

The Relationship of Parental Socio-Economics Level with Children Education Pattern In Benowo Subdistrict, Surabaya

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Abstract—This study examined the relationship between parental socioeconomic level with children education pattern in Benowo Sub-district, Surabaya. Benowo Sub-district was chosen because it has undergone many changes due to industrialization. The objective of the study was to analyze the correlation between the parental socioeconomic level with children education pattern. The theory used was the social stratification theory of Lensky and the functional structural theory of Talcott Parsons. The data collected by using interviews of 142 respondents who have children aged 13-18 years. Determination of respondent sample was conducted by purposive random sampling and data obtained analyzed by Spearman correlation statistic. The analysis result of the Spearman correlation showed there was a significant relationship between parental socioeconomic level with parental education pattern to children that is 0.40189 and p (ρ) = 0,0001. Thus democratic education pattern has been largely applied by the most elderly parents of middle and high economic class or middle and upper economic

Keywords— *child education pattern, Industrialization, socio-economic level*

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the Indonesian people are heading for industrial society. Related to industrialization, the phenomenon that arises is the growth of industrial area occurred in various parts of Indonesia in recent years. From the sociological perspective, the growth of industrial area leads to various social changes in society, especially in the industrial area concerned.

The life pattern of agrarian societies is more oriented to nature with a relatively fixed rhythm of life. In line with the presence of industry, community's lifestyle has changed. The rhythm of industrial work continued throughout the day. The presence of the industry resulted in the diversification of livelihoods. People who initially rely on their selves in one source are transformed into several sources. Double earning pattern is a common phenomenon. In addition, to have a large opportunity to work in the factory, the population also have the opportunity of entrepreneurship in the informal sector such as stalls, cottages, transportation, and others [1].

everything will change gradually to the stage of progress. In the sense that people in the city must move in dynamic conditions, are required to always be adaptive to the progress and progress. According to [2] there are still 1.32% of the population who has not or never attended school, 3.93% of the population did not complete elementary school, while those who ever sit in universities 4.56%.

The family is the oldest human and the basic one, especially parents. Parents play a crucially important role in the dissemination of formal and informal education of the child. The economic condition of parents will support in attitude or how to educate children [3]. Family with high socio-economic status often are more successful in preparing their children education. They are able to provide their children with the quality of necessary education requirements and equipment. Family with lower socioeconomic status often lacks the financial, social and educational support. Lower income makes inadequate or limited access to community resources that promote and support children education. [2] stated if children develop less personal control, which often happens because they are left out or ignored by their parents, they are often controlled over by their will, as a result of growth, they are easily frustrated if they cannot reach of their hearts will. That's why the importance of education patterns that parent applied to children. Whether apply an authoritarian, democratic or liberal pattern. The three patterns of education will produce a different child. The objective of the study was to analyze the correlation between the parental socioeconomic level with children education pattern [4].

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in Benowo sub-district, Surabaya. The method was carried out is a quantitative approach. The population is the parents who have children aged 13-18 years of 9027 families. Research design about the relationship of socio-economic level variables with children education pattern is illustrated in Fig 1. The sample was determined by purposive random simple and the size of the sample can be calculated by following the formula of [5]. Table 1 presents the criteria of the social economic level.

$$N.p(1-p)n$$

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Then obtained a large sample of 142 families.

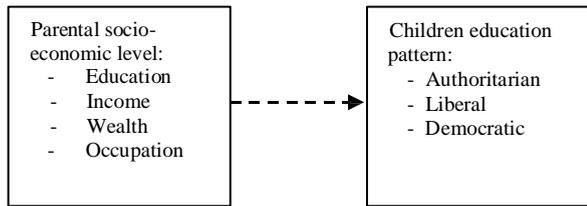


Fig 1. Research design about the relationship of variables socio-economic level with children education pattern

TABLE 1. THE CRITERIA OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC LEVEL

| No | Indicator | social economic level | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | High | Middle | Low |
| 1 | Education score | High 3 | Middle 2 | Low 1 |
| 2 | Income score | High 6 | Middle 4 | Low 2 |
| 3 | Wealth score | High 6 | Middle 4 | Low 2 |
| 4 | Occupation score | High 6 | Middle 2 | Low 1 |
| | Amount | 18 | 12 | 6 |

Total answers can be categorized as follows:

- 0 – 6 = lower socioeconomic level, score = 1
- 7 – 12 = middle socioeconomic level, score = 2
- 13 - 18 = high socioeconomic level, score = 3

