

IMPACT OF PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL ON STUDENT LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT IN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL IN TURISCAI

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to discover the parent impact on student learning achievement in the Ensino Secundario Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai. This quantitative research with the population all the student at grade 11 and the sample are 94 from the academic year 2018. The scale Likert instrument used to collect the data. It was organized by research through expert and field tests to know validity and reliability. The Alpha Chronbach values = 0.67 and KMO values = 0.86. This instrument composed of 14 items. The researcher utilized SPSS 23 for Windows to analyze the data. The results showed the correlation coefficient values = 0.829. It means the correlation and coefficient were very strong to the value of a simple linear regression equation $Y = 4.601 + 0.799X$. The values of the t-test showed $14,228 > t\text{-table} = 1,662$. Then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and rejects H_o . The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.688 or 68.8% means that 68.8% indicates the level of education (X) determines the ups and downs of learning and the remaining 31.2% is influenced by other factors.

INTRODUCTION

Education is an awareness system to develop personalities and abilities inside and outside of school. It is carried out within the family, school, and community (Lee et al., 2009). An educational institution certainly expects the achievement of educational goals that help to obtain national education goals.

The main objective of national education is very important for the student of this nation. It because the students are the backbone of the nation so it is necessary to increase human resources through access to education, participation from all walks

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of life. The quality of education is necessary to elevate human resources. It guarantees the development of the nation and state. In improving the quality of human resources, the writer choice Senior High school in Fatuberliu District as the population of the study. It's to know the reason the influence of teenagers who drop out of school, on students who are still in school. There is the same indication that unlimited promiscuity such as drinking, smoking, watching porn films through telephone. so that teenagers feel attracted to dating and tend to get married quickly.

LITERATUR REVIEW

The learning process is a system where the elements are interrelated and influence one another in achieving a goal. The State of East Timor has enacted a law to administer and regulate East Timorese youth for the welfare of the nation and this State listed in Article 19/2002 paragraph 1-2 which reads: The State will advance and support youth initiatives in order strengthening the unity of the State, development, defense, and development of the State; The state will advance, in accordance with its capacity, health education and vocational training for youth.

The family is the oldest educational institution. The first and foremost experienced children get from the family. It has the trust of parents to educate their children with limited responsibilities, in accordance with the functions and goals of the educational institution. Parents have a share in the success of their children. Sometimes the responsibility is not realized by parents so it often arises that the lack of success of their children is a result of the lack of attention and responsibility of the education manager. Parents are the first, main and natural educators. Children's learning achievement is not solely the result of the learning process at school. Schools as formal educational institutions are essential (Suwarno, 1982).

The children born in the caring environment of the parents and rising in the harmony family; they become a measured person in the family and society. Parents assume the task as educators, a nurturer, a nanny, as a guide, as a coach, as a teacher, and the leader of the children. This becomes the natural task of every human being. Children observed the norms in the family. Parents assume responsibility to care for the children. It happens since they are babies. So, parents have to educate the children in educative ways.

The child is a member of the family. A family composed of children, father, and mother. Parent has responsibility for safety and the developing of the children. In this case, the role of parents as educators in the family must crease family as the base of peace of life. To maintain the family in safety, parents obliged to educate their children in avoiding destruction and hellfire. Furthermore, the parent education level impacts on knowledge, beliefs, values, and goals about parenting. It indicates that various parental behaviors are indirectly related to children's school performance. The parent education level impacts on children's knowledge and learning achievement. Parents involved in children's education as rule models.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research conducted in Ensino Secundário Católica Nossa Senhora de Fatima Tunisia in June 2018 among the grade 11 student as a population with 94 samples in this study. The scale Likert instrument used to collect the data. It was

organized by research through expert and field tests to know validity and reliability. The Alpha Chronbach values = 0.67 and KMO values = 0.86. This instrument composed of 14 items. The researcher utilized SPSS 21 for Windows to analyze the data. The researcher utilizes questioner and structured observations to collect the data. The questionnaire was fulfilled by the respondent according to the reality that they experienced. In this study, the data analysis used the Pearson Product Moment correlation to determine the correlation coefficient between the dependent variables on an independent variable.:

$$r = \frac{n \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{(n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

Significant test that works if the researcher wants to find the relationship of the independent variable to the dependent variable, the Pearson Product Moment correlation results. Furthermore, the results of the study continue with the reduction of the linear simples regression equation, namely: $Y = a + bX$. To find prices for a and b, use the formula.

