



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC PARENTING PATTERN OF PARENTS AND SELF-EFFICIENCY WITH STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION OF SMPIT AL HIJRAH DELI SERDANG SEA

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parents' democratic parenting and learning motivation in students at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. To determine the relationship between self-efficacy and motivation to learn in students. To find out the relationship between parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy with learning motivation in students of SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. This research is a quantitative study with a correlational approach between two independent variables, namely democratic parenting parents (X1) and self-efficacy (X2) with the dependent variable namely learning motivation (Y). The research was conducted at SMPIT Al Hijrah, Transportation Road, Dendang Sea, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra. The population in this study were all students of SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang. Deli Serdang totaled 137 students and there were 8 (eight) classes and a sample of 137 students to be used as research subjects. The data collection method in this study was carried out using the measuring scale method, which uses a list of questions or statements that must be answered or a list of fields that must be filled in by a number of subjects in order to express the conditions one wants to know. This study used the statistical program SPSS 25 for windows, data analysis techniques using Multiple Regression Analysis, Hypothesis Testing, Classical Assumption Testing, Normality Testing and Linearity Testing, which uses a list of questions or statements that must be answered or a list of fields that must be filled in by a number of subjects in order to express the conditions one wants to know.

**Keywords:** *Parents' Democratic Parenting, Self-Efficacy, Learning Motivation*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a foundation in life that must be built as well as possible. In general, education is a process of learning knowledge, skills and habits carried out by an individual from one generation to another. The existence of education can also increase intelligence, noble character, personality and skills that are beneficial both for oneself and the general public. Education is not far apart from the learning process. Education can change aspects of students in the learning process through a series of activities, for example by reading, observing, listening, sharing experiences and so on. In educational institutions there is a system consisting of input, process, and output. In the formal education path the success of learning objectives can be seen one of them from the output or student learning outcomes. According to Sardiman (2018), learning is a change in behavior or appearance, with a series of activities such as reading, observing, listening, imitating and so on. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, morals noble qualities and skills that require himself, society, nation and state.

Based on the laws mentioned above, it is clear that one of the goals of national education is to create individuals who can realize their potential actively, one of the self-potentials that needs to be improved is self-control. Someone who has good self-control will not fall into forbidden things, harm himself, the environment, and society according to Witherington (Nana, in Syarifah, 2022), learning is a change in personality which is manifested as new response patterns that in the form of skills, knowledge, habits,

attitudes and skills. So, it can be concluded that learning is a behavior that makes someone know something that is learned. Learning motivation is an important and effective factor in the learning process, so motivation is needed by students during the teaching and learning process, so that learning objectives can be achieved optimally (Mahadi & Jafari, 2012). According to the indicators of learning motivation described by Uno (2008), students who have high learning motivation can be classified as follows: (1) the desire and desire to succeed; (2) there is encouragement and need in learning; (3) there are hopes and aspirations for the future; (4) there is appreciation in learning; (5) there are interesting activities in learning; (6) the existence of a conducive learning environment, enabling a person to learn well. The reality that occurs according to Rahmadiana (in Trijoko, 2013), a crisis of learning motivation is characterized by several symptoms.

These symptoms also continued after the pandemic, when the teaching and learning process took place, there was a crisis of motivation by the students of SMPIT Al Hijrah Deli Serdang, according to the results of interviews conducted by researchers with teachers in 3 (three) fields of study, namely Citizenship Education (PKN), Natural Sciences (IPA) and Indonesian, each of the teachers explained that there were students in class VII-IX who lacked enthusiasm for learning and had various behaviors such as being lazy and not responding to questions submitted by the subject of study teacher. The results of interviews with the vice principal who monitored entering each class stated that when he went around the class, he found that there were students who were asleep, there were those who were lazy and there was when the teacher was explaining the lesson students were talking to each other, not focusing on what was being said. conveyed by the teacher, there are also students who join in with the behavior of their friends so that the class atmosphere is rowdy, it takes longer to make the class atmosphere orderly again.

