

EFFECT OF PARENTS' WORK ON STUDENTS' LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT

(A Case Study at SDN Kedungpandan 2, Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency)

Nurul Rohmah, Devita Sulistiana, Ida Putriani,

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Balitar, Blitar
e-mail: nurulrohmahkbg@gmail.com, devitasulistiana17@gmail.com, idaputri9889@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2, Jabon subdistrict, Sidoarjo regency. This research was carried out in the odd semester of 2019-2020 academic year to students of grade I-VI consisting of 109 students. The sample used was a strata sample comprising of 86 students. The type of research used was quantitative research with descriptive approach. This research was a causal association ex post facto research. The data were collected through documents and interviews. Data analysis technique adopted t test. T test result was 5.28 with a significance level of 0.05, while the t_{table} in this study was 2.643. Therefore, H_a was accepted and H_o was rejected. The result of this study indicates that there is an effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2.

Keywords: *Parents' work, learning achievement*

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to work routine, parents are often unable to guide their children in learning at home. This phenomenon impacts on students' learning achievement at school. Efforts to achieve students' academic achievement have been done by parents. For example, by enrolling their children in tuition center. This is due to the parents' worry about their children's learning achievement when they are busy with their work. Based on the result of observation at SDN Kedungpandan 2, it was identified that parents' work includes laborer (factory and fishpond), farmer, and merchant. Such work is categorized into low economic category. Parents' activity is leaving home earlier in the morning and going home in the afternoon. As a result, they are too exhausted at home. In addition, parents are lack of attention to their children. They seldom ask about their children's study and homework. Lack of parents' attention impacts on students' activity, that is, they extend their playing hours so that they forget to study. In with the condition, the researchers need to conduct a study entitled, "Effect of Parents' Work on Students' Learning Achievement (A Case Study at SDN Kedungpandan 2, Jabon Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency)." The objectives of this research are to (1) investigate the effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2; and (2) figure out the effect size of parents' work on students learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2. The significance of this research includes (1) informing the level of students' learning achievement based on their parents' work; (2) improving students' learning achievement through giving motivation in learning process; (3) becoming a reference to create comfortable school environment as well as to make a policy about quality improvement of learning process at SDN Kedungpandan 2; (4) becoming a final task as a graduation requirement for

undergraduate degree of primary school teacher education at Balitar Islamic University, Blitar, East Java.

A prior research on parents' work was done by ^[1]Hayati (2015) entitled effect of parents' education, work and income, and emotional intelligence on learning outcomes of grade VIII students in integrated Social Studies course at MTsN Padang Jurnal. From the result, it was obtained $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ that is, $1.888 > 1.655$. ^[2]Kartikawati (2015) carried out a similar research focusing on the effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement of grade VI of SD Negeri Sigit 3 in the odd semester of 2014/2015 academic year. The result showed that there was an effect of parents' work on the students' learning achievement. There was a positive and significant effect. It was obtained t_{count} of 2.160, larger than t_{table} of 2.093, with the sig. value of $0.004 < 0.05$. The value of coefficient correlation was 0.444 with the contribution of 19.4%. Meanwhile, 80.3% was affected by other variables. Students' learning achievement was obtained from their learning process. Success on their efforts was also affected by diverse variables.

Based on the background of the study, the research questions are formulated as follows: 1) is there an effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2? 2) How is the effect size of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2?