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n \sum^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

The research analyzes the t_{count} . The results of the analysis will be interpreted with t_{table} data on the degree of freedom ($dk = n-2$) decision rule: if $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ means significant otherwise $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ means not significant. The formula determines the t_{count} as follows:

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Furthermore, to state the size of the contribution of independent variables to the dependent variable can be determined by the formula of the coefficient determined is $KP = r^2 \times 100\%$.

RESULTS

In this case that before statistical analysis is performed, the response data from the respondent must be tested for validity and reliability first. The high and low validity of an instrument shows the extent to which the data collected does not deviate from the description of the intended variable. To facilitate the calculation of the validity test, the SPSS version 21.0 is used. If r is a positive result, and $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$, then the item or variable is valid or the significance value < 0.05 . The following are the results of testing the validity of each variable:

Table 1 Result of the Test of Validity and Reliability

Item	R _{count}	R _{table}	significant	Conclusion
X1	0.484	0.201	0.000	Valid
X2	0.412	0.201	0.000	Valid
X3	0.250	0.201	0.015	Valid
X4	0.444	0.201	0.000	Valid
X5	0.309	0.201	0.002	Valid
X6	0.396	0.201	0.000	Valid
X7	0.327	0.201	0.001	Valid

Source: output SPSS 21 for Windows

Table 2 Result of Variable Test Y

Items	R _{count}	r _{table}	sig	Conclusion
Y1	0.313	0.201	0.002	Valid
Y2	0.312	0.201	0.002	Valid
Y3	0.387	0.201	0.000	Valid
Y4	0.335	0.201	0.000	Valid
Y5	0.262	0.201	0.011	Valid
Y6	0.442	0.201	0.000	Valid
Y7	0.445	0.201	0.000	Valid

Source: output SPSS 21 for Windows

Based on the results of the validity test on the two above, it shows that of the 7 items variable Parental education level (X) are all valid because $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ with a significance value > 0.05 . Therefore, this instrument can be used to measure the variables specified or can be used for further analysis. Furthermore, reliability is an index that shows the extent to which a measuring device can be trusted or reliable. The instrument can be said to be reliable (reliable) if it has a reliability coefficient of 0.6 or more (Arikunto, 1993). The reliability test used was Cronbach's Alpha. If Alpha $>$ of 0.6 is declared reliable and vice versa is declared unreliable. Instrument reliability testing for variable X (parental education level) and Y variable (learning achievement) with calculations can be shown in the following table:

Table 3 Reliability Testing

Variabel	Alpha	r _{tabel}	conclusion
Parenat education level (X)	0.670	0.60	Reliabel
Learning achievement (Y)	0.611	0.60	Reliabel

The table 3 showed that the variable levels of parental education and student achievement are stated to be reliable because all alpha values are greater than Cronbach's Alpha 0.6. Then all the research variables are declared reliable. After knowing the validity and reliability of the items continued with the correlation coefficient test of the two variables. In the study, the correlation coefficient (R) is used to determine the relationship between the independent variable (parent's education level) with the dependent variable (learning achievement). The results of the research show that the value of the correlation coefficient can be seen in the following table.

Table 4 Correlation of Variable X with Y**Correlations**

		Learning achievement	Parent education Level
Pearson Correlation	Learning achievement	1.000	.829
	Parent education Level	.829	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Learning achievement	.	.000
	Parent education Level	.000	.
N	Learning achievement	94	94
	Parent education Level	94	94

The table 4 showed that the correlation number between the level of parental education and learning achievement obtained 0.829 with significant value (1-tailed) = 0.000 < 0.05, then there is a significant relationship and the category is very strong. Besides, the results of calculating the value of the linear simples regression equation are as follows.

