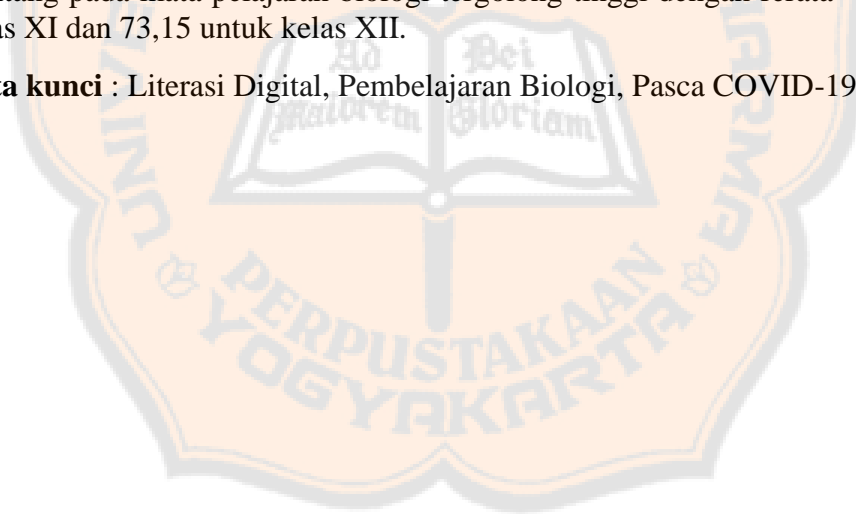## ABSTRAK

Literasi digital merupakan kemampuan seseorang dalam mengakses, memahami, mengolah, mengintegrasikan, mengkomunikasikan hingga mengevaluasi informasi dengan teknologi. Persepsi literasi digital menjadi penting guna mengimbangi kebebasan informasi di internet, meningkatkan persepsi dalam pembelajaran abad 21, dan mengatasi kesenjangan dalam berbagai aspek. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur tingkat persepsi literasi digital pada mata pelajaran biologi di SMAN 2 Bontang. Terdapat 6 indikator yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu *communication and collaboration, critical thinking, ICT familiarity, data literacy, device security, dan personal security.* Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode survei. Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu *non-probability sampling* (sampel tidak acak) dengan teknik *purposive sampling.* Penelitian ini melibatkan peserta didik kelas XI dan XII SMAN 2 Bontang yang berjumlah 244 peserta didik. Instrumen pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan *google form* dan wawancara. Data dalam penelitian ini meliputi data persepsi literasi digital di SMAN 2 Bontang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat persepsi literasi digital 6 indikator yaitu *communication and collaboration (77,03), critical thinking (75,59), ICT familiarity (72,95), data literacy (69,17), device security (79,56), dan personal security (67,48).* Tingkat persepsi literasi digital peserta didik kelas XI dan XII SMAN 2 Bontang pada mata pelajaran biologi tergolong tinggi dengan rerata 74,10 untuk kelas XI dan 73,15 untuk kelas XII.

Kata kunci : Literasi Digital, Pembelajaran Biologi, Pasca COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Digital literacy is a person's ability to access, understand, process, integrate, communicate and evaluate information with technology. The perception of digital literacy is important to balance the freedom of information on the internet, increase competency in 21st century learning, and overcome gaps in various aspects. This study aims to measure the level of perception of digital literacy in biology subjects at SMAN 2 Bontang. There are 6 indicators used in the study namely communication and collaboration, critical thinking, ICT familiarity, data literacy, device security, dan personal security. The type of research used is descriptive quantitative with survey methods. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling (non-random sample) by technique purposive sampling. This research involved 11th and 12th graders of SMAN 2 Bontang, totaling 244 students. Data collection instrument using a questionnaire with google form and interviews. The data in this study include digital literacy competency data at SMAN 2 Bontang. The results of the study show that the competency level of digital literacy has 6 indicators, namely communication and collaboration (77,03), critical thinking (75,59), ICT familiarity (72,95), data literacy (69,17), device security (79,56), dan personal security (67,48). The level of digital literacy perception of students in class XI and XII of SMAN 2 Bontang in biology is high with an average of 74.10 for class XI and 73.15 for class XII.

Keywords : Digital Literacy, Biology Learning, Post COVID-19