The Relationship between Parental Attention and Learning Achievement of Class XI MA Students AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir

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Abstract
This research aims to find out whether there is a relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of class XI students at MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir. This research is research using associative quantitative methods with causal relationships and producing statistical data. The population in this study consisted of 63 Class XI students. The data collection instruments used were interviews, questionnaires and documentation, data processing using the IBM SPSS Version 22 application. Analysis of this research used the prerequisite test, normality test, linearity test and product moment correlation test. The results of the product moment correlation test using IBM SPSS 22 show a Pearson correlation (r) value of 0.650. Meanwhile, from the hypothesis results obtained rcount > rtable or 0.650 > 0.244, so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the parental attention variable and the learning achievement variable for class XI MA ALHidayah Singingi Hilir students
Keywords: Relationships, Parental Attention, Learning Achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a learning activity that involves knowledge, skills and habits of a group of people which are passed down from one generation to the next through teaching practices, training and research. Education itself often occurs under the guidance of parents, teachers or the surrounding environment. Education certainly makes us more mature people regarding all aspects of knowledge that exist in social, national and state life. Without education we will not be able to become agents of change who can play a role in life. "According to Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, it is stated that national education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to make the nation's life more intelligent." This means that education can develop students' potential independently and emotionally so that students can become democratic and responsible individuals. Harahap and Poerkatja (2006: 23) state that education is a deliberate effort by parents which is always interpreted as being able to create moral responsibility for all their actions. What this means is that parents are the most important aspect in supporting children's teaching and learning activities. Parents are role models for their children, so parents have an obligation to educate their children like a teacher. Without parents, children will not be able to get proper support for their education. Education will have a positive impact on the younger generation and prepare a good generation for their country. Therefore, an educator needs patience in teaching in the world of education.

The results of Darwin Bangun's research (2008: 88-90) regarding the level of parental attention to student learning achievement explain that students' views regarding parental attention to learning achievement are still low. Furthermore, Ani Endriani's research results

(2016: 113-114) explain that parental attention and student learning achievement have a significant relationship, meaning that the level of parental attention greatly influences their child's learning outcomes. Based on the results of observations carried out by researchers in April 2022 in class There are still many students who do not complete certain subjects. Students will only study when they are taking exams or tests, and it is even possible that students will not study at all. After further investigation, indicators were found that the student was not receiving enough attention from his parents. Many parents do not monitor their children's learning activities while at home, and parents are even indifferent to their children's learning outcomes. This causes many students to not get complete grades and are often remedied.

Furthermore, the researcher also interviewed one of the subject teachers as well as the homeroom teacher who said that the students' parents did not pay enough attention to them because the parents were more busy with work, so the time spent in the family environment was very minimal and this resulted in reduced interaction with child. Many parents also do not understand their children's learning material, because education today has experienced many developments compared to the education of parents in the past. Unconsciously, this will affect the child's learning process, children often get daily test scores that are not good and incomplete because the child never does the assignments and homework given by the teacher, and this is one of the factors causing children's learning achievement to decline due to less attention from his parents when at home. Based on the existing problems, from the results of the Pre-Research related to the information obtained, the author felt interested in conducting further research regarding "The Relationship between Parental Attention and Learning Achievement of class XI students at MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method was carried out in class According to A. Muri Yusuf (2014; 64), "correlational research is research that involves the relationship between one or several changes and one or several other changes." The population in this study were students of class This research is structured based on the variable indicators X and Y, namely as follows:

Table 1. Indicators of parental attention variables on student learning achievement

No.	Variable	Indicator
1.	Parents attention	1. Providing Guidance 2. Providing Motivation and Rewards and Punishment 3. Meet Children's Learning Needs 4. Supervision of Children's Learning
2.	Learning Achievement	Cognitive Ability

"correlational research is research that involves the relationship between one or several

In this research, the statistical analysis technique used is the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis Technique (Sugiyono, 2016: 120). Data analysis techniques are based on each research problem and then the data is analyzed to test the hypothesis. In this case, it is done using the Correlation Analysis formula to find out whether variable X is related to variable Y. The guidelines for providing an interpretation of the correlation coefficient are as follows:

Table 2. Correlation Coefficient

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0,00 – 0,199	Very Low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Currently
0,60 – 0,799	Strong
0,80 – 1,000	Very Dtrong

Source: (Sugiyono 2007:184)

The prerequisite test is the normality test using this research. A normality test is carried out using the IBM SPSS 22 program which is carried out using the one sample KolmogorovSmirnov method, namely if sig > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed and if sig < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed (Duwi Priyatno, 2014: 78). Next, the linearity test can be seen in the ANOVA output table in the Sig test of linearity column, if the sig linearity value > 0.05 then there is a linear relationship between the two variables. However, if the sig linearity value is <0.05 then there is no linear relationship between the two variables (Widana & Muliani, 2020: 53).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research carried out, the following data was obtained:

Description of Parental Attention (Variable X)

Below are the results of processed data obtained from distributing questionnaires to 63 students with 23 item statements that have been adjusted to the indicators.