The pattern of education is distinguished in 3 types:

1. Democracy
2. Authoritarian
3. Liberal

The scoring process will be produced 3 (three) categories of answers for parenting education patterns of children, namely democracy, authoritarian, and liberal, with the answer provisions as follows [5]:

- 0 - 4 = liberal (score = 1)
- 5 - 8 = authoritarian (score = 2)
- > 9 = democracy (score = 3)

Data were collected by using interviews and questionnaires. The data consists of secondary and primary data, then analyzed statistically by following the formula of [6]:

2

$$Rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum d_i^2}{N^3 - N}$$

Where:

- d_i = difference between 2 paired observations
- N = total observations
- Rho = Spearmen coefficient

Furthermore, analyzed by using SPSS to calculate the amount of correlation or the relationship between the variables

A. Result

1. Distribution of respondents based on socioeconomic level

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL

| Category | Social economic level | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 62 | 44.00 |
| 2 | Middle | 49 | 34.80 |
| 3 | high | 31 | 21.20 |
| | Total | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 2 data above can be concluded that the distribution of respondents by low socioeconomic level is more 44.00%, the middle socioeconomic level is 34.80% and the high socioeconomic level is 21.20%. To know the details of the distribution of respondents by socioeconomic level can be explained as follows.

The socio-economic level variable is measured by indicators such as education, income, wealth and employment status.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATION LEVEL

| Category | Education level | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 68 | 48.22 |
| 2 | Middle | 56 | 39.72 |
| 3 | high | 18 | 12.06 |
| | | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 3 data above can be concluded that the distribution of respondents by education level, more low education is 68 or 48.22%, that is education that is only reached at the junior high school level down. Middle education is 56 or 39.72%, that is education reached senior high school level and higher education is 18 or 12.08%, that is education reached to higher education level.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY INCOME

| Category | Income | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Very low | 15 | 10.6 |
| 2 | Low | 51 | 36.2 |
| 3 | Middle | 26 | 18.4 |
| 4 | high | 33 | 23.4 |
| 5 | Very high | 17 | 11.4 |
| | | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 4 data above can be concluded that the distribution of respondents by income, most are low income of 36.20%, that are families who have a monthly income between Rp.500.000-2.000.000. while the high income of 23.40% that are families with monthly income between Rp.3.500,000- Rp. 5.000.000.00 or more, the middle income of income of 18.40% that are families with monthly income between Rp.2.000.000-Rp3.500.000, while very low and very high income almost balanced, very low income is 10.60% that income less than Rp. 500.000, and very high income is 11.40% that income above Rp.5.000.000.

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY WEALTH

| Category | Wealth | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 42 | 29.60 |
| 2 | Middle | 51 | 35.90 |
| 3 | high | 49 | 34.50 |
| | | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 5 data above can be concluded that the distribution of respondents by wealth, middle wealth is more 35.90%, that are respondents who already have their own house, have goods and savings as much as Rp.2.000.000- Rp.3.500.000. The high wealth of 34.50%, that are respondents who have a good home, luxury goods and savings greater than Rp.5.000.000 while a low wealth of 29.60% that are respondents who do not have home and goods with savings less than Rp. 500.000.

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

| Category | Occupational status | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 76 | 53.50 |
| 2 | Middle | 60 | 42.30 |
| 3 | high | 6 | 4.20 |
| | | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 6 data above can be concluded that the distribution of respondents based on the occupational status most employment status is low of 53.50%, that are respondents working on the same level with civil servants' class 1, middle employment status is 42.30%, that are respondents working at the level of civil servants' class 2, and high employment status is 4.20%, that are respondents working at the level of civil servants' class 3 and 4.

After each distribution of respondents from socio-economic level indicators are included in the table, then each sub-variable is combined into one as the socio-economic level variable as presented in table 2.

2. Distribution of respondents based on the pattern of parent education on children

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PATTERN OF PARENT EDUCATION

| Category | The pattern of parent education on children | Frequency | percentage |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Democracy | 86 | 53.50 |
| 2 | Authority | 29 | 42.30 |
| 3 | Liberal | 27 | 4.20 |
| | | 142 | 100.00 |

Source: primary data, 2016

Based on table 7 data above it can be seen that the distribution of respondents according to the pattern of parent education on children most pattern applied by a parent is the democracy of 88 or 61.70%, authority pattern is 29 or 20.60% and liberal 25 or 17.70%. To know more details about the distribution of respondents according to the pattern of parent education to children can be explained as follows:

The pattern of parent education on child variable is measured from indicator such as parent action to a child, facing child problem, expectation and desire of parent and closeness of the parental relationship with a child.

