

## **CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Theoretical Framework**

#### **1. The Definition of Education**

Education is a very important thing in life, because a country's progress can be determined from the progress or decline of education. Education is something that cannot be separated from human life, both in the family environment and in the school environment.

According to Muhibbin (2017:10) “education means the stages of activities that are institutional in nature (such as schools or madrasas) which are used to enhance individual development in mastering knowledge, habits, attitudes, and so on”. Furthermore, according to Purwanto (2016:19), “education is a means of inheriting life skills so that skills that have existed in one generation can be preserved and developed by the next generation in accordance with the dynamics of life challenges faced by children.”

According to Oemar (2014:3) “education is a process in order to influence students to be able to adapt as best as possible to their environment, and thus cause changes in themselves that allow them to function adequately in community life.”

From the understanding above, the researcher concludes that education is an effort done by adults (educators) to achieve educational goals.

#### **2. The Parental Educational Level**

The parental educational level is an order, the level of education, the level or order that is resolved by the parents as it is to have a bench of education. In everyday education is a very important fact because education can develop and humans can form a better future. With human education can create independence and honesty and the ability

to worship. Education in practice is very varying and complex given that the process of education in the essence can occur anywhere and whenever and by anyone. The most important is the occurrence of positive interaction to transfer the science and development of self-identity.

### 3. Educational Level

Education level is the level of education that has been confirmed based on the strata or hierarchy and level of student development, the mission to be achieved and the skills to be developed.

Each level of education has a different travel time. This is because the control can make it easier to classify students and the policies that must be done in order to achieve learning and educational goals. The parental educational level can be categorized in the level of education are as follows:

#### 1. Basic Education Level

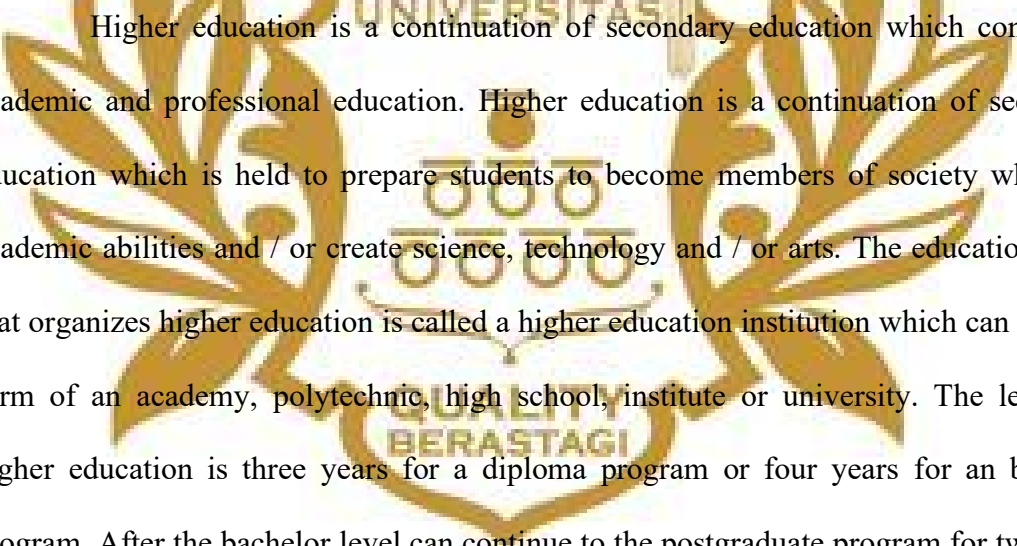
Basic education is held to develop attitudes and abilities as well as provide basic knowledge and skills needed to live in society and prepare students who meet the requirements for secondary education. In basic education there are Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, which are on the same level as elementary schools and Madrasah Tsanawiyah which are at the same level as junior high school, which are under the management of the Ministry of Religion. (Manahan,2015:4)