The elaboration above was supported by theoretical foundation suggesting that in one's learning achievement, there are two determinant factors namely internal and external factors. According to ^[3]Helmawati (2018: 34) internal factors are factors which are derived from the inner part of someone such as physiological and psychological factors (intelligence, attitude, aptitude, interest, and motivation). Meanwhile, external factors are factors coming from outside of someone like social environment (parents' work, family's social and economy condition, and supporting infrastructure). [4] According to Djamarah (2014) a good connection between children and parents were affected by many factors, for instance, work, affection, education, and parents' mobility. As a result, parents, either father or mother, working outside the house had low intensity of companionship with their children. Exhaustion due to all-day work drives parents to forget to monitor their children's duty at home as a student.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research adopted descriptive qualitative approach. In particular, this research was a causal association *ex post facto* research. Population in this research embraced students of grade I-VI in the academic year of 2018-2019, consisting of 109 students. Of the 109 students, 63 students were male, and 46 students were female. The total number of sample were 86 students. The researcher used strata sampling to determine the sample of the study. The technique to determine the sample was by using proportional allocation formula. From the sample calculation, parents' work was classified into three kinds of occupation namely laborer (58), farmer (9), and merchant (19). The technique to determine the sample was random sampling. The data were collected by using interview and analyzing student report of grade I-VI of the odd semester of 2018-2019 academic year at

SDN Kedungpandan 2. This research was carried out in three steps: (1) plan, (2) implementation, and (3) completion.

The data were analyzed by using simple regression with the aid of *Ms. Excel*. The step performed to reject or accept the hypothesis was by doing t test. The t test was performed by using a formula by ^[5]Sudjiono (2004: 285):

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2 - M_3}{SE_{M_1 - M_2 - M_3}}$$

Information:

M_1 = Mean of sample 1

M_2 = Mean of sample 2

M_3 = Mean of sample 3

$SE_{M_1 - M_2 - M_3}$ = Error standard of the difference of three sample mean

After obtaining t test result, it was then compared to t table at the significance level of 0.05. The conditions to draw conclusion were as follows:

- a. H_0 was accepted, H_a was rejected if $t_{table} \leq t_{count}$ (there was no any effect between independent and dependent variables).
- b. H_0 was rejected H_a was accepted if $t_{table} > t_{count}$ (there was an effect between independent and dependent variables).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Students' learning achievement and parents' work as laborer, farmer, and merchant can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Students' learning achievement and parents' work as laborer, farmer, and merchant

No	Parents' work	Number of sample	The highest value	The lowest value	Mean	Median	Mode	Deviation standard
1	Laborer	58 students	997	579	740.72	690	664	118.25.
2.	Farmer	09 students	1143	662	795.44	744	744	160.40
3	Merchant	19 students	1095	641	730.47	697	641	106.43

As Table 1 shows, learning achievement of the students whose parents are farmer was better than the students whose parents are merchant and laborer. After obtaining students' learning achievement, the researcher calculated frequency distribution. Frequency distribution of students' learning achievement and parents' work was calculated through the steps depicted in Table 2.

Table 2 Frequency distribution of students' learning achievement and parents' work

No	Kind of parents' work	Number of interval class	Range	Class width
1	Laborer	$1 + 3,3 \log n$, n is the number of sample $= 1 + 3,3 \log 58$ $= 1 + 3,3 \times 1,77$ $= 1 + 5,84$ $= 6,84 \approx 7$	Maximum score – minimum score = 997-579 $= 418$	$\frac{\text{rentang kelas}}{\text{Jumlah interval}}$ $= \frac{418}{7}$ $= 59.7 \approx 60$
2.	Farmer	$= 1 + 3,3 \log 9$ $= 1 + 3,3 \times 0,95$ $= 1 + 3,14$ $= 4.14 \approx 4$	$= 1143 - 662$ 481	$= \frac{418}{4}$ $= 120.2 \approx 120$
3.	Merchant	$= 1 + 3,3 \log 19$ $= 1 + 3,3 \times 1,27$ $= 1 + 4,21$ $= 5.21 \approx 5$	$= 1095 - 641$ 454	$= \frac{418}{5}$ $= 90.8 \approx 91$

Table 3 Frequency distribution of students' learning achievement and parents' work as laborer

No.	INTERVAL CLASS	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	579-639	4	6.9
2	640-700	33	56.9
3	701-760	8	13.8
4	761-820	0	0
5	821-880	0	0
6	881-940	1	1.7
7	941-1.000	12	20.7
Total		58	100

