

## THE EFFECT OF LEARNING CONTRACTS ON STUDENTS' DISCIPLINE ATTITUDES IN THE HISTORY SUBJECT OF GRADE X AT SMAN 2 RENGAT BARAT

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### ABSTRACT

In Education needed the name fun learning , active students , creative teachers And peaceful class . In a learning process required interest participant educate the class more felt life , especially in learning History . In learning History is a eye Less lessons learned in demand by sises , by because that teacher must clever in interesting attention students . If student No interested And feel osan , of course will influential towards the level of demand , and sense of discipline they . By because That in study This will be explained What is the level of discipline ? student in learning History in the classroom X SMAN 2 West Rengat .

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### INTRODUCTION

Education is business aware And planned For realize atmosphere Study And enjoyable learning so that participants educate in a way active develop potential himself For own religious spiritual power , control self , personality , intelligence , morals noble , and required skills himself And society . Education covering teaching skill special , and Also something that is not can seen but more deep that is giving knowledge , consideration And wisdom ( Pristiwanti , 2022:2). Education Also used as means social and economic development . Therefore, investment in education is crucial for creating a better future for future generations. Education is a component for improving the quality of human resources in accordance with national education goals.

As for objective from Education included in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system is to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to enlighten the nation's life which aims to develop students to become people who believe in and are devout to God Almighty, have noble morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens (Sugiarto et al., 2019: 233). In order to become participant democratic education And responsible answer , teach values togetherness , appreciation to differences , as well as importance role active in build a just society And prosperous participant educate can achieve it through learning history .

Learning History is life humans in the future then . From life time past the material main education history focused on incident history . Education history can fulfil function education in prepare generation young for life time now And time front nearest (the near future). Goal from learning history That Alone No only just know A incident as well as A civilization on time then . But history Lots teach more from what we imagine . Teachers must clever in choosing learning media , methods learning , and learning models so that the atmosphere class life And student No bored moment Study history . This is what causes many participant students who do not gather task appropriate time , skipping class , being late enter during class hours , and No pay attention to the teacher during class hours .

In matter In this case , teachers can use Learning Contracts. Learning contracts are a type of method in the cooperative learning model developed by teachers to identify various student needs in learning and the activities that students will undertake to meet these needs. Learning contracts are expected to improve student discipline in learning, because in a learning contract, students make an agreement with the teacher about the course of the learning process and the consequences that will be obtained if students do not comply with the contract that has been made (Hazmi, 2023: 2). Through the contract that has been made, it can become a strategies for teachers to carry out coaching to attitude discipline participant educate .

Education own role important in form quality source Power competent human being And characterful . One of the crucial aspects in education is attitude discipline participant educate . Discipline in context education referring to on ability participant educate For follow rules , responsible answer on task And his obligations , as well as own discipline tall in learning . However , in the reality frequent challenges faced by the teacher is low attitude discipline participant educate , which is reflected from irregularity in attend lessons , lateness in gather task , or lack of seriousness in follow the process learning . Especially on level class X in high school, many students who are still in stage adjustment self with life school medium above , which can influence attitude And behavior they to learn . With Thus , the phenomenon This become enough problems seriously , because can impact negative to quality education And environment learning . Students who are less discipline tend own motivation low learning , easy affected by things negative , and disturbing stability And harmony within class .

In effort For increase To improve the quality of education, research on the influence of learning contracts on students' disciplinary attitudes in History in grade X at SMAN 2 Rengat Barat is relevant and important. This research is expected to provide an overview of the effectiveness of using learning contracts in improving student discipline and can serve as a reference for developing better learning in the future. This study will examine the extent of the impact of providing learning contracts on students' disciplinary attitudes.

## METHOD STUDY

This type of research is quantitative research which is correlational in nature which connects two variables, This research uses a quantitative research type with a causal associative method. Research variables are anything in any form that the researcher determines to be studied to obtain information about it and then draw conclusions.

Descriptive Statistics Research Results The data in this study were obtained through a questionnaire distributed to respondents, namely class X students of SMAN 2 Rengat Barat. Of the total number of class X students, 59 people filled out the questionnaire and were able to used in this study. Of the 59 students who were respondents the respondent's character can be identified, consisting of gender and average value

results of research that has been conducted regarding the influence of learning contracts (X) on student learning discipline (Y). Based on the results of the research data analysis,  $r_{count} > r_{table}$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant positive correlation between the learning contract variable and student learning discipline with a positive correlation value of 56.5 %. From the simple linear regression test and linearity test, it can be seen that the calculated  $t$  value = 2.054 >  $t$  table 2.040 with a significance value of  $0.049 < 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, thus there is an influence between the learning contract variable (X) on student learning discipline (Y) with a percentage level of influence of 12 % based on the coefficient of determination or (R Square) R square 0.120. R square is a range of numbers between 0 to 1 which indicates the magnitude of the combination of independent variables together affecting the value of the dependent variable .