The PKN study teacher, also conveyed his observations of students regarding student learning motivation, which has seen a decline after the pandemic, marked by the behavior of students in teaching and learning activities that are less responsive and have difficulty giving answers when asked questions about subject matter and student curiosity. the learning material being taught is also minimal, seen from few or even no one asking about the material being taught, there are also students with daily test scores below the KKM. The initiative to improve did not come from him, the teacher concerned took the initiative to come and ask students directly so that students made improvements to low grades, in the learning process students were also less focused on listening, "The Relationship between Democratic Parenting and Self-Efficacy with Student Motivation at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. The objectives of this study are as follows: To determine the relationship between democratic parenting parents and learning motivation in students at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. To determine the relationship between self-efficacy and motivation to learn in students. To find out the relationship between parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy with learning motivation in students of SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Learning Motivation**

Motivation comes from the Latin word, namely "movere" which means encouragement or driving force. According to Fillmore H. Standford in Mangkunegara's book (2017) says that "motivation as an energizing condition of the organism that services to direct that organism toward the goal of a certain class" (motivation as a condition that moves humans towards a certain goal). According to Sardiman (2018), motive can be said to be a driving force from within to carry out certain activities in order to achieve a goal.. In line with Barelson and Steiner's definition, motivation is a state within a person that encourages, activates or moves, and directs or channels behavior towards a goal (Koontz, 2001).

### **2.2. Parenting Style**

Parenting consists of two words, namely pattern and foster. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, pattern means patterns, models, systems, ways of working, forms (structures) that are fixed. While the word foster can mean looking after (caring for and educating) young children, guiding (helping; training and so on), and leading (heading and organizing) an agency or institution (KBBI, 2008) According to Wibowo (2012) defines parenting as a pattern of interaction between children and parents, which includes meeting physical needs (such as eating, drinking, etc.) and non-physical needs such as attention, empathy, affection, and so on. Parenting style is the habit of parents in leading, nurturing and guiding children in the Widiana family (2006).