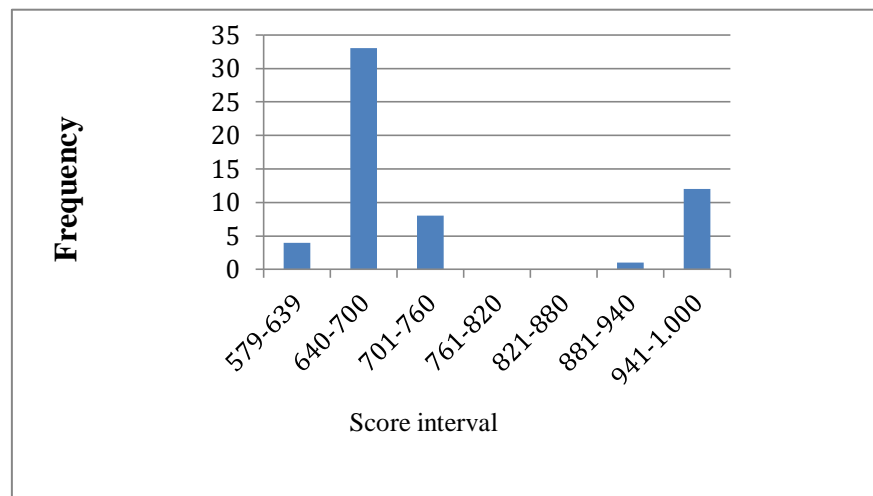


Figure 2 Histogram of interval of students' learning achievement and parents' work as laborer

Table 4 Frequency distribution of students' learning achievement and parents' work farmer

No.	INTERVAL CLASS	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	662-782	7	77.8
2	783-903	0	0
3	904-1.024	1	11.1
4	1.025-1.145	1	11.1
Total		9	100

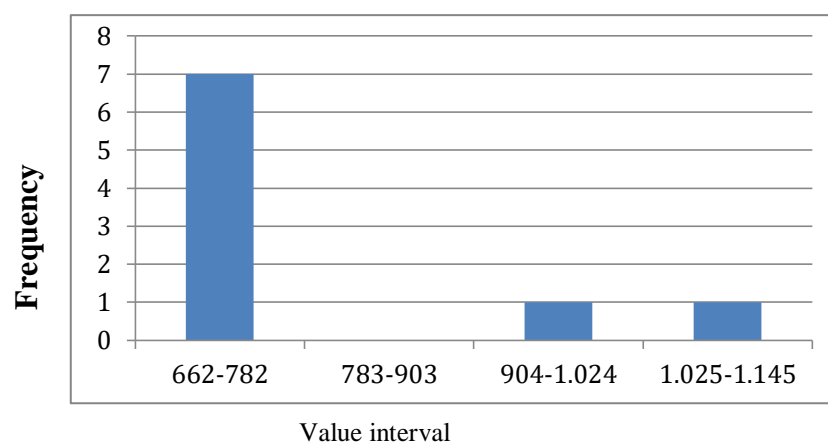


Figure 3 Histogram of interval of students' learning achievement and parents' work as farmer

Table 5 Frequency distribution of students' learning achievement and parents' work as merchant

No.	INTERVAL CLASS	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	641 -732	15	78.9
2	733 -823	2	10.6
3	824 -914	1	5.3
4	915 -1.005	0	0
5	1.006 -1.096	1	5.3
Total		19	100

