

The Influence Of Parental Work, Tutoring And Extracurricular On Students' Academic Grades Class X MA Maarif Rejoso Pasuruan Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to find out (1) the influence of parental work on the academic achievement of grade X students of MA Maarif Rejoso (2) the influence of tutoring on the academic grades of students of class X MA Maarif Rejoso (3) the influence of extracurricular activities on the academic grades of students of class X MA Maarif Rejoso (4) the influence of parental work, tutoring and extracurricular on the academic grades of grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso. The population is 375 students. The sampling technique in this study uses a simple random sampling technique with a sample of 193 students. The data collection method is by questionnaire method. The data analysis in this study uses multiple regression analysis techniques. The results of the study partially show that parental work, tutoring and extracurricular partially on the academic achievement of class X MA Maarif Rejoso Pasuruan are known to have a significant value (sig) of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means it has a positive influence on academic scores. The tutoring variable has a significant value (sig) of $0.578 > 0.005$ which means it does not have a positive influence on academic scores. The extracurricular variables that were followed had a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means it had a positive influence on academic scores. The results of the simultaneous study showed that parental work, tutoring and extracurricular activities that were partially followed on the academic score of grade X MA Maarif Rejoso were known to have a significant value of $0.000 < 0.005$ which means that together they have a positive influence on academic scores. The determination coefficient seen in the R Square is 0.831 which means that academic grades are influenced by parental work, tutoring and extracurricular which are followed by 83.1% while the remaining 16.9% is influenced by other factors that are not mentioned and explained in this study.



Keyword: *Parent Jobs, Tutoring, Extracurriculars, Academic Grades*

INTRODUCTION

Parents' work is one of the factors that affect students' academic grades in school. According to Saiful Sagala (2009:2) work is based on expertise, competence and specialist knowledge. Work is an activity or work that is carried out to earn income to meet daily needs, because in general, the work of parents who have more time with their families usually pays great attention to the development of their children which has an impact on the academic grades achieved. While parents who have more time with their work tend not to pay attention to their children's development so that it affects their children's academic grades, usually parents like this only entrust/entrust their children to school without providing support/motivation.

Parents' work factors, tutoring can also affect academic grades. Guidance is the provision of assistance, direction, motivation, advice and counseling so that students are able to overcome, solve and overcome their own problems (Saiful Sagala, 2009:229). Meanwhile, according to Arikunto (in Saiful Sagala, 2009:166), learning is defined as a process that occurs because of an effort to make changes in oneself either in the form of knowledge, skills or attitudes. So it can be concluded that tutoring is an activity that is carried out outside of school hours with the aim of helping students who do not understand the material at school to get the desired academic results or grades. With tutoring, it is hoped that students can relearn the material provided by teachers at school accompanied by a learning guidance teacher, so that material that is not understood can be asked directly.

The factor that affects the next academic grade is the extracurricular that is followed. Extracurricular activities are activities that are carried out outside of class hours with the aim of channeling students' interests, talents and abilities who are accompanied by coaching teachers so that they can be fostered and directed in a positive way. According to Rohinah (2012:75) extracurricular activities are educational activities outside of subjects and counseling services to help the development of students in accordance with their needs, potential, talents and interests through activities that are specifically organized by educators or education personnel who are capable and authoritative in schools/madrasas. Through extracurricular activities, students are expected to gain new insights because in extracurricular there are friends from various generations so that they can exchange thoughts to solve a difficult problem of lessons that have an impact on academic grades.



Research METHOD

This study aims to determine the influence of the independent variable (X) on the bound variable (Y). In this study, the researcher looked for the influence of independent variables: parental work (X1), tutoring (X2) and followed extracurricular (X3) on the variables bound by academic grades (Y). The analysis used in this study uses multiple regression analysis, this analysis will test the hypothesis that there will be a partial or simultaneous influence between the independent variable (X) and the bound variable (Y).

