

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang analisis kemampuan literasi sains dan sikap calon guru non IPA terhadap lingkungan dilakukan di sebuah LPTK Kota Bandung, pada konteks IPA sebagai pendidikan umum. Subyek penelitian adalah 333 orang calon guru yang berasal dari enam fakultas. *Benchmarking* dilakukan terhadap calon guru IPA (Program pendidikan biologi) di LPTK yang sama. Penelitian dilakukan pada matakuliah MKU PLSBT. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Mixed Method*. Penelitian berlangsung selama 4 semester (tahun ajaran 2012-2014). Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui tes literasi sains, skala sikap ilmiah, kuesioner, makalah, kegiatan presentasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumen kurikulum. Analisis data dilakukan melalui statistik deskriptif dan secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan capaian kemampuan literasi sains calon guru non IPA terhadap lingkungan sangat rendah (42,92%), baik dalam menggunakan bukti ilmiah (47,34%), mengidentifikasi isu/ permasalahan ilmiah (42,94%), juga menjelaskan fenomena secara ilmiah (38,48%). Hasil penelitian menemukan adanya keterkaitan antara latar belakang disiplin keilmuan dengan minat terhadap isu-isu lingkungan tertentu. Para calon guru non IPA cenderung melihat masalah lingkungan sebagai hubungan langsung sebab akibat tanpa bersedia memahami proses-proses IPA yang terjadi di dalamnya. Para calon guru tersebut juga cenderung menempatkan permasalahan dan tanggung jawab penyelamatan lingkungan di luar dirinya. Data hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa para calon guru non IPA memiliki kepekaan yang cenderung masih rendah terhadap aspek *sustainability*. Kemampuan calon guru non IPA dalam menafsirkan, menganalisis, serta meramalkan peristiwa lingkungan masih rendah.

Kata Kunci: Literasi sains; Sikap ilmiah; Calon Guru;  
IPA sebagai pendidikan umum.

## ABSTRACT

A study about scientific literacy profile of student teachers had been conducted on general education context. Respondent were 333 student teachers from five faculties. Science education programme (biology education) involved as a benchmarking. Respondents were students on Technological Cultural Social and Environmental Education. The investigation was carried out in General Education Department. The research used mixed method. Data were collected by: 1) test of scientific literacy; 2) students paper; 3) attitude scale; 4) questionnaire; 5) study of documents; and 6) interview. Analysis of data was conducted by descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis. Research identified that student teachers had low competency (42,92%) in scientific literacy. Using scientific evidence competency (47,34%) was higher than identifying scientific issues (42,94%) and explaining scientific phenomena (38,48%). Student teachers tend to comprehend science phenomena as a direct causal relationships, they didn't want to learn processes inside. Student teachers tend to put environmental problems on the outside of them. There was relationship between student teachers' background with their interest to the specific issues. Student teachers had low sensitivity to sustainability issues. Student teachers had low competencies on interpreting, analyzing, and predicting environmental phenomena.

Keyword: scientific literacy, scientific attitude, student teachers, general education context.