

The Effect of Parents' Education toward Students' Achievement

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Abstract

The effect of parents' education toward students' achievement serves as the focus of this research since there is a contradictory fact found in the field stating that educational success is determined by several factors, one of which is parents. Parents' education is the first and primary education for children to achieve life goals. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of parents' education toward students' achievement." This study was conducted at State Junior High School (SMP Negeri) 4 District Kayoa involving 83 students and 73 parents. The data of this study included the data about parents' education level and the data of students' achievement which were analyzed by using percentage technique. The results showed that 1) the education level of parents of students of SMP Negeri 4 Kecamatan Kayoa was generally still low. 2) the level of parents education has a very close relationship with student achievement.

Keywords: the level of parents' education and dan students' achievement

A. Introduction

Education is a conscious and deliberate effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that learner is actively developing the potential for him to have the strength of religious spiritual, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed, society, nation, and state (Education Law, 2003:3). In addition, national education is education that is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which is based on religious values, national culture of Indonesia, and responsive to the demands of the changing times (Education Law 2003:3-4).

To achieve the national education, it is necessary to integrate the factors supporting educational success. One of which is the parent factor. It is said that one of the child's educational success is the support of parents as primary education and the first factor which play significant role in the development of children's education is their parents.

Sikun Pribadi (1987) suggests that parents have an important role in the formation and development of the child's behavior. As parents, what they have already taught to their children about soul affection will directly form their high moral consciousness. In addition, it will improve their youth spirit in such a way that they are really motivated to learn.

The implementation of education is the responsibility of parents, the community and the government. Parents have responsibility for the implementation of environmental education in the family. Family is a vehicle that is crucial for the growth and development of the child's soul. Ngalim Purwanto, (1994) suggests that children first get an education in the family. Therefore, education in the family is a very important education. The formation of children's personalities in the family life patterns provides a reflection of personality style patterns of children in their future.

The importance of children's education in the family carried out by the parents is the main capital for children to behave well at home and outside the home. Without any education undertaken by the foster parents, to guide and motivate and drive their growth, development of children in the national education goals are not achieved.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that parents play an important role in the education of children at home. If parents neglect their role as the primary educator and the first, they do not provide opportunities for children to develop all the potential that exists within them. If the role of parents as the primary educators and actually run first, it would be a huge capital to take the child in later life. Thus, by itself it would be easier to put himself in a position of life that is commendable.

In addition, parents have thrust the child's motivation to learn, because in every child there is a variety of potential on different basis, for example, interest, intelligence, and enthusiasm for learning. Therefore, parents are required to always encourage children to be motivated to learn. Learning motivation and guidance given by parents regardless of level of education born by the parents. Parents who have a high level of education will be different in their ways, methods in educating their children to always continue learning.

Based on the above explanation, it can be explained that the issue in this research is how is the education level of parents of students of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa? how is the achievement of student of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa? Is there any relationship between parents' education and students achievement? The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of parents' education toward student

achievement. Meanwhile, the benefits of this research is to contribute ideas for the elderly in an effort to improve the education of children, especially with regard to their academic achievement.

B. Theory

One of the wrong assumptions believed by parents in education today is the notion that only school that is responsible for the education of children, so that the child's parents give all the responsibilities to educate their children to the teacher at schools. However, we should realize that the time available in each day for teachers and school children is very little.

In Islam, the Prophet Muhammad, is clearly reminiscent of the importance of family education. As a hadith says "The child was born in a state of nature, then the parents can make him Jewish, Christian or Zoroastrian (Muslim).

According to Imam Bardawi the role of parents in educating children is as follows. 1) it is how parents train children to master the ways to take care of themselves, such as diet, bowel movements, talking, walking, praying is indeed a truly liberating in the child, because it is closely related to the development of him 2) the attitudes of parents greatly influence the child's development

The responsibility of education needed to be grounded and nurtured by both parents of the children are as follows. 1) Maintain and raise it 2) Protect and ensure the health 3) educate with a variety of science and useful skills for later life. 4) make the children happy in the world and the Hereafter by providing religious education in accordance with the provisions of God, as the ultimate goal of the Muslim life.