Table 3. Percentage of respondents' answers to the Parental Attention variable'

No	Indicator	Respondent's Answer			
		Very Often	Often	Sometimessometimes	No Once
1	Providing Guidance	90.14%	9.54%	0%	0.32%
2	Providing Motivation and rewards and punishments	77.3%	14.5%	6.6%	1.6%
3	Fulfilling Children's Learning Needs	89.2%	9.5%	0.8%	0.5%
4	Supervision of Children's Learning	95.2%	4.5%	0.3%	0%

Source: Processed Data 2023

Table 3 illustrates the recapitulation of respondents' answers regarding parental attention at MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir. The data obtained was that 87.8% answered Very Often (SS), 9.5% answered Often (S), 2.0% answered Sometimes (KK), and 0.6% answered Never (TP). So the results obtained in the recapitulation above are (SS + S) (87.8% + 9.5% = 97.3%). Based on this, it can be concluded that Parental Attention in Class XI MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir is in the Very Good category. This shows that the attention of parents at MA ALHidayah Singingi Hilir has the appropriate level of attention.

Description of Learning Achievement (Y Variable)'

Learning outcome variable data was obtained from the pure scores of odd semester exam results with a total of 63 students as respondents. then analyze using the IBM SPSS 22 assistance program. The following are the calculations to create the frequency distribution table below:

Table 4. Statistical Data Table for Learning Achievement

N	Valid	63
	Missing	0
Mean		
Median		82.97
std. deviation		83 2,924 18
Range		71
Minimum		89
Maximum Sum		3330.97

Source: Processed Data 2023

After knowing the descriptive analysis of student learning achievement results, then data about student learning achievement results was obtained through data collection which was not directly aimed at the research subjects, but through documents. The learning achievement results referred to in this research are the results of the odd semester exam scores of class.

Table 5. Odd Semester Final Exam Result Score Categories based on Minimum Completion Criteria Standards

No. Category	Intervals	Frequency	%
1. Not Good	Under 80	4	6.3%
2. Good Enough	80-86	53	84.1%
3. OK	87-93	6	9.5%
4. Very Good	93-100	0	0.0%
Number (N)		63	100%

Source: Processed Data 2023

From Table 5 above, it can be found that 63 respondents obtained Odd Semester Final Exam Scores under the KKM which has been determined by the school curriculum for the 2022/2023 Academic Year in Class 88 based on the Minimum Completion Criteria, namely 80. If a student has a score below 80, the student is considered unable to reach the KKM and needs to be given remedial or material enrichment. It can be concluded from the table above that as many as 4 respondents received a score of Incomplete or were still below the KKM and needed to be re-enriched, and as many as 53 respondents had received a Complete score or were in accordance with the KKM implemented at MA ALHidayah Singingi Hilir.

Normality test

Basically, the Normality Test is used to find out whether the independent variable or dependent variable data is normally distributed or not.

Table 6. Normality Test Results

		Unstandardized Residual
N		63
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.22075074
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.110
	Positive	.098
	Negative	-.110
Test Statistic		.110
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.056[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on Table 6 above, you can see the results of the data normality test for Parental Attention to Student Learning Achievement using IBM SPSS 22 according to the One Sample Kolmogrov Smirnov Test by paying attention to the number in the significant column, namely 0.056. If the significance value is > 0.05, then the data is normally distributed. Then, if the significance value is <0.05 then the data is not normally distributed (Harso & Seku, 2023: 7592). Therefore, it can be concluded that the data obtained with a significance value of 0.056 is greater (>) than 0.05, so the data is normally distributed.

Linearity Test

Basically, the linearity test is used to determine the form of relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Prastika, 2020: 20).

Table 7. Linearity Test Results

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Results Between Performance Groups Study* Attention Parent Within Groups	(Combined) Linearity Deviation from Linearity Total	242.547 224.169 18.377 287.390 529.937	7 1 6 55 62	34.650 224.169 3.063 5.225	6.631 42.901 .586	.000 .000 .740

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 7 above, it can be concluded that the results of the Linearity test using IBM SPSS 22. From the SPSS output results show the results of the Linearity test with a linearity sig of 0.586. Because the results of the Significance value are greater than 0.05, statistically it can be said that Parental Attention (Variable Y) have a relationship, so these variables can be said to be Linear.

