

ABSTRAK

PERSEPSI SISWA, GURU, DAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN UJIAN NASIONAL Studi Kasus Pada SMA – SMA di Kabupaten Bantul

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan : 1) ada tidaknya perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara siswa yang belajar pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C. 2) ada tidaknya perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara guru yang mengajar pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C. 3) ada tidaknya perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara orang tua yang menyekolahkan anaknya pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian studi kasus yang dilaksanakan di beberapa SMA di Kabupaten Bantul. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa SMA kelas XII Jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, guru bidang studi Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Inggris, dan Ekonomi SMA kelas XII Jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, dan orang tua siswa SMA kelas XII Jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial. Sedangkan teknik penarikan sampel yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dan *cluster sampling*. Dengan teknik penarikan sampel tersebut, diperoleh 411 responden penelitian dengan rincian 198 siswa, 28 guru, dan 185 orang tua.

Pengujian hipotesis I dan III menggunakan uji statistik non-parametrik *Chi-Kuadrat*, karena data tidak berdistribusi normal dan tidak homogen. Pengujian hipotesis II menggunakan uji statistik parametrik *One Way Anova*, karena data berdistribusi normal dan homogen.

Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa : 1) ada perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara siswa yang belajar pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C (*Asymp. Sig* = $0,000 < 0,005$). 2) tidak ada perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara guru yang mengajar pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C (*Sig.* = $0,154 > 0,005$). 3) ada perbedaan persepsi yang signifikan terhadap pelaksanaan Ujian Nasional antara orang tua yang menyekolahkan anaknya pada SMA dengan kategori sekolah terakreditasi A, terakreditasi B, dan terakreditasi C (*Asymp. Sig* = $0,000 < 0,005$).

ABSTRACT

THE PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS TOWARD NATIONAL EXAMINATION IMPLEMENTATION A Case Study at several Senior High Schools in Bantul Regency

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This research aimed to prove: 1) the significant differences of perception towards the national examination implementation among students who studied in Senior High Schools which were categorized as A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation. 2) the significant differences of perception towards the national examination implementation among teachers who taught in Senior High Schools which were categorized as A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation. 3) the significant differences of perception towards the national examination implementation among parents who sent their children to study in Senior High Schools which were categorized as A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation.

This research was a case study conducted in several Senior High Schools in Bantul regency. The population in this research were the third grade students of Social department, class XII teachers of Indonesian, English and Economic subjects of Social department, and parents of the third grade students of Social department. The purposive and cluster sampling techniques were used to get the samples. By using the purposive sampling, it resulted 411 respondents who were 198 students, 28 teachers and 185 parents.

Hypotheses I and III were tested by the use of Chi-Quadrat non-parametric statistic test, because the data did not distributed normally and homogenic. Hypothesis II was tested by the use of One Way Anova parametric statistic test because the data distributed normally and homogenic.

The results of hypotheses test showed that: 1) there were significant differences of perception towards national examination implementation among students who studied in Senior High Schools which were categorized A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation (*Asymp. Sig* = $0,000 < 0,005$), 2) there were not significant differences of perception toward national examination implementation among teachers who taught in Senior High Schools which were categorized A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation (*Sig.* = $0,154 > 0,005$), 3) there were significant differences of perception towards national examination implementation among parents who sent their children to study in Senior High Schools which were categorized A accreditation, B accreditation, and C accreditation (*Asymp. Sig* = $0,000 < 0,005$).