



## THE INFLUENCE LEARNING TOURISM METHODS OF IN CLASS VI SDN 4 PONELO ISLANDS

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p><b>Received:</b> 8<sup>th</sup> September 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 <b>Published:</b> 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021</p>	<p>This study aims to determine the role of teachers in improving student learning outcomes through in science learning. in class VI SDN 4 PONELO KEPULAUAN. This type of research is classroom action research (CAR), the subject of this research is class VI students, totaling 15 students, namely 9 female students and 6 male students. In the use of this field trip method, it was found that there was an increase in student learning outcomes every year in the cycle. In Cycle I, the student's normal score was 71.86 with a student fulfillment file of 52.17%. Cycle II the normal value of students is 78.08 with a student fulfillment file of 72.86%. From the consequences of this review, it can be suggested that the field trip method can be applied by teachers in science learning in schools to improve learning outcomes.</p>

**Key Words:** Teacher's role, improving learning outcomes, Field Trip Method

### INTRODUCTION

Schools play an important role in a country. Speaking of instructive problems, the school of science emphasizes providing experiences to grow abilities with the aim that students can investigate and understand regular habitats experimentally. Coordinated science training to seek to think about nature in a methodical manner to dominate information, reality, ideas, standards, revelation interactions, and to have logic and do as to assist students with gaining deep superior agreement about climate.

The progress of Natural Sciences (IPA) is accelerating rapidly because it is always associated with mechanical improvements that provide vehicles that empower this turn of events. Improvements Rapid progress like today has encouraged teachers to have the option to plan further, conduct training that is more centered on mastery of Normal Science (IPA) ideas, which can support daily practice in the public. Learning is basically a relationship between student members and their current situation, so that positive behavior adjustment occurs for the better. There are many components that influence this association. both internal variables come from within a person, just as external elements come from climate. In learning, the main task of an educator is to condition the climate to help change student behavior (Mulyasa, 2006, p. 100).

According to the author, how to solve this problem By utilizing the Karya Wisata strategy, the Karya Wisata technique can be used as a decision when students experience immersion learning in a continuous study room. Field trips in the sense of showing the strategy has a certain meaning than made by the travel industry in the overall sense. Study visits here which means "visiting outside the study room to learn. Field trips are those carried out by students to complement certain learning experiences and are an important part of the school's education program. Field trips as a teaching and learning strategy, students under the direction of instructors to visit certain places which were referred to the study. It is also not the same as a tour where people specifically go looking for a holiday, with human travel industry is limited by reason and learning task (Sagala, 2009, p. 214).

Strategy study tour invites students leave the classroom to go to the real thing as a learning asset adapted to the material instructing, for example, examining the atmosphere outside the classroom about regulating the movement of goods and living things in the general climate, business, and direct machines in everyday life and the design and factory capacity despite the fact that ge This fellow is outside the study hall, however the field trip is not an "outing" but a "moving" class to get out.

Given the perceptions that have been made by educators at SDN 4 PONELO KEPULAUAN on 23-25 July 2021, educators are still struggling to implement the 2013 education program (K13), especially in realizing dynamic learning during the time spent educating and learning exercises. Considering the results of interviews directed by the author with students and instructors in the field of science considered at the state elementary school SDN 4 PONELO KEPULAUAN, it is realized that the most commonly used teaching technique that must be carried out is the speaking

technique used as a teacher for the learning community, while the student is the object of learning. only get material delivered by educators with the aim that students become alienated in the learning system in the classroom.

Learning with the Tourism Work strategy, should be done by bringing students to visit the material to be studied outside the classroom which allows students to talk to the teacher or friends or other teachers. When students visit tourist protests, the teacher starts with a two-way correspondence, where the teacher acts as a communicator and students as communicants. The motivation behind this basic movement is to convey the ways students should follow in exam practice. In leading the exam practice, educators and teachers direct and guide students towards critical thinking. To work with students in the practice exams, small groups were framed consisting of VI grade students of SDN 4 PONELO KEPULAUAN. This is so that the problems found by students can be discussed effectively with their friends, or with educators or teachers as communicators. This correspondence component is very suitable to be used, because the communicator tries to convey/clarify the substance of the message of ancient art creation to a group of individuals, especially students in a predetermined atmosphere and atmosphere. This cycle of correspondence makes it easier for students to understand the importance of composition in each field trip, as the basis for the interaction of creation, arrangement, and item. What needs to be considered is the compatibility between educators and students (verbal and nonverbal) in learning with the field trip strategy, communicators must have the ability to stimulate students' considerations, grow income, then, then continue with choices and exercises, and persuade the communicant (students) so that they understand the material being contemplated. considered and ready to be associated with its security.

### RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a quasi-experimental method with a quantitative approach. The design used in this study is the Nonequivalent Groups Pretest-Posttest Design in the form of a pretest and posttest group design with a control group (Schumacher (2001) and Matching Pretest Post-Test Control Group Design, namely the types of experiments that are considered good because they meet the requirements, namely other groups who were not subjected to the experiment and participated in the observation. Experiments in this study were carried out with the intention of seeing the effects of a treatment. The research design used was in the form of Matching Pretest Post-Test Control Group Design with one type of treatment and what will be studied is whether there is changes in children's moral behavior before and after being given treatment

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This examination was completed with the full intention of knowing the impact of the field trip technique on the inspiration of science learning for the sixth graders of SDN 4 PONELO ISLANDS for the 2021-2022 academic year. In this review, the analyst used the Manova Test. Before using the theory, information must meet two conditions, to be more specific, information has a typical dispersion and homogeneous information. With the number of tests taken there were 15 respondents, exactly 10 students as the test class and 5 students as the control class. Both classes are clear, have been known to be homogeneous through the homogeneity test of semester UAS scores.

The results showed that the use of the Karya Wisata technique on normal and false elements could improve the understanding of fourth grade students at SDN 4 PONELO KEPULAUAN. This can be seen from the increase in student learning outcomes in the principal cycle with learning peaks that meet the KKM and above 8 students from 15 students or completeness get 52.17% and expanded in the second cycle, especially students who meet the KKM 14 students or 91.6% of 15 students. The results of this exploration are supported by the results of a research diary from Yuda Hendra Saputra, Ganes Gunansyah, with the title Using the Field Trip Method to Improve Motivation and Learning Outcomes in Elementary School Students. Also the results of research from Aris Riyanto entitled Method of Using Field Visits in an Effort to Further Develop Civics Learning for Class IV Students in Elementary Schools.

In the Karya Wisata strategy, there are 3 stages in particular (1) setting and setting, by deciding the destination and items to visit, visiting the next time, determining the type of task for the substitute. (2) execution, in practice For this situation, the specialist forms students into 8 meetings and each meeting consists of 5-6 students, then, at that time, the scientist gives the start of clarifying the material, with simple substitutes. Here, educators also act as directors and student trainers in the field of Tourism/Work Tours. (3) closure and follow-up or induction of in-situ Karya Wisata materials and continued at school. In Action II, when I saw in my real life, I described the means in utilizing the field visit technique, distributing exercise sheets to discuss together with the meeting, if in my activity every gathering like that only one movement sheet was obtained, however, in real life II each student in one meeting get the movement sheet they have to do it without the help of anyone else with the side effects of the meeting conversation.

It is done in such a way that each meeting can have a dynamic conversation when complete action sheets are given. As the conversation continued, the scientist gave directions as important as the meeting was discussing and remember to remind each meeting to ensure that each section has understood the action sheet being discussed, after the conversation is over, each meeting presents the side effects of the conversation to before class and ask and answer between groups .

After the performance and Q&A in the conversation have been completed and have been controlled by the meeting that got the most important focus, then, at that time, students are asked back to their seats, then, at that time, the scientist gives an assessment that must be completed consistently. person. Towards the end of the movement

of the specialist study guide students completed the material being examined, the learning activities were closed and closed happily.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the following two things can be concluded. First, the level of ability of grade VI students of SDN 4 Ponelo Kepulauan for the 2020/2021 academic year before using the field trip method obtained an average score of 52.1. are in the range of 55-67% with good qualifications (C). Second, the level of ability and learning outcomes of grade VI students of SDN 4 Ponelo Islands for the 2020/2021 academic year by using the Study tour method obtained an average score of 78.08 in the range of 70-89% with qualifications of very good (B).

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