Therefore, the main task of the parents for the child's education is the foundation stone for moral education and religious worldview. The nature and character of most of the children were taken from their parents and from other family members.

Sikun Pribadi states that parents occupy a major role in the development of family life, where the parents as the primary educators and first in giving attention to the son or their daughter, in terms of training and developing their attitude and motivation. Thus, parents should provide all related learning facilities needed such as providing learning resources (books) to learn which is appropriate with other learning resources.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the importance of the role of parents in guiding and directing children towards a meaningful learning will determine their children success. As Kartini Kartono say that student achievement is very influential on the social adjustment of students within the school. High achieved students learn better, sociable, and are able to adapt and be optimistic about what they are doing. Otherwise under achieved children feel inferior, always shy, often solitary and do not like to hang out with their peers.

According to Horlock "Learning achievement is crucial in adapting children later in life, including social adjustment" It can be concluded that high-achieved students learn to adapt well in the social environment, both at home, at school and in the community.

It is not debied that the achievements of children in school has close relationship with the intelligence level of the child possessed. Children who have a relatively higher level of intelligence is certainly easy to capture and digest the lessons given in schools than in children who have lower intelligence. Nevertheless, the success of education is not just dependent on one factor. The determinants of educational success is family, community and school environments

C Results

Based on the research problems raised, the research result is elaborated as follows. The research was implemented in Junior High School 4(SMP Negeri 4) in the district of Kayoa involving 83 students and 73 parents as respondents. To provide clear explanation, the data of both students and parents is presented below.

Table 1. The data of students of SMP Negeri 4 Kayoa district of 2005 – 2006 batch.

Number	class	Sex		Sum
		L	P	
1.	I	19	14	33
2.	II	16	12	28
3.	III	9	13	22
Sum		44	39	83

Table 2. The number of students' parents

Number	Students' parents of Class	Sum
1.	I	31
2.	II	22
3.	III	20
	sum	73

a. The level of education of students' parents of SMP Negeri 4 in Kayoa district.

After conducting the research, the results showed that the education level of parents of students of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa was generally low. It could be seen that the parents of 73 students of SMP Negeri 4 Kayoa District, which had the highest rate of education was S1 (Bachelor degree) which is only one person. There was only one Parents having D2 (diploma) degree, D1 (diploma) was only one person, SMA 19, SMP 24, SD 23 and there were fur parents who did not complete their primary school . To clearer data can be seen seen in the following table.

Table 3. The Data of parents' education of State Junior High School Students 4 (SMP 4) in District Kayoa

Number	Education level	Parents	Classification	Percentage
1.	S1 (Bachelor degree)	1 person	High	1,36%
2.	D3(Diploma 3)	-	High	0,00%
3.	D2 (Diploma 2)	1 person	High	1,36%
4.	D1(Diploma 1)	1 person	High	1,36%
5.	SMA (Senior High School)	19 person	Intermediate	26,02%
6.	SMP(Junior High School)	24 person	low	32,87%
7.	SD(Elementary School)	23 person	low	31,50%
8.	TT SD (elementary school dropout)	4 person	low	5,47%
	Sum	73 persons		100%

b. The students' achievements of SMP Negeri 4 in Kayoa district

The Student Achievement of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa was still low. The achievement of learning achieved by students of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa was grouped into 4 groups, namely: the value range of 90 to 100, a range of values from 80 to 89, a range of values from 70 to 79, and the fourth group, the value range of 60 to 69.

The percentage of students achievements of SMP Negeri 4 Kayoa District is as follows

Value range 90-100, which is just 2.40%

Value range 80-89, which is achieved only 15.66%

Value range 70-79, which is reached as much as 45.78% and

Value range 60-69, which is reached as much as 36.14%. Erikut.

More clearly, students' achievement of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa can be seen in the following table.

