

Viedaz Team Kemala, Sufa. *Pengaruh Pendekatan Sains Teknologi Masyarakat (STM) terhadap Kemampuan Literasi Sains Siswa Mata Pelajaran IPA kelas IV SDN Karanggeneng Lamongan*. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Dosen Pembimbing I Mujtahidin, S.Pd., M.Si. Pembimbing II Isna Ida Mardiana, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adakah pengaruh pendekatan Sains Teknologi Masyarakat (STM) terhadap kemampuan literasi sains siswa kelas IV SDN Karanggeneng Lamongan. Pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif metode *quasi eksperimental design* teknik *nonequivalent control group design*. Sampel penelitian siswa SDN Karanggeneng kelas IV-A dan IV-B yang berjumlah 40. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *sampling jenuh*. Hasil uji *t independentprettest*, menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan kemampuan literasi sains siswa antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol, dengan $-t_{tabel} = -0,247 \leq t_{hitung} = 2,204 \leq t_{tabel} = 0,247$ H_0 diterima. Hasil uji *t independent* sesudah diberikan perlakuan dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sains Teknologi Masyarakat (STM) terhadap kemampuan literasi sains siswa kelas IV SDN Karanggeneng, menunjukkan ada perbedaan kemampuan literasi sains siswa antara kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol, dengan $t_{hitung} = 2,806 > t_{tabel} = 2,204$ H_a diterima. Uji gain ternormalisasi digunakan untuk mengetahui besar peningkatan kemampuan literasi sains yang terjadi dengan perlakuan yang diberikan memperoleh hasil rata-rata kelas sejumlah 0,613 dengan kriteria sedang. Sehingga pembelajaran IPA menggunakan pendekatan sains teknologi masyarakat (STM) terhadap Kemampuan Literasi Sains Siswa kelas IV SDN Karanggeneng Lamongan siswa berpengaruh positif atau terdapat pengaruh.

Kata kunci: Pendekatan STM, Kemampuan Literasi Sains, Pembelajaran IPA

Abstract

This study aims to determine whether there is a influence of Science Technology Society (STS) approach to science literacy competency of fourth-grade students of SDN Karanggeneng Lamongan. This study uses a quantitative approach with quasi-experimental design technique nonequivalent control group as the research method. The samples of the research are 40 students of SDN Karanggeneng from class IV-A and IV-B. The primary independent t_{test} showed no difference in students' science literacy competency between experimental class and control class, with $-t_{table} = -0,247 \leq t_{counted} = 2,204 \leq t_{table} = 0.247$ Ha received. However, the result of independent t-test after being given treatment using Science Technology Society (STS) approach to science literacy competency of fourth-grade students of SDN Karanggeneng shows that there is a difference in students' science literacy competency between experimental class and control class with $t_{counted} = 2,806 > t_{table} = 2,204$ Ha accepted. The normalized gain test is used to find out the amount increased in scientific literacy capability that occurs with the given treatment in order to obtain the average grade result of 0.613 with medium criteria. The result of this study shows that science learning in class using Science Technology Society (STS) has a positive influence on science literacy competency of fourth-grade students of SDN Karanggeneng Lamongan.

Keys Words: STS approach, science literacy competency, science learning