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## The effect of the problem-based learning model and audiovisual media that based on south sumatera's local superiority to learning outcomes

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### ABSTRACT

This research aimed at finding out the effect of the problem-based learning model and audiovisual media that based on South Sumatera's local superiority to learning outcomes. This research was using Quasi Experimental Design as the method with design Nonequivalent Control Group Design. The subjects were 45 students in Experimental Group and 45 students in Control Group. The researcher used the data collection tool in the form of pretest-posttest, observation and documentation. The average score of pretest in experimental group was 83 and average score of pretest control group was 66,8. The data of pretest and posttest in experimental group was distributed normal with the value  $z_{\text{km}}$  -0,71 and 0,80. The hypotheses was calculated by using t-test which is polled varians and the result of t obtain was 8,598 in 0,05 significant level and the t-table is 1,987. Since the significant level showed to obtain  $t_{\text{obtained}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , therefore  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted. The result of this research proved that the problem-based learning model and audiovisual media that based on South Sumatera's local superiority to learning outcomes.



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## Introduction

[1] Local excellence is one of the potentialities that can be used as desirable teaching opportunities for schools in each region. According to Article 50 (5) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia 20 of 2003, which states that the district / city government has basic education and secondary education as well as local excellence-based education units. Students can see the local supremacy of the area in which they live, be able to process resources, engage in services/services or other events relevant to local excellence, so that they can recognize the community, values and resources that are regional superiority and be capable of competing nationally and internationally [2]. In this research, local benefits concentrate only on Palembang City and this local advantage will be in the application of integrated thematic learning. It is mentioned in the 2013 curriculum that the material being studied is produced. Educating educators to create content by comparing it to local excellence in their region for each theme book.

In order to obtain direct experience by conducting experiments to find solutions to problems, Brunner's theory says students can try to find their own [3]. Using the model of Problem Based Learning (PBL), Students should think critically because the problem-based learning model is a learning model with a student learning

approach to real problems, so that students can gather their own expertise, improve higher skills and study, become independent of students and increase self-confidence [4]. Therefore, when combined with linking learning with local excellence in South Sumatra, the Problem Based Learning model will be more successful. Audiovisual media is a form of learning media that utilizes the capabilities of the senses of the ear or hearing and the eyes or sight (audiovisual). Audiovisual media is a medium that displays elements of sound and elements of images. In learning, audiovisual media are used to help written and spoken words to convey knowledge, attitudes, and thoughts in the learning material. Voice messages and shapes or forms are generated by this type of learning media. TV, film, and video, for example [5].

The instructor carried out a learning model, namely the STAD learning model, from the outcomes of interviews conducted by researchers on June 9, 2020 with grade IV teachers at SDNegeri10 Baturaja. However, the teacher's application of the STAD learning model is still unable to demonstrate student activities that solve a problem related to local excellence in South Sumatra. The teacher has not been able to establish learning that can improve student mastery, based on the above description, so that the learning exercises carried out are passive, inefficient and boring. In order to build an active, productive and enjoyable learning environment that can encourage involvement and activity in problem solving so that learning tasks are not just discussions and quizzes, one of the teacher's most important functions is to choose a learning model to be used in the learning process.

Based on the above definition, the researcher concludes that it is very important to use the problem-based learning model and attractive learning media in learning by linking the local benefits of South Sumatra so that student learning outcomes can be improved. To find out the important effect on the learning outcomes of grade IV students on the Parent Job Sub-theme at SD Negeri 10 Baturaja Sub-theme of the implementation of the Problem Based Learning model and the use of audiovisual media based on local excellence in South Sumatra. For this reason, researchers will conduct research with the title "The Effect of the Problem-Based Learning Model and Audiovisual Media that Based on South Sumatera's Local Superiority to Learning Outcomes."

