

ABSTRAK

KEMAMPUAN PROBLEM SOLVING SISWA DITINJAU DARI PERBEDAAN GENDER

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui tingkat perbedaan kemampuan problem solving siswa laki-laki dan perempuan; (2) Mengetahui tingkat kemampuan problem solving siswa perempuan; (3) Mengetahui tingkat kemampuan problem solving siswa laki-laki; (4) Mengetahui item kemampuan problem solving yang teridentifikasi kurang optimal (rendah) sebagai dasar penyusunan topik bimbingan pribadi yang diusulkan.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif komparatif. Subjek pada penelitian ini adalah SMA Negeri 1 Girimulyo yang berjumlah 90 siswa. Skala likert dengan 43 item dinyatakan valid dan nilai koefisien reliabilitas Alpha Cronbach's instrumen sebesar 0,910. Kuesioner disusun berdasarkan aspek kemampuan problem solving siswa menurut Anderson (2005).

Hasil penelitian ini terdapat (1) perbedaan tingkat kemampuan problem solving siswa dengan nilai rata-rata siswa perempuan 104,8302 dan siswa laki-laki 114,1081 dimana nilai $p < 0.003 < 0.05$; (2) Kategorisasi tingkat kemampuan *problem solving* siswa perempuan memperoleh nilai frekuensi, kategori sangat tinggi 1 (1,9%), tinggi 9 (17,0%), sedang 25 (47.2%), rendah 18 (34.0%) dan sangat rendah (0%); (3) tingkat kemampuan *problem solving* siswa laki-laki terdapat nilai frekuensi, kategori sangat tinggi (0%), tinggi 16 (43.2%), sedang 18 (48.6%), rendah 3 (8.1%), dan sangat rendah (0%); (4) Hasil kategorisasi item diperoleh kategori rendah 9 item atau 20.9% sebagai usulan topik bimbingan pribadi.

Kata kunci : Kemampuan problem solving, Siswa, Gender

ABSTRACT

**ABILITY PROBLEM SOLVING STUDENT REVIEWED FROM
DIFFERENCE GENDER**

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This research aims to (1) Knowing the level of difference in problem solving abilities of male and female students; (2) Knowing the level of problem solving abilities of female students; (3) Knowing the level of problem solving ability of male students; (4) Knowing the identified problem solving ability items that are less than optimal (low) as a basis for preparing the proposed personal guidance topic.

This type of research is comparative quantitative. The subjects in this research were 90 students of SMA Negeri 1 Girimulyo. The Likert scale with 43 items is valid and the instrument's Alpha Cronbach's reliability coefficient value is 0.910. The questionnaire is prepared based on aspects of students' problem solving abilities according to Anderson (2005).

The results of this research show (1) differences in the level of students' problem solving abilities with an average score of 104.8302 for female students and 114.1081 for male students, where the p value is $0.003 < 0.05$; (2) Categorization of the level of problem solving ability of female students obtained frequency scores, very high categories 1 (1.9%), high 9 (17.0%), medium 25 (47.2%), low 18 (34.0%) and very low (0%); (3) Meanwhile, the level of problem solving ability of male students has frequency values, very high (0%), high 16 (43.2%), medium 18 (48.6%), low 3 (8.1%), and very low (0%); (4) The results of item categorization obtained a low category of 9 items or 20.9% as proposed topics for personal guidance.

Keywords: Problem solving abilities, Students, Gender