

THE EFFECTS OF PERCEPTION ON PART TIME WORK AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES TOWARD ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Taupik Hidayat

School of Foreign Language of Bina Dinamika Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA) Bina Dinamika Bekasi

e-mail : taufiksyahmi17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the most important thing for human life is education. It can develop human resource through teaching and learning activities. Higher education is an education level that is expected by many people. Those students do not only develop their intellectual, but they also need to have a mature social responsibility that they should always adjust to be advanced in various fields and is able to adapt to the society. It is a testament to the success of students which they need to achieve at the end of the learning process. The purposes of this study are: (1) Describing the effects of perception on part time work and learning activities toward the academi achievement of colleg students of STIT Nusantara Bekasi and STKIP Albana Bekasi (2) Describing the effects of perception on part Time work toward the academic achievement of college students of STIT Nusantara Bekasi and STKIP Albana Bekasi. (3) Describing the effect of learning activities toward academic achievement majoring of college students of STIT Nusantara Bekasi and STKIP Albana Bekasi. To achieve the above purposes, the researcher uses quantitative research approach with descriptive research design. The instruments used are in the form of questionnaires. The test instrument is using validity and reliability. While the method of data analysis, the researcher uses multiple linear regression, with the number of respondents 65 students. The results of showed that: (1). There are any significant effects of perception on part time work and learning activities simultaneously toward the students' academic achievement at private colleges in Bekasi City, it is proved by Sig value = 0,001 < 0,05 and F observed = 7.434 (2) There is a significant effect of perception on part time work towards the students' academic achievement at private colleges in Bekasi city, it is proved by Sig value of 0,017 < 0,05 and the value of t observed = 2, 462 (3) There is a significant effect of learning activities towards the students' academic achievement at private colleges in Bekasi city, by Sig value of 0,006 < 0,05 and t observed = 2,876

Keywords: Part Time Work, Learning Activities, and Academic Achievement.

1. INTRODUCTION

Students are the next generation who are expected to be able to participate in the development of the Indonesian nation which must be a nation that is able to survive and be able to win an increasingly tight competition. In the current conditions where change takes place very quickly and is full of uncertainty, students as educated people should have broad insight and views in looking at the problems of this nation.

Education is an effort to develop human resources through teaching and learning activities. "The term of education refers to the broad function of preserving and improving the life of the group through bringing new members into its shared concerns. Education is thus a far broader process than that which occurs in schools. It is an essential social activity by which communicates continue to exist in complex communicates this function is specialized and institutionalized in formal education, but there is always the education outside the school with the formal process in related" (Prof. Richy, 2012: 289).

Education is an essential social activity that enables a complex and modern society that takes place in school or other uncertain places, it is a learning process for each individual to achieve knowledge and a higher understanding of the particular and specific objects. Formally acquired knowledge of the results in each individual that has the mindset, behavior and morals in accordance with the education obtained.

This educational function undergoes a process of specialization and institutionalization with formal education, which remains in touch with the formal education process outside of school.

Higher education is a level of education that is highly expected by many people. This level of education is very influential on a person's quality, especially with regard to getting a job and success. This is due to education; someone will be able to improve the quality of human resources. That work and success are used as motivation in demanding higher education.

As a student, his main task is to undergo and participate in academic activities during his studies in

college, and can complete on time. Student as one of the groups from the field of early adulthood and adolescence that explored the field of his life through college. Students not only develop their intellectuals but also must have mature social responsibility; therefore students must always adjust to the progress in various fields and be able to adjust to society.

Improving the quality of human resources is one of the emphases of educational goals as stated in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the purpose of national education Chapter III Article 3 :

“Pendidikan Nasional bertujuan mengembangkan kemampuan dan membentuk watak serta peradaban bangsa yang bermartabat dalam rangka mencerdaskan bangsa, bertujuan untuk berkembangnya potensi peserta didik agar menjadi manusia yang beriman dan bertakwa kepada Tuhan YME, berakhlak mulia, sehat, berilmu, cakap, kreatif, mandiri dan menjadi warga Negara yang demokratis serta bertanggung jawab”.

The success of educational goals will be realized by a nation if there is an effort to improve the education quality of the nation itself. To obtain qualified graduates in the education process is strongly influenced by the success or failure of the teaching and learning process that occurs.

Students in carrying out their studies are not as easy as we imagine, because there are obstacles in their thinking. According to Beakley (Pujianto , *Bentuk dan dan Jenis Kewirausahaan*, page 40) the obstacles include:

- a. Obstacles in experience and perception, namely a person's barriers to responding to problems based on his experience. Usually someone relies on their education to overcome their problems, so that they are bound by what is learned in college;
- b. Mental obstacles, namely obstacles that affect creativity activities, such as stress caused by criticism delivered to him. Sharp criticism results in a prolonged thought so that the concentration of creation decreases;
- c. Socio-cultural barriers, namely obstacles in community life that result in the inhibition of creativity thinking. This obstacle arises because of differences in the level of education or knowledge and misunderstanding of culture that exists in someone.

