THE EFFECT OF USING LEARNING STRATEGIES BASED ON PROBLEMS ON STUDENT CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY

(Quantitative Descriptive Research in the District of Bojongloa Kaler, Bandung City)

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ABSTRACK

Problem-based learning strategy is one of the innovative learning strategies that can provide active learning conditions for students. Based on initial observations in the District of Bojongloa Kaler, students' critical thinking skills were still lacking and the lack of use of learning strategies undertaken by teachers. This study aims to: 1) Describe how the learning process uses problem-based learning strategies. 2) Describe the effect of problem-based learning strategies on students' critical thinking skills. 3) Describe the magnitude of the effect of problem-based learning strategies on students' critical thinking skills. This research uses quantitative descriptive method conducted in Bojongloa Kaler District, Bandung City with a population of 100 teachers. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires, documentation, and interviews. The questionnaire instrument trial uses validity test and reliability test on 32 statement items and a reliable critical point is 0.998. Data analysis used classic hypothesis test and simple linear regression. The results showed the use of 72.1 problem-based learning strategies with good categories. There is a significant effect between the use of problem-based learning strategies on students' critical thinking skills with significant = 0.05, with t count> t table or 4941> 1985, Ha is accepted, meaning significant. The magnitude of the effect of problem-based learning strategy seen from the value of KD (R-Square) is 0.199 or 19.9%. This shows that the Problem Based Learning Strategy variable contributes to the Critical Thinking Ability of 19.9%, while the remaining 100% -19.9% = 80.1% is the influence of other variables not examined in this study.

Keywords: Problem Based Learning Strategy, Students' Critical Thinking Ability.