

ABSTRAK**PERBEDAAN KEMANDIRIAN BELAJAR BERDASARKAN URUTAN
KELAHIRAN PADA REMAJA AWAL**

(Studi Komparatif pada Siswa-siswi SMP Pangudi Luhur Wedi)

Theresia Ambarwati
Bimbingan dan Konseling
Universitas Sanata Dharma
Yogyakarta
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Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah: Mengetahui perbedaan kemandirian belajar antara anak sulung dan anak bungsu usia remaja awal. Tujuan tambahan pada penelitian ini adalah: (1) Mendeskripsikan seberapa tinggi kemandirian belajar anak sulung dan anak bungsu pada usia remaja awal, (2) Mendeskripsikan butir item skala kemandirian belajar yang teridentifikasi rendah guna usulan topik program (3) Mengusulkan topik program berdasarkan identifikasi butir item skala kemandirian belajar yang belum optimal (rendah).

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif komparatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah remaja awal. Sampel penelitian ini adalah siswa-siswi kelas VII, VIII dan IX di SMP Pangudi Luhur Wedi sejumlah 110 anak dengan teknik *purposive random sampling*, dan kriteria yang sudah ditentukan yaitu remaja awal usia 12-15 tahun, serta merupakan anak sulung atau anak bungsu. Pengumpulan data menggunakan Skala Kemandirian Belajar dengan 38 item valid dan memiliki indeks reliabilitas Alpha Cronbach sebesar 0,901. Skala disusun berdasarkan aspek-aspek Kemandirian Belajar, yaitu: (1) Bebas Bertanggung jawab; (2) Progresif dan Ulet; (3) Inisiatif dan Kreatif; (4) Pengendalian Diri; (5) Kemantapan Diri. Perbedaan kemandirian belajar pada anak sulung dan bungsu diukur dengan teknik uji t.

Hasil utama penelitian ini menunjukkan: tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada kemandirian belajar antara anak sulung dan anak bungsu usia remaja awal karena nilai $p = 0,237 > 0,05$. Hasil tambahan penelitian ini menunjukkan: (1) 50% remaja sulung dan 48,28% remaja bungsu termasuk dalam kategori kemandirian belajar tinggi; (2) teridentifikasi 47,37% item skala kemandirian belajar berada pada kategori tinggi; (3) Membuat topik program “Belajar Mengelola Emosi”.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian belajar, anak sulung, anak bungsu, remaja awal

ABSTRACT**THE DIFFERENCES IN INDEPENDENT LEARNING BASED ON THE BIRTH ORDER OF EARLY ADOLESCENT**

(Comparative Study of students in Pangudi Luhur Wedi Junior High School)

*Theresia Ambarwati
Guidance and Counseling
Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta
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The main purpose of this study was: to find out the differences in independent learning between the eldest child and the youngest child in their early adolescence. Additional purposes in this study were: (1) describe how high the independent learning of the eldest and the youngest children in early adolescent, (2) describe the items identified as low on the independent learning scale for proposed guidance topics (3) propose guidance topics based on the identification of the items on independent learning scale that are not optimal (low).

The research was a comparative quantitative research. The research population was early adolescents. The research sample were 110 students grades VII, VIII, and IX in Pangudi Luhur Junior High School, Wedi with purposive random sampling, and the criteria that have been determined are early adolescents aged within 12-15 years, and also who was the eldest or youngest children. The data collected using Independent Learning Scale with 38 valid items and have 0,901 in Cronbach Alpha reliability index. This scale is arranged based on the aspects of Independent Learning, such as: (1) Freedom with Responsibility; (2) Progressive and Ductile; (3) Initiative and Creative; (4) Self-control; (5) Self-stability. The difference in independent learning for the eldest and the youngest children was measured by the t-test technique.

The main result of this research showed: there is no significant difference in independent learning between the eldest and the youngest children in their early adolescence, because the p value $0,237 > 0,05$. The additional results of this research show: (1) 50% of the oldest adolescents and 48,28% of the youngest adolescents who included in independence learning are high category, (2) 47,37% items in the high category, (3) by creating a topic program "Learn to manage emotions".

Keywords: *Independence Learning, The Eldest Child, The Youngest Child, Early Adolescent.*