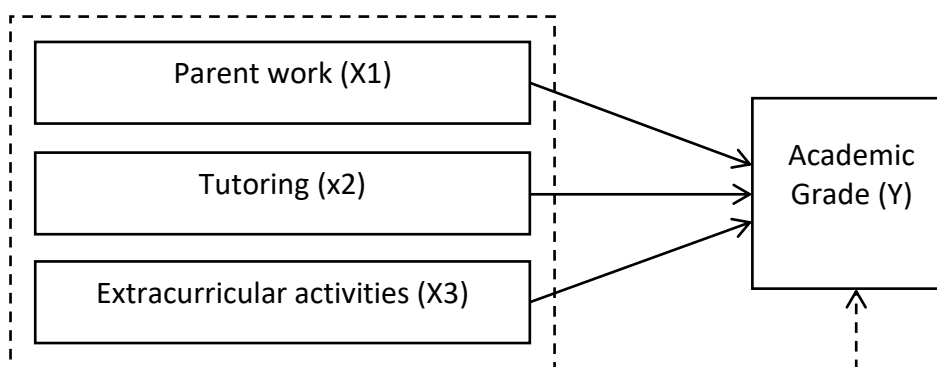


Figure: Research Design of the Influence of Variable X on Variable Y

Description:

- > : Partial influence
 - - - - -> : Simultaneous influence

Population and Sample

Populasi

According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:94) a population is an object/subject that has a certain quantity and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Based on this understanding, the population in this study is all grade X students MA Maarif Rejoso of for the 2017/2018 school year which amounted to 375 students, the total population in each class is as follows:

Sample

According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:95) samples are part of the number and characteristics owned by the population. In this study, the researcher used a sampling technique using a *simple random sampling* technique. The *simple random sampling* technique is a random sampling technique without comparing the levels in the members of the population.



Research Instruments

Research instrument is a measuring tool used to measure a phenomenon or variable observed by the researcher (Lijan Poltak S., 2014:151).

In this study, research instruments were developed in the form of questionnaires and documentation. Questionnaires and documentation are used to obtain and collect data pertaining to the variables studied.

Development of Research Instruments

The data collection tool in this study uses questionnaires and documentation.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire contains statements and the measurement of statements in this study uses the Likert scale. According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:144) the Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. Statements are made in the form of questionnaires using a Likert scale of 1-5 which each represents the opinion of the respondents.

Documentation

Documentation was used to find data on the academic scores of grade X MA Maarif Rejoso taken from the odd semester report card for the 2017/2018 school year.

The instrument used must be able to measure the variables in the study to obtain valid and reliable data. In order for the data obtained to be valid and reliable, the research instrument is first tested with a validity test and a reliable test.

Testing of Research Instruments

a. Validity Test

According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:152), the validity of the instrument refers to the extent to which the measuring instrument is able to measure what must be measured. so that the levels of validity or validity of an instrument can be obtained.

This validity test is used as a measurement tool to obtain valid data. In this study, the validity test uses the SPSS 25 program. This validity test compares the value of each statement item with an *alpha* value (0.05). If the value of the statement (significant) is less than 0.05, the statement item is valid, but if the value of the statement (significant) is more than 0.05, the statement item is invalid.





The validity test can also use a comparison of the calculated r value with the table r value. If the calculated r value is greater than the table r , the statement is valid, but if the calculated r value is less than the table r , the statement is invalid.

b. Reliability Test

According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:152), good instrument reliability means an instrument that can provide the same measurement results in various measurements made.

In this study, the measurement of questionnaire reliability uses *a Cornbach's alpha* comparison on a variable. If *Cornbach's alpha* is greater than 0.06, the data is declared reliable, but if *Cornbach's alpha* is less than 0.06, the data is declared unreliable.

