

**HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH ORANG TUA DAN MOTIVASI
BELAJAR SISWA DENGAN HASIL BELAJAR IPS SISWA
DI KELAS VI SD GUGUS XIV KECAMATAN BULELENG**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengadopsi metode penelitian korelasional dengan pendekatan data kuantitatif. Variabel yang diteliti mencakup pola asuh orang tua, motivasi belajar, dan hasil belajar IPS. Populasi yang menjadi objek penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VI SD Gugus XIV di Kecamatan Buleleng yang berjumlah 109 siswa. Pemilihan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik Proportional Random Sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui angket, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Pengujian instrumen dilakukan dengan validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan statistik inferensial, dengan teknik meliputi 1) uji normalitas (One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Z), 2) uji linieritas, dan 3) uji hipotesis (korelasi product moment). Hasil analisis menunjukkan: (1) Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dan hasil belajar IPS siswa, dengan korelasi sebesar 0,955, yang menunjukkan hubungan sangat kuat; (2) Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara motivasi belajar dan hasil belajar IPS siswa, dengan korelasi sebesar 0,786, yang menunjukkan hubungan kuat; (3) Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua, motivasi belajar, dan hasil belajar IPS siswa, dengan korelasi sebesar 0,761, yang menunjukkan hubungan kuat antara ketiga variabel tersebut. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dan motivasi belajar dengan hasil belajar IPS siswa kelas VI SD Gugus XIV di Kecamatan Buleleng.

Kata-kata kunci: Pola Asuh Orang Tua; Motivasi Belajar Siswa; Hasil Belajar IPS Siswa

***THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS AND MOTIVATION
STUDENT LEARNING WITH STUDENT SCIENCE LEARNING
OUTCOMES IN CLASS VI OF SD GUGUS XIV, BULELENG DISTRICT***

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ABSTRACT

This research adopts a correlational research method with a quantitative data approach. The variables studied include parenting patterns, learning motivation, and social studies learning outcomes. The population that was the object of this research was class VI students at Gugus XIV Elementary School in Buleleng District, totaling 109 students. Sample selection was carried out using the Proportional Random Sampling technique. Data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and documentation. Instrument testing was carried out with validity and reliability. Data analysis was carried out using inferential statistics, with techniques including 1) normality test (One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Z), 2) linearity test, and 3) hypothesis test (product moment correlation). The results of the analysis show: (1) There is a significant relationship between parenting styles and students' social studies learning outcomes, with a correlation of 0.955, which shows a very strong relationship; (2) There is a significant relationship between learning motivation and students' social studies learning outcomes, with a correlation of 0.786, which shows a strong relationship; (3) There is a significant relationship between parenting patterns, learning motivation, and students' social studies learning outcomes, with a correlation of 0.761, which shows a strong relationship between these three variables. This research reveals a significant relationship between parenting styles and learning motivation and social studies learning outcomes for class VI students at Gugus XIV Elementary School in Buleleng District.

Key words: Parenting Patterns; Student Learning Motivation; Student Social Studies Learning Outcomes