

Physics education students' science process skills

Darmaji Darmaji, Dwi Agus Kurniawan, Irdianti Irdianti

Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the process carried out in the physics education study program on the lens material. The process skills used in this study are the methods used, namely measurement, measurement and measurement processes which consist of table data, data, and training, conducting experiments. Total sampling technique was chosen to recruit 91 students to participate in the study. They are contracted in basic physics practicum courses. The results show that physics students have done their own lab work in the learning process that has been incorporated into the good category. The science process skills that are most mastered in concave movement practices are observations with a percentage of 51.65% and have an average of 82.76. Whereas for convex lens practices are skills and data that have good categories with a percentage of 81.32% and have an average of 73.67.

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Corresponding Author:

Darmaji Darmaji,

Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education,

Universitas Jambi,

Jambi-Muaro Bulian Crossing road KM 15 Mendalo 36361, Indonesia

Email: darmaji@unja.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

In this globalization era, quality human resources will become the foundation of a nation incompetency. Thus, it has become a top priority for education to produce generations of intellectuals, one of which is through higher education. Colleges consist of various faculties, one of which is the faculty of teacher training and education. The physics education study program is a study program in the faculty of education and education which has the aim of producing graduates who are skilled in various aspects of competency such as knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Skill competency is a competency that must be possessed by physics education students. This is based on physics which is one branch of natural science that requires an investigation or scientific work to get a concept, principle, theory, and law. One of the processes of scientific inquiry can be carried out by practical activities. One way for someone to acquire and develop a set of knowledge he or she have is through practical activities [1]. Nwagbo and Chukelu [2] stated that practical activity was more effective in fostering students the acquisition of science process skills. Shahali and Halim [3] also said that physics education aims to develop student skills in investigations supported by scientific knowledge. The skills needed to develop scientific work are science process skills [4].

Science process skills are considered to give students meaningful learning experiences because they help students to achieve high-level thinking [5]. Kazeni [6] revealed that mastering science process skills allows students to acquire the skills needed to solve everyday problems. Science process skills are thinking skills used to process information, solve problems and form conclusions [7]. Semiawan [8] wrote that the development of process skills in students will help students find and develop their own facts and concepts and the attitudes and values demanded. Whereas Rauf [9] said that science process skills are needed to show how to obtain scientific concepts. In learning science, process skills consist of basic process skills and integrated process skills [10].

The skills of the basic process include observing, classifying, communicating, measuring, concluding, predicting Chabalengula, et al [11]. While integrated skills are more complex skills that include identifying variables, constructing a table of data, constructing a graph, describing relationships between variables, acquiring and processing data, analyzing investigations, constructing hypotheses, defining operational variables, designing investigation and experimenting [12]

Turiman [10] basic process skills are skills that must be mastered before mastering integrated process skills. Students who do not have basic science skills such as observation skills will make the student unable to obtain information and find the problem to be solved. Whereas observation ability according to Rezba [12] can develop other skills such as concluding skills, communication, predictive measures, drawing conclusions. So it can be said that if students do not master basic process skills and are integrated together then it will be difficult for students to develop higher abilities and this will affect students later when they become a teacher.

The teacher is a professional educator who has the task of guiding, training and building the knowledge of students [13]. Therefore, in building the knowledge of their students, a teacher and prospective physics teacher must have process skills in teaching physics [14]. Chabalengula, et al [11] In order to be able to teach effectively, a teacher should have a good understanding of concepts and strong process skills. Miles [15]. A teacher and knowledge and materials needed to teach the science process skills. In addition, the scientific process has competencies that can be used as a means to gain knowledge and understand how knowledge is obtained. [16]. A physics teacher or physics teacher candidate who does not have process skills, then when learning takes place the teacher can only explain the theory with conventional methods. According to Murni [17], the teaching process of physics conducted conventionally makes students treat physics as a collection of knowledge and tend to only master the concepts of physics without understanding the process of the occurrence of these concepts. In addition, learning that takes place will be boring for students, because of their inability to imagine an event in science with concrete and correct.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the development of science process skills at the level of education must continue to be carried out because in reality the field is still found by students and teachers who do not master science process skills. Therefore, research needs to be done to describe the basic process skills of students through basic physics practice 2 on concave lens material and convex lenses, where later the results of this study can be used as preliminary data for research on subsequent science process skills at Universitas Jambi.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with the Pre-Experimental Design One-Shot Case Study research method. This research was carried out in the laboratory of Physics Education and Teaching and Education Faculty of Universitas Jambi in the even semester of the 2018 academic year. The samples taken in this study were all physical education students who contracted basic physics two subjects as many as 91 people. The sampling technique used in this study was using total sampling techniques. The total sampling technique is a sampling technique if all members of the population are used as samples [18]. A sample of 91 students were formed into groups with each group consisting of four to five students. Each student was given a treatment in the form of a practical science-based skill process guide with concave lens material and a convex lens. Furthermore, students in each group conduct practicum using tools and materials provided by the researcher.

