

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND LEARNING DISCIPLINES OF CADETS IN MERCHANT MARINE POLYTECHNIC OF WEST SUMATRA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The FS authors designed the study, performed statistical analyses, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. The NE authors administered the research analysis. The FR authors managed the literature search. All authors contributed in composing the final manuscript.

ABSTRACT

The parenting styles could affect children's behavior, one of them are the learning discipline of children. Based on the observations done by the writers in, there were several cadets who were not discipline in following teaching and learning process during the covid-19 pandemic which was assumed due to different parenting styles. Therefore, this study aims to find the correlation between parenting practice and the learning discipline of cadets in batch IV and V in Merchant Marine Polytechnic of West Sumatra during the Covid-19 pandemic. The result data shows there is a significant correlation between the parenting styles and the discipline level of cadets in batch IV and V in the even semester of 2020/2021. The analysis data results $t_{\text{count}} = 2,48$ and t_{table} at a significant level of 5% of 1.66.

Keywords: *Parenting Practice, Learning Discipline*

1. Background

Education is a basic human right. In other words, education is a must for every human being, because basically humans are dependable beings. Education is an activities focusing on teaching and learning process. (Chairul, 2017). A baby human are fully incapable without its parents. Therefore, parents' presence and guidance are an absolute need. Parents are the main character in the parenting process of a child. Parenting is about treating, educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting children throughout their growth and development in order to make them able to be involved in the society proportionally

(Casmini, 2007).

In general, parenting style is a relatively persistent among parents in providing education, guidance and care for their children. Parents are one of the external factors that can affect student achievement. Parents tend to require their children gaining success in their education. The success of a child in education can be shown by his learning achievements in the academic field; however they merely focus on the academic achievement and neglect the importance of having the discipline in that learning process itself; as a results, their learning ability is in moderate level only (Imam Sibawaih , 2017).

Discipline plays an important role in creating a conducive learning environment and an orderly learning process which contributes greatly to the success of students' academic achievements. Discipline can help students optimize their abilities to achieve the goals that have been set (Ma'sumah, 2015). Based on the observation conducted by the writers toward cadets in Merchant Marine Polytechnic of West Sumatra during the Covid-19 pandemic which learning had to be done online from home, there are still low discipline behavior in learning indicated. It can be seen that the cadets are often late to join the online classes and some of them are disobeying the rules by not using uniform during classes. Not only they show low discipline in attitude, but also, they are reluctant to do the homework and being lazy during classes.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that there are lack of discipline of the cadets during online classes because of different parenting style raised although it is a very important element in order to gain success in their education achievement. Therefore, writers are interested in raising this issue as the research with the title of "The Correlation between Parenting Style and Learning Discipline of Cadets in West Sumatran Merchant Marine Polytechnic during the Covid-19 Pandemic".

2. Research Method

2.1. Types of research

Considering the research focus, this research uses a descriptive method. The descriptive research is a research that is intended to collect information about an existing event as what they were at the time the research was carried out ", (Suharsismi, 2010). In other words it intends to observe the actual occurrence during the research.

The correlational approach is applied to gain the data. It is applied by researchers to determine the correlation between two or more variables without making changes, additions/manipulations to existing data, (Suharsimi, 2010). This correlational approach is intended to determine the level of correlation between two variables; parenting styles and learning discipline.

2.2 Research Design

Research design is a plan in the form of a structured framework in a particular study by collecting, measuring and analyzing data so that answers to questions can be obtained (Iqbal, 2002). There are five types of correlational research design; bivariate, regression and predictive correlation, multiple regression, factor analysis and correlation to make causal conclusions in certain levels and directions. The level of the correlation shows how or how strong the correlation is.

2.3 Research Variable

The variables of this research are the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable (independent) in this study is parenting style in setting the rules, administering reward or punishments, showing authority, caring and responding to children wishes. The dependent variable in this study is the level of learning discipline of West Sumatra Polytechnic cadets during the COVID-19 pandemic, with indicators of following to campus rules, participating in learning activities during the pandemic, doing the assignments, commitment in performing learning activities at home. Therefore, the object of this research is the parenting style and learning discipline of the cadets.

2.4 Population and Sample

The population of this study was 373 cadets in the batch IV and V of West Sumatra Merchant Marine Polytechnic. According to Suharsimi if the research subjects are less than 100, it will be sufficiently to include them all, so that the research was a population study. Furthermore, if the subject is large (more than 100 people), we can use a sample. Samples were taken between 10% - 15% to 20% - 25% or even more than

25% of the existing population (Suharsimi, 2010). Therefore, the researchers takes a sample of about 25% of the total population. The number of samples in this study is 94 people. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Research Sampling List

No	Department	Population	Sampling (25% of Population)
1	Nautical Batch IV	94	$94 \times 25\% = 24$
2	Nautical Batch V	60	$60 \times 25\% = 15$
3	Nautical Technology Batch IV	58	$58 \times 25\% = 15$
4	Nautical Technology Batch V	59	$59 \times 25\% = 15$
5	Sea Transportation Batch IV	61	$61 \times 25\% = 15$
6	Sea Transportation Batch V	40	$40 \times 25\% = 10$
Total Sampling			94

2.5 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the methods used to obtain the necessary data or information, in order to obtain high objectivity. This research used the methods of observation, questionnaires and documentation in collecting data.