Data Collection

1. Data Source

According to Lijan Poltak S. (2014:112) the data source is divided into two parts, namely:

a. Data primer

Primary data is data collected by researchers directly from the first source. In this study, the primary data came from a questionnaire of respondents.

b. Data seconds

Secondary data is data published or used by an organization. In other words, secondary data comes from other people or through documents. In this study, secondary data in the form of documentation obtained from MA Maarif Rejoso, internet sites and books whose information is needed in the research.

1. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, there are several techniques used for data collection. The following data collection techniques are used, namely:

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2015:142). In this study, the researcher distributed a questionnaire or questionnaire to grade X Maarif Rejoso based on a predetermined number of respondents. The type of questionnaire used is a closed questionnaire, which is a questionnaire whose answers have been provided by the researcher so that respondents only need to choose the answers that have been provided by the researcher.

The questionnaire distributed to the respondents was used to obtain data on parental work, tutoring and extracurricular activities followed by grade X MA Maarif Rejoso





b. Documentation

Documentation can be in the form of writings, drawings or monumental works of a person (Sugiyono, 2015:240). The documentation technique in this study was used to obtain information on students who participated in extracurricular activities and students' academic grades through report cards.

Data Analysis

1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2015:147), descriptive statistics are statistics that are used to analyze data by describing or describing the collected data as it is without intending to make generalized conclusions or generalizations. The descriptive analysis in this study uses SPSS 16.

2. Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality test

The purpose of the normality test is to find out whether a variable has a normal data distribution or not. The basis for decision-making is based on:

1. If significant, the obtained > 0.05 . So the sample comes from a normally distributed population.
2. If significant, the obtained < 0.05 . So the sample did not come from a normally distributed population.

b. Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghozali (2011:105), the multicollinearity test aims to determine whether the regression model is determined by the correlation of independent variables. A good regression model should not be without correlation between independent variables. To find out whether or not there is multicollinearity in the regression model, it has a value of VIF (*Variance Inflation Factor*) < 10 .

c. Heterokedasticity Test

According to Ghozali (2011:139) the basis of analysis to determine whether or not heterokedasticity exists with *scatterplots*, namely:

1. If there is a certain pattern such as a dot that forms an orderly pattern (undulating, widening and then narrowing), then heterokedasticity has occurred.
2. If there is no clear pattern and the dots spread above and below the zero on the Y axis, then there is no heteroscedasticity.



d. Linearity Test

The linearity test aims to find out whether each independent variable (X1, X2 and X3) has a significant linear relationship with the bound variable (Y). The test can be carried out using SPSS 16 using *the test for linearity* at the level of 0.05.

If the probability value > 0.05, then the relationship between variables X and Y is linear.

If the probability value < 0.05, then the relationship between variables X and Y is not linear.

3. Multiple Regression Analysis Techniques

The multiple regression analysis technique was used to find out how much influence the independent variables, namely parental work, tutoring and extracurricular followed on the variables bound by academic grades. This analysis will test the hypothesis that there is a partial (individually) and simultaneous (together) influence between independent variables and bound variables. The formula for the multiple regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3$$

Information:

- Y : bound variable (academic grade)
- a : constant
- B1,B2,B3 : regression coefficients
- X1 : Parent's Work
- X2 : Tutoring
- X3 : Extracurricular Participation

Uji Hipotesis

a. Test t

The t-test was used to determine the influence of each (partially) independent variable (parental work, tutoring and extracurricular activities followed) on the dependent variable (academic grade). Decision making in the t-test using the SPSS 16 program, the decision making is as follows:

1. If the probability < 0.05 then Ha is accepted by Ho rejected
2. If the probability > 0.05 then Ho is accepted Ha is rejected

b. Test F



The F test was used to determine the effect of independent variables (parental work, tutoring and extracurricular activities followed) on the dependent variable (value akademik simultaneously (together)). Decision making in the t-test using the SPSS 16 program, the decision making is as follows:

1. If the probability < 0.05 then H_a is accepted by H_o rejected
2. If the probability > 0.05 then H_o is accepted H_a is rejected
- 3.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

The Influence of Parents' Work (X1) on Academic Grades (Y)

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the calculation of the parental work variable (X1) is $7,167 > 1.97260$ with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that there is a partial influence of parents' work on academic grades at X MA Maarif Rejoso Thus, it can be concluded that H_{a1} was accepted and H_o was rejected.

