

**PENGARUH PENGENDALIAN DIRI (*SELF-CONTROL*) DAN MINAT
BELAJAR EKONOMI TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR MATA
PELAJARAN EKONOMI SISWA KELAS XII IPS SMA NEGERI 4
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan guna mengkaji pengaruh pengendalian diri (*self-control*) dan minat belajar ekonomi terhadap hasil belajar mata Pelajaran ekonomi siswa kelas XII IPS SMA Negeri 4 Singaraja. Kajian ini mempergunakan pendekatan kausal dan mempergunakan metode analisis data kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data terlaksana melalui mempergunakan kuesioner dan dokumentasi. Kajian ini melibatkan sampel 89 partisipan yang dipilih melalui *proporsional random sampling*. Analisis data mempergunakan regresi linier berganda, melalui pengujian hipotesis terlaksana mempergunakan uji t dan uji f. Temuan memperlihatkan bahwasanya pengendalian diri memberikan kontribusi signifikan kepada hasil belajar, begitu pula minat belajar ekonomi. Selanjutnya gabungan pengaruh pengendalian diri dan minat belajar meningkatkan hasil belajar secara signifikan, dibuktikan melalui hasil regresi linier berganda $X1 = 0,461$ dan $X2 = 0,611$. Uji-t mengkonfirmasi signifikansi pengendalian diri dimana $p = 0,001$ dan minat belajar dimana $p = 0,000$ kepada hasil belajar, melalui uji f juga mendukung signifikansi model secara keseluruhan dimana $p = 0,000$.

Kata kunci: Pengendalian diri(*self-control*), Minat Belajar, Hasil Belajar

***THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-CONTROL AND INTEREST IN LEARNING
ECONOMICS ON LEARNING OUTCOMES ECONOMICS LESSONS FOR CLASS XII
IPS STUDENTS OF SMA NEGERI 4 SINGARAJA ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/2024***

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the influence of self-control and interest in studying economics on the learning outcomes of economics subjects for class XII IPS students at SMA Negeri 4 Singaraja. This study uses a causal approach and uses quantitative data analysis methods. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires and documentation. This study involved a sample of 89 participants selected through proportional random sampling. Data analysis uses multiple linear regression, through hypothesis testing carried out using the t test and f test. The findings show that self-control makes a significant contribution to learning outcomes, as does interest in studying economics. Furthermore, the combined influence of self-control and interest in learning increases learning outcomes significantly, as evidenced by the results of multiple linear regression $X_1 = 0.461$ and $X_2 = 0.611$. The t-test confirms the significance of self-control where $p = 0.001$ and interest in learning where $p = 0.000$ on learning outcomes, through the f test also supports the significance of the overall model where $p = 0.000$.

Keywords: Self-control, Interest in Learning, Learning Results