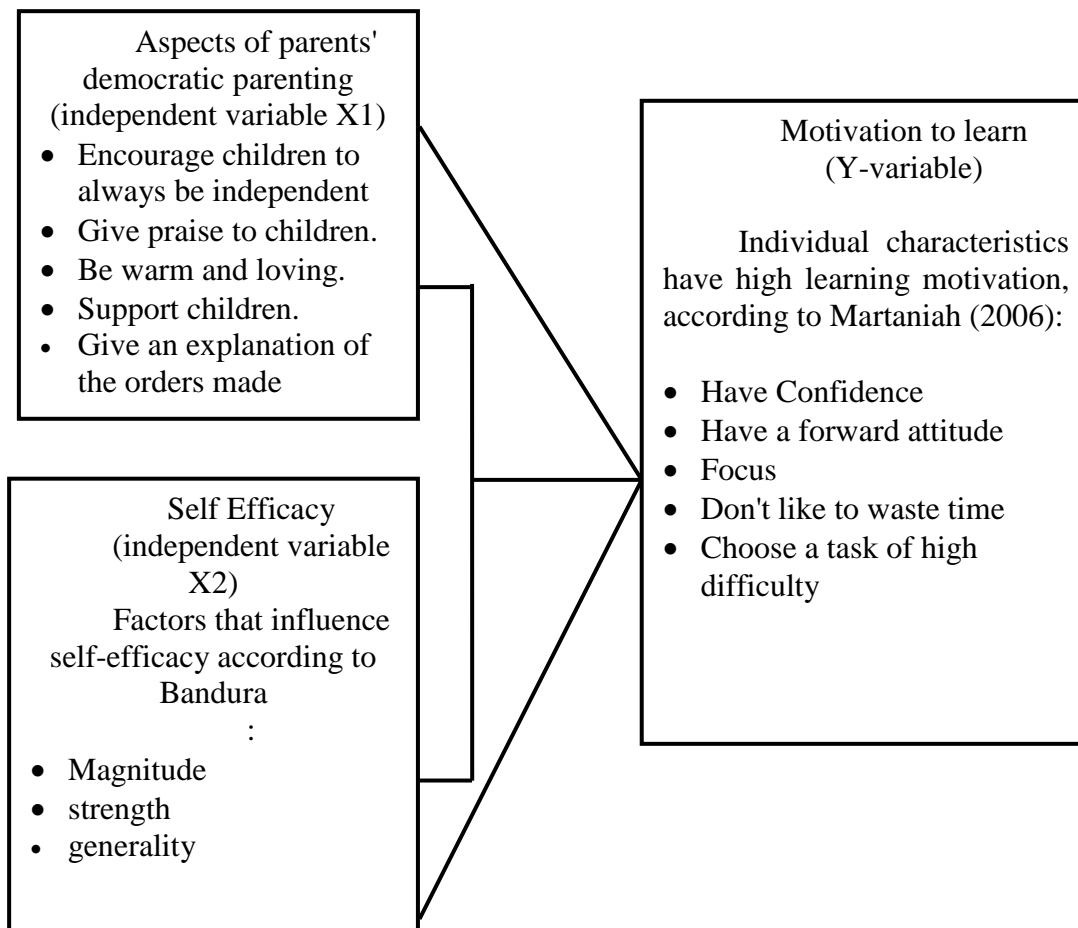
### 2.3. Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is a core concept of social cognitive theory put forward by Albert Bandura (in Alwisol, 2009) which includes observational learning role activities, social experience, and reciprocal determinism in personality development. According to Schunk (in Purnomo, et al, 2018) self-efficacy refers to a person's belief about his own ability to learn or do something. Bandura (Santrock, 2007) suggests that self-efficacy has a major effect on behavior. Self-efficacy is one of the most influential aspects of self-knowledge or self-knowledge in everyday human life.

### 2.4. Conceptual Framework

According to Hamzah (2008) motivation can basically help in understanding and explaining individual behavior, including the behavior of individuals who are learning. There are several important roles of motivation in learning, including in (1) determining things that can be used as reinforcements for learning, (2) clarifying the learning objectives to be achieved, (3) determining learning persistence. Based on the conceptual framework below, it can be explained that democratic parenting parents have a relationship with student learning motivation, self-efficacy has a relationship with student learning motivation, and parenting democratic parents and self-efficacy have a relationship with learning motivation.

#### Conceptual Framework



A hypothesis is defined as a temporary answer to a research problem, until proven through the data collected. Based on the literature review that has been described, the hypotheses put forward in this study are:

1. There is a positive relationship between parents' democratic parenting and learning motivation with the assumption that the better the democratic parenting style of parents, the higher the motivation to learn
2. There is a positive relationship between self-efficacy and learning motivation with the assumption that

the better the self-efficacy, the higher the motivation to learn

3. There is a positive relationship between democratic parenting parents and self-efficacy with motivation to learn with the assumption that the better the democratic parenting style of parents and self-efficacy, the higher the motivation to learn.