In quantitative research, population is defined as a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. While the

sample is a portion of that population (Suriani, 2023:26) . In this study, the population taken as the research object was the 10th grade students of SMAN 2 Rengat Barat with a total of 142 students consisting of 4 classes.

To determine the number of samples to be used, the researcher using the Slovin Formula to measure it, namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Information :

n = Sample size

N = Total Population

e = Error tolerance

There are two provisions in the Slovin formula for determining tolerance. errors, namely:

1. The value of e = 10% (0.1) if the population is large.
2. The value of e = 20% (0.2) if the population is small.

To find out the research sample, the formula used is deep slovin the following calculations:

$$n = \frac{142}{1 + 142 \times 0,1^2}$$

$$1 + 142 \times 0,1^2$$

$$n = \frac{142}{2,42}$$

$$2,42$$

$$n = 58,6$$

In the Slovin formula calculation, the result is 58.6, which means that the researcher needs 58.6 samples for this research and will be rounded up The sample size was 59 respondents. The analysis results were based on the percentage of respondents' answers and served as a benchmark for drawing conclusions. The following are several benchmarks using interpretation criteria:

1. If the average dominant alternative answer answered by respondents is in the range 75.01% - 100% = Very Good.
2. If the average dominant alternative answer answered by respondents is in the range 50.01% - 75% = Good.
3. If the average dominant alternative answers answered by respondents are in the range of 25.01% - 50% = Good Enough.
4. If the average dominant alternative answer given by respondents is in the range 0% - 25% = No Influence (Arikunto, 2013).

Researchers determine the percentage of alternative respondent answers using the formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Information :

P = percentage number

F = frequency sought

N = number of cases (number of frequencies or number of individuals)

- 1) Researchers present data in tabular form.
- 2) Researchers explain and draw conclusions.
- 3) According to Sudjono (2015:13) every question has four alternative answers, namely:

- a. Very Influential (SB)
- b. Influential (B)
- c. Quite Influential (CB)
- d. No Effect (TB)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Implementation of Learning Contracts in History Learning

The research that the researcher conducted used approach Quantitative . Method study quantitative can interpreted as method research based on on philosophy positivism , used For research on population or sample specific , data collection uses instrument research , data analysis is of a nature quantitative / statistical , with objective For test hypothesis that has been determined . The research conducted by the researcher used 59 samples taken randomly using a random sampling design, where from the total population of class X, there are 4 classes and a total of 142 students.

Based on results research data analysis ,  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  so can concluded that there is correlation positive significance between variables contract Study with discipline Study student with mark correlation positive as big as 56.5 % From the test simple linear regression And test linearity , then can known calculated  $t$  value =  $2.054 > t_{table} 2.040$  with mark significance  $0.049 < 0.05$ . By Because that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted , with thus there is influence between variables contract study (X) against discipline Study students (Y) with level percentage its influence by 12% based on mark coefficient determination or (R Square) R square 0.120. R square is range number between 0 and 1 which indicates about size combination variables independent in a way together influence mark variables dependent .

In this study, researchers distributed *questionnaires* to 10 students of grade XI before conducting validity and reliability tests. After conducting validity and reliability tests, researchers distributed *questionnaires* to 59 students in grade X using the *Purposive Sampling method* . After all the data was collected, the next step was data analysis. The data analysis techniques used in this study were: 1) Validity Test, 2) Reliability Test, 3) Normality Test, 4) Linearity Test, 5) Heteroscedasticity Test, 6) Hypothesis Test (Simple Linear Regression, 7) Coefficient of Determination Test ( $R^2$ ) using the *Statistical Program For Social Science (SPSS) 20 For Windows*.

### B. The Influence of Learning Contracts on Students' Disciplinary Attitudes in History Learning

Results Study Statistics Descriptive Data in study This obtained through questionnaires distributed to respondents that is student class X of SMAN 2 West Rengat. Of the total student class X as many as 59 people filled in questionnaire And can used in study this . From to 59 students who are made respondents can known character respondents consisting of from type gender and average value. The following This is description respondents based on type sex .

**Table 4.1 Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender**

No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Man	27	46%
2.	Woman	32	54%
	Amount	59	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the average value of respondents with the highest value of 92 is class X.1 with a percentage level of 26% and respondents with an average value of 85 are class X.4 with a percentage of 23%, and the lowest minimum value is 72. Therefore , it can be concluded that there are no students with values that do not reach the KKTP index limit (Criteria for Achieving Learning Objectives).

**Table 4.2 Respondent Characteristics Based on Values**



No	Class	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Average	Percentage (%)
1	X.1	80	95	92	26%
2	X.2	75	95	91	25%
3	X.3	72	92	88	24%
4	X.4	72	90	85	23%

From the table above, it can be seen that the average value of respondents with the highest value of 92 is class X.1 with a percentage level of 26% and respondents with an average value of 85 are class X.4 with a percentage of 23%, and the lowest minimum value is 72. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no students with values that do not reach the KKTP index limit (Criteria for Achieving Learning Objectives).

