Peta Pola Minat Biologi Siswa SMP Berdasarkan Gender

ABSTRAK

Minat siswa penting diketahui oleh guru. Penelitian terdahulu membuktikan model inkuiri dan metode *teacher centered* tidak memberikan hasil yang berbeda untuk sikap ilmiah dan penguasaan konsep biologi siswa pada siswa dengan minat rendah. Pada siswa dengan minat tinggi model inkuiri memberi lebih baik terhadap hasil belajar biologi dan sikap ilmiah dibandingkan metode *teacher centered*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginformasikan kecenderungan minat biologi siswa SMP berdasarkan gender. Penelitian yang menggunakan metode deskriptif ini melibatkan dua SMP yang terdiri dari SMP klaster atas dan bawah. Sekolah dipilih melalui sampel acak stratifikasi tidak proporsional. Masing-masing satu kelas dari setiap jenjang dipilih dari setiap sekolah melalui sampel acak kelas. Dalam penelitian ini, pengukuran minat diukur melalui kuesioner tertutup dengan kajian minat biologi yang diteliti yaitu manusia, tumbuhan, hewan, dan lingkungan. Kecenderungan minat siswa SMP terhadap biologi akan digambarkan melalui istilah yang disebut dengan peta pola minat biologi. Istilah tersebut digunakan karena peneliti menggambarkan kecenderungan minat biologi secara bersusun dari kelas 7, kelas 8, dan kelas 9 SMP baik siswa laki-laki maupun siswa perempuan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa kecenderungan minat paling tinggi terdapat kesamaan antara siswa laki-laki dan siswa perempuan pada masing-masing jenjang. Hal ini terjadi baik di SMP klaster atas maupun SMP klaster bawah. Oleh karena itu, dapat diketahui bahwa gender tidak membedakan kecenderungan minat paling tinggi siswa laki-laki dan perempuan pada masing-masing jenjang. Kecenderungan minat paling rendah sendiri menunjukkan hasil yang sama antara siswa laki-laki dan perempuan pada masing-masing jenjang di SMP klaster atas dan di kelas 8 SMP klaster bawah. Kelas 7 dan kelas 9 SMP klaster bawah sendiri menunjukkan perbedaan kecenderungan minat paling rendah antara siswa laki-laki dan siswa perempuan pada masing-masing jenjang.

Kata kunci: peta pola minat biologi, Siswa SMP, gender.

ABSTRACK

Map Pattern of Biological Interest Junior High School Students by Gender

Student interest is important to be identified by the teacher. Previous research proved inquiry model and teacher centered method did not give different results to the scientific attitude and a mastery of the concept of biology students at students with low interest. Students which has high interest, inquiry models give better results to biology learning and scientific attitude than teacher centered method. This research aims to inform junior high school students' biological interest

tendency by gender. The research uses descriptive method involves two junior high school clusters consisting of top and bottom. The schools were selected through stratified random sample disproportionately. Each class of each grade of each school selected through a random sample of the class. In this study, the measurement of interest is measured through a questionnaire enclosed with the study of biological interest were investigated, namely humans, plants, animals, and the environment. Tendency towards biological interest junior high school students will be illustrated through a term called the map pattern of biological interest. The term is used because the researchers describe the tendency of biological interest is tiered from grade 7, grade 8, and grade 9 junior high school students both male and female students. Based on the results it can be seen that the tendency of the highest interest there are similarities between male students and female students at each level. This happens both in junior high school clusters and junior high school on the bottom cluster. Therefore, it can be seen that gender does not differentiate tendency highest interest male and female on each level. The tendency of most low interest alone shows similar results between male student and female student at each level in junior high school aboved and belowed cluster grade 8 junior high school cluster. Grade 7 and grade 9 junior high school under their own clusters shows differences in the tendency of the lowest interest between male students and female students at each level.

Keywords: map pattern of biological interest, junior high school students, gender.