The Effect of Tutoring (X2) on Academic Grades (Y)

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the tcount of the tutoring variable (X2) is $-0.557 < 1.97260$ with a significant value of $0.578 > 0.05$. This shows that there is no partial influence of tutoring on academic grades at MA Maarif Negeri Rejoso. Thus, it can be concluded that H_{a2} was rejected and H_o was accepted.

The Influence of Extracurricular Followed (X3) on Academic Grades (Y)

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the extracurricular variable count (X3) is $23,731 > 1.97260$ with a significant value of $0,000 < 0.05$. This shows that there is a partial influence of extracurricular activities followed on academic grades at X MA Maarif Rejoso. Thus it can be concluded that H_{a3} was accepted and H_o was rejected.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Parents' Work on Academic Grades

Based on the results of partial data analysis, it is proven that there is an influence between parents' work and academic grades by obtaining a tcal value of $7,167 > 1.97260$ and a significance of 0.000 at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, it is proven that there is a significant influence between parents' work on the academic grades of grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso. According to Saiful Sagala (2009:2) work is based on expertise, competence and





specialist knowledge. The work of parents of grade X students at MA Maarif is very diverse, including civil servants, farmers, traders, private employees and others. The work of parents who have more time with their families tends to pay attention to their children's development at school which depends on the student's academic grades. This shows that one of the factors that affects the academic grades of grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso is the work of parents. Thus, the work of parents affects the academic grades of grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso.

The Effect of Tutoring on Academic Grades

Based on the results of partial data analysis, it is proven that there is no influence between tutoring and academic grades by obtaining a t_{cal} value of $-0.557 < 1.97260$ and a significant score of 0.578 at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, it is evident that there is no significant influence between tutoring and tutoring Academic grades grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso . This conclusion is strengthened from the results of an interview on Wednesday (25/07/18) with Mrs. Hj. Erriastuti, M.Pd. as the principal of MA Maarif Rejoso, according to him only a few students follow guidance outside of school because at school there is already guidance or additional hours given by teachers at MA Maarif Rejoso. In addition, of the 193 student respondents, only 73 students participated in tutoring outside of school and 119 did not participate in tutoring outside of school. So it can be said that the existence of tutoring outside of school is not the main factor in academic grades.

The Influence of Extracurricular Followed on Academic Grades

Based on the results of partial data analysis, it is proven that there is an influence between the extracurricular activities followed and academic scores by obtaining a t_{cal} score of $23,731 > 1.97260$ and a significant 0.000 at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus, it is proven that there is a significant influence between extracurricular activities followed on the academic grades of grade X students at MA Maarif Rejoso. Extracurricular activities have an influence on academic grades, it is because by participating in extracurricular activities students can develop their interests and talents and by participating in extracurricular activities students can take positive values that have an impact on academic grades. According to Rohinah (2012:75) extracurricular activities are educational activities outside of subjects and counseling services to help the development of students in accordance with their needs, potential, talents and interests through activities that are specifically organized by educators or education personnel who are capable and authoritative in schools/madrasas.





CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a positive and significant partial influence of parental work on the academic grades of grade X MA Maarif Rejoso
2. There was no positive and significant partial influence of tutoring on the academic grades of grade X MA Maarif Rejoso
3. There was a positive and significant influence on the partial extracurricular effect on the academic grades of grade X MA MAARIF Rejoso
4. There is a positive and significant simultaneous influence of parental work, tutoring and extracurricular followed on the academic grades of grade X MA MAARIF Rejoso

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