Students in conducting lectures not only attend college but some students work part time during vacant hours to fill their free time and there are also students who work to finance their tuition, buy college equipment such as books and add to their allowance.

In providing education to Indonesian children, the government also made a 12-year compulsory education program, disbursement of BOS funds and the government also opened junior and senior high schools for underprivileged and high achieving children, but not all of them received the scholarship because the scholarship was only a child only certain children get the scholarship. Higher education or higher education can also get scholarships from the government they want, but not all of them also get the scholarship.

And it is inevitable that in this day and age it is an age that must require humans to have good education and be hindered by the cost of education itself. So that requires students to be creative in finding money for their education costs. They add to their tuition fees by working outside of school hours, such as teaching in other schools, teaching private, working as servants, shopkeepers and others. While the burden of the Semester Credit System (SKS) always demands to be resolved immediately. But there are also those who work just to spare time, as talents, or other reasons.

Jacinta, (Wanita Bekerja, WEB, Kompas Cyber Media. 2002), the basis for a student to work is: 3 a. Financial Needs: Financial needs in the form of needs related to economic factors. In the form of wages, salaries and income earned from work; b. Relational Social Needs: Social- relational needs in the form of the need to get along with many people, can exchange ideas; c. Self-Actualization Needs: Abraham Maslow developed a hierarchical theory of needs, one of which revealed that humans need the need for self-actualization, find the meaning of their lives through the activities undertaken.

Student activity is a very important principle in the teaching and learning process. By being active in learning, lessons become memorable and thought out, processed and then released

again in different forms, students will ask questions, submit opinions, lead to discussions with other students or with educators or lecturers. In addition, students experience their own process of achieving knowledge so that learning activities will be more meaningful for students.

Students in conducting lectures and undergoing His work must also be balanced by carrying out his learning activities, so as not to interfere with lectures and can pass on time. Learning activity is an activity carried out to produce changes in knowledge, attitudinal values, and skills in students as an exercise carried out on purpose. *“Aktivitas belajar adalah kegiatan- kegiatan siswa yang menunjang keberhasilan belajar”* (Sardiman, 2011:96) thus learning activities are decisive factors to get success for student, learning activities are not only determined by talents and interests but also determine by good methods and ways of learning. A student with mediocre intellectual capacity can only achieve success in learning because it uses the right

methods and learning methods. Therefore, students who are learning need evaluation and reflection about learning plans and activities. Differences in individual patterns will always exist in every college. Ardiman (1994: 24) states: "*Belajar sebagai proses interaksi antara manusia dengan lingkungannya yang bisa berwujud pribadi, fakta, konsep atau teori.*" Thus it can be concluded that the learning activity is any activity carried out in the process of interaction (teacher and students) in order to achieve learning objectives. Activity is meant here the emphasis is on students, because the presence of student activities in the learning process will impact the creation of active learning situation.

2. METHOD

Observation method

Suharsimi Arikunto (2010: 265), the data collection instrument is a tool that is selected and used by researchers in collecting data so that the activity becomes systematic and facilitated by it. This observation is carried out to obtain data such as physical conditions, facilities and infrastructure and the learning process. This data is used to obtain information directly on the actual condition of the influence of multiple intelligences thematic based learning and as a support for interview data on the implementation of multiple intelligences based learning. According to Kartono (1980: 142) the notion of observation is a deliberate and systematic study of social phenomena and psychological symptoms by way of observation and recording.

Questionnaire method

Understanding the questionnaire method according to Arikunto (2006: 151) "Questionnaire is a written statement that is used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of personal reports or things he knows". Whereas according to Sugiyono (2008: 199) "Questionnaire or questionnaire is a technique of data collection carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer".

In this study the form of the questionnaire used was multiple choice, namely a form of questionnaire in which the respondent only had to choose the alternative answers provided. Each questionnaire in this study has alternative answers.

The questionnaire or questionnaire used in this study is a type of questionnaire or direct questionnaire that is closed because the respondent only needs to give a sign on one of the answers that is considered correct.

Documentation method

According to Arikunto (2006: 158) "Documentation is to find and collect data on matters in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, minutes, reports, agendas and so on."

Documentation method is how to collect data by investigating written objects, such as: books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes. In this study, documentation methods are used to obtain data on the results of student learning achievements.

Interview method

Interviews are conversations or a particular dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the person interviewed. (Lexy J Moeloeng, 2006: 186). Interviews are used as complementary and data reinforcement used to get the number of students studying while working.

3. TEST OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Test Validity

Validity is a measure that shows the level of validity of an instrument. An instrument is said to be valid if able to measure what is desired and can reveal data from variables that are properly examined.

Reliability Test

Reliability comes from the word reliable. Instrument test variable if the data is consistent with the results. So the instrument is said to be reliability if the time is consistent with different people. According to Sugiarto and Situnjuk (2006), reliability testing is a test that shows whether an instrument used to obtain information can be trusted to disclose information in the field as a data collection tool. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if someone's answer to the statement is consistent over time.