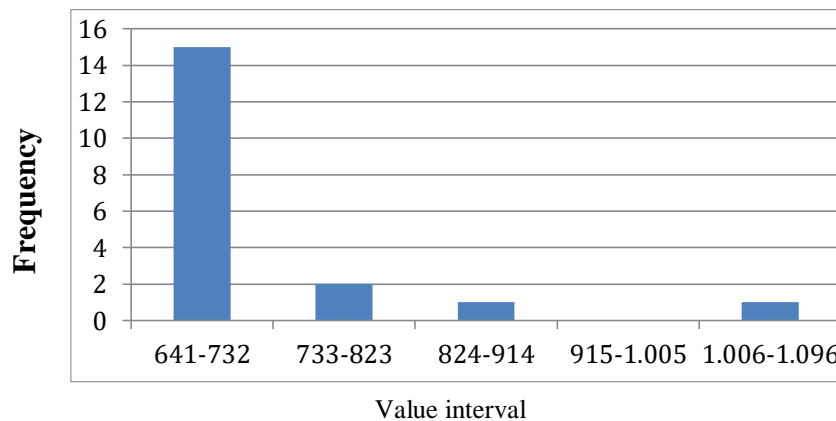


Figure 4 Histogram of interval of students' learning achievement and parents' work as merchant

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing performed by the researcher was by using the formula of two samples. In this research, there were three strata of sample, therefore the calculation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{M_1 - M_2 - M_3}{SE_{M_1 - M_2 - M_3}} \\
 &= \frac{740,72 - 795,44 - 730,47}{118,25 - 160,40 - 106,43} \\
 &= \frac{-785,19}{-148,58} \\
 &= 5.28
 \end{aligned}$$

The result of t test was 5.28, which was then compared to t table. At the significance level of 5% or 0.05, it was obtained the value of 2.643. Therefore, H_a was accepted since

$t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}} = 5.28 > 2.643$. Data analysis showed that t_{count} result was 5.28, or 52.8% larger than t_{table} ($528 > 2.643$). The effect was positive and significant. The effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement was 52.8%, while the rest (47.2%) was affected by other variables such as work routine and activities at home.

The effect of parents' work as laborer on students' learning achievement was identified from interview. Parents was exhausted after working all day. Consequently, when it comes to accompanying or helping their children learn, they were absence. Parents just wanted to relax while watching television until bedtime. Considering that their parents were exhausted, children feared that asking for help in learning would disturb them. They learned without parents' guidance, therefore if there were tasks they could not manage, they would finish it at school before the class started. The students' unwillingness in doing tasks also affected learning process. When teachers explained and gave tasks, students were uninterested in listening and doing the tasks seriously. Djamarah (2014) stated a close bond between parents and children were affected by diverse factors namely work, affection, education, and parents' mobility. Distant connection between parents and children can make students' daily progress bad, and it will affect their achievement.

The students whose parents are farmer said that they had much time with their parents at home. Their parents accompanied them in learning. Parents guided their children optimally. If they could not answer their children's questions, they would seek the answer on the Internet. Children were guided and accompanied so that they always learned diligently and seriously. This treatment prepared students to learn in the classroom. As a result, the students' daily progress was better and it surely contribute to their achievement. Parents' role in supervising their children's learning is crucial. As stated by ^[6]Umar & Lasulo (2004:169), functions and roles of parents in children education are vital. Consequently, they must be responsible for their children's education.

The student whose parents are merchant said that their parents still managed to keep an eye on their learning while serving the customers. However, since parents were unable to help children learn at home due to work, they enrolled their children to tuition center. With the aid of tutors in tuition center, students could finish their tasks well. The score of the tasks thus enhanced their achievement. Parents who trusted on tuition center to provide quality education for their children wanted their children to have remarkable achievement at school. This is in line with Helmawati (2018: 35) stating that knowledge, willingness, and patience are crucial for students to have remarkable achievement.

4. CONCLUSION

Referring to data collection and analysis, the conclusion is drawn as follows:

1. There was an effect of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2
2. The effect size of parents' work on students' learning achievement at SDN Kedungpandan 2 was 5.28 (t_{count}) with the significance level of 0.05.

5. SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion, the researchers suggest the followings:

1. Parents are suggested to pay attention to their children's learning at home although their work intensity was high.
2. Students are expected to learn optimally to get remarkable achievement although their parents were absent in their learning process at home.
3. Teachers should keep motivating students to study hard either at school or home.
4. Future researchers can address factors affecting students' learning achievement.

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