

# The Relationship Between Parents' Sosio-Economic Status with the Aspiration of Child Education in Cahyou Randu Village in Pagar Dewa

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## Abstract

This research is based on the low level of education in Cahyou Randu village. The purpose of this research are to (1) to know the relation of the parent's sosio-economic status as the civil servant with the aspiration of the children's education, (2) to know the relation of the parent's sosio-economic status as the entrepreneur with the aspiration of the child's education, (3) to know the parent's sosio-economic status as the farmer with the aspirations of children's education. The research method that used in this research is quantitative method. The population of this study is 1184 with total sample 92 people. The sampling technique of this research is using proportional random sampling. The data collection techniques is using questionnaires, and interviews. The hypothesis test is using simple correlation analysis. The result of data analysis shows (1) Parent's sosio-economic status (Category of civil servant) can influence aspiration of parent education to education of child equal to 88,2%. (2) Parent's sosio-economic status (Self-employed category) can affect parent education aspiration to education of children equal to 56,2%. (3) Parent's sosio-economic status (Farmer category) can only affect the aspiration of parent education on child education by 32.1%.

**Keywords:** sosio-economic status, aspiration, children's education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the responsibility of the parents. But not all parents have the same habits and educational patterns in educating children, not all parents have the similarities in making decisions and attitudes, so that parents are less and do not pay attention to the child because their busyness to earn a living to meet the needs of life as well as the family farmers.

According to the National Education System Act no. 20 year 2003 states that Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning so that learners actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power, as well as the skills that needed by them, society, nation and state. Education path consists of formal, non formal, and informal education that complement each other, School Education line is an education that held in schools through continuous and tireless learning. Out of School Education Line is an education that is held outside the school through teaching and learning activities that do not have tiered and sustainable. The informal education is an educational activity undertaken by the family and the learning environment independently.

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara, education is a demand in the life of growing children, while the purpose of the education is to guide all the natural forces that exist in the children, so that they as human beings and as the members of the society can achieve the highest salvation and happiness. Coser at all reveals "Education is deliberate, formal transfer of knowledge, skill and values, from one person to another person" (Hasbullah, 2011: 9).

Every parent has a desire and purpose for the success of their children's education in the future. Parents have an ideal for their children to get a good education in the hope that after the child finish the education, the child gets a good job or decent. In this case the participation of parents is necessary in supporting the progress and education. As in Law no. 20 year 2003 Article 13 Paragraph 1 states that education lasts a lifetime and is carried out in a household, school, and community environment. Because of that, education is the responsibility between family, community and government that achieved together. Parents are the examples that are identified and internalized into roles and attitudes by the child. So, one of the main tasks of parents is to educate his offspring, in the other words in the relationship between children. The parents are naturally covered by the element of education to build the child's personality and maturity.

The people in Cahyou Randu Village is majority as Rubber farmers, some are owners of rubber land and there are also as rubber tapping workers. The farmers expect their children to have higher education than their parents and they try to make their children successful. The economic limitations that stop a person from continuing education, if we can draw a conclusion from that, then education is a very appropriate solution to improve economic conditions and will get a decent life and break the existing poverty chain. So, many students

who prefer to go directly to the field of work rather than continue their studies to the College. Besides, as a farmer in Cahyou Randu Village as civil servant and entrepreneur. However, those who work as civil servants are mostly immigrant.

To seeing the phenomenon of the aspirations and the participation of parents of children's education is needed, for the sake of the progress and success of children's education. If the role of parents both in educating and supporting the child's education, it can produce something good as well. As stated by Gunawan (in Triwahyuningsih & Purwoko, 2004) that: "The choice to enter university or in other words continuing study or education to Higher Education is one of the most important problems faced by parents and students of Senior High School. "Therefore, before making the choice of further study, students and parents need to make careful planning of some information that has been obtained so that students are finally able to make the right decision on the choice of further study in accordance with the state of self and economic conditions of parents, and the decisions made are not to cause regrets in the future.