Reliability testing is intended to measure the level of consistency instrument used. Measurement of reliability uses the Cronbatch Alpha method using a numerical index called the coefficient. The instrument used in a variable is said to be reliable if it has an alpha coefficient of more than 0.05. Therefore, the researcher uses the help of SPSS 20.0 as a test of validity and reliability.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To test the research hypothesis it is necessary to analyze the stage data which includes; 1. Describe the data for each research variable, 2. Test the analysis requirements, 3. Test the hypothesis.

After gathering the data, the research continued to the next step of analyzing the data. In data analysis , the researcher used descriptive method Data presentation techniques in the form of frequency distribution tables, polygon charts and histograms for each study variable with Y scores (Academic Achievement), X₁ scores (Part Time Work) and X skor scores (Learning Activities). In addition, each group of data will be processed and analyzed the size of the concentration and location of Mean, Median and Mode as well as the size of the deviation such as range, variance, standard deviation, inclination and kurtosis.

Statistics

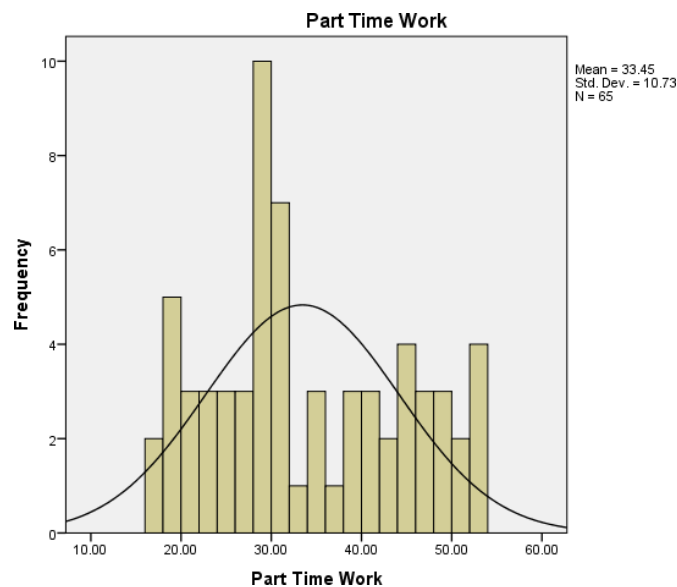
		Part Time Work	Learning Activities	Academic Achievement
N	Valid	65	65	65
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		33.4462	37.5231	3.6123
Median		30.0000	40.0000	3.6000
Mode		29.00	41.00	3.55
Std. Deviation		10.72968	9.63572	.12927
Skewness		.253	-.808	-.059
Std. Error of Skewness		.297	.297	.297
Kurtosis		-1.084	.516	-.497
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.586	.586	.586
Range		36.00	43.00	.57
Minimum		17.00	13.00	3.30
Maximum		53.00	56.00	3.87

Part Time Work Data Analysis (X1)

The part time work score obtained from the respondents had an average of 33,4462 with a standard deviation of 10.72968, a median of 30, a minimum score of 17 and a maximum score of 53. The standard deviation score of 10.72968 showed a difference in answers between respondents including high, this indicates that the influence of student attitudes on achievement learning is very diverse.

From the description it can also be seen that between the average and median values are almost the same, namely 33,4462 and 30.0000. This shows that the attitude score data in this study is quite representative.

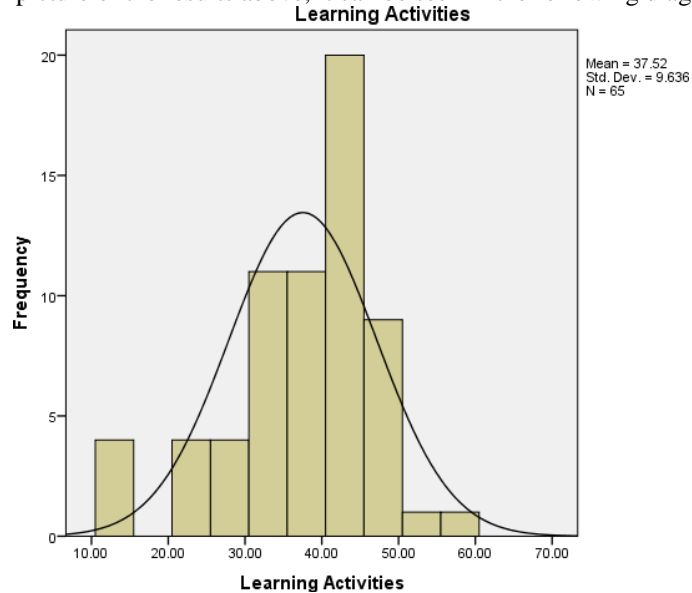
The data description can be seen in the Appendix, while the Histogram of the data can be seen in the picture below.



Learning Activities Data Analysis (X2)

Learning activity variables have 4 indicators as measured by the Likert scale. The indicator was put into 13 questions. Each question was measured so that a minimum expectation score of 1- 5 was obtained so that a minimum expectation score of 13 (1 x 13) and an expectation score was obtained maximum of 65 (5 x 13) so that the class length is made interval = 10,4 or 11

As for getting a clearer picture of the results above, it can be seen in the following diagram:

