), "Independent variables are variables that affect other variables or produce effects on other variables or dependent variables. The dependent variable is the variable that is caused or influenced by the independent variable". The independent variable (X) is the Quantum Learning learning model and then the variable (Y) or the dependent variable is the social studies learning outcomes.

The place of research conducted by researchers is at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. The research time was conducted in even semester on May 07 to June 07, 2024. The research was conducted in class VIII at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that have been





determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2016). According to Nuryadi (2017: 8) population is all objects that exist and make them the target of research or observation and have the same characteristics. Population is all objects or subjects in the study. The population in this study were all students in class VIII of SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit in the 2023-2024 academic year totaling 209 students consisting of 102 male students and 107 female students.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, or a small part of the members of the population taken according to the procedure so that it can represent the population (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015: 64). According to Muhyi, et al (2018: 41) Samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by a population. This Sample Random Sampling technique is a random selection of small segments of individuals or members of the overall population. As explained by Sugiyono (2019: 149) that Sample Random Sampling is simple (simple) because taking sample members from the population is done randomly without regard to the strata in the population. that population. This is done when members of the population are considered homogeneous. homogeneous. The reason researchers take this Sample Random Sampling technique is because based on the results of interviews with teachers who teach social studies subjects in Class VIII SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit that the ability of students in each class is the same (homogeneous).

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the specified data standards. In this study used is a quantitative approach so that the data collected in the form of numbers derived from test results on students of class VIII.A SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. The data collection technique used in this research is the test technique. The test given in the form of multiple choice as many as 35 questions.

The type of instrument in this study is a test. The test instrument in this study is a multiple choice test. The number of instruments in this study amounted to 35 questions. After testing the question instrument in class VIII.A SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit. The instrument is used to measure pretest or posttest learning outcomes. According to Arikunto (2010: 211) Validity is a measure that will show the level of validity or validity of the instrument. Reliability refers to an understanding that an instrument is trusted enough to be used as a data collection tool because

the instrument is good Arikunto (2014: 231) to determine the reliability of multiple choice questions used the KR-20 formula.

The data analysis technique used in this research is quantitative technique. Quantitative research according to Sugiyono (2016: 8) can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative / statistical, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. Normality Test Data normality test or normality test can be used using the chi-square formula ( $\chi^2$ ). Hypothesis Test In hypothesis testing, the criteria for rejecting or not rejecting  $H_0$  based on Value or Significance are as follows: If  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected If  $t_{count} \geq t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research conducted by Imelda Rizki (2017) entitled “Application of Quantum Learning Model with Information Search Strategy to Social Studies Learning Outcomes at SMP Negeri 1 Medan Learning Year 2016/2017”. The results showed that there was an increase in student learning outcomes in the initial test (*pre test*) the percentage of students who completed 15.79% then after the post test increased to 42.11% and increased to 94.74%. Thus the research hypothesis is “There is an increase in social studies learning outcomes of seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Medan by applying the Quantum Learning learning model with Information Search strategy for the 2016/2017 Learning Year is accepted”.

Research conducted by Yuli Ifana Sari (2016) which examines the Effect of the Use of Quantum Learning Model on Social Studies Subject Learning Outcomes SMP Negeri 10 Malang. This research is a pseudo experimental research (Quansieksperiment) with research design Non Equivalent Control Group Design. The dependent variable in this study is the learning outcomes and the independent variable Quantum Learning model. The learning outcomes research instrument used an essay test. The results of the study in the form of data analyzed using the t-test assisted by the SPSS 16.0 for windows program. Based on the analysis of pre and post test scores, the average gain score of the experimental class was higher at 29.44 compared to the control class with a score of 21.38. The results of the t-test calculation using independent sample t-test obtained p-level data smaller than 0.05  $< 0.05$ , namely with a significant level of 0.01. The

results of this calculation prove that the Quantum Learning model has a significant effect on social studies learning outcomes.

Research conducted by Yulianto (2020) entitled “Implementation of the Use of Quantum Learning Model in Social Studies Learning in Class IX SMP Negeri 11 Semarang” The results showed that the score of learning activities of students in class IX SMPN 11 Semarang showed high criteria and categorized well in the learning activities of students with an average of 31.78, the teacher's ability to manage learning in a very high category with an average of 81.5 with a score of 81 and 82, while the completeness of the learning outcomes of students from the three domains of learning outcomes can be said to be effective with the completeness of the learning outcomes of students > 75% of the number of students already according to KKM. The average response of students to social studies learning that has taken place 70.36% means that students respond positively with high criteria for social studies learning by using the Quantum Learning learning model.

The results of previous studies explain that student learning outcomes have improved after the application of the active learning model of the Quantum Learning type. As for the similarities and differences in previous studies with research to be conducted by researchers, the similarities are both using learning models, which are carried out at the Junior High School level. While the difference lies in the application model, subject matter, class, time, place and year of research. Therefore, in this study, researchers will also try to apply the Quantum Learning type learning model with the title “Application of the Quantum Learning model to improve the learning outcomes of social studies class VIII students at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit.

The research was conducted by the author at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit in the 2023/204 school year with a research sample of class VIII.A students with 34 students who will be applied to the Quantum Learning learning model and carried out on 07 May to 07 June 2024. Data collection of research results obtained from cognitive learning outcomes in the form of multiple choice totalling 35 questions before and after being given treatment on the material Background of the Arrival of European Nations to the Archipelago.

Before carrying out the Pre-test and Post-test, the researcher tests the question instrument first, the aim is to determine the quality of the instrument whether it is feasible to test or not as a tool for collecting data. This instrument trial was carried out on Monday, 13 May 2024 which was carried out in class IX.A which was attended by 30 students. Based on the results of

the instrument trials that have been carried out from 35 questions tested, only 25 questions are valid and can be used, the remaining 10 questions cannot be used because they are invalid.