Besides being a farmer, in Cahyou Randu Village there are also civil servants and entrepreneurs. The villagers of Cahyou Randu Village account for 27% as the entrepreneurs who open businesses at home or in the market because the location is not far away with the largest market in Tulang Bawang. The majority as rubber farmers because of the land in Cahyou Randu village which is suitable with rubber plantation, besides that the reason people to plant rubber trees is they have no difficulty in selling rubber sap they can sell rubber latex within 1 week, 2 weeks or 1 month but longer rubber latex then the price will also be more expensive. In addition, as rubber farmers, they only work from the morning at 04.00 until the completion depends on the land area. Because rubber tapping is usually only done in the morning then they can do other work during the day.

The villagers in Cahyou Randu Village who work as civil servants are residents who have recently become residents in Cahyou Randu Village. The majority of the population as civil servants are those who are transmigrated from various villages and work in Cahyou Randu Village because it is placed by the government in Cahyou Randu Village while the job as the entrepreneurs are still many other villagers who moved to Cahyou Randu Village for entrepreneurship because the location of Cahyou Randu Village is easy to reach . While the indigenous people of Cahyou Randu Village are majority as farmers or farm laborers working in their own gardens or other people's gardens. However, not all farmers do not care about children's education. Some farmers in Cahyou Randu village send their children to college and have worked as civil servants.

The purpose of this research are (1) to know the relation of parent's sosio-economic status as civil servant with aspiration of child's education; (2) to know the relation of the parent's sosio-economic status as an entrepreneur with the aspiration of the children's education; (3) to know the parent's sosio-economic status as a farmer with the aspiration of children's education.

The Usefulness of this research that can be achieved that is the use of Theoretical as a scientific repertoire of the concept of aspiration parents of children's education. According to the Language Center of the Ministry of National Education, KBBI (2007: 72) Aspiration is the hope and goal for success in the future. The drive to achieve the ideals between one family and another family in rural communities is of course different, especially with the economic level of the majority at the lower middle economic level, and its usefulness is also as a means of information for other researchers who have interest to examine the problems which relates to the Parents Aspiration to Child Education. In addition to the theoretical uses there is a practical use of the results of this study is expected to provide understanding to parents of the importance of good education for children. In addition, the results of this study are expected to trigger the government to give attention to the education of students who are in the interior area in order to get a decent education and the same fairness with the students in urban areas.

## **2. Research Methodology**

This research was conducted in Cahyou Randu Village, Pagar Dewa, Tulang Bawang Barat. The researchers take research in this area due to the problems associated with the research title is the low education in the Cahyou Randu village although the village is not located in the hinterland. Cahyou Randu village is located around the eastern highway where the village is very close to the crowd and the average community in the village has a vehicle. If you do not have a vehicle, you can still go anywhere by using public transportation services that can take you anywhere including school.

The research approach used in this research is quantitative approach. The research method used in this research is Ex post facto and survey. Ex post facto research is a study conducted to examine the events that have occurred and then trace backward to determine the factors - factors that can lead to these activities (Sugiyono, 2011: 7). Specifically, this study only describes the aspirations of parents to the education of children to farmers in Cahyou Randu Village.

The population in this study were Cahyou Randu villagers who had worked and had elementary school children up to university which amounted to 1184 where civil servants amounted to 228, 321 entrepreneurs and 635 farmers. The sampling technique is using Propotional Random Sampling. The data collection techniques is

used interviews and questionnaires. Interview conducted with headman of Cahyou Randu villge to find out the condition of Cahyou Randu village.

The questionnaire to get free variable data that is parent's sosio-economic status and variable tied aspiration of child education. The indicator to be observed in the independent variable is the need or the expenditure and ownership of the property of economic value. Each question has 5 (five) alternative answers: a, b, c, d, and e. Each question has an answer score, a with a score of 1, b (2), c (3), d (4) and e (5). Indicators to be observed in the dependent variable are ideals, desires, and resolve. Each statement has 5 (five) alternative answers, answers 1 and 2 are answers that show negative aspirations, 3 neutrals, 4 and 5 are answers that show positive aspirations.