Tabel 5 Regresi Linear Simples**Coefficients^a**

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	4.601	1.784	
	Parent education Level	.799	.056	.829

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Achievement

Table 5 shows that the value of the linear simples regression equation is $Y = 4.601 + 0.799X$. After that, the results of the study, to find out the significant effect of the variable level of parental education on learning achievement variables can be seen in the SPSS output data t test (t-test) that is by comparing the probability of t_{count} with the level of significance (0.05). It can clearly be seen in the table below:

Tabel 6 Uji t**Coefficients^a**

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.601	1.784		2.579	.011
	Parent education Level	.799	.056	.829	14.228	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Achievement

The results of the t test analysis showed that at degrees of freedom $df = n - k - 1 = 92$ at a confidence level of 95% or an error rate of 0.05 from the calculation results, the probability value of 14.228 was greater than $t_{\text{table}} = 1.66$ at the error level (5%) so that H_0 was rejected and H_a accepted. So, it can be seen that the value of $t_{\text{count}} = 5.201$ is greater than t table with db 92 and a significance level of 0.05 is obtained 1.66, because $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ then H_0 is rejected and accept H_a .

Based on the calculation, the t_{count} is $14.228 >$ from the table 1.66, H_0 is rejected at the 95% significance level, or the t-test significance value is 0.000, which is smaller than at 5% so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So. The results showed that there was a significant influence between the level of parental education on student achievement in the Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai 2018 Academic Year. Meanwhile, the influence of the contribution of free variables to the dependent variable can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 7 Model Summary

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.829 ^a	.688	.684	.842

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent educatin level

b. Dependent Variable: Learning achievement

Table 7 shows that the coefficient of determination is 0.688 or 68.8%, meaning that 68.8% of parents' education level (X) determines the ups and downs of learning achievement in the Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai. Meanwhile, the remaining 31.2% was caused by factors not analyzed in this study.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research in Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai 2018 Academic Year by giving questionnaires as much as 7 items regarding the level of parental education and 7 items about learning achievement to 94 respondents. From each of these items analyzed using the SPSS program version, 19.0 shows that the correlation coefficient value between the two variables is 0.829 which is classified as a very strong category, meaning that the level of parental education will determine the increase in learning achievement. For the simple linear regression equation in the Coefficients table above it can be said that: $Y = 4.601 + 0.799X$.

The interpretation of the regression line coefficient shows that if the variable level of parental education is constant, the regression value is 124,601. If the variable level of parental education (X) is increased by one unit, then the variable Learning achievement (Y) can have a positive impact of 0.799. It is shown that the t-count value of 14,228 is greater than the table that is equal to 1,662. The results of the t test show that t_{count} is greater than t_{table} or t_{count} ($14,228 >$ t_{table} (1,662), then the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and reject H_0 means the level of parental education has a significant effect on learning achievement in Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai

The results of simple linear regression analysis showed that the level of parental education had a significant influence on student achievement in the Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscai School Year 20135, by 68.8% while the remaining 31.2% was influenced by other factors not examined in this research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results shows that the correlation coefficient value is 0.829 with a very strong category. And the value of the simple linear regression equation in the Coefficients table above can be said that: $Y = 4.601 + 0.799X$. In addition, the value of the hypothesis test (t test) of $14,228 > t \text{ table} = 1.66$. On the other hand, the value of the contribution of variable X (adolescence) to adolescent Y (learning achievement) amounted to 68.8% while the remaining 31.2% was influenced by other factors not examined in this study. So, it was concluded that there was a significant effect between the level of parental education on student achievement in the Ensino Secundário Catolico Nossa Senhora de Fatima Turiscaí 2013 Academic Year. For this reason, it is expected that parents, even though parents are not educated, must provide encouragement and examples good to his child so that he gets good grades or achievements.

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