Table 4 Students' achievement of SMP Negeri 4 Kecamatan Kayoa

Number	The value range reached	The achieved point	The achieved percentage	Note
1.	90 – 100	2 person	2,40%	
2.	80 – 89	13 person	15,66%	
3.	70 – 79	38 person	45,78%	
4.	60 – 69	30 person	36,14%	
	Sum	83 person	100%	

c. The effect of parents' education level toward the achievement of students of Junior High School (SMP Negeri)4 in Kayoa district.

Table 5 students' achievement and parents' education level

number	value Range	Achieved point	parents' education level	note
1.	90-100	94	S1 (bachelor degree)	
2.	90-100	92	D2(diploma 2)	
3.	80 – 89	89	SMP (junior high school)	
4.	80 – 89	88	S1(bachelor degree)	
5.	80 – 89	86	SD (elementary school)	
6.	80 – 89	85	SMP(junior high school)	
7.	80 – 89	82	SMA(senior high school)	
8.	80 – 89	82	SMP(junior high school)	
9.	80 – 89	82	SD(elementary school)	
10.	80 – 89	82	SD(elementary school)	
11.	80 – 89	81	SD(elementary school)	

12.	80 – 89	81	SMA (senior high school)
13.	80 – 89	81	SD(elementary school)
14.	88 - 89	80	SMA(senior high school)
15.	80 – 89	80	SMP(junior high school)
16.	70 – 79	79	D1 (diploma 1)
17.	70 – 79	79	SD(elementary school)
18.	70 - 79	79	SD(elementary school)
19.	70 – 79	78	D2(diploma 2)
20.	70 – 79	78	SMA(senior high school)
21.	70 -79	78	SD(elementary school)
22.	70 – 79	77	SMP(junior high school)
23.	70 – 79	77	SD (elementary school)
24.	70 - 79	76	SMP(junior high school)
25.	70 – 79	76	SMP(junior high school)
26.	70 – 79	76	SD(elementary school)
27.	70 – 79	75	SMA (senior high school)
28.	70 – 79	75	SMA(senior high school)
29.	70 - 79	75	SD(elementary school)
30.	70 – 79	75	TTSD (elementary drop out)
31.	70 – 79	74	SMA(senior High School)
32.	70 – 79	74	SMA(senior High School)
33.	70 – 79	74	SMP(junior High School)
34.	70 - 79	74	SD(elementary school)
35.	70 – 79	74	SD(elementary school)
36.	70 – 79	74	SD(elementary school)
37.	70 – 79	74	SD(elementary school)
38.	70 – 79	73	SMA(senior High School)
39.	70 - 79	73	SMA(senior High School)
40.	70 – 79	73	SMA(junior High School)
41.	70 – 79	73	SMP(junior High School)
42.	70 – 79	73	SMP(junior High School)
43.	70 – 79	73	SMP(junior High School)
44.	70 - 79	72	SMA(junior High School)
45.	70 – 79	72	SD(elementary school)
46.	70 – 79	72	SD(elementary school)
47.	70 – 79	72	SD(elementary school)
48.	70 – 79	71	SMA(junior High School)
49.	70 - 79	71	SMA(senior High School)
50.	70 – 79	71	SD(elementary school)
51.	70 – 79	71	SD(elementary school)
52.	70 - 79	71	SD(elementary school)
53.	70 – 79	70	SD(elementary school)
54.	60 - 69	69	SMA (senior High School)
55.	60 - 69	69	SMP(junior High School)
56.	60 – 69	69	SMP(junior High School)
57.	60 – 69	69	SD(elementary school)
58.	60 – 69	69	SD(elementary school)
59.	60 – 69	68	SMP(junior High School)
60.	60 – 69	68	SMP(junior High School)
61.	60 – 69	68	SD(elementary school)
62.	60 – 69	68	SD(elementary school)
63.	60 – 69	67	SMP(junior High School)
64.	60 – 69	67	SMP(junior High School)
65.	60 – 69	67	SD(elementary school)
66.	60 – 69	67	SD(elementary school)
67.	60 – 69	65	SMA(senior High School)
68.	60 – 69	65	SMA(senior High School)
69.	60 – 69	65	SD(elementary school)

