Keefektifan Pembelajaran Fisika SMA Terintegrasi Pendidikan Kebencanaan Ditinjau dari Penguasaan Materi dan Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Alam

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to (1) to know the difference of mastery of physics material between students who follow physics learning integrated disaster education and conventional physics learning model, (2) to know the effectiveness of integrated physics learning of disaster education compared with conventional physics learning in terms of mastery of material (3) to know the existence of difference of natural disaster preparedness among learners who follow physics learning integrated disaster education and conventional physics learning model, (4) to know the effectiveness of integrated physics learning disaster education compared with conventional physics learning in terms of preparedness of natural disaster participant educate. The research method used is experiment type control group pre-test-posttest design. Population and sample in this research are students of class XII semester 1 SMAN 1 Kretek, class XI semester 1 SMAN I Dlingo and class XI semester 1 SMAN 1 Cangkringan academic year 2017/2018. The research instruments used are test questions, preparedness questionnaire, and observation sheet of the implementation of RPP. Data analysis technique using GLM-MANOVA Test. The results showed that integrated learning physics disaster education is more effective than conventional physics learning in terms of increasing mastery of physics material learners and integrated physics learning volcanic education volcanic more effective than conventional physics learning in terms of disaster preparedness on the learners.

Kata Kunci: *integrated learning, disaster education, high school physics learning*