### Normality Test

The Normality Test aims to test whether in the regression model, the residuals has a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is one that has data distribution is normal or close to normal. The normality test can be met if significance value  $> 0.05$ , then it can be stated that the data distribution is normal and vice versa If the significance value is  $< 0.05$ , it means the data distribution is not normal. The following is data normality test table using *Shapiro-Wilk*

**Table 4.3 Results of Normality Test using *Shapiro-Wilk***

	Tests of Normality					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statisti cs	df	Sig.	Statisti cs	df	Sig.
Learning Contract	.138	59	.088	.923	59	.156
Discipline Study	.223	59	.000	.913	59	.179
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						

Source: Processed Data from SPSS Research 2025

Based on the results obtained from the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk, The significance value obtained for the learning contract (X) was 0.156 and The significance value of the student learning discipline variable (Y) is 0.179. Therefore because the significance value  $> 0.05$  then the data distribution is stated **normal**.

### Linearity Test

The linearity test aims to determine whether the variables being tested in research has a linear relationship or is not significant.

**Table 4.4 Linearity Test Results**

Variabel	Signifikasi	R Square	F	Keterangan
Kontrak Belajar (X) * Kedisiplinan Belajar Siswa (Y)	0.478	0.120	1.101	Linier

Source: Processed Data from SPSS Research 202 5

Based on the results of the linearity test above between the learning contract variables (X) and student learning discipline (Y) has a significance value of  $0.478 > 0.05$ , so the variable data learning contracts and student learning discipline have a linear relationship and the coefficient of determination or (R Square) value is 0.120 or 12%.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to assess whether there is inequality. variance of the residuals. If the heteroscedasticity assumption is not met, then the model regression is declared invalid as an estimation or prediction tool .

**Table 4.5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-10.517	4.664		-2.255	.032
	Kontrak Belajar	.305	.091	.547	3.340	.002
	Kedisiplinan Belajar Siswa	-.010	.072	-.023	-.140	.889

a. Dependent Variable: Abs\_RES

Source: Processed Data from SPSS Research 202 5

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test in the table above, the significance value (Sig) learning contract variable is  $0.002 < 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that there is symptoms of heteroscedasticity. While the significance value (Sig) of the learning discipline variable students  $0.889 > 0.05$  then there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

### Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing regarding the influence of the learning contract (X) on Student Learning Discipline (Y), then the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

Ho: There is no influence of learning contracts on learning discipline. Student.

Ha: There is an Influence of Learning Contracts on Student Learning Discipline. To prove the proposed hypothesis, testing is carried out using simple linear regression

### Simple Linear Regression Test

Simple linear regression test is used to measure the magnitude of influence learning contract variable (X) on student learning discipline (Y). Regression testing Simple linear analysis is done using the t-test.

**Table 4.6 Results of T-Test using Simple Linear Regression**

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	d f	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	106,524	1	106,524	4.62	.049
	Residual	864,331	59	32,400		
	Total	970,855	59			

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Contract

b. Predictors: (Constant), Student Learning Discipline

Source: Processed Data from SPSS Research 202 5

Based on data on the table above, can concluded that calculated F value visible = 4.62 with significance or probability  $0.049 < 0.05$ . Then the regression model can used For predict variables participation. Then calculated F value  $> F$  table =  $4.62 > 4.004$ , with thus stated that variables contract learning (X) has an effect significant to variables discipline Study student (Y).

### C. How much Big Influence Contract Study to Discipline Study on Learning History Class X of SMAN 2 West Rengat

#### Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>) Test

To find out what percentage influence the learning contract variable has on the discipline of class X students at SMAN 2 Rengat Barat, see the following table:

**Table 4.7 Determination Coefficient Test**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.752 <sup>a</sup>	.565	.554	4,40491	1,997

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Contract

b. Predictors: (Constant), Student Learning Discipline

Source : SPSS Research Processed Data 202 5

In the table above, the value of  $R^2 = 0.565$  is obtained, this means that the independent variable is attitude. discipline influences the dependent variable of the learning contract by 56.5% and the remaining 43.5% is influenced by other variables that are not enter in study this. Based on research that has been done with use

method learning contract Study with amount respondents 59 students , results study show influence contract study (X) against discipline Study students (Y). Based on results research data analysis ,  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  so can concluded that there is correlation positive significance between variables contract Study with discipline Study student with mark correlation positive as big as 56.5 %. Based on mark coefficient determination or (R Square) R square 0.120. R square is range number between 0 and 1 which indicates about size combination variables independent in a way together influence mark variables dependent .

## CONCLUSION

From the simple linear regression test and linearity test, it can be seen that the calculated F value = 4.62 > F table 4.004 with a significance value of  $0.049 < 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, thus it can be concluded that there is an influence between the variable (X) of the learning contract on the variable (Y) of student learning discipline in class X history learning at SMAN 2 Rengat Barat. The implementation of learning contracts has an effect on students' disciplinary attitudes based on the results of the analysis of calculated  $r > r_{table}$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant positive correlation between the learning contract variable and student discipline with a positive correlation value of 56.5%.

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