#### 2. Secondary Education Level

Secondary education is prepared for graduates of basic education. Secondary education consists of general education, vocational education, special education, service

education and religious education. Secondary education is held to continue and expand basic education and prepare students to become members of society who have the ability to make reciprocal relationships with the surrounding social, cultural and natural environment and can further develop their abilities in the world of work or higher education. the length of education is three years for public schools and three or four years for vocational schools. in addition to secondary schools, there are Madrasah Aliyah which are at the same level as public high schools which are under the management of the religious department. (Manahan,2015:4)

### 3. Higher Education Level



Higher education is a continuation of secondary education which consists of academic and professional education. Higher education is a continuation of secondary education which is held to prepare students to become members of society who have academic abilities and / or create science, technology and / or arts. The educational unit that organizes higher education is called a higher education institution which can take the form of an academy, polytechnic, high school, institute or university. The length of higher education is three years for a diploma program or four years for an bachelor program. After the bachelor level can continue to the postgraduate program for two years and can continue to the doctoral program three years later.(Manahan, 2015:4)

### 4. Path of Education

In accordance with RI Law no. 20 of 2003 article 13 paragraph 1 states that the education pathway consists of formal, non-formal, and informal education which can complement and enrich each other.

### **a. Formal Education**

In general, when we hear the word formal education, we will automatically remember and say that it is a school. Because of that statement, we know that formal education has a level of education and is carried out within a certain time.

According to Rulam (2015:81), “formal education is education that has very strict official rules in all its aspects, much stricter than informal and non-formal education which includes schools and colleges.” Furthermore, according to Kompri (2015:23), “formal education is one of the education systems to create educated people regardless of the cultural background and social and economic level of the students involved in it.”

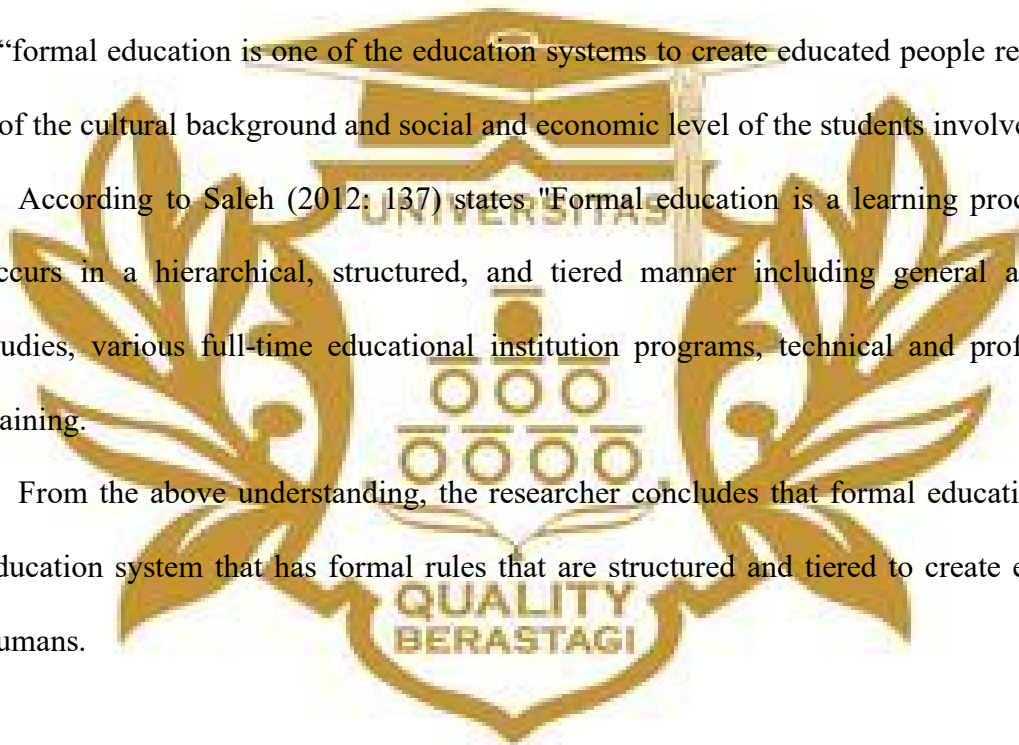
According to Saleh (2012: 137) states "Formal education is a learning process that occurs in a hierarchical, structured, and tiered manner including general academic studies, various full-time educational institution programs, technical and professional training.