Test data requirements using parametric statistical techniques so it requires test of normality and homogeneity. Normality test using Kolmogorov Smirnov test while homogeneity test using Barlett test. Normality testing criterion in this research is accept  $H_0$  when  $\alpha > 0,05$ , mean data of sample distribution is normal and reject  $H_0$  if  $\alpha < 0,05$ , mean data distribution of sample not normal. In testing homogeneity in this study applies the provision that if the price  $F_{count} \leq F_{table}$  then the sample data will be homogeneous and if  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  then the sample data is not homogeneous with significance level of 0.05 and  $dk = n-1$ .

Data analysis technique is using simple correlation, This analysis is used to measure the correlation coefficient between two variables. With this analysis is intended to reveal the correlation or the relationship between variables with each other. This analysis is to test the first hypothesis, and second. To test the significance of correlation coefficient by consulting  $r_{table}$  with 5% significance level. If  $r_{count} \geq$  of  $r_{table}$ , then the correlation between variable X and variable Y significant. Conversely, if the price  $r_{count}$  is  $<$  of  $r_{table}$ , then the correlation between variable X and variable Y is not significant.

### 3. Result and Discussion

Normality testing criterion in this research is accept  $H_0$  if  $\alpha > 0,005$ , mean data of sample distribution is normal and reject  $H_0$  if  $\alpha < 0,005$ , mean data distribution of sample not normal. Obtaining sig count for parent's sosio-economic status (category of civil servant) 0,200, entrepreneur category 0,200 and farmer category 0,200. aspiration of parents (category of civil servant) is 0,200, entrepreneur category 0,200 and farmer category 0,164 so all variable  $sig > 0.005$  can be drawn conclusion that sample is normal distribution. Criteria testing homogeneity in this study is applicable provisions that if the price  $F_{count} \leq F_{table}$  then the sample data will be homogeneous and if  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  then the sample data is not homogeneous with significance level of 0.05 and  $dk = n-1$ . The results of Acquired Parent Aspiration on Child Education (Civil Servant Category) with Sig probability.  $0,107 > 0,05$  ( $\alpha$ ), Aspiration of Parent to Child Education (Entrepreneur Category) with probability of Sig.  $0,144 > 0,05$  ( $\alpha$ ), and) Parent Aspiration to Child Education (Farmer Category) with Sig probability.  $0.186 > 0.05$  ( $\alpha$ ).

Table 1 The summary of hypothesis test results of correlation test of parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education (Civil Servant Category).

Hypothesis	Pearson Correlation	r Square	t count
<i>Constant</i>			
Parent's Sosio-economic Status with Aspirations of Child Education (Civil Servant Category)	0,939 <sup>a</sup>	0,882	10,920

Source: The Results Data Processing Year 2018

The summary of the results of the first hypothesis test calculation in the table above shows that the correlation or relationship for the variables of the parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education (Civil Servant Category) of  $r_{count} 0.939 > r_{table} 0.497$ . Then, to know the influence of the parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education (Category PNS) can be seen in the  $r_{square}$  of 0.882 or equal to 88.2%. Employment of Parents (Civil Servant Category) will affect parents' aspiration toward children's education.

Test t to test the significance of constants and independent variables that is when  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. Conversely, if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted. The results showed that  $t_{count} 10.992 > t_{table} 2.119$ . So based on the results of hypothesis testing shows there is a relationship of Parents Aspiration to the Education of Children with Parents' job (Civil Servant Category).

The results of this study are in line with the opinion of Todaro and Smith, (2003: 90) states that the educational aspect has the duty and obligation to form the personality, character, moral, honesty value, love of nation and nation, empathy toward fellow who have ethnic, religion and cultural. One indicator for measuring education is the average length of school (years of schooling). The average length of school is a number indicating the length of a person's school from primary school to the last level of education.