The instrument used in this study is the observation sheet of science process skills. The observation sheet is used to obtain a description of student science process skills. Observations carried out in this study were assisted by observers totaling 20 people. The data on the observation sheet will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and the percentage for each indicator is searched then expressed in several categories, namely the category Very Not Good with a range of 25 - 43.75%, category Not Good with a range of 43.76 - 62.5%, category Good with a range of 62.51 - 81.25%, and the category Very Good with a range of 81.26 - 100%. The percentages for each category of science process skills mastery can be seen in Table 1. The science process skills focused in this research are basic process skills which include observation, classification, measuring and integration process skills which include skills in arranging data tables, obtaining and processing data, conduct an experiment with a total of 24 statement items.

Table 1. Category of mastery of the reliability of the student science process

No	Interval (%)	Category
1	25.00 – 43.75	Very not good
2	43.76 – 62.500	Not good
3	62.51 – 81.25	Good
4	81.26 – 100.00	Very good

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bundu [19] wrote that the importance of mastering science process skills by students can facilitate students in understanding abstract concepts if learning through concrete objects and carried out by students themselves through direct learning experiences. Science process skills are skills that facilitate learning in physics, ensure students active participation, develop a sense of student responsibility in their own learning, increase permanent learning, and also make students obtain research methods and methods, namely ensuring thinking and behaving like a scientist.

The science process skills focused on this research are basic process skills including observation, calcification and measuring skills and integrated process skills including compiling data tables, obtaining and processing data and conducting experiments. The results of observation of science process skills of students of Universitas Jambi physics education in concave lens practicum activities are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of descriptive analysis of basic science process skills and integration of concave lens practicum

Science process skills	Indicator	Min	Max	Range	Mean	Std	Sem
Basic	Observing	37.50	100.00	62.50	82.76	14.32	1.50
	Classifying	25.00	100.00	75.00	84.34	18.12	1.90
	Measuring	37.50	100.00	62.50	75.76	18.16	1.90
Integrated	Constructing a table of data	50.00	100.00	50.00	82.19	16.09	1.69
	Acquiring and processing data	41.67	100.00	58.33	71.98	13.18	1.38
	Experimenting	32.14	100.00	67.86	80.97	15.24	1.60

Table 2 shows the average mastery of process skills 91 students are at a relatively good level, where for basic process skills which include observation skills have a mean of 82.76, classification skills have a mean of 84.34, and measuring skills have a mean of 75.76. Whereas for integrated process skills which include skills in arranging data tables having a mean of 82.19, the skills of obtaining and processing data have a mean of 71.98 and for skills to conduct experiments have a mean of 80.97. For the percentage data and the mastery category of science process skills students in concave lens practicum can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Percentage and category of mastery of science process skills of students in concave lens practicum.

Science process skills	Indicator	Category	%
Basic	Observing	Very not good	2.20
		Not good	14.29
		Good	31.87
		Very good	51.65
		Very not good	1.10
	Classifying	Not good	10.99
		Good	37.36
		Very good	50.55
		Very not good	7.69
Integrated	Measuring	Not good	17.58
		Good	40.66
		Very good	34.07
		Very not good	0.00
	Constructing a table of data	Not good	13.19
		Good	32.97
		Very good	53.85
		Very not good	1.10
		Not good	24.18
	Acquiring and processing data	Good	58.24
		Very good	16.48
		Very not good	3.30
	Experimenting	Not good	9.89
		Good	29.67
		Very good	57.14

Table 3 shows the percentage of observations for science process skills from 91 students in concave lens practices. Obtained for student observation skills have a high percentage in the excellent category with a percentage of 51.65%, classification skills have a high percentage in the excellent category with a percentage of 50.55%, measuring skills have a high percentage in good categories with large the percentage of 40.66%, the skill in compiling data tables has a high percentage in the excellent category with a percentage of 53.85%, the skill of obtaining and processing data has a high percentage in the good category with a percentage of 58.24%, the skill in conducting experiments has the high percentage in the category is very good with a percentage of 57.14%.

