



The Effect of Parenting Patterns on Pancasila and Civic Education Learning Achievement

Lutma Ranta Allolinggi^(✉), Weryanti Laen Langi, and Jesica Lestari

Universitas Kristen Indonesia Toraja, Tana Toraja, South Sulawesi, Indonesia
lutmaranta@gmail.com

Abstract. This study aims to determine the effect of parenting on the learning achievement of fifth-grade civic education at SDN 131 Balombong. This study uses a quantitative approach with the type of ex post facto research. The variables in this study were parenting styles and student achievement with a sample of 20 students. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this research is the normality test, linearity test, and simple linear regression test. The results of the study indicate that parenting patterns influence student achievement in the civic education in Class V subjects at SDN 131 Balombong. This is evidenced by the results of hypothesis testing seen from the significant value of 0.035 which means less than 0.05. This shows that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted with an influence percentage of 22.5%.

Keywords: Civic Education · Parenting Pattern · Student Achievement

1 Introduction

Parenting style has a very important role in children's education. Good parenting can provide a strong foundation for the development and success of children in various areas of life, including academic achievement [1]. There are several reasons why parenting is important in children's education, namely; formation of values and ethics in children [2], cognitive stimulation and creativity [3], development of language and communication, formation of independence and self-confidence, formation of attitudes and behavior [4, 5].

Before children get formal education at school, children first get an education in the family. According to a family is a group person who lives together in one place and stays the same and each member has an inner link so that there is mutual influence, mutual concern, and mutual need for each other. The family is the first educational institution and the educators are parents (mother and father) and most of the children's lives are in the family [6].

Education that takes place in the family is carried out by parents as a duty and responsibility in educating children. Person old and a child is one bonded soul. Every person old which has a child always wants to raise, nurture and educate them. To a person old, the child is a fruit heart, base time front which must be guided and raised.

All parents have different ways of guiding and educating their children. This method is known as the parenting style.

Parenting is a series of intensive interactions; parents direct their children to have life skills. Pattern fostering is the ways and attitudes people do old in interacting, guiding, nurturing, and educating their children with the hope that their children can be successful and successful in living life [7]. The thing this is in line with the opinion who states that parenting is an interaction between children and parents during parenting activities which means parents educate, guide and discipline, and protect children to enable children to achieve their developmental tasks [8].

Application patterns fostered could influence habit study student good in houses or schools. A person old is the first teacher and especially children [9]. As a person old should have prepared children to be a generation time front superior and quality. As stated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, in paragraph two states that "Parents of children of compulsory school age are obliged to provide basic education to their children". Because the education of children is essentially the responsibility of parents. According to Law No. 20 of 2003 article 13 paragraph 1 states that "the education path consists of formal, informal, and non-formal education that can complement and create work". Education formal is education obtained in school. Education informal is education at home or in the family. Education non-formal is track education environment or Public.

Citizenship education is one of the subjects that supports the formation of student character whose foundation has been built through consistent parenting. Through Civics students can understand about Values and Ethics: Through Civics, students learn about ethical values such as honesty, integrity, mutual respect, and justice. They also learn concepts such as tolerance, pluralism, and respect for differences [10, 11].

Success academic a child must be supported by attention person old. Person old is a factor external which plays a role important in educating a child to reach success in their study through motivation given by him. The method person old educate a child gives an impact big on learning his son. Person old which not has enough notice education their children, such as not accompanying children in learning, not knowing the difficulties experienced during the learning process, and not knowing the level of development of their children, can cause children not to succeed in learning. This can occur in a child who person old too busy with her profession. Lack of attention person old can affect the learning achievement child [12].

Performance in the study is the results study participant learns which includes factor cognitive, affective, and psychomotor after following the learning process collected using test instruments and relevant instruments. Performance study is the results achieved by participants educate during the learning process taught over some time certain. Measurement results from study the declared in the form of numbers, letters, symbols, and a sentence that says successful student during the learning process [13].

In general, there are two influencing factors in the performance study of students, that is internal factors and factors external [14]. Internal factors are the factor that comes from in self-student in the form of factor physiological (health and state body), psychological (interests, talents, intelligence, emotions, fatigue, and ways of doing things) study). Whereas factor external is the factor that comes from outside self-students who are

influenced by the environment family, environment school, neighborhood community, and environment nature. All factors must synergize with good. Among others because give influence performance learning and in the skeleton, help participants educate in reaching performance maximum learning.