The duration of schooling is a measure of the accumulated investment in individual education. Each additional year of school is expected to help increase the income. According to Blaug (in Elfindri, 2001: 20) "the

theory of human capital states that the length of the education period and the increasingly accumulated experience are positively correlated with income".

Table 2 The summary of hypothesis test results of correlation test of parent's sosio-economic status with the aspirations of children's education (Entrepreneurs Category)

Hypothesis	Pearson Correlation	r Square	t count
<i>Constant</i>			
parent's Sosio-economic Status with Aspirations of Child Education (Entrepreneurs Category)	0,750	0,562	5,318

Source: The Results Data Processing Year 2018

The summary of the results of the first hypothesis test calculation in the table above shows that the correlation or relationship for the parent's sosio-economic status variables of parents with child education aspirations (Entrepreneurs Category) amounted to 0.750 r r table 0.404. Then to know the influence of the parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education (Entrepreneurs Category) can be seen in r square of 0,562 or equal to 56.2% parent jobs in the entrepreneurship category will affect the aspirations of parents to education of children.

Test t to test the significance of constants and independent variables ie when  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. Conversely, if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted. The results showed that  $t_{count} 5.318 > t_{table} 2.073$ . So based on hypothesis test results show there is a relationship parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education (Entrepreneurs Category).

The economic condition of parents can be influenced by the attitude and the level of aspiration of the parents towards the education of the child, Abdullah Idi (2010: 180) suggests that, "The child has a wider opportunity to develop knowledge and diverse skills for economic security and support of parents." Thus parents which is considered to have a high socioeconomic status in the community will have a high concern for the education of his child.

Table 3 The Summary of hypothesis test results of correlation test of parent's sosio-economic status with the aspirations of children's education (Farmers category)

Hypothesis	Pearson Correlation	r Square	t count
<i>Constant</i>			
Parent's Sosio-economic status with Aspirations of Child Education (Farmers Category)	0,579 <sup>a</sup>	0,321	4,917

Source: The Results Data Processing Year 2018

The summary of the results of the calculation of the first hypothesis test in the table above shows that the correlation or relationship for the parent's sosio-economic status variables of the parents work with the aspiration of children's education (Farmer Category) amounted to 0.579 r rp 0.279 Then to find out the influence of the parent's sosio-economic status with the aspiration of education children (Farmer category) can be seen in r square equal to 0,321 or equal to 32,1% parent's sosio-economic status in farmer category will influence aspiration of parent to education of child.

Test t to test the significance of constants and independent variables ie when  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. Conversely, if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  with  $dk = n-2$  and  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted. The results showed that  $t_{count} 4.917 > t_{table} 2.011$ . So based on the results of hypothesis testing shows the relationship of Parent Aspiration to Child Education with parent's sosio-economic status (Farmer Category).

Todaro (2006: 454) states that "there are some other important variables that are mostly non-economic (eg, cultural traditions, gender, social status, parental education and family size) that greatly influence the demand for education". While Irianto (2011: 56) states that "demand for individual education in aggregate is influenced by factors such as: parent's income, parent education, parent's job, education cost, public policy, institutional policy and individual perception each type of education". The demand for education also depends on the way of view that education is considered as consumption, as an investment or as consumption and investment.

Education is a necessity of the community now, with education will form qualified human resources. Most parents want their children to be successful in both their education and career, so that in the future they can improve their quality of life for the better than ever. However, the inhibitor of children can not continue the education is due to economic conditions of parents. The phenomenon is also said by (Soemanto, 2003: 205). "Although the motivation that exists within the child or student is very strong if the social condition and economic conditions of his parents are less supportive, it will hamper the motivation of the child in reaching all his desires".

Education is the most important thing in our lives, that every individual develops to be able to live and live life. So being an educated person is very important. The first education we get in the family environment, school environment and community environment. Humans deserve and hope to always develop in education. Education



generally means a deep life process.

