

Sylvia Nurmala Dewi 2024. Analisis Literasi Sains Siswa SMP Berbantuan Instrumen Berbasis Etnosains Karapan Sapi pada Wilayah Desa Kota. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan IPA, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing: Mochammad Yasir S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kemampuan literasi sains peserta didik SMP berbantuan instrumen berbasis etnosains karapan sapi berdasarkan wilayah desa dan kota di Kabupaten Bangkalan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan model kausal komparatif (*ex post facto*). Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 56 siswa yaitu 24 siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 1 Geger yang berada di wilayah desa dan 32 siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 1 Bangkalan yang berada di wilayah kota. Instrumen penelitian berupa tes untuk mengukur kemampuan literasi sains. Analisis data menggunakan uji *T-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adanya perbedaan kemampuan literasi sains antara siswa SMP di wilayah desa dan wilayah kota. Siswa SMP di wilayah kota memperoleh nilai rata-rata 70,06, sedangkan siswa SMP di wilayah desa memperoleh nilai rata-rata dengan skor 61,68. Hasil uji prasyarat memperoleh data terdistribusi normal dan homogen, sedangkan untuk uji hipotesis memperoleh nilai signifikansi 0,000 yaitu $<0,05$ yang artinya terdapat perbedaan kemampuan literasi sains antara siswa SMP di wilayah desa dengan siswa SMP di wilayah kota.

Kata Kunci: Literasi Sains, Etnosains, Desa dan Kota

Sylvia Nurmala Dewi 2024. *Analysis of Scientific Literacy of Middle School Students with the Assistance of Ethnoscience Based Instruments of Karapan Sapi in Village-City Areas*. Thesis, Science Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Advisor: Mochammad Yasir S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine differences in the scientific literacy abilities of junior high school students with the help of instruments based on the ethnography of the cattle race based on urban and rural areas in Bangkalan Regency. The research method used is quantitative with a comparative causal model (ex post facto). The sampling technique in this research used a side random cluster technique. The research sample were 56 students, namely 24 students in class VII of SMP Negeri 1 Geger who were in the rural area and 32 students in class VII of SMP Negeri 1 Bangkalan who were in the urban area. The research instrument applied a test to measure scientific literacy abilities. Data analysis used the T-test. The result showed that there are differences in the results of scientific literacy abilities between junior high school students in urban and rural areas. Middle school students in urban areas got an average score of 70.06, while junior high school students in rural areas got an average score of 61.68. The prerequisite test results obtained normal and homogeneous distributed data, while for the hypothesis test the significance value was 0.000, namely <0.05 , which means there is a difference in scientific literacy abilities between junior high school students in rural areas and junior high school students in urban areas.

Key words: Scientific literacy, Ethnoscience, Urban and Rural