

ABSTRAK

Posma Naibaho, NIM: 7161143030. Pengaruh Intensitas Perhatian Orang Tua Dan Kemandirian Belajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi Pada Siswa Kelas XI IS SMA NEGERI 1 SILAEN T.A 2019/2020. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Bisnis. Jurusan Pendidikan Ekonomi. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Medan 2020.

Masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah kurang optimalnya prestasi siswa dalam mata pelajaran ekonomi, serta kurangnya kemandirian belajar siswa. Penelitian ini dilakukan di sekolah SMA Negeri 1 Silaen TA.2019/2020. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas XI IS di SMA Negeri 1 Silaen TA.2019/2020 yang berjumlah 105 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *total sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui penyebaran angket kepada responden sebanyak 47 butir pernyataan. Teknis analisis data yang digunakan uji asumsi klasik, uji analisis regresi linear berganda dan uji hipotesis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel intensitas perhatian orang tua (X_1) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan secara parsial terhadap prestasi belajar mata pelajaran ekonomi siswa dengan didapatkan nilai $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($6,057 > 1,983$). dengan taraf signifikan α $0,000 < 0,05$. Sama halnya dengan variabel kemandirian belajar (X_2) berpengaruh positif dan signifikansi secara parsial terhadap prestasi belajar mata pelajaran ekonomi siswa dengan nilai $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($6,926 > 1,983$) taraf signifikan α $0,00 < 0,05$. Secara simultan variabel intensitas perhatian orang (X_1) dan kemandirian belajar (X_2) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi siswa. dengan nilai $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ dimana ($92,879 > 3,08$) dengan taraf signifikan α $0,000 < 0,05$. Variabel intensitas perhatian orang (X_1) dan kemandirian belajar (X_2) memberikan pengaruh sebesar 64,6%. terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi siswa.

Kata Kunci: Intensitas Perhatian Orang Tua, Kemandirian Belajar Dan Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

Posma Naibaho , NIM: 716 1143030 . Effect of Intensity Attention Parents And Independence Learning Terhadap Achievement Economics Lesson In Class X I IS SMA N 1 Silaen FY 2019/2020. Thesis. Business Education Study Program. Department of Economics Education. Faculty of Economics, State University of Medan 2020.

The problem in this study is the lack of optimal student achievement in economic subjects, and lack of student learning independence. This research was conducted in the school SMA Negeri 1 Silaen TA.2019 / 2020. The population of this research is the students of class XI IS in SMA Negeri 1 Silaen TA.2019 / 2020 with a total of 105 students. The sampling technique is done by *total sampling technique*. Data collection techniques were carried out through questionnaires to respondents totaling 47 statements. The data analysis technique used is the classic assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis test and hypothesis testing.

The results showed the variable intensity of parental attention (X_1) had a positive and partially significant effect on student achievement in economic subjects with the value of $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$ (6,057 > 1.983). with a significant level of α 0,000 <0.05. Similarly, the learning independence variable (X_2) has a positive and partial significance effect on student achievement in economic subjects with a value of $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$ (6,926 > 1.983) significant level α 0.00 <0.05. Simultaneously the variables of people's attention intensity (X_1) and learning independence (X_2) have a positive and significant effect on Student Economic Learning Achievement. with a $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{table}}$ where (92,879 > 3.08) with a significant level of α 0.000 <0.05. The variable of the intensity of people's attention (X_1) and independence of learning (X_2) provides an effect of 64,6 % on the Learning Achievement of Student Economic Subjects.

Keywords: Intensity of Parents' Attention, Learning Independence and Learning Achievement in Economic Subjects