The pre-test was conducted on Monday, 20 May 2024 to find out the initial learning outcomes of students on the material of the Background of the Arrival of European Nations to the Archipelago before being given treatment using the Quantum Learning learning model. The pre-test questions used in the form of multiple choice questions consisting of 35 questions but those that can be used or are valid are only 25 questions that have been tested first with class IX.A. Data on the results of learning analysis from students before learning by using the Quantum Learning learning model can be seen from table 1.

**Table 1.** Data Pre test

| Highest Score | Lowest Score | Completed | Not Completed | Average Score |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 92            | 28           | 2         | 32            | 49            |

Data analysis of the results of learning from students after learning by using the Quantum Learning learning model the final ability of class VIII students at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit which is the result of student learning after the learning process. The implementation of the post-test was carried out on Monday, 27 May 2024, the implementation of this post-test aims to determine the final ability of students on the material Background of the Arrival of European Nations to the Archipelago after being given treatment using the Quantum Learning model. After processing the post-test score data in class VIII.A, the research results can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2.** Data Post-test

| No | Highest Score | Lowest Score | Completed | Not Completed | Average Score |
|----|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | 96            | 52           | 33        | 1             | 83            |

### Normality Test

The normality test aims to determine whether the student test data is normally distributed or not. the test criteria are if the value  $\chi^2_{hitung} < \chi^2_{tabel}$  then it can be stated that the data is normally distributed. Recapitulation of pre-test data normality test results in table 3.

**Table 3.** Normality Test Results pre-test

| No | Data      | Class  | $\chi^2_{hitung}$ | $\chi^2_{tabel}$ | Conclusion |
|----|-----------|--------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1  | Pre-Test  | VIII.A | 0,3580            | 11,07            | Normal     |
| 2  | Post-Test | VIII.A | -8,700            | 12,59            | Normal     |



## Hypothesis Test

Based on the results of the normality test, the two groups of pretest and posttest data are normal. Thus, the data used the t test. With the statistical hypothesis as follows:

$H_0: \bar{X} \bar{X} \leq \mu_o \mu_o$ : The Posttest average score is less than or equal to the Pretest average KKM score.

$H_a: \bar{X} \bar{X} > \mu_o \mu_o$ : Posttest mean score is greater than Pretest score

The test criteria are if  $t_{count} \geq t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_a$  is rejected at a significant level  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $DK = n-1 = 34-1 = 33$ . Based on the results of the calculation of the hypothesis test results for the post-test and pretest can be seen in table 4. below:

**Table 4.** Results of t-test

| No | DK          | $t_{Hitung}$ | $t_{tabel}$ |                          | Conclusion                     |
|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | $34-1 = 33$ | 5,594        | 1,697       | $t_{Hitung} > t_{tabel}$ | $H_0$ rejected, $H_a$ accepted |

## Discussion

This research was conducted in class VIII.A at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit, the implementation was carried out directly by the researcher in accordance with the schedule that took place at the school. The model used in this study is the Quantum Learning Model on the background of the arrival of European nations to the archipelago. This study was conducted 3 times the learning process at school 1 lesson hour with 30 minutes and a total of 8 hours of learning (240 minutes). The first meeting was held on Monday, 20 May 2024 for the implementation of the pre-test, the second meeting on Thursday, 24 May 2024 was used to provide material using the Quantum Learning Model then at the third meeting on Monday, 27 May 2024 was used to conduct a post-test. The test analysis technique used is a multiple choice test technique of 25 questions, the questions used have gone through validity and reliability tests so that they are suitable for use as data collection tools.

After testing the instrument on 13 May 2024, researchers conducted a pre-test on 20 May 2024 with 1 hour to carry out the pre-test, this was done to see the initial ability of students before participating in learning activities using the Quantum Learning Model. At the time of treatment using the Quantum Learning model in class VIII.A After processing the pre-test score

data in class VIII.A, it was found that the average student score was 49.00 with the highest score obtained of 92 in accordance with the KKM and also the lowest score of 28, while the complete students were 2 and the incomplete ones were 32.

On 24 May 2024 the researcher then conducted Treatment (treatment) to students by providing subject matter on the background of the arrival of European nations to the archipelago. During the learning process in class students are encouraged to ask questions and seek information about the material, so that they can express their opinions. The teacher also acts as a guide who provides assistance in solving a problem, but students also try to work in groups in solving and solving an argument or questions.

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that the Quantum Learning model both have in common, namely that the Quantum Learning model both have a very high increase in student learning outcomes, from the results of the relevant research above has a relationship with the author. Because in both using the Quantum Learning model, so that researchers are considered relevant which has the same goal to be able to improve student learning outcomes. The research conducted at SMP Negeri 1 Muara Rupit aims to facilitate teachers in carrying out the learning process in order to achieve effective and efficient learning objectives.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that the application of the Quantum Learning model can improve the learning outcomes of students in class VIII.A at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit. This can be seen from the average value on the pre-test before being given treatment (treatment) of 49.00 and the average value on the post-test after being given treatment (treatment) using the Quantum Learning model increased to 83.00. this proves an increase in student learning outcomes after applying the Quantum Learning model in social studies subjects at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit by 34.00. The results of data analysis of post-test values using the T test, confidence level  $\alpha = 0.05$  obtained  $t_{count} = 5.594$  greater than  $t_{table} = 1.697$ , meaning that the hypothesis proposed in this study can be accepted because  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted against social studies learning outcomes in class VIII students at SMP Negeri 1 Rupit.



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