

## **TIME MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION USING STATISTICAL TEST**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to know the relationship between the management of a lot of time with motivation of the creation was who were high performing what the students are the faculty of of computing the university of the ambassador of surakarta .The kind of research this is correlation analysis at the pearson candy businesses .Percent of the population that had been established in this research is that an entire kind what the students are the faculty of computer science the university of the ambassador of surakarta as many as 500 what the students are. Unsupported sample taken by applying a technique simple random sampling so acquired unsupported sample obtained was that 94 what the students are . In this research data collection uses the method kuosioner ( ) other of any economic indicators .Based on the results of testing in ibm spss statistics 23 obtained that data observations berdistribusi normal for variables reaches as high as the management of the time and prepare the motivation of the creation was after that of last year .That the data used in berdistribusi normal so testing to see sidnifikansi between management time ( x ) with motivoasi who were high performing ( y ) use correlation test pearson candy businesses .The results of correlation test showing that the significance of the between management time ( x ) with the motivation who were high performing ( y ) is  $0,779 > 0,01$  who meant that there was no significant correlates between both variables reaches.

**Keywords**— Mangement time, motivation.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Education is one of the important elements in life. In this era of globalization, education is very necessary to be able to compete in the world of work and social. One must equip oneself with knowledge in order to be able to compete and defend oneself from the increasingly harsh world of life and from the various challenges that inevitably have to be faced. Education is one of the basic human needs that must be met, which has a high goal than just to stay alive, so that humans become more honorable and have a higher position than the uneducated. National education goals based on RI Law NO. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, as follows: National education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens.

For development in the field of education, as described in The 1999 GBHN, among others, stipulates brief policy points, namely (1) seeking to expand and equalize opportunities to obtain high-quality education for all Indonesian people towards high-quality Indonesian people with a significant increase in the education budget, (2) empowering good educational institutions schools and outside schools as centers of cultivating values, attitudes and abilities as well as increasing family and community participation supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, (3) Improving the quality of educational institutions organized by both the community and the government to establish an effective and efficient education system in dealing with science, technology and art.

The success of education is influenced by many factors, both internal and external, one of which is time management. Understanding Time management or time management in general is a planning, organizing, mobilizing, and monitoring, the productivity of time. Time is one of the resources that must be managed properly so that individuals or organizations can achieve goals effectively and efficiently. Understanding time management can also be interpreted as a method or way to utilize and manage every part of the time in doing activities that have been planned and must be completed within the specified timeframe. A student's ability to manage his time will greatly affect the success of his education.

Motivation has an important role in the learning process to get better academic results [4] because with this motivation a person will have the energy to move, and be able to maintain it to get maximum results. Someone who has high motivation will certainly try hard to achieve success. For a student, one of the important motivations to achieve success in education is achievement motivation. Early motivation theorists suggested that achievement motivation is a general trait that students always exhibit in various fields. In contrast, most contemporary theorists believe that achievement motivation may be somewhat task and event specific. Achievement motivation also takes many different forms, depending on the individual's specific goals. [6]The concept of achievement motivation was first formulated by Henry Alexander Murray. Murray uses the term need for achievement for achievement motivation, which he describes as a desire or tendency to do something difficult as quickly and as well as possible [5].

According to [1] achievement motivation is the driving force to achieve the highest possible level of learning achievement for the sake of hope for himself. Achievement motivation is a desire that exists within a person that encourages that person to try to achieve a standard or measure of excellence [3]. The measure of excellence is obtained by referring to the achievements of others, but also by comparing the achievements made previously. Achievement motivation is also defined as something that exists and characterizes a person's personality and is brought from birth which is then grown and developed through interaction with the environment [9], while according to Santrock [8] achievement motivation is the desire and encouragement of an individual to do something with results. good, and [7] concluded that achievement motivation is the driving force for success, desire to progress, belief in one's abilities and self worth. According to [2] achievement motivation is a person's tendency to achieve success or obtain what is the desired final goal, individual self involvement in a task, hope to succeed in a given task, and encouragement to face obstacles to doing work. quickly and precisely. Achievement motivation has related to one's ability in several ways, one of which is in managing the use of time.

A person's ability in time management may have something to do with the emergence of motivation or interest from within him for something. Someone who has high achievement motivation will tend to be careful in using time. This study aims to see how strong the relationship between time management and student achievement motivation is by taking a sample of students from the Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta.

**METHODS**

This type of research is correlational analysis with Person's Correlation to find a relationship or to test the significance of the associative hypothesis. Population is the total number of objects or individuals to be studied. In this study, the population determined was all 500 students of the Faculty of Computer Science UDB Surakarta. The sample is part of the population whose characteristics are to be investigated and considered to be representative of the population. The sampling technique used in this study is the Simple Random Sampling Technique, which is simple random sampling where each unit of analysis has the same opportunity to be selected as the research sample. The size of the sample taken is determined by determining the minimum number of samples using the Slovin formula as follows,

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

where,

n = number of samples N = number of population

d = tolerance value of the expected average fixed precision does not deviate in this case 10%. So the number of samples obtained is 94 students.