Higher education to college is not just about academics. A student participates in a number of activities, participates in a number of extracurricular courses or schools and works in a number of presentations and assignments. All of this helps in the formation of one's personality. His real Higher education can help someone increase or increase knowledge, analysis, and skills in solving a problem. Many students live far from their families for years only to live independently, thus they tend to be responsible and serious individuals while studying in college.

Socioeconomic status includes: education, income level, occupation, and also the status of property that will affect the education of children for education to college. The higher the parent level then the child will be more motivated for his education, because the income level will be better in supporting education, providing facilities and infrastructure for the smoothness of his children's education. Based on the above description, then you can see the social conditions and economic conditions of parents who will greatly affect the interests of children for education to college.

The economic ability of the family or parents by learning the child. These theories correspond to the cognitive theory by Bruner which displays human cognitive development. For Bruner, a person's cognitive development is strongly influenced by the cultural environment, Indonesian language. Based on the Bruner theory, the cognitive development of children by using the example if given to the children then the child will be able to learn well. Children who are studying in addition must be fulfilled basic needs (eg: eating, clothes, health) and also the baby. Learning tools and infrastructure must be fulfilled (eg table, chair, lighting, stationery, books and others). The learning facilities can only be met if the family has enough money.

Economic conditions can be done and the level of aspiration of parents to the education of children, Abdullah (2010: 180) suggests that, "Children have a wider opportunity to develop knowledge and diverse skills for parents' economic security and support." Thus parents who Have status high social economy in the community will have a high attention to education. But the status of the economic status of parents is low, so it can prevent students to continue their studies to universities. This is because the cost to study to universities is not cheap and for families with low social economic status will feel objection. Moreover, coupled with the increase in tuition fees in universities using the UKT system (Tuition) from year to year makes parents unable to provide funding for the study.

The level of parents' job in this study has a significant effect on the level of aspiration of parents to the education of children. In essence the income level of parents is the result of the economic activities of parents. The economy of parents has a role to the formation of children. For example, civil servants whose economy is sufficient, causing the material environment faced by children in the family will be wider, so he gets more opportunities in developing various skills.

The social relationships between children and their parents are different in their forms, such as families with enough economy, the relationship between parents and their children will be better because parents are not depressed in achieving their needs so that their attention can be devoted to children. So the parents in this case devote more attention to the education of their children because it is not complicated with the case of the primary needs of human life. Likewise with the aspirations of parents or civil servants who have high motivation for the education of their children will have an impact on the level of education of their children. Because of the high aspirations of parents, parents will provide views on education to their children, and also encourage their children to get a higher education.

The results of this study are in line with those performed by Sewel and Vimal in a journal published by the American Journal of Sociology, Volume 73, Issue 5 559-572. The results of the study indicate that the socioeconomic status, intelligence, and aspirations of parents all have substantial independent relationships with the plans of male and female colleges and that both the drive of both intelligence and parental impulse - individually or collectively - can be true to take into account social class differences in college plans.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the above analysis can be concluded that the economic conditions of parents have a very close relationship with the aspirations of parent education to education of children. It is proved that: (1) there is a strong and significant positive relationship between the sosio-economic status with the aspiration of children's education as civil servants. This can be shown from the calculation of product moment correlation of 88.2%. This means that the parent's job with high incomes will be followed by high learning outcomes. Because parents in this case devote more attention to the education of their children because it is not troubled by the primary needs of human life; (2) there is a strong and significant positive relationship between the parent's sosio-economic status and the aspiration of the child's education as an entrepreneur. This can be shown from the calculation of product moment correlation of 56.2%. Although the calculation of entrepreneur is not as big as the calculation of civil servants, but it can be said that parents as entrepreneurs have high aspirations to the education of children. (3) there is a strong and significant positive relationship between the sosio-economic

status with the aspiration of children's education as farmers. This can be shown from the calculation of product moment correlation of 32.1%. The results of calculations on farmers are lower than in the lower farmers compared with civil servants and entrepreneurs, but although the lower calculations are still expressed to have a relationship. This is because farmers have problems in the cost of sending their children to school.

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