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a quantitative study with a correlational approach between two independent variables, namely parents' democratic parenting (X1) and self-efficacy (X2) with the dependent variable namely learning motivation. This study aims to determine the relationship between the independent variables in this case parents' democratic parenting (X1) and self-efficacy (X2) with the dependent variable namely learning motivation (Y) of class students at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. The researcher tried to describe the facts according to the actual situation through the phenomena found through the preliminary study through interviews with study teachers, homeroom teachers and several students at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang Deli Serdang. Furthermore, the study of the theory and the formulation of the theoretical framework, submission of hypotheses, correlation analysis to see the relationship of the independent variable to the dependent variable and ends with a conclusion that describes the characteristics of the population based on the variables that have been determined. Multiple regression tests were conducted to determine the extent to which the independent variables affect the dependent variable. In multiple regression, there is one dependent variable (Learning Motivation) and two independent variables (Parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy). The research will be carried out at SMPIT Al Hijrah, Jalan Transportation, Laut Dendang, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra. The reason for choosing the research location was that there was still a low level of motivation to learn so that researchers wanted to conduct research at SMPIT Al Hijrah. This research began in Juni 2023. The population is a collection of objects that are the center of attention, which contain the information you want to know. This object is called the unit of analysis. This unit of analysis has the same behavior or characteristics. According to Handayani (2020), the population is the totality of every element to be studied which has the same characteristics, it can be in the form of individuals from a group, events, or something to be studied. The population in this study were all students at SMPIT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang, Deli Serdang totaled 137 students and there were 8 (eight) classes.

According to Siyoto et al (2015), the sample represents a portion of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, which is part of the population members taken according to certain procedures so that they can represent the population. Use as a consideration to focus on a portion of the population, the sample in research is the first step in research success. A sample that is properly selected will provide good and correct research. The data collection method in this study was carried out using the measuring scale method. Hadi (2004) defines a measuring scale as a research method that uses a list of questions or statements that must be answered or a list of fields that must be filled in by a number of subjects in order to reveal the conditions one wants to know. Based on these answers or entries, the researcher draws conclusions about the subject under investigation. In this case the research respondents were students of SMPIT Al Hijrah Lau Dendang Deli Serdang class VIII and IX. The scale used was the Likert scale, where the variables to be measured were translated into aspects, then aspects were described as indicators and then these indicators were operationalized so that indicators can be measured. According to Sugiyono (2019) the Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. Where these measurable indicators are used as a starting point for making instrument items in the form of statements that need to be answered. The scale used refers to the Likert scale which has been modified into four alternative answers, namely Very Appropriate (SS), Appropriate (S), Not Appropriate (TS), and Very Unsuitable (STS). The Likert scale has 2 properties, namely favorable (which supports the statement), which is given a score range of 4-1 and statements that are unfavorable (which does not support the statement). Data analysis techniques were carried out by validation tests, reliability tests, normality tests and linearity tests.

To test the hypothesis in this study used multiple regression analysis test which aims to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. Before carrying out the regression test, a data prerequisite test was first carried out. According to Hadi (2004) there are three conditions that must be met before the data is analyzed using correlation and regression analysis techniques, namely: sampling, the relationship between changes must be linear, and the data distribution must be normal. This study used the SPSS 24 for windows statistical program tool to facilitate the process of research data so that the output of the processed data was collected, then the output of the data processing was interpreted and analyzed. After the analysis was carried out, a conclusion was drawn as a result of the research. Multiple



regression tests were carried out to determine the extent to which the independent variables affect the dependent variable. In multiple regression, there is one dependent variable (learning motivation) and two independent variables (parenting patterns and self-efficacy). Before the data were analyzed using the Multiple Regression Analysis technique to test the hypothesis, assumptions were first made, namely the normality test and linearity test.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Research Results

This study uses multiple linear regression statistical techniques. Multiple linear regression is a regression in which the dependent variable is connected or explained by more than one independent variable but still shows a linear relationship. Multiple regression analysis is used to predict how the condition of the dependent variable will be if two or more independent variables as predictor factors are manipulated. Before the collected data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis techniques, assumption tests were first performed which included normality tests and linearity tests.