The science process skills in the concave lens practicum most mastered by students are observation skills with a percentage of 51.65% and have a mean of 82.76. This shows that students are skilled in observing to determine the tools and materials used, observe the nature of the shadow, observe the scale in measurement and skilled in observing the data obtained. This is because every form of learning in both the classroom and laboratory begins with an observation [20]. Feynman [21] says that mastering observation skills has a good impact on students, where students can relate the direct experience to the theories they know. In addition, observation ability is the most basic skill that supports the mastery of the next skill [22]. When students make observations and analyze the results of observations, students will find patterns that can predict conditions that have not occurred or are observed. So it is not surprising that in this study other process skills were found to be the main focus of the research having a high percentage and average in the good and skilled categories.

While the observation results of science process skills of Universitas Jambi physics education students in convex lens practicum activities are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of descriptive analysis of basic science process skills and integration of convex lens practicum

Science process skills	Indicator	Min	Max	Range	Mean	Std	Sem
Basic	Observing	50.00	100.00	50.00	84.75	12.88	1.35
	Classifying	50.00	100.00	50.00	79.95	16.76	1.76
	Measuring	25.00	100.00	75.00	75.16	15.33	1.61
	Constructing a table of data	25.00	100.00	75.00	82.60	11.16	1.17
Integrated	Acquiring and processing data	25.00	100.00	75.00	73.67	9.70	1.02
	Experimenting	47.73	100.00	52.27	84.35	12.31	1.29

Table 4 shows the average mastery of process skills 91 students are at a relatively good level, where for basic process skills which include observation skills have a mean of 84.75, classification skills have a mean of 79.95, and measuring skills have a mean of 75.16. Whereas for integrated process skills which include skills in compiling data tables have a mean of 82.60, skills in obtaining and processing data have a mean of 73.67 and for skills to conduct experiments have a mean of 84.35. For the percentage data and the mastery category of science process skills students in convex lens practicums can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5 shows the percentage of observations for science process skills from 91 students in concave lens practices. Science process skills that have a high percentage in the good category are classification skills and skills in obtaining and processing data with a percentage of 51.65% and 81.32% respectively. While the science process skills that have the highest percentage in the good category are observation skills with a percentage of 51.65%, skills measuring with a percentage of 40.66%, skills in compiling data tables with a percentage of 68.13% and skills in conducting experiments with a percentage of 52.75.

In convex lens practices, the science process skills most mastered by students are the skills of acquiring and processing data. The skills to obtain and process data are part of integrated process skills which have a high percentage in the good category with a percentage of 81.32% and have a mean of 73.67. This is influenced by classification skills. If a skilled student classifies tools and materials when the practice takes place, students can obtain and process data. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rezba, et al [12] who said that classification process skills are process skills that are important in obtaining and processing data used to obtain concepts. In addition, according to Zeiden and Jayosi [23] said that basic process skills are skills that support the development of integrated process skills. This means that basic process skills will support the development of integrated process skills, where classification skills are one part of basic process skills.

Table 5. Percentage and category of mastery of student science process skills in convex lens practicum.

Science process skills	Indicator	Category	%
Basic	Observing	Very not good	0.00
		Not good	6.59
		Good	4.76
		Very good	51.65
		Very not good	0.00
	Classifying	Not good	14.29
		Good	51.65
		Very good	34.07
		Very not good	2.20
		Not good	19.78
Integrated	Measuring	Good	37.36
		Very good	40.66
		Very not good	1.10
		Not good	2.20
		Good	28.57
	Acquiring and processing data	Very good	68.13
		Very not good	2.20
		Not good	5.49
		Good	81.32
		Very good	10.99
Experimenting	Experimenting	Very not good	0.00
		Not good	4.40
		Good	42.86
		Very good	52.75

4. CONCLUSION

From the results and analysis of the observation sheet data, it can be concluded that the most dominant indicator of science process skills in Jambi university physics education students in concave lens practicum is the most prominent is the observation skill indicator with a mastery percentage of 51.65%. Whereas the most dominant indicator of science process skills in Jambi University physics education students in concave lens practicum is an indicator of skill in acquiring and processing skilled data with a percentage of mastery of 81.32%. The results of this study are preliminary descriptions of science process skills with advantages in order to improve the science process skills of students through practical activities. While the weaknesses in this study are the difficulties of students in adapting by using practical guides that require students to complete laboratory activities independently. Physics education study programs should be able to apply process skill-based practice manuals to improve science process skills through practical activities.

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