The aim of the analysis was to evaluate and explain the impact of using the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model on the learning results of fourth grade students of SD Negeri 10 Baturaja, in accordance with the problem formulation, the influence of audiovisual media based on South Sumatra's local excellence on the learning outcomes of fourth grade students of SD Negeri 10 Baturaja, and the impact of using the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model and audiovisual media based on local excellence in South Sumatra together on the learning outcomes of SD Negeri 10 Baturaja fourth grade students should be identified and described..

## Method

The method of this study uses the Quasi Experimental type experimental method with the Nonequivalent Control Group Design type. The independent variable (X1) is the problem-oriented learning model, while the independent variable (X2) is the local excellence based audiovisual media in South Sumatra and The learning results of fourth grade students of SD Negeri 10 Baturaja are the dependent variable (Y) and the dependent variable in the experimental class, the sample in this study amounted to 45 students and the control class was 45 students. In the 2020/2021 academic year, the population used as a study was all grade IV students at SD Negeri 10 Baturaja, totalling 45 individuals, while the sample taken using the purposeful sampling technique was a determination technique with some considerations [6]. The researcher allocated Class IV control and experimental classes, totaling 45 individuals at SD Negeri 10 Baturaja and addressed at Jalan H. AgusSalim, Lorong Banten, Baturaja Lama Village, East Baturaja, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, Province of South Sumatra. Tests, reporting, observation and questionnaires were the data collection methods used in this analysis..

## Results and Discussions

The increase in learning outcomes is due to the learning process that has been carried out, because learning is one of the variables that plays an important role in the development of personal and individual conduct that takes place through learning practices if it is related to the opinion [7]. The discrepancy between the experimental class's post-test results and the control class was affected by the fact that in SD Negeri 10 Baturaja, the experimental class included the Problem Based Learning Model and audiovisual media based on local excellence in South Sumatra. This time, the average observation outcome is only taken from the experimental class since it only takes cognitive data in the control class, it is seen from the average of 6.4 and the percentage of behavior with the translation into the very active group is 83.125 percent, which is 29

students, There were 12 students in the active category and only 4 students were in the appropriate category, which means that the observations went well. Based on the results of the normality test, the pre-test slope (km) value is -0.71 in the control class and 0.80. in the experimental class, respectively. This indicates that the data is normally distributed, since the receiving area  $(-1) + 1$  matches the value of km. This also demonstrates that the Posttest data is usually distributed as the km value matches the receiving region  $(-1) < km < (+1)$ . Normally, the data normality test results are distributed, so the data will be checked using the F-test or Fisher's test for the similarity or homogeneity test, which is the largest variance test separated by the smallest variance. From the results of the T-test calculation, it is shown that the data obtained in the control class was  $t = -5.840$  and the price of the t table was  $t = 1.662$ , for an error level of 5% in the distribution table. Whereas 5 percent error  $(8,598 > 1,987)$  was obtained in the experimental class at  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , it could be inferred that  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted, which means that there was a substantial difference in the experimental class and control class posttest performance.

Based on the results of the above debate, it is clear that South Sumatra's Problem Based Learning Model and audiovisual media based on Local Excellence have an impact on student learning outcomes. This is because in South Sumatra, the problem-oriented learning model and audiovisual media based on local excellence assist students in the process of ability possessed by the city of Palembang and can provide insight into student awareness. In South Sumatra, the problem-oriented learning model and audiovisual media based on local excellence can also be correlated with learning materials, such as the example of learning the sub-theme of my parents' work components. In this activity, students are invited to learn about the local benefits that exist in an area, especially in the town of Palembang.

## Conclusions

It is clear that the Problem Based Learning Model and audiovisual media based on Local Excellence in South Sumatra have an effect on student learning outcomes based on the results of the above discussion. This is because South Sumatra's Problem Oriented Learning Model and audiovisual media based on local excellence help students cultivate the City of Palembang's potential and can expand the awareness of students. In South Sumatra, the Problem Based Learning model and local audiovisual media based on excellence can be connected to learning materials, such as the Parent Work Sub-theme learning example. Students are invited to get to know the local benefits that exist in a region, particularly in the city of Palembang, during this activity.

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