

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH POLA ASUH ORANG TUA, INTERAKSI SOSIAL, DAN KEMANDIRIAN BELAJAR TERHADAP PRESTASI BELAJAR EKONOMI PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh pola asuh orang tua, interaksi sosial, dan kemandirian belajar terhadap prestasi belajar ekonomi siswa pada masa pandemi *Covid-19*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kausal. Penelitian dilaksanakan di SMA Negeri 1 Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta pada bulan September-Oktober 2021. Populasi penelitian adalah siswa kelas XI IPS sebanyak 72 responden. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 72 dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah sampel jenuh. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu dokumentasi untuk prestasi belajar ekonomi dan kuesioner untuk pola asuh orang tua, interaksi sosial dan kemandirian belajar. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi berganda.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa: (1) pola asuh orang tua tidak berpengaruh terhadap prestasi belajar ekonomi pada masa pandemi *Covid-19*; (2) interaksi sosial berpengaruh negatif terhadap prestasi belajar ekonomi siswa pada masa pandemi *Covid-19*; (3) kemandirian belajar berpengaruh positif terhadap prestasi belajar ekonomi pada masa pandemi *Covid-19*; dan (4) pola asuh orang tua, interaksi sosial, dan kemandirian belajar berpengaruh simultan terhadap prestasi belajar ekonomi pada masa pandemi *Covid-19*.

Kata kunci: pola asuh orang tua, interaksi sosial, kemandirian belajar, prestasi belajar, penelitian kausal, regresi berganda.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF PARENTING PATTERN, SOCIAL INTERACTION, AND LEARNING INDEPENDENCE ON ECONOMIC STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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This study aims to examine and analyze the effect of parenting pattern, social interaction, and independence learning on economics student achievement during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This study is causal study. The research was carried out in SMA Negeri 1 Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta in September-October 2021. The research population were students of class XI IPS covered 72 students. The research sample were 72. The research sampling technique was a saturated sampling. The data collection techniques were documentation for economics students achievement and questionnaire for parenting pattern, social interaction, and independent learning. The data analysis technique was multiple regression analysis.

The results of data analysis showed that: (1) parenting pattern did not affect economics student achievement during the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) social interaction had a negative effect on economics student achievement during the Covid-19 pandemic; (3) learning independence had a positive effect on economics student achievement during the Covid-19 pandemic; and (4) parenting pattern, social interaction, and learning independence had a simultaneous effect on economics student achievement during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: parenting, social interaction, independent learning, learning achievement, causal study, multiple regression.