

ABSTRAK

MENGIDENTIFIKASI HUBUNGAN ANTARA POLA ASUH ORANG TUA TERHADAP REGULASI DIRI SISWA KELAS V SD NEGERI DI KELURAHAN BANJARAN KOTA KEDIRI SELAMA *STUDY FROM HOME*

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Selama pelaksanaan *study from home*, siswa banyak menghabiskan waktu bersama keluarga di rumah. Secara teori, pola asuh orang tua termasuk dalam salah satu faktor keluarga yang dapat mempengaruhi regulasi diri siswa.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara pola asuh orang tua terhadap regulasi diri siswa kelas V SD Negeri di Kelurahan Banjaran Kota Kediri selama *study from home*. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif non-eksperimen dengan desain penelitian survei. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 194 siswa kelas V SD Negeri di Kelurahan Banjaran Kota Kediri dan sampel penelitian ini adalah 131 siswa yang ditentukan dengan teknik *disproportionate stratified random sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan teknik analisis data menggunakan uji *Pearson Product Moment Correlation*.

Hasil analisis uji *Pearson Product Moment Correlation* menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara pola asuh demokratis terhadap regulasi diri siswa dengan nilai signifikansi $0,02 < 0,05$ dan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh otoriter dan permisif terhadap regulasi diri siswa kelas V SD Negeri di Kelurahan Banjaran Kota Kediri selama *study from home*.

Kata kunci : Pola asuh orang tua, regulasi diri

ABSTRACT

**IDENTIFYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND
SELF-REGULATION OF FIFTH GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN BANJARAN VILLAGE, KEDIRI CITY
DURING STUDY FROM HOME**

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During the implementation of study from home, students spend a lot of time with their families at home. Theoretically, parenting styles are included in one of the family factors that can affect student self-regulation.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting styles and self-regulation of fifth grade elementary school students in Banjaran Village, Kediri City during study from home. This study uses non-experimental quantitative research with a survey research design. The population of this study was 194 fifth grade elementary school students in Banjaran Village, Kediri City and the sample of this study was 131 students, which was determined by the disproportionate stratified random sampling. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and data analysis techniques using Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

The results of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation test analysis show that there is a relationship between democratic parenting and student self-regulation with a significance value of $0,02 < 0,05$ and there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting to self-regulation of fifth grade elementary school students in Banjaran Village, Kediri City during study from home.

Keywords : *Parenting style, self-regulation*