

PENGARUH KARAKTERISTIK SOSIAL EKONOMI KELUARGA TERHADAP POLA ASUH BELAJAR SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR DAN MENENGAH PERTAMA

The Effect of Family Socio-economic Characteristics Towards Parenting Pattern of Studying Habits Among Elementary and Secondary High School Students

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ABSTRACT. *The main purpose of this research was to know the effect of family socio-economic characteristics towards parenting pattern of studying habits among elementary and secondary high schools. The respondents were parents from elementary and secondary high school. This was a cross sectional study which was performed among 400 parents at District of Indramayu, West Java Province in February-March 2009 who was selected purposively by the school principals. This research used the secondary data from the research investigated by Puspitawati et al. (2009) with title of "Parent Satisfaction Survey of Basic Education Services Provided by Decentralized School System" that was funded by PRMAP-ADB and Bappenas collaborated with LPPM-IPB. The results showed that most of respondents facilitated their children's education at home with quite good level of facilities at home. It was shown that parents implemented parenting pattern of studying habits among their children with moderate level of parenting pattern. Based on SEM analysis, it was found that parenting pattern of studying habits performed by parents was influenced directly positive by family social characteristics among elementary students; it was influenced directly and indirectly negative by family social characteristics among secondary high school students; and it was influenced directly positive by family economic characteristics and education facilities at home among all students.*

Key words: *parenting pattern, schools, studying habits*

PENDAHULUAN

Sistem Pendidikan Nasional di Indonesia berdasarkan Pancasila, Undang-undang Dasar Republik Indonesia 1945 dan Undang-undang Nomor 20/2003. Fungsi pendidikan nasional adalah untuk membangun kemampuan, karakter dan kepribadian bangsa untuk meningkatkan kapasitas intelektual. Sementara itu, tujuan pendidikan nasional adalah untuk membangun potensial peserta didik sehingga menjadi orang yang berkepribadian tinggi, berakhlak mulia, sehat, berpengetahuan, kompeten, kreatif, merdeka, dan demokratis serta bertanggung jawab (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional 2006).

Kondisi pendidikan di Indonesia saat ini memperlihatkan Angka Partisipasi Murni (APM) di tingkat SD sebesar 94,7%, sedangkan di tingkat SMP 66,5%. Proporsi

anak yang memulai dari Kelas 1 hingga mencapai Kelas 5 sebesar 81%, sedangkan proporsi anak yang memulai dari Kelas 1 hingga menamatkan SD sebesar 74,7%. Adapun tingkat melek huruf pada populasi berusia 15 sampai 24 tahun sebanyak 99,4% dengan rasio melek huruf perempuan terhadap laki-laki usia 15 sampai 24 tahun sebesar 99,9%. Rasio anak perempuan terhadap anak laki-laki di tingkat SD, SMP, dan SMA berturut-turut sebesar 100%, 99,4%, dan 100% (Bappenas 2007).

Berdasarkan target *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs), diketahui bahwa posisi bidang pendidikan di Indonesia dalam hal partisipasi di tingkat SD (APM) sudah mencapai 94,7% dan proporsi siswa yang tamat SD mencapai 74,7% dan terus meningkat sesuai target. Namun partisipasi di tingkat SMP (APM) masih belum memenuhi target, yaitu masih mencapai