

Factors That Influence Maximum Learning Outcomes For Students In Senior High Schools

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Abstract

Student learning outcomes are one indicator of the success of educators in carrying out the teaching and learning process. The purpose of the study was to describe the role of parents in instilling discipline so as to improve student learning outcomes. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection was conducted by in-depth interviews with informants, filling out check lists and field observations.

The results of the study showed that parents played a role in instilling discipline. Discipline was implemented with full commitment, so that it could be a family culture. The obstacles of discipline implementation were the difference point of views between children and parents, but this can be solved by communication and deliberation. Therefore to improve discipline, parents needed to be assertive in children to carry out disciplined commitments, especially religious discipline, study, play, and help with homework. Having a commitment to carry out activities with discipline, learning outcomes can be achieved

Keyword : discipline, commitment, learning outcomes

Background

Education is a very important thing and cannot be separated from human life. As explained in Law Number 20 Year 2003 Regarding National Education System article 1 paragraph 1 states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and country.

The development of science and technology and culture that continues to advance, becomes a serious challenge for the world of education in guiding or directing students who are not only very intellectual but also have behavioral and moral character. In facing the progress of the era in the era of globalization, students must dare to compete to achieve maximum learning achievement. Related to this, naturally good character and morals are needed in following the learning process both in the classroom and outside of school.

The 2013 curriculum emphasizes the development of character education for students to improve the quality of the education process and produce quality and character learners. However, the development of character education is not an absolute duty of the school as an educational institution, because precisely the family (parents) has a very large role in shaping the character of students. The intensity of togetherness that is filled with attention, affection and good communication in a family will shape the character of a child. This is where the roles and responsibilities of parents are needed in providing discipline education for the formation of good character and character.

The family environment is the first and main media that directly or indirectly influences behavior in the development of students. The purpose of universal education can be said so that the human child becomes independent, in the sense of not only being able to earn his own living, but also directing himself based on his own decision to develop all the physical, mental, social, and emotional abilities he has, so that he can develop a life that is healthy and productive, by caring for others. The family environment is the first educational environment, because it is in this family that children first get education and

guidance. It is also said to be the primary environment, because a large portion of a child's life is in the family, so the education most received by children is in the family. In educating, the school is only continuing education that has been done by parents at home, whether or not education is successful depends on the influence of education at home. Because family education is fundamental on the basis of children's education. Furthermore, the educational results obtained by children in the family determine the continuation of education both in schools and the community.

The main task of the family for children's education is to lay the foundation for moral education and religious outlook on life. The nature and character of most children are taken from both their parents and other members. In connection with this, self-discipline is very necessary for children to have good character. Assistance provided by parents is a humanitarian environment called self-discipline education. Because without education people will eliminate the opportunity for humans to live with each other.

Theoretical basis

Obligations and the Role of Parents in Education

According to (Maunah, 2009: 92) parents are the oldest educational institutions, are informal, the first and foremost experienced by children and educational institutions that are natural, parents are responsible for maintaining, caring, protecting, and educating children to grow and develop with well. Thus, the factors that influence a child's personal development are family life or parents along with various aspects, child development related to psychological development is influenced by socioeconomic status, family life philosophy, family life patterns such as discipline, concern for safety and order to practice religious teachings, that the development of a child's life is also determined by heredity and environment (Hasbullah, 2013: 88).

In connection with the problem of education, the parents or family is a place to lay the basic foundation of education for their children, meaning that education in the family environment is a laying foundation for children's development in the future, thus the environment created by their parents determines their future, because that parents are obliged to create a harmonious family environment and are obliged to provide education and guidance to children, because they have the responsibility for children's education (Dalyono, 2010: 59).

Roles and Functions of Parents in the Family

Parents have a family role. According to Yusuf (2012: 37-42) the role of parents in the family is as follows.

1. Biological Function

Viewed as a social institution that provides basic biological needs. The needs include: (1) food, clothing and housing, (2) sexual relations between husband and wife, (3) reproduction / development of offspring.

2. Economic function

The family (in this case the father) has an obligation to spend his family members (wife and children). Someone (husband) is not burdened (in providing a living), but according to the level of ability.

3. Educational (educational) functions

Bringing children to maturity, independence, involving the planting, guidance, or habituation of religious values, culture, and certain skills that are beneficial to children.

4. Sociological Function

Preparing children to be social people who can socialize the values or roles of life in society, such as the value of discipline, cooperation, tolerance, respect for opinions, responsibilities and so forth

5. Protection Function (Protective) Protect children from various kinds of distress and bad influences from outside and inside, and protect children from threats or conditions that cause discomfort (physical psychological) for their members.

