

ABSTRAK

NANDA NAZAM MASFUFAH HUSNA 222170034. **Pengaruh Model *Discovery learning* Berbasis *Outdoor Study* Terhadap Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik (Studi Eksperimen Pada Mata Pelajaran Geografi Sub Materi Atmosfer Di Kelas X SMAN 8 Kota Tasikmalaya).** Jurusan Pendidikan Geografi. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Siliwangi. Kota Tasikmalaya.

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh hasil belajar peserta didik yang masih belum optimal dikarenakan proses pembelajaran masih cenderung pasif, sehingga diperlukannya penerapan model dan metode pembelajaran yang sesuai dengan materi pembelajaran sehingga dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar peserta didik. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui tahapan penerapan model *discovery learning* berbasis *outdoor Study* dalam pembelajaran Geografi sub materi Atmosfer di kelas X SMAN 8 Kota Tasikmalaya (2) Untuk mengetahui pengaruh model *discovery learning* berbasis *outdoor Study* terhadap hasil belajar peserta didik dalam pembelajaran Geografi sub materi Atmosfer di kelas X SMAN 8 Kota Tasikmalaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksperimen dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu random sampling sebanyak 84 orang. Kelas X 11 (Kelas Eksperimen) yang menggunakan model *discovery learning* berbasis *outdoor Study* dan kelas X 6 (Kelas Kontrol) dengan model *discovery learning* berbasis *indoor Study*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan diawali dengan uji validitas, reliabilitas, uji tingkat kesukaran soal, uji normalitas dan uji homogenitas data kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji statistik parametrik menggunakan uji *paired sample t-test* dan uji *n-gain*. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa tes hasil belajar kognitif berbentuk pilihan ganda dengan jumlah soal 40 soal untuk mengukur pencapaian peserta didik sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan, untuk aspek afektif terdapat 5 indikator penilaian dan aspek psikomotorik memiliki 3 indikator. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat perbedaan hasil belajar antara siswa yang menggunakan model *discovery learning* berbasis *outdoor Study* dengan siswa yang menggunakan model *discovery learning* berbasis *indoor Study* dilihat dari nilai rata-rata *posttest* pada kelas eksperimen mendapatkan skor 82, dan kelas kontrol mendapatkan skor 76. Hipotesis di uji dengan *paired sample t-test* memperoleh hasil signifikansi (2 tailed) sebesar 0,000 dengan nilai signifikansi yang digunakan 0,05. Karena $\text{sig.} < \alpha$ yaitu $0,000 < 0,05$ maka H_0 ditolak H_a diterima. Dari hasil diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh dari model *discovery learning* berbasis *Outdoor Study* terhadap hasil belajar peserta didik.

Kata Kunci : Model Pembelajaran, *Outdoor Study*, Hasil Belajar

ABSTRACT

NANDA NAZAM MASFUFAH HUSNA 222170034. *The Effect of the Outdoor Study-Based Discovery learning Model on Students' Learning Outcomes (An Experimental Study in Geography on the Atmosphere Subtopic for Grade X Students at SMA Negeri 8 Tasikmalaya City)*. Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, **Siliwangi University**, Tasikmalaya City.

This study was motivated by the fact that students' learning outcomes were still not optimal due to the learning process being predominantly passive. Therefore, the implementation of an appropriate learning model and teaching method suited to the learning material was considered necessary to improve students' learning outcomes. The objectives of this study were: (1) to identify the stages of implementing the Outdoor Study-based Discovery Learning model in Geography learning on the Atmosphere subtopic for Grade X students at SMAN 8 Tasikmalaya City; and (2) to determine the effect of the Outdoor Study-based Discovery Learning model on students' learning outcomes in Geography learning on the Atmosphere subtopic for Grade X students at SMAN 8 Tasikmalaya City. This study employed an experimental research method with a random sampling technique involving 84 students. The sample consisted of Class X-11 as the experimental class, which was taught using the Outdoor Study-based Discovery Learning model, and Class X-6 as the control class, which was taught using the Indoor Study-based Discovery Learning model. The data analysis techniques began with validity testing, reliability testing, item difficulty analysis, normality testing, and homogeneity testing, followed by parametric statistical analysis using the paired-samples t-test and the normalized gain (N-gain) test. The research instrument consisted of a cognitive learning achievement test in the form of 40 multiple-choice questions to measure students' achievement before and after the treatment. The affective domain was assessed using five evaluation indicators, while the psychomotor domain was assessed using three evaluation indicators. The findings revealed differences in learning outcomes between students who were taught using the Outdoor Study-based Discovery Learning model and those who were taught using the Indoor Study-based Discovery Learning model. Based on the post-test mean scores, the experimental class obtained an average score of 82, whereas the control class obtained an average score of 76. Hypothesis testing using the paired-samples t-test produced a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.000 at a significance level of 0.05. Since $p < \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Outdoor Study-based Discovery Learning model has a significant positive effect on students' learning outcomes.

Keywords: *Discovery learning Model, Outdoor Study, Learning Outcomes.*