2.6 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained. In this analysis the authors use correlation analysis techniques. The stages of analysis and the formula used are preliminary analysis, analysis of hypothesis testing, and further analysis. The hypothesis in this study is that there is a significant correlation between parenting style and the learning discipline of the cadets during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Research Results

3.1 Data Description

This research is quantitative research using the correlation method that involves the correlation of one or more variables with one or more other variables. The variables in this study are connected to one group of respondents; the correlation between the variables in this study is in the form of bivariate, which includes one independent variable (variable X) and one dependent variable (variable Y).

This research is divided into two stages. The first is the preparation Stage by making observations to determine the conditions of online learning of cadets with several lecturers, compiling a grid of questionnaire instruments, compiling questionnaire instruments, consulting study programs regarding the schedule of research implementation. The next stage is the implementation by distributing questionnaires to the cadets through WA assisted by the faculty staffs in explaining instructions for filling out the questionnaire to students.

3.2. Data analysis

3.2.1. Questionnaire data of the parenting style of cadets in the fourth and fifth semester in the West Sumatra Merchant Marine Polytechnic for the academic year 2020/2021 (Variable X)

The questionnaire shows the total value of X (Parenting style) is 6557, with the highest score of 80 and the lowest value of 47. Parenting styles with the highest frequency are in the class interval 72 - 76 as many as 28 respondents with a percentage of 29.8 %. Meanwhile the lowest in the class interval 52 - 56 is as many as 28 respondents with a percentage of 0%. It can be concluded that the parenting style is in the "fair" category, which is in the interval value of 66 - 72 with a value of 69.76. It is showed in the table below:

Table. 2 Quality of Variable X

Average	Interval	Quality	Criterion
69,76	≥ 80	Very Good	Fair
	73-79	Good	
	66-72	Fair	
	59-65	Bad	
	≤ 58	Very Bad	

3.2.2. *Questionnaire data of the cadets discipline during the Covid-19 pandemic (Variable Y)*

Based on the questionnaire, learning discipline is in a total Y value (learning discipline) of 4541, with the highest score of 56 and the lowest score of 23. The learning discipline of the cadets during the COVID-19 pandemic is in the highest frequency of the interval class 48 – 52 as many as 33 respondents with a percentage of 35.1%. The

lowest in the class interval 28-32 is as many as 0 respondents with a percentage of 0%. The quality of variable Y is showed in the table below:

Table 3. Quality of Variable Y

Average	Interval	Quality	Criterion
48,31	≥ 58	Very Disciplined	Quite Disciplined
	53-57	Disciplined	
	48-52	Quite Disciplined	
	43-47	Undisciplined	
	≤ 42	Very Undisciplined	

It shows that the learning discipline is in the "quite disciplined" category, which is in the interval of 48 - 52 with a value of 48.31.

3.2.3. Hypothesis Testing Analysis

The analysis of this hypothesis test was conducted to determine whether there was a correlation between parenting styles and the level of discipline of the cadets. This analysis was based on particular data on parenting style (variable X) and particular data on the level of learning discipline (variable Y). Furthermore, the data was processed into a statistical formula using the product moment correlation (r_{xy}) in order to prove whether the proposed hypothesis was accepted or not, the researcher used two variables, namely Parenting styles(variable X) and the level of discipline of learning (variable Y).

The magnitude of the correlation between parenting style and the level of discipline of the cadets during the covid-19 pandemic obtained an $r_{xy} = 0.251$ which was included in the "low" category at the interval of 0.20 - 0.399. Based on the calculation of the analysis of the hypothesis test, it can be seen that the dk value is 92. To find out the significance distance, it can be obtained through the t distribution value table, both at the 5% significance level. If it is in $t_{\text{count}} \geq t_{\text{table}}$, then the hypothesis is accepted, and if it is in $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ then the hypothesis is rejected.

By checking the table calculation, it turns out that the dk of 92 is not in the table, so the dk which is close to 92 is used, that is, the dk of 100 shows the number 1.660 at a significant level of 5%. From the analysis test above, it can be seen that an increase in the 5% significance level indicates $t_{\text{count}} \geq t_{\text{table}}$ (2.48 1.660) then H_a is

accepted. Thus, the hypothesis that the researcher proposes is that there is a correlation between parenting styles and the level of discipline of learning of the cadets in the four and fifth semester in West Sumatra Merchant Marine Polytechnic during the covid-19 pandemic and it is acceptable.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and research discussion, it can be concluded that:

- a. The parenting styles of the cadets is in "fair" category in the interval 66 - 72 with an average value of 66.76 and a standard deviation of 7.6.
- b. Meanwhile, the level of learning discipline of the cadets is in the "quite disciplined" category, which is at the interval of 48 - 52 with an average value of 48.31 and a standard deviation of 6.6
- c. There is a significant correlation between parenting styles and the level of discipline of the cadets in the West Sumatra Merchant Marine Polytechnic of in the four and fifth semester of even semester in 2020/2021. From the data analysis, the results obtained $t_{\text{count}} = 2.48$ and t_{table} at a significant level of 5% of 1.66. This means that the value of t_{count} is greater than the value of t_{table} . In other words, the better the parenting style of parents, the higher the level of discipline in learning.

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