From the above understanding, the researcher concludes that formal education is an education system that has formal rules that are structured and tiered to create educated humans.

### **b. Non Formal Education**

Non-formal education is an organized educational process that is carried out outside the school system.

According to Rulam (2015: 92) states "Non-formal education is an education that organized outside the school system. Furthermore, according to Kompri (2015: 24) states "Non-formal education (out-of-school education) is a directed and regular activity outside educational institutions outside of school which aims to increase knowledge,



attitudes, and skills for students.

According to Saleh (2012: 137) states "Non-formal education is a learning process that occurs in an organized manner outside of the schooling or formal education system, either done separately or as an important part of a larger activity that is intended to serve specific students and specific learning goals also".

Based on the above understanding, the researcher concludes that the non-formal learning process occurs in an organized manner outside the formal schooling or education system, whether it is carried out separately or is an important part of a larger activity that is intended to serve certain student goals and specific learning as well.

### **c. Informal Education**

Informal education is a process that cannot be separated from humans because the process takes place and comes from the experiences of everyday life.

Rulam (2015: 83) states "Informal Education is education according to the unstructured with regard to everyday experiences that are not planned and unorganized (incidental learning) are experiences that are interpreted or explained by older people or peers. Furthermore, according to Saleh (2012: 137) states "Informal education is a lifelong learning process that occurs in each individual in obtaining values, attitudes, skills, and knowledge through daily experience or the influence of education and other sources in his / her environment".

Based on the above understanding, the researcher concludes that informal education is education that is not structured but still deals with daily experiences which in the process occur all the time and occur in each individual described by older people or peers. Almost all parts of the process are relatively unorganized and unsystematic. However, this does not mean it is insignificant in the process of forming personality.

## 5. Kinds of Education

In the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 20 of 2003, there are seven types of education in the Indonesian National education system, namely general education, vocational education, special education, service education, religious education, academic education, and professional education.

- a. General education is primary and secondary education that prioritizes the expansion of knowledge needed by students to continue their education to a higher level.
- b. Vocational education is secondary education that prepares students especially to work in certain fields.
- c. Special education is education specifically organized for students with physical and / or mental disabilities.
- d. Service education is professional education organized by the Ministry, other ministries, or non-ministerial government agencies whose function is to increase the ability and skills in carrying out official duties for civil servants and prospective civil servants.
- e. Religious education is education that prepares students to be able to carry out roles that require mastery of specific knowledge about the religious teachings concerned.
- f. Academic education is higher education that is directed primarily at the mastery and development of certain scientific, technological and / or artistic disciplines, which include undergraduate, master and doctoral education programs.
- g. Professional education is higher education after an undergraduate education program that prepares students to have jobs with special skill requirements. Professional education graduates will receive a professional degree.

## 6. The Role of Parents in Education

Parents have an important role in education, because parents are the first

personal formers in the child's life before the child enters education. According to Fristiana (2017: 108) explains that the role of parents in education is:

**a. Mother's Role**

In accordance with their functions and responsibilities as family members, it can be concluded that the role of mothers in the education of their children is as:

- 1) A source of affection
- 2) Caregivers and carers
- 3) A place to pour out your mind
- 4) Regulator of life in the household
- 5) Personal relationship coach
- 6) Emotional educators

**b. Father's Role**

In terms of their function and duty as a father, it can be argued here that the more dominant role of fathers in the education of their children is:

- 1) The source of power in the family
- 2) Internal liaison with the family or the outside world
- 3) Gives a feeling of security for all family members
- 4) Protection against external threats
- 5) The judge will judge if there is a dispute
- 6) Educators in a rational perspective

Based on the description of the parents have a great role and responsibility in providing education to their children, so they do not leave the weak generation, weak economic, weak physical and her/him other personality.