Based on the results of observations that have been made, it is known that the value of student report cards in each subject for one semester in class V is on average above the KKM. This is reinforced by the acknowledgment of the homeroom teacher of class V at SDN 131 Balombong who said that none of the students in class V got grades in the fifth grade. Under KKM. Whereas looking at the previous situation, students tend to study more at home than at school. While at home, of course, there is parental intervention in nurturing and educating their children so that their children become high achievers.

Referring to the explanation above, the researcher is interested in discussing and studying the attitudes and behaviors of parents that are applied in caring for and educating their children. However, here the researchers only took one subject to be used as a sample, therefore the author will conduct a study entitled "The Effect of Parenting Patterns on Student Achievement in Civics Class V Subjects at SDN 131 Balombong".

2 Methods

The research approach used in this research is quantitative research with the type of *ex post facto research*. The variables in this study were parenting styles as the independent variable and student achievement as the dependent variable. To obtain data, the researcher gave 1 questionnaire to students to fill out. The questionnaire contains parenting styles and to obtain data on student achievement, namely through student report cards for Civics subjects. In this study, the population will be all fifth-grade students at SDN 131 Balombong.

The data collection techniques used in this research are documentation and questionnaires using a Likert scale. Each statement already has an answer, namely: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Before the questionnaire distributed more formerly tested the validity and reliability to see how far is the level appropriateness questionnaire and rate its reliability.

Result data research that has been collected more formerly the normality test and linearity test were carried out. After that, the data is analyzed using a simple regression analysis with SPSS-assisted t-test 23. The basis for deciding on this test namely:

- a) If the significance value (sig) is less than the probability of 0.05, it means that there is an effect of parental care (X) on student achievement (Y).
- b) If the significance value (sig) > 0.05 probability, it means that there is no influence between parenting style (X) on student achievement (Y).

3 Results and Discussion

Result

The data presented by the researcher is the parenting style score and the student achievement value taken from the even semester report cards for Civics Class V subjects as the

sample. The presentation of the results of the parenting style questionnaire, namely after the researchers distributed the questionnaire, which had been tested in class V of SDN 130 Tokesan, to class V of SDN 131 Balombong which was distributed to 20 students. And for the learning achievement variable, is taken from the value of the Civics subject report card in class V SDN 131 Balombong. Then the next is the management using Microsoft Excel.

The validity test is used to measure whether or not the questionnaire that will be used is valid. Calculations using SPSS 23 with 14 students as respondents, compared with r table 0.532 and the significance level is 5%. From the results of the *item-total correlation output*, the item number of the invalid parenting style questionnaire statement. Test reliability is the extent to which the results of a measurement can be trusted. The questionnaire is said to be reliable if the r count is greater than the r table (r count > r table). In this test, using the SPSS 23 application to the parenting style questionnaire (Table 1).

From the results of validity and reliability, it was found that the reliable value or r Alpha of parenting is 0.940, this means it is greater than r table 0.532 (0.940 > 0.532) so it can be concluded that the parenting questionnaire is reliable.

1) Analysis Prerequisite Test

From the results of the validation and reliability of parenting questionnaires, it is known that there are 27 valid statements. The valid statement is then used as a tool to collect data about parenting styles in class V SDN 131 Balombong (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 1. Parenting Reliability

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,940	35

Table 2. Parenting Questionnaire Score

Respondent	Total Score	Respondent	Total Score
1.	89	11.	90
2.	108	12.	95
3.	98	13.	89
4.	90	14.	93
5.	92	15.	112
6.	93	16.	92
7.	89	17.	88
8.	91	18.	93
9.	94	19.	89
10.	98	20.	89

Table 3. Normality Test One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		20
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.06946325
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,102
	Positive	,102
	negative	-,091
Test Statistics		,102
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

From the results of the normality test. It is known that the significant value is 0.200 which means it is greater than 0.05 ($0.200 > 0.05$). Thus, it can be concluded that the data on parenting patterns and learning achievement are normally distributed.

2) Linearity Test

The results of the linearity test show that the significant value in the *deviation from the linearity line* is 0.382 where this value is greater than 0.05 ($0.382 > 0.005$). So, it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between X and Y (Table 4).

3) Creating a Simple Linear Regression Equation

In general, the formula for a simple linear regression equation is $Y = a + bx$. Regression coefficients can be guided by the outputs in the following Table 5.

1) The constant number of *Unstandardized Coefficients* is 69,820. This figure shows that the consistent value of the achievement variable is 69.820.