#### Basic Assumption Test Results

##### Normality test

The distribution normality test was analyzed using the research data normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique. From the results of the normality assumption test for the distribution of the dependent variable data on learning motivation, the independent variable parenting style, and learning motivation, it is known that the data distribution is normally distributed. Here's the explanation;

##### a. Learning Motivation Normality Assumption Test

From the results of the normality assumption test for the distribution of learning motivation data, it is known that the data distribution is normally distributed. It is known from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test coefficient of 0.076 with  $p = 0.148$  or  $p > 0.05$ . Complete normality test results can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1 Results of the normality test for the distribution of Learning Motivation data**

##### Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistics	Df	Sig.	Statistics	df	Sig.
Motivation to learn	.076	105	.148	.969	105	.015

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

##### b. Test of Normality Assumptions of Parents' Democratic Parenting

From the results of the normality assumption test of data distribution, it is known that the data distribution is normally distributed. This is known from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test coefficient of 0.063 with  $p = 0.200$  or  $p > 0.05$ , the results of the calculation of the normality test can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2. Results of the normality test for the distribution of data on parental democratic parenting.**

##### Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistics	df	Sig.	Statistics	Df	Sig.
Parenting	.063	105	.200	.985	105	.289

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

##### c. Self-Efficacy Normality Assumption Test

From the results of the normality assumption test for the distribution of social support data, it is known that the data distribution is normally distributed. This is known from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test coefficient of 0.084 with  $p = 0.068$  or  $p > 0.05$ . the results of normality test calculations can be seen in the following table:

**Table 3. Results of the normality test for the distribution of Self-Efficacy data**

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistics	df	Sig.	Statistics	Df	Sig.
Self Efficacy	.084	105	.068	.932	105	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Furthermore, a summary of the results of the normality test of the three variables in this study can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4 Summary of Normality Test Results**

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	P (Significance)	Information
Motivation to learn	0.076	0.148	Normal
Parents' Democratic Parenting	0.063	0.200	Normal
Self Efficacy	0.084	0.068	Normal

**2.Linearity Test**

The linearity test is intended to determine the degree of linearity of the independent variable and the dependent variable. That is, is parenting democratic parenting and self-efficacy linearly related to student learning motivation at SMP IT Al Hijrah Laut Dendang, Deli Serdang.

- a. From the results of the linearity test between the variables of democratic parenting and learning motivation, it is known that there is a linear correlation between the variables of democratic parenting of parents and learning motivation. This is shown by the linearity coefficient  $F = 19.129$  with  $p < 0.05$ , the complete calculation results can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5. Welfare Variable Linearity Test Results Learning Motivation with Democratic Parenting Parents ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
LEARNING MOTIVATION DEMOCRATIC PARENTING PARENTS	Between Groups	(Combined)	3231623	2	146,892	1.70	44
		Linearity	1649,659		1649,659	19.129	.000
	Within Groups	Deviation from Linearity	1581964	1	75,332	.874	624
				7071425	2	86,237	
Total			10303.048	04			



- b. From the results of the linearity test between the variables of self-efficacy and learning motivation it is known that between the variables of self-efficacy and learning motivation there is a linear correlation. This is indicated by the linearity coefficient  $F = 4.995$  with  $p < 0.05$ , the complete calculation results can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6 The results of the support variable linearity test  
Learning motivation with self efficacy**

ANOVA Table				Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Significance
LEARNING MOTIVATION * SELF-EFFICACY	Between Groups	Linearity	464,110	1	464,110	4,955	0,029	
		Deviation from Linearity	2907,105	9	100,245	1,070		
	Within Groups		6931,833	4	93,673			
	Total		10303,048	4				

CORRELATIONAL	F	P	INFORMATION
X1 – Y	19.129	0.000	LINEAR
X2 – Y	4,995	0.029	LINEAR

Information :

- X1 = Parenting Democratic Parents
- X2 = Self Efficacy
- Y = Motivation to learn
- F = Linearity Coefficient
- p.s = Significance of Linearity

#### 4.2. Discussion

##### 1) Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between parents' democratic parenting and learning motivation

