

Parenting Patterns and Students' Learning Outcomes: A Correlational Study on Students' Civic Education

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Abstract

This study uses a quantitative method with a study approach correlation. The population of this study was divided into the target population, namely all students SMP IT Nurul Ihsan Jakarta, which has a total of 954 students, and also the population the affordability is students of class VIII, totaling 33 students with a total of the sample based on Slovin's calculations was 30 students obtained through simple random sampling technique. The data analyzed in this study are descriptive analysis and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis describes the characteristics of the data on each variable consisting of the lowest value, the highest value, mean, median, mode, variance and standard deviation, while inferential analysis includes regression analysis, simple analysis and correlation coefficients. The results showed that there was a positive influence between parenting patterns(variable X) with the learning outcomes of PPKn students on Pancasila as the Nation's View of Life (variable Y). This can be proven by the value of the correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) = 0.925 with regression equation $\hat{y} = 5.06 + 4.40 X$. The coefficient of determination shows means that 85.6% of PPKN student learning outcomes on Pancasila material as a nation's view of life is influenced by parenting patterns.

Keywords: pancasila as the nation's view of life, parenting patterns, students' learning outcomes

1 INTRODUCTION

Education is an effort to foster and develop the human personality both spiritually and physically. Education in Indonesia is divided into three directions, namely informal education, formal education, and non-formal education (Utami & Vioreza, 2020). Teaching and learning activities during a pandemic are carried out in a networked way or what we know as distance learning which requires teachers and parents to work together to guide students in terms of learning (Boy & Utami, 2020). Class 8 SMP IT Nurul Ihsan Jakarta has each student with a different parental background, such as some where both parents work, only the father/mother works, and some even have both parents not working at all. To make it easier for researchers to conduct a literature review, the researchers limit the problem to the influence of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes in Civics learning in class VIII SMP IT Nurul Ihsan Jakarta (Nuraeni & Lubis, 2022). In general, this research is expected theoretically to be able to contribute knowledge in the learning process of Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn), especially on the influence of student learning outcomes.

Based on preliminary observations, it was obtained data on values and family background of 8th grade students of SMP IT Nurul Ihsan in Civics lessons whose minimum completeness criterion score was 75. Out of a total of 33 students, the family background could be broken down as follows: 15 students whose parents both worked (15 students scored below the minimum completeness criteria), 10 students whose parents only worked (6 students scored below the minimum completeness criteria), 8 students whose parents did not work at all earned scores below the minimum completeness criteria. Parenting is

an important factor in achieving student learning outcomes. Parenting is an overall interaction between parents and children, where parents provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values that are considered most appropriate. for children to be independent (Dewi et al., 2020).

The purpose of this study is that researchers want to know the effect of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes at SMP IT Nurul Ihsan Jakarta, especially in class VIII. Then to find out parenting patterns that are suitable to be applied in the learning process so that the learning outcomes obtained by students increase.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the variables studied, the problems formulated and the hypotheses proposed, this study used a survey method with a correlation approach which is part of a quantitative descriptive research type. The survey method is a quantitative research method used to obtain data that occurred in the past or present, usually containing opinions, characteristics and behavior of variable relationships and to test several hypotheses on social and psychological variables from the samples taken (Ningrum, 2016).

The type of quantitative descriptive research is a type of research that aims to describe a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results. The target population in this study were all students of SMP IT Nurul Ihsan, East Jakarta, totaling 954 students from grades VII, VIII and IX. While the reachable population is class VIII students, totaling 33 students, then the sample is 30 students. This research was conducted in class VIII SMP IT Nurul Ihsan Jakarta, while this research was conducted in the odd semester of the 2021/2022 school year starting December 2021-March 2022.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The description of research data is intended to present a general description of the distribution or distribution of data. The score will be presented after being processed from raw data using descriptive statistics, namely the average score and standard deviation or standard deviation (Utami et al., 2021). Based on the number of variables for the research problem, the data descriptions are grouped into two. the two variables are PPKN Student Learning Outcomes on Pancasila Material as the Nation's View of Life is denoted by X while Parenting is denoted by Y.

3.1 Students' learning outcomes on Pancasila as the nation's view of life

The overall score obtained from the Y variable is 858, with the highest score is 33 and the lowest score is 22. Of these, the average is obtained (Mean) 28.5, Median 29, Mode 30.8, Standard Deviation 3.14, and Variance of 9.87. The highest frequency lies in the class interval 29.5 – 31.5. This shows that the learning outcomes of the respondents on Pancasila as the nation's view of life are in the range of 22-33, high for some respondents. Meanwhile, when compared with students' understanding of the concept of democracy, the highest data score is 11 and the lowest score is 10. Of these, the mean is 15.20, median is 15, mode is 17 and variance is 10.42.