70	60 – 69	65	SD(elementary school)
71	60 – 69	64	SMP(junior High School)
72	60 – 69	64	SD(elementary school)
73	60 – 69	63	SD(elementary school)
74	60 – 69	63	SD(elementary school)
75	60 – 69	63	TTSD(elementary dropout))
76	60 – 69	62	SMP(junior High School)
77	60 – 69	62	SD(elementary school)
78	60 – 69	62	TTSD(elementary dropout)
79	60 – 69	60	SMA(senior High School)
80	60 – 69	60	SMP (junior High School)
81	60 – 69	60	SD(elementary school)
82	60 – 69	60	SD(elementary school)
83	60 – 69	60	SD(elementary school)

Based on the above data, the percentage of academic achievement and educational level of parents of students of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa can be explained as follows.

Students whose parents are highly educated have a good record. This is reflected in the values obtained, the 90-100 range is only achieved by 2 students with percentages of 2, 40% with the classification of 1, 20% achieved by students whose parents are educated S1, and 1.20% achieved by students whose parents D2 educated. While students whose parents educated D1, high school, junior high, elementary, and TTSD are not able to achieve that value.

The value range 80-89 was only achieved by students' parents who had high school, junior high, and elementary school education . Meanwhile, students' parents whose level of education was elementary dropout can not reach that value. This can be seen in the range of 70-79 which was still not able to score achieved by students whose level of education of their parents was elementary dropout. Most of the students who earned grades was the students whose parents education level was junior high school, senior high school which was about 13.25%, and 18.07% for those who had Junior high school level of education.

The range of 60-69 score was achieved by students whose parents' education was junior high school and elementary in this case junior high reached 10.84%, and 18.07% for the elementary level. On the other hands, about 4.81% was achieved by students whose parents education level was senior high school and about 2.40% was achieved by students whose parents' education level was elementary drop out. To make it clear, the data percentage of students' achievement and parents' education level can be seen in the following table.

Table 6 The percentage of students' achievement and parents' education level

number	Value range	Achieved point	parents' education level Based on the achieved point								
			S1	D3	D2	D1	SMA	SMP	SD	TTSD	
1.	90-100	2	1,,20%		1,20%	1206%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,40%
2.	80 – 89	13	1, 20%		0,00%	0,00%	3,10%	4,81%	6,02%	0,00%	13,92%
3.	70 – 79	38	0,00%		1,20%	1,20%	13,25%	8,43%	18,07%	1,20%	45,78%
4.	60 – 69	30	0,00%		0,00%	0,00%	4,81%	10,84%	18,07%	2,40%	36,14%

D Conclusion

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that parents play an important role in the education of children at home. If parents neglect their role as the primary educator and the first, they do not provide opportunities for children to develop all the potential that exists within them. If the role of parents as the primary educators and actually run first, it would be a huge capital to take the child in later life. Thus, by itself it would be easier to put himself in a position of life that is commendable.

In addition, parents have thrust the child's motivation to learn, because in every child there is a variety of potential on different basis, for example, interest, intelligence, and enthusiasm for learning. Therefore, parents are required to always encourage children to be motivated to learn. Learning motivation and guidance given by parents regardless of level of education born by the parents. Parents who have a high level of education will be different in their ways, methods in educating their children to always continue learning.

Furthermore, it is obviously clear that the implementation of education is the responsibility of parents, the community and government. Parents have responsibility for the implementation of environmental education in the family. Family is a vehicle that is crucial for the growth and development of a child's soul. Thus, the findings of this study can be summarized as follows (1) The level of parents' education of junior high school students is generally low. (2) Student achievement of SMP Negeri 4 District Kayoa is still low, and (3) the

education level of parents has a very close relationship with student achievement.

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