ABSTRAK

Lailia, Puspita Istighfaril. 2026. *Pengaruh Lingkungan Belajar terhadap Tingkat Konsentrasi Belajar Siswa pada Mata Pelajaran PAI di SDI Baiturrahman.* Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Institut Agama Islam Al-Urwatul Wutsqo Jombang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Julianne Kamelia Riza, S.Psi., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Lingkungan Belajar, Konsentrasi Belajar, Pendidikan Agama Islam.

Belajar merupakan proses yang berlangsung sepanjang hayat dan menjadi sarana bagi peserta didik untuk memperoleh pengetahuan serta pengalaman. Dalam proses pembelajaran, interaksi peserta didik dengan lingkungan belajar berperan penting dalam menciptakan suasana belajar yang kondusif sehingga mampu mendukung konsentrasi belajar. Konsentrasi belajar merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang menentukan keberhasilan proses pembelajaran karena membantu peserta didik memusatkan perhatian terhadap materi yang dipelajari. Namun, kondisi SDI Baiturrahman Kepung-Kediri yang berada di tepi jalan umum berpotensi menimbulkan kebisingan yang dapat mengganggu konsentrasi belajar siswa. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh lingkungan belajar terhadap tingkat konsentrasi belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) di SDI Baiturrahman Kepung-Kediri. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain ex post facto. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh siswa kelas V SDI Baiturrahman yang berjumlah 25 siswa dan seluruhnya dijadikan sampel penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan bantuan program SPSS versi 16.0 melalui uji normalitas, uji linearitas, analisis regresi linear sederhana, dan koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa data berdistribusi normal dengan nilai signifikansi residual sebesar 0,301 dan hubungan kedua variabel bersifat linear dengan nilai signifikansi deviation from linearity sebesar 0,342.Hasil analisis regresi linear sederhana menunjukkan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000, sehingga hipotesis alternatif (Ha) diterima dan hipotesis nol (H_0) ditolak. Dengan demikian, lingkungan belajar berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap tingkat konsentrasi belajar siswa kelas V di SDI Baiturrahman. Nilai koefisien determinasi (R Square) sebesar 0,470 menunjukkan bahwa lingkungan belajar mampu menjelaskan sebesar 47% terhadap konsentrasi belajar siswa, sedangkan 53% variasi lainnya tidak dijelaskan oleh variabel lingkungan belajar dalam model penelitian ini. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa lingkungan belajar memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap tingkat konsentrasi belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran PAI di SDI Baiturrahman. Meskipun demikian, lingkungan belajar bukan merupakan satu-satunya faktor yang berkaitan dengan konsentrasi belajar siswa, sehingga faktor-faktor lain di luar penelitian masih perlu diperhatikan.

ABSTRACT

Lailia, Puspita Istighfaril. 2026. *The Influence of the Learning Environment on Students' Concentration Levels in Islamic Religious Education (PAI) at Baiturrahman Elementary School.* Thesis. Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Al-Urwatul Wutsqo Islamic Religion Institute Jombang. Supervisor: Dr.Hj. Julianne Kamelia Riza, S.Psi., M.Pd.

Keywords: Learning Environment, Learning Concentration, Islamic Religious Education.

Learning is a lifelong process that serves as a means for students to acquire knowledge and experience. During the learning process, the interaction between students and their learning environment plays a crucial role in creating a conducive atmosphere that supports concentration. Concentration is a key factor determining the success of the learning process, as it enables students to focus their attention on the material being studied. However, the location of SDI Baiturrahman Kepung-Kediri situated alongside a public road creates the potential for noise that could disrupt students' concentration. Therefore, this study aims to determine the influence of the learning environment on the concentration levels of fifth-grade students during Islamic Religious Education (PAI) lessons at SDI Baiturrahman Kepung-Kediri. The study employs a quantitative approach with an ex post facto design. The study population consists of all 25 fifth-grade students at SDI Baiturrahman, all of whom were included in the sample. Data collection techniques involved questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS version 16.0, utilizing normality tests, linearity tests, simple linear regression analysis, and the coefficient of determination. The results indicate that the data are normally distributed, with a residual significance value of 0.301, and that the relationship between the two variables is linear, with a "deviation from linearity" significance value of 0.342. The simple linear regression analysis yielded a significance value of 0.000; consequently, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, and the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected. Thus, the learning environment significantly influences the concentration levels of fifth-grade students at SDI Baiturrahman. The coefficient of determination (R-squared) of 0.470 indicates that the learning environment accounts for 47% of the variation in student concentration, while the remaining 53% of the variation is not explained by the learning environment variable in this research model. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the learning environment has a significant influence on students' learning concentration in the Islamic Religious Education (PAI) subject at SDI Baiturrahman. However, the learning environment is not the only factor related to students' learning concentration; therefore, other factors outside the scope of this study still need to be considered.