3. Data Analysis

TABLE 8. SPEARMAN CORRELATION RESULT

| Variable | Socioeconomic |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Education pattern | 0.40189 |
| p (rho) | 0.0001 |
| Analysis result | Sign relationship |

Where : Ho: p (rho) = 0, N(total sample)= 142

From the data obtained by using Spearman's statistical test analysis, it is known the correlation between the socioeconomic level and the parent education pattern of the children is 0.40189 with p = 0.0001, it means there was a significant relationship between both variables. It is concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected and the working hypothesis states higher the socio-economic level of the parent, the more democratic the pattern of education towards the child is accepted.

B. Discussion

With the formation of a family, then every parent must struggle inevitably to meet the needs of family members. Not only to meet primary needs, but also secondary needs. Provision of knowledge and the ability of parents are devoted to entering the various activities or opportunities that can be obtained from the community where the activity will be offset by certain income used to support the family economy. The more activities and employment opportunities that achieved in the community, the more income they will earn. Thus, will be formed, a family that has a high socioeconomic level, medium and low in accordance with the efforts and opportunities to obtain positions in society.

The formation of various socio-economic levels will cause various problems in the family. Family with high socio-economic status often are more successful in preparing their children education. They are able to provide their children with the quality of necessary education requirements and equipment. Family with lower socioeconomic status often lacks the financial, social and educational support. Lower income makes inadequate or limited access to community resources that promote and support children education. Similarly, parental attitudes or the way of educating children will be different from families with high socioeconomic levels with low-level families.

In addition to sufficient economy, adequate parental education will be more influential in guiding and directing the child against all problems and behavior. How to behave in guiding the child, so through the attitude taken, a positive self-concept will be formed and stimulate the child to have a strong self-esteem.

To prepare the child to form a self-concept and a strong self-esteem, parents need to act in the right attitude. If the attitudes that parent implements in guiding the child is to be assertive, then the child will be much encouraged to have a strong self- concept. But if the parents are too hard, everything must be in accordance with the wishes of parents, it will be difficult to form independence sense and ability sense in the child. Moreover, if the parents act always to give

facilitation, then the child will not form a self-concept and a strong self-esteem, because children feel get less attention from parents.

Family as one of the smallest community institutions has an interrelation with the outside community. So that every individual in the family trying to bring the image of the family in the community. Good family relations mean good community relationships.

From the study results conducted on 142 respondents, there were 25 respondents applied liberal education, 29 respondents applied authoritarian education and 88 respondents applied democracy education. From these discussions when associated with the stratification theory of Lensky and functional structural Parsons theory is closely related, the formation of socio-economic level or socio-economic stratification caused by the position and role of a person in society related to ability and achievement.

From the study results conducted on 142 respondents, there were 25 respondents applied liberal education, 29 respondents applied authoritarian education and 88 respondents applied democracy education. For science, this has given the suggestion that in the industrial area of Rungkut Surabaya city the pattern of parent education on democratic children has been done mostly in medium and high social class. From these discussions when associated with the stratification theory of Lensky and functional structural Parsons theory is closely related, the formation of socio-economic level or socio-economic stratification caused by the position and role of a person in society related to ability and achievement.

The importance of role and position of a person in the society that will distinguish one person with another or family one with another family on socioeconomic status.

Highlighting about the family, the parents play a crucially important role in educating their children. According to Parsons functional structural theory, the structure of the family can be described with four role patterns which are the basis of socialization process and role

differentiation by sex. The four roles are 1). role as the leader played by father and mother, 2). role as follower played by a child, 3). the instrumental role, related to external orientation in order to achieve family ideas. This role tends to be done by the father, 4). the expressive role, related to internal activities and oriented to the integrity of the family. This role tends to be done by the mother.

The role of parents both as a leader and instrumental and expressive will determine the pattern of education of their children. Thus, social stratification theory of Lensky and functional structural theory of Parsons fit into this study.

IV. CONCLUSION

The pattern of democratic education on children is mostly applied by the family in Benowo sub-district, Surabaya. For science this has given the suggestion that in Benowo sub-district as an industrial development area, education pattern which is applied by the parent to child is democratic education; Analysis of the relationship between the socio-economic level and the pattern of parent education on children has a significant relationship

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to all those who have contributed to this research.

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