Based on the results of the study, the hypothesis that there is a relationship between democratic parenting parents and learning motivation is accepted. This is shown by the  $r_{x1y}$  coefficient of 0.400 with  $p < 0.05$ , thus it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between democratic parenting parents and learning motivation. From these results it can be concluded that the more democratic the parents are in providing care for their children, the more they will increase the learning motivation of their children (students). The results of this study support previous research conducted by Utami, Yusmansyah, and Utamingsih (2017), namely that there is a significant relationship between parents' democratic parenting style and the learning motivation of class VII and VIII students of SMP Negeri I Kotabumi in the 2016/2017 academic year. This shows that in democratic parenting, children are given the opportunity to be able to express their opinions, desires and learn to be able to respond to the opinions of others. Children feel they have the freedom to express feelings and direct their desires towards the goals to be achieved. Children are encouraged to learn according to their interests and needs.

##### 2) Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between self-efficacy and learning motivation

The results of this study found that there is a relationship between self-efficacy and learning motivation, which is indicated by the coefficient  $r_{x2y}$  is 0.212 with  $p < 0.05$ . This finding illustrates that self-efficacy affects students' learning motivation. From the results of this data analysis it can be concluded that the higher the self-efficacy of students will further increase their learning motivation. Zimbaro & Gerrid (in

Ridhoni, 2013) argue that efficacy affects perceptions, motivation, and actions in various ways. Belief in the abilities possessed by members influences the process of achievement in learning. This is marked by the formation of motivation to learn in students. in accordance with the opinion of Bandura (Santrock, 2007), namely saying that self-efficacy has a big influence on behavior. Self-efficacy is one of the most influential aspects of self-knowledge or self-knowledge in everyday human life.

This is due to the self-efficacy that is owned influences the individual in determining the actions to be taken to achieve a goal, including estimates of the various events that will be faced. As explained by Bandura and Woods, that self-efficacy refers to beliefs in an individual's ability to drive motivation, cognitive abilities, and actions needed to meet the demands of the situation. This is marked by the formation of motivation to learn in students. Forms of motivation to learn in schools are divided into two kinds, namely, intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation.

**3) Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between democratic parenting and self-efficacy with learning motivation**

The results of this study found that there was a relationship between parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy with students' learning motivation, as indicated by the Freg coefficient of 10,850 with  $p < 0.05$ ; in other words, parents' democratic parenting style and self-efficacy affect students' learning motivation together. In addition, it is also known that the correlation between parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy with learning motivation is  $R = 0.419$  with  $p < 0.05$  and  $R^2 = 0.175$ , this means that parenting democratic parents and self-efficacy contribute to learning motivation by 17.5 %. There are other factors of 91% that can influence learning motivation besides parenting democratic parents and self-efficacy. The results of this study also note that parents' democratic parenting style and self-efficacy have a positive relationship with learning motivation. Previously, research had been conducted that discussed the role of parents on learning motivation and on student learning outcomes. The first research was conducted by Porumbu & Necşoi (2013) regarding the relationship between parental involvement/attitude and students' school achievement.

## 5. CONCLUSION

After the data has been described, analyzed and discussed, the results of this study can be concluded as follows: There is a relationship between democratic parenting parents and learning motivation. From the results of statistical analysis, it was found that the correlation coefficient  $r_{x1y}$  was 0.400 with  $p < 0.05$ , this means that the democratic level of parenting parents will be able to increase or decrease student motivation. There is a relationship between self-efficacy and learning motivation. From the results of statistical analysis it was found that the correlation coefficient  $r_{x2y}$  was 0.212 with  $p < 0.05$ , thus it can be concluded that high and low self-efficacy students will be able to increase or decrease their learning motivation. There is a relationship between parents' democratic parenting and self-efficacy with learning motivation. From the results of statistical analysis it was found that the coefficient  $F_{reg} = 10.850$  with  $p < 0.05$ , and the correlation coefficient  $R = 0.419$  with  $p < 0.05$  and  $R^2 = 0.175$ . Thus it can be concluded that parents' democratic parenting style and self-efficacy have an influence on learning motivation, the contribution of both in improving teacher performance is 17.5%.





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