The variables in this study include one independent variable and one dependent variable. The independent variable is Time Management (X) and the dependent variable is Achievement Motivation (Y). To obtain complete data, several methods of data collection are needed. In this study data collection using a questionnaire method (questionnaire). Questionnaire method is a data collection method that provides a number of written questions to obtain information from respondents about the problem to be studied.

In this study, the framework of thought is described by a scientific method chart as follows,

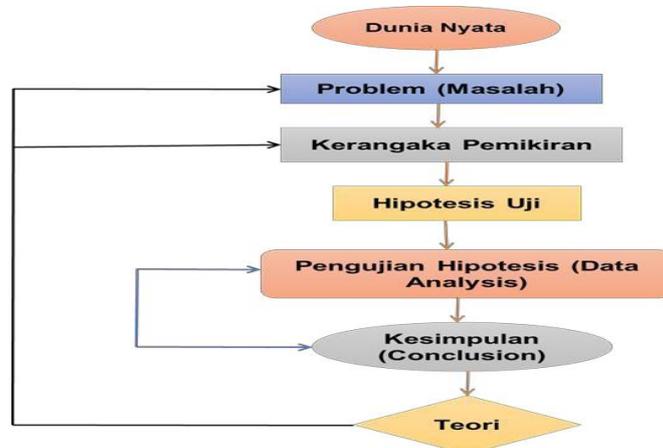


Figure 1. Research framework chart

## DISCUSSION

To find out how big the relationship between Time Management (X) and Achievement Motivation (Y) students of the Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta used Pearson Correlation Analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics 23. In this study the test hypothesis was formulated as follows:

- a. There is no relationship between time management and achievement motivation
- b. There is a relationship between time management and achievement motivation

After analyzing a sample of 94 respondents from the distribution of the results of the data distribution of the questionnaire results as follows:

Pernyataan	Persentase Jawaban			
	SS	S	TS	STS
1	38.30%	56.38%	5.32%	0.00%
2	14.89%	59.57%	24.47%	1.06%
3	10.64%	70.21%	19.15%	0.00%
4	40.43%	41.49%	15.96%	2.13%
5	39.36%	53.19%	6.38%	1.06%
6	53.19%	31.91%	8.51%	6.38%
7	3.19%	22.34%	51.06%	23.40%
8	38.30%	58.51%	3.19%	0.00%
9	6.38%	72.34%	20.21%	1.06%
10	37.23%	58.51%	3.19%	1.06%

Table 1. Distribution results of time management results

Pernyataan	Persentase Jawaban			
	SS	S	TS	STS
1	13.83%	39.36%	45.74%	1.06%
2	1.06%	29.79%	58.51%	10.64%
3	4.26%	14.89%	59.57%	21.28%
4	12.77%	38.30%	34.04%	14.89%
5	12.77%	36.17%	38.30%	12.77%
6	7.45%	28.72%	52.13%	11.70%
7	2.13%	13.83%	72.34%	11.70%
8	12.77%	31.91%	36.17%	19.15%
9	18.09%	46.81%	31.91%	3.19%
10	13.83%	36.17%	44.68%	5.32%

Table 2. Results of the distribution of achievement motivation questionnaire results

Normality test was conducted on time management and achievement motivation. The following are the results of the normality test which are presented in the following figure:

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		X
N		94
Normal <u>Parameters</u> <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	14.02
	Std. Deviation	4.064
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.064
	Positive	.064
	Negative	-.055
Test Statistic		.064
<u>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</u>		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Figure 2. normality test of time management

Based on the results of the normality test presented in the picture above, the normality test for time management obtained an absolute value of 0.064 and the value of the Kolmogorov table 0.165 so that the results obtained, so it can be concluded that the time management data is normally distributed.

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Y
N		94
Normal <u>Parameters</u> <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	20.52
	Std. Deviation	3.068
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.124
	Positive	.110
	Negative	-.124
Test Statistic		.124
<u>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</u>		.001 <sup>c</sup>

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Figure 3. normality test of achievement motivation

The results of the normality test on achievement motivation obtained an absolute value of 0.124 and a value of 0.165 Kolmogorov table so that the results obtained  $0,124 < 0,165$  so that it can be concluded that the achievement motivation data is normally distributed. Correlation test was conducted to determine the significance of the relationship between time management and student motivation of the Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta. Correlation test using Pearson Correlation Analysis refers to data that is normally distributed after the normality test.

**Correlations**

		X	Y
X	Pearson Correlation	1	.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.779
	N	94	94
Y	Pearson Correlation	.029	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.779	
	N	94	94

Figure 4. Pearson Correlation Test

Based on the output in Figure 4, drawing conclusions refers to the basis for decision making on the correlation test. Based on the output of Figure 4, the significance value between Time Management (X) and Achievement Motivation (Y) is  $0.779 > 0.01$ , which means there is no significant correlation.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the test results with IBM SPSS Statistics 23, it was found that the data from the observations were normally distributed for the variables of time management and achievement motivation. Because the data is normally distributed, the test to see the significance between time management (X) and achievement motivation (Y) uses the Pearson Correlation Test. The results of the correlation test show that the significance value between Time Management (X) and Achievement Motivation (Y) is  $0.779 > 0.01$ , which means that there is no significant correlation between the two variables.

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