## 7. Definition of Learning Achievement

### a. Definition of Achievement

Achievement is always defined as the result of an activity that has been achieved through hard work, persistence, and efforts made by an individual or group to achieve the intended achievement. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary states "Achievement is the result that has been achieved (from what has been done, done and so on)".

So from some of the definition above, the researcher concludes that achievement is the result obtained from a person's skills, abilities and attitudes in completing various things.

### b. Definition of Learning

Learning is an activity that is in process and is a very fundamental element in the implementation of every type and level of education. This means that the success or failure of achieving educational goals is very dependent on the learning process experienced by students, both when they are at school or in their own home or school environment.

According to Dirman and Cicih, (2014: 4) states "Learning is a complex process that happens to everyone and is immediate throughout life, from infancy (even in the womb) to the grave." Furthermore, according to Trianto, (2014: 17) states "learning is defined as a process of changing behavior from not knowing to knowing, from not understanding to understanding, from being less skilled to becoming more skilled, and from old habits to new habits, and beneficial to the environment and the individual himself".

According to Syaiful (2011:13) states "learning is a series of mental and physical activities to obtain a change in behavior as a result of an individual's experience in interaction with his / her environment concerning cognitive, affective, and psychomotor".

From some of the above meanings, the researcher concludes that learning is a



process or activity in everyone in terms of increasing behavior change due to individual interactions with their environment which makes individuals better and can do things that could not be done before.

### **c. Learning Achievement**

Every educator certainly really expects their students to perform optimally in both academic and non-academic pathways. Achievement has a very broad meaning. If students can achieve their goals or at least be able to complete assignments from teachers or other people, they are called achievers.

According to Zainal Arifin (2016:12) states “ Learning achievement is a perennial problem in human life, because throughout their life span, humans always pursue achievements according to their respective fields and abilities.

So from some of the above meanings, the researcher concludes that learning achievement is the result that is achieved as well as possible according to the child's ability at a certain time to the things that are done and what someone achieves in the mastery of the knowledge and skills developed in the lesson, usually shown by tests and score points given by the teacher.

## **8. Factors that Affecting Learning Achievement**

According to Hamdani (2015:177), the factors that influence student learning can be divided into two types, namely:

1. Internal factors which is the factors from within the student. These factors are :
  1. Intelligence,
  2. Physical factors and Physiological factors,

3. Attitudes,
  4. Interests,
  5. Talents
2. External factors which is the factors from outside students. These factors are social environment factors and nonsocial environmental factors.

## **B. Frame of Mind**

Formal education is education that must go through school institutions ranging from Elementary school, Junior High School, Senior High School, until the College. Meanwhile, non-formal education is an education obtained from training outside the formal education pathway. The level of parental education is the level of formal education taken by the parents of students.

Parents' education level can be a useful factor for student achievement. It will affect the learning achievement of their children because of the relationships between family members, educational experience, knowledge, information obtained, broader insights will help them in educating and guiding their children in achieving learning achievement as desired together.

## **C. Hypothesis**

Based on the description of the theory and explanation of the framework above, a hypothesis can be formulated in this study, namely "There is an Influence of Parents' Education Level on Learning Achievement of Eleventh Grade Students of SMA of Methodist Berastagi in Academic Year 2020/2021".

#### **D. Operational Definition**

1. Education is an effort made by adults (educators) to achieve the educational goals.
2. Parental education level is the formal education level that has been taken by parents of students starting from primary education, secondary education, and higher education.
3. Learning achievement is the result of educational evaluation in the form of numbers or statements of formal teaching and learning activities within a certain period of time.

