

INTISARI

Renidya Asyura Muttabi' Deya Fa'ni
renidyamdf@gmail.com

Di Indonesia prevalensi anemia masih cukup tinggi yaitu 68%. Pada remaja putri SMA di Kota Yogyakarta pada tahun 2012 sebanyak 37,90% mempunyai kadar Hb rendah. Masalah anemia remaja terkait dengan pengetahuan dan sikap remaja putri. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi berhasilnya pendidikan kesehatan adalah metode pembelajaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas metode pembelajaran kooperatif jigsaw untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap siswi tentang pencegahan terhadap anemia.

Desain penelitian menggunakan *quasi eksperiment pretest-posttest with control grup design*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswi SMK N 1 Wonosari dan SMK N 3 Wonosari. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Non Probability Sampling* berjumlah 60 responden. Variabel independet adalah metode pembelajaran jigsaw dan konvensional dan variabel dependent adalah pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pencegahan anemia. Penelitian dilakukan pada Oktober 2016 di SMK N 1 Wonosari dan SMK N 3 Wonosari.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai rata-rata peningkatan pengetahuan siswi pada metode pembelajaran kooperatif jigsaw *mean rank* sebesar 37,65 dan metode pembelajaran konvensional sebesar 23,35 dan *P-value = 0,001*. Nilai rata-rata peningkatan sikap siswi pada metode pembelajaran kooperatif jigsaw *mean rank* sebesar 43,42 dan metode pembelajaran konvensional sebesar 17,58 dan *P-value = 0,000*. Terdapat perbedaan rata-rata peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap yang signifikan antara metode pembelajaran jigsaw dan metode pembelajaran konvensional.

Terdapat perbedaan selisih peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap siswi dalam pencegahan terhadap anemia setelah mendapatkan pembelajaran dengan metode kooperatif jigsaw dibandingkan dengan pembelajaran dengan metode konvensional.

Kata Kunci : *Jigsaw*, konvensional, pengetahuan, sikap, anemia

ABSTRACT

Renidya Asyura Muttabi' Deya Fa'ni
renidyamdf@gmail.com

In Indonesia, the prevalence of anemia is still high enough, that is 68%. In 2012, as much as 37.90% high school girl students in Yogyakarta had low hemoglobin levels. Anemia problem in adolescent is related with the knowledge and attitude of teenage girl. One of the factors that influence the success of health education is a method of learning. The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the jigsaw cooperative learning methods to improve the knowledge and attitude of the students in preventing anemia.

This study using quasi experiment design with pretest-posttest control group design. The population of this study was students of SMKN 1 Wonosari and SMKN 3 Wonosari. The sampling method using non probability sampling of 60 respondents. In this study, the independent variables are a jigsaw and conventional learning method and the dependent variables are the knowledge and attitude in preventing anemia. The study was conducted in October 2016 at SMKN 1 Wonosari and SMKN 3 Wonosari.

The results of the study showed that the average value of increasing knowledge of the student in cooperative learning jigsaw mean rank is 37,65 and conventional learning methods is 23,35 and p -value = 0.001. The average value of increasing attitude of students in cooperative learning jigsaw mean rank is 43,42 and conventional learning methods is 17,58 and p -value = 0.000. So, there are differences in the average value in knowledge and attitude between jigsaw learning method and conventional teaching method.

There are differences in increasing the knowledge and attitude of the students in preventing anemia after getting a jigsaw cooperative learning method compared with conventional learning method.

Keywords: Jigsaw, conventional, knowledge, attitudes, anemia