

**PENGARUH MODEL STAD (*STUDENT TEAMS ACHIVEMENT DIVISION*)
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ABSTRACT

One reason for the low student learning outcomes is the inadequate use of learning models in accordance with the subject matter being taught. Therefore an alternative is needed, including learning that is carried out using the STAD learning model (student teams achievement division). The purpose of this study was to determine differences in student learning outcomes between the experimental class and the control class after learning was carried out using the STAD (student teams achievement division) model. This type of research is an experimental study using a quasi experiment research design with the nonequivalent control design method. The population used in the study was students of class V SDN 066 Halimun Bandung with 65 students. The research sample was taken using the Purposive Sample technique. The number of samples was 60 students divided into experimental groups, namely the VA class and the VB control group with each group of students as many as 30 students. Data collection techniques used in this study used tests. The prerequisite test analysis calculations show that the data typically distributed linearly and so the hypothesis testing technique uses simple linear regression analysis. The results showed that there was a significant influence on the use of the STAD (student teams achievement division) model shown with a significant value of 0,000 less than 0.05 then H_0 was rejected, and H_a was accepted. The magnitude of the effect of the STAD model on student learning outcomes seen from the coefficient of determination in the experimental class that is 45.3% and whereas in the control class using the conventional model is 38.9%.

Keywords: STAD Model (student teams achievement division), Learning Outcomes.