6. Recreational Functions Creating a warm, friendly, free, relaxed, peaceful, joyful household climate, so that all family members feel at home.

7. The Function of Religion (Religious) The family functions as an inculcation of religious values in children so that they have the right way of life.

Thus it is clear that the position of parents in the family when viewed from the function of the parents themselves include various aspects very influential for the child's survival. So that all aspects mentioned above cannot be separated, because they are complementary.

Understanding Learning Outcomes

Learning outcomes can be interpreted as results that have been achieved through a process of behavior change that can be expressed in the form of mastery of use in the assessment of knowledge, attitudes and values and skills. It can also be interpreted as mastery of the knowledge and skills developed by the subject matter, the practice of which is indicated by test scores. With this assessment, a real picture of learning success can be obtained in the form of achievement index determinations (Hamalik, 2013: 153). Nasution, (2010: 61) states student learning outcomes are formulated as general instructional objectives (TIU) which are expressed in a more specific form and are a component of the general objectives of a course or field of study. Learning outcomes are changes in behavior obtained by learners after experiencing learning activities. The acquisition of these aspects of behavior change depends on what the learner has learned. Therefore, if the learner learns about conceptual knowledge, the behavior change that can be in the form of mastery of concepts. In learning, behavioral changes that must be achieved by the learner after carrying out learning activities are formulated in the learning objectives (Anni, 2009: 5). Assessment of learning outcomes is the process of assigning grades to learning outcomes achieved by students with certain criteria. This implies that the object being assessed is student learning outcomes. Student learning outcomes are essentially changes in behavior (Sudjana, 2009: 3).

Research design

Research design is a framework or plan for conducting studies that will be used as a guide in collecting and analyzing data. Here, researchers explore the phenomenon of the process of matters as follows. The role of parents in instilling the value of discipline for their children to become students who are able to achieve maximum learning achievement in high school

Analysis Techniques

Qualitative data analysis according to (Moleong, 2012: 333) quoted from the opinion of Bogdan and Biklen is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others. The analysis technique used by researchers is the Interaction Analysis / Interactive analysis model where the data reduction and data presentation components are carried out together with the data collection process, after the data is collected then the three components of analysis (data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions or verification) interact by Miles and Huberman (2014: 159), in relation to this study, researchers used a second analysis, namely the interaction analysis model or interactive analysis models with steps taken

Research result

Learning outcomes are the results of the learning process of students at home and at school. Learning outcomes cannot be obtained from school alone, but begins with family education. This is as the government adds character education to schools that is to sustain the achievement needs of students who are not only smart but also have good moral values. Optimal learning outcomes can be achieved by being influenced by several factors, namely internal and external factors. According to Syah (2013: 129), the factors that affect student learning globally are divided into three types, as follows.

1. Internal factors (factors within students), namely the physical / spiritual state / condition of students In internal factors, factors within the learners determine the success of students. Internal factors cannot grow by themselves, but through a short process that begins with the education of parents. Physical and spiritual condition of students begins with the education of parents. This is as done by parents in key informant 1 and key informant 2, parents educate children from an early age starting from the habituation of simple things. The limited time owned by the mother of key informant 1 does not preclude the obligation to provide education to children. The foundation of religion since early childhood is always implanted by parents in children both in key informant 1 and key informant 2. Parents argue that religion is a way of life that can lead children to good things, good behavior and good thoughts.

2. External factors (external factors), namely the condition of the environment around students and external factors are factors that are influenced from outside. In the context of this study, key informant 1 and key informant 2 outside factors are always filtered out by parents. Parents provide protection to children regarding all things. Parents also interact with children's friends so parents can filter out information and bad behavior that is not appropriate to the child's development. Parents also look for ways to be able to access information from social media owned by children by asking for passwords to children so that parents can find out the extent of the child's association.

Conclusion

The role of parents is very important to achieve student learning achievement, because parental education is the initial education or as a foundation in the growth and development of children. Informant 1 and Informant 2 have performed their roles well, namely by inculcating discipline and commitment consistently; whereas informant 3 and informant 4 never instill discipline and commitment so that students become undisciplined individuals, tend to delay work, violate the rules and even commit criminal acts.

Obstacles in cultivating discipline are outside influences and protests of children because they have different ways / perspectives. But this can be solved by open communication between parents and children so that there is an understanding that can be accepted by the child.

The effort done by parents is to get accustomed from an early age in terms of instilling discipline and holding commitments so that it becomes a habit or lifestyle of students to lead them towards achieving maximum learning outcomes.

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