

IDENTIFIKASI KESADARAN LINGKUNGAN PADA SISWA SMA SE-KABUPATEN JEMBRANA, PROVINSI BALI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat kesadaran lingkungan siswa SMA se-Kabupaten Jembrana, Provinsi Bali berdasarkan lima indikator utama, yaitu pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, keterikatan tempat tinggal, dan norma subjektif. Penelitian ini juga menggambarkan perbedaan tingkat kesadaran lingkungan siswa berdasarkan faktor demografis seperti jenis kelamin, usia, kelas, asal sekolah, kecamatan, dan status sosial ekonomi orang tua mencakup riwayat pendidikan, penghasilan, dan jenis pekerjaan. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif deskriptif-inferensial melalui metode survei, dengan acuan Teori Kognitif Sosial dari Bandura (1986) melalui model determinisme timbal balik. Sampel berjumlah 456 siswa dari lima SMA di lima kecamatan. Instrumen kuesioner divalidasi oleh ahli dan diuji secara empiris melalui uji Korelasi Pearson Product Moment dan reliabilitas Alpha Cronbach. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif menggunakan rentang skala dan inferensial dengan uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov, uji Levene, ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis, dan Mann-Whitney U. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa kesadaran lingkungan siswa berada pada kategori tinggi dengan rata-rata skor 76,33. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan signifikan berdasarkan jenis kelamin, usia, sekolah, kecamatan, dan pekerjaan ibu. Sementara itu, tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan berdasarkan kelas, pendidikan orang tua, penghasilan orang tua, dan pekerjaan ayah. Temuan ini diharapkan menjadi dasar pengembangan pendidikan dan kebijakan lingkungan berbasis generasi muda.

Kata kunci: kesadaran lingkungan, demografis, siswa sma, jembrana, teori kognitif sosial.

IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JEMBRANA REGENCY, BALI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the level of environmental awareness of high school students in Jembrana Regency, Bali Province based on five main indicators, namely knowledge, attitude, behavior, residential attachment, and subjective norms. This study also describes differences in students' environmental awareness levels based on demographic factors such as gender, age, class, school origin, sub-district, and parents' socioeconomic status including educational history, income, and type of work. The approach used is descriptive-inferential quantitative through survey method, with reference to Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory (1986) through the reciprocal determinism model. The sample totaled 456 students from five high schools in five sub-districts. The questionnaire instrument was validated by experts and empirically tested through Pearson Product Moment Correlation test and Cronbach Alpha reliability. Data analysis was carried out descriptively using the scale range and inferential with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Levene test, ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney U. The results showed that students' environmental awareness was in the high category with an average score of 76.33. In addition, there are significant differences based on gender, age, school, sub-district, and mother's occupation. Meanwhile, there is no significant difference based on class, parental education, parental income, and father's occupation. These findings are expected to be the basis for the developing youth-based environmental education and policy.

Keywords: environmental awareness, demographics, high school students, jembrana, social cognitive theory.