Product Moment Correlation Test

The hypothesis in this research is "there is a significant relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement" based on the results of hypothesis testing carried out using product moment from SPSS 22. So it can be obtained from the following correlation data:

Table 8. Results of Product Moment Correlation Analysis

Correlations			
		Attention Parent	Achievement Results Study
Parents attention Learning Achievement Results	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) Sum of Squares and Cross-products Covariance N Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) Sum of Squares and Cross-products Covariance N	1 417,746 6,738 63 . 650** . 000 306.016 4,936 63	. 650** . 000 306.016 4,936 63 1 529,937 8,547 63
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on Table 8 above, the results of the Product Moment Correlation test using IBM SPSS 22 can be seen. From the correlation between the variables Parental Attention (X) and Student Learning Achievement (Y), a coefficient value of 0.650 is obtained which is between 0.60 - 0.799 (which is found in the Pearson correlation value) which means it has a relationship or correlation that has strong criteria. So the correlational analysis shows that there is a relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of Class XI MA ALHidayah Singingi Hilir students.

Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis tested in this research is that there is a relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement. Hypothesis testing is as follows:

1. Ha: There is a relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of Class XI MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir students.
2. Ho: There is no relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of Class XI MA AL-Hidayah Singingi Hilir students.

Based on the research results, hypothesis testing was carried out using the following criteria:
1. Ha is accepted if rcount > rtable
2. Ho is rejected if rcount < rtable

Based on these criteria, it is known that rcount is 0.650 while rtable is 0.244, so in this case it can be concluded that if rcount is greater than rtable then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So there is a relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement. Based on this statement, this research hypothesis is accepted. Hypothesis testing is used to see the relationship between dependent variables, where the independent variable in this research is Parental Attention and the dependent variable is Student Learning Achievement. Based on product moment correlation analysis using IBM SPSS 22, it is known that the Pearson correlation (r) value is 0.650, the close relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement is in the category between 0.60 - 0.799 (which is found in the Pearson Correlation value) which means it has Strong relationship or correlation. Meanwhile, from the hypothesis results, the rcount is 0.650, while the rtable is 0.244, so in this case it can be concluded that rcount is greater than rtable, so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So there is a relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement. Based on this statement, this research hypothesis is accepted. From the results of these calculations it can be seen that the relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement is 0.650%, which means it has strong relationship criteria. The results of this research also refer to the research of Farisa Suhadi (2015) which stated that the higher the level of parental attention received by their children, the higher the learning achievement they will get.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the level of attention from parents greatly influences student learning achievement. This can be interpreted as explained that the higher the parental attention, the higher the student's achievement or learning outcomes. and vice versa, if the lower the attention of parents, the lower the student's learning achievement will be. However, one of the factors that influences students' learning achievement is not only internal factors in the form of parental attention, but external factors also influence their learning achievement, for example: the surrounding environment, school, relationships, and so on. Parental attention is the most important aspect in a child's life, where all the child's growth and development cannot be separated from the parents' support capacity, for example in education (Maemunawati & Padmadewi 2020: 7-8). Children who experience difficulties in learning can be helped with direction and guidance from parents. Parental involvement in the child's learning process greatly influences the child's level of learning success. A child's success in participating in a compulsory education program will not be achieved just like that, but requires adequate support from each child's parents (Azwar, 2001:4). Student success in the learning process will also not be separated from factors from within and outside the student. According to Purwanto (2016: 45) learning achievement is the result obtained by students from the process of learning activities at school which are carried out in accordance with learning objectives. Therefore, every student always wants the best results from every effort.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and based on the formulation of the research problem, whether there is a relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of class conclusion that rcount > rtable then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So there is a relationship between parental attention and student learning achievement. Based on this statement, this research hypothesis is accepted. Based on this statement, there is a relationship between parental attention and the learning achievement of Class: Based on the results of this research, it is hoped that parents can maintain their attention to their children by taking an intense approach in an effort to improve the relationship between parents and their children. Students are expected to be able to maintain relatively high learning achievements and continue to improve their achievements well. Students are expected to be able to maintain good communication and good relationships with their parents, this is so that their parents can monitor their children's learning progress. For future researchers, it is recommended that the results of this research can be used as a reference from various literature sources and make this research a reference for comparison by future researchers.

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