Calculation of the Normality Test for Variable X, after the calculation is done, the calculated L_0 is 0.1299. If consulted with the Liliefors table at a significance level of 0.05 and $N = 30$, an L_0 table of 0.161 is obtained. Thus H_0 is accepted, because L_0 count is smaller than L_0 table ($0.1299 < 0.161$). So it can be concluded that the variable X data comes from a normally distributed population. Then, the linearity test obtained from the calculation results obtained F_{count} of 0.489. If consulted with F_{table} at a significance level of 0.05 with db (19.9) obtained F_{table} 2.95. Thus F_{count} is smaller than F_{table} ($0.489 < 2.95$).

3.2 Parenting patterns

Calculation of the Normality Test for the Variable Y, after the calculations were carried out, the calculated L_0 was 0.136. If consulted with the Liliefors table at a significance level of 0.05 and $N = 30$ obtained L_0 table 0.161. Thus H_0 is accepted, because L_0 count is smaller than L_0 table ($0.136 < 0.161$). So it can be concluded that the Y variable data comes from a normally distributed population. Then, the calculation results obtained F_{count} of 164.69. If consulted with F_{table} at a significance level of 0.05 with db (1.28) obtained F_{table} 4.20. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$ ($164.69 > 4.20$). Then, if consulted with F_{table} at a significance level of 0.01 with db (1.28) obtained F_{table} 7.64. Thus $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$ ($164.69 > 7.64$).

The hypothesis formulation proposed is that H_1 states that "there is an impact of parenting patterns on students' learning outcomes in Pancasila as the nation's view of life". With the test criteria H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted if r_{count} is greater than r_{table} . From the calculations obtained r_{count} of 0.925. The correlation coefficient r_{xy} obtained was then consulted on the r product moment table at a significance level of 0.05 and $N = 30$ and obtained a r_{table} of 0.361. Thus r_{count} is greater than r_{table} ($0.925 > 0.361$). This means that there is a positive impact of parenting patterns on students' learning outcomes in Pancasila as the nation's view of life (Sonya et al., 2022).

After it is known that there is an influence between Variable X and Variable Y, then proceed with testing the significance level of the influence. From the calculations obtained t_{count} of 12.88. If consulted with t_{table} with $N = 30$, db = 28 and a significance level of 0.05 obtained $t_{\text{table}} = 2.048$. Thus $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ($12.88 > 2.048$). Then if consulted with a table with $N = 30$, db = 28 and a significance level of 0.01, a table of 2.763 is obtained. Thus $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ($12.88 > 2.763$). This means that the comparison of the two values shows a very significant effect. From the calculation, the amount of contributions made by the parenting patterns on students' learning outcomes in Pancasila as the nation's view of life is 85.6%. That is, another 14.4% is influenced by other factors.

3.3 Table of Results and Discussion

The research hypothesis is accepted because the r_{count} results show a positive correlation direction. For more details, see the table below:

Table 1. Product Moment Correlation Significance

N	α	r_{count}	r_{table}	research hypothesis
30	0,05	0,925	0,361	H_1 accepted

Table 1 shows that the value of N is the number of respondents indicating 30 students. Meanwhile, r_{count} is 0.925 and r_{table} is 0.361, thus r_{count} is greater than r_{table} , so the H_1 decision is accepted. Once it is known that there is an influence between Variable X and Variable Y, then proceed with testing the level of significance from that impact.

Table 2. Significance Level of Relations Between Variables

N	α	t_{count}	$t_{\text{table}(0,05)}$	$t_{\text{table}(0,01)}$	Conclusion	Decision
30	0,05	12,88	2,048	2,763	Very Significant	H_1 accepted

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that there is a positive impact of parenting patterns on students' learning outcomes in Pancasila as the nation's view of life in Class VIII students, 2021/2022 Academic Year, SMPIT Nurul Ihsan. This means, the motion of one variable will be followed by other variables. In other words, if the parenting patterns has a high score then the score of Civics students' learning outcomes on Pancasila material as the nation's view of life will also be high.

Conversely, if the parenting pattern score is low, then the score for Civics student learning outcomes on Pancasila as the nation's view of life will also be low. In addition, the impact of parenting patterns on students' learning outcomes in Pancasila as the nation's view of life can also be concluded as very significant. The contribution of parenting patterns to the learning outcomes of Civics students on Pancasila as the nation's way of life can be seen from the large r_{xy} coefficient of determination which is 85.6%. That means 85.6% of parenting patterns affect the learning outcomes of Civics students on Pancasila as the nation's way of life (Fatmawati, 2015).

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