Table 4. Linearity Test ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Achievements * Parenting	Between Groups	(Combined)	68,450	10	6,845	1,688	,222
		linearity	23,579	1	23,579	5,814	,039
		Deviation from Linearity	44,871	9	4,986	1,229	,382
	Within Groups		36,500	9	4.056		
	Total		104,950	19			

Table 5. Simple Regression Equation

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	69,820	7,341		9.511	,000
	Parenting	,178	,078	,474	2,284	0.035

a. Dependent Variable: Achievement

- 2) The regression coefficient of X (parenting) is 0.178, which means that for every 1% addition to parenting (X), student achievement (Y) will increase by 0.178.
- 3) The coefficient value is positive (+), so it can be said that parenting (X) has a positive effect on student achievement. So that the regression equation can be written as $Y = 69.820 + 0.178 X$.

4) Hypothesis Testing by Comparing the Significant Value

Based on the output above, it shows that the significant value is 0.035 which is smaller than 0.05 ($0.035 < 0.05$). So, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted. That is, there is an effect of parenting on learning achievement (Tables 6 and 7).

Based on the output above, it is known that the calculated value is 9.511, then the next step is to find the t table. The formula is.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{table} &= a: 2 \\
 &= 0.05: 2 \\
 &= 0.025
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{The degrees of freedom (df)} &= n - 2 \\
 &= 20 - 2 \\
 &= 18
 \end{aligned}$$

Then look at the r table in column 0.025 table 18 with an r table of 2.100. Because the value of the t count is greater than the t_{table} ($9.511 > 2,100$) it can be concluded that

Table 6. Hypothesis Testing by Comparing the Significant Value with 0.05

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	69,820	7,341		9.511	,000
	Parenting	,178	,078	,474	2,284	0.035

a. Dependent Variable: Achievement

Table 7. Hypothesis Testing Comparing the T Count with T Table

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	69,820	7,341		9.511	,000
	Parenting	,178	,078	,474	2,284	0.035

a. Dependent Variable: Achievement

Table 8. Test R Square Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,474 ^a	,225	,182	2,126

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parenting

b. Dependent Variable: Achievement

H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is an influence of parenting style on student achievement.

5) Seeing the Amount of Effect of Variable X on Variable Y

To determine the magnitude of the influence of parenting on student achievement, in a simple linear regression analysis we can see R Square or R^2 contained in the SPSS output Summary section (Table 8).

4 Discussion

The success of formal education is measured by the results of student learning achievements, the success of the educational process can be observed based on high and low student achievement. Learning achievement is the level of success of students in achieving the goals that have been set in a program. All parents want their children to be high achievers. However, to make children achievers need a good parenting pattern [11].

In grade 5 SD in Civics learning, students are taught about rights and obligations. Rights are everything that is obtained after carrying out obligations, while obligations are everything that is done with full responsibility. The right of students as family members at home is to get love from both parents, get attention, and get a proper education. One of the obligations of children is to help their parents with full responsibility. In the family, parents and children should be able to live in harmony and peace. Parents and children must be able to communicate about various matters concerning child development. With good communication between children and parents, children's enthusiasm for learning may be higher so that children's learning achievements will increase.

This study proves the influence of parenting styles on student achievement. This is proven based on the results of a simple regression test where the significant value is 0.035, which means it is smaller than 0.05 ($0.035 < 0.05$) and the t count value is greater than t table ($9.511 > 2.100$) so that the hypothesis in this study is accepted. These tests, it shows that the influence given by parenting patterns on student achievement is determined by the R^2 coefficient of 22.5%. This shows that there are still 77.5% influenced by other variables not examined.

This study agrees Lola Brown that one of the factors that influence student achievement is parenting. Good and appropriate parenting can improve children's learning achievement [1]. By having the ability to guide and have a high concern for children's education, children get learning outcomes with high achievements. This is in line with what was stated who said that the success of families in educating their children depends on the model and type of parenting applied by the parents. Thus, the handling of children's learning will be better fully supported by parents as early educators in the family, because parents are early educators who are very aware of the child's growth and development, and abilities of the child.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that there is an influence of parenting patterns on student achievement in the fifth-grade Civics subject at SDN 131 Balombong. This is because the results of the test show that the parenting style of parents on student achievement is positive, meaning that if the intensity of parenting is increased, then the quality of student achievement will increase too.

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been presented, the suggestions that can be given are 1) parents should be able to apply the right parenting style and motivate their children to form good study habits so that their children can improve their learning achievements; 2) teachers should be able to build and foster cooperation with parents to improve student achievement; 3) it is hoped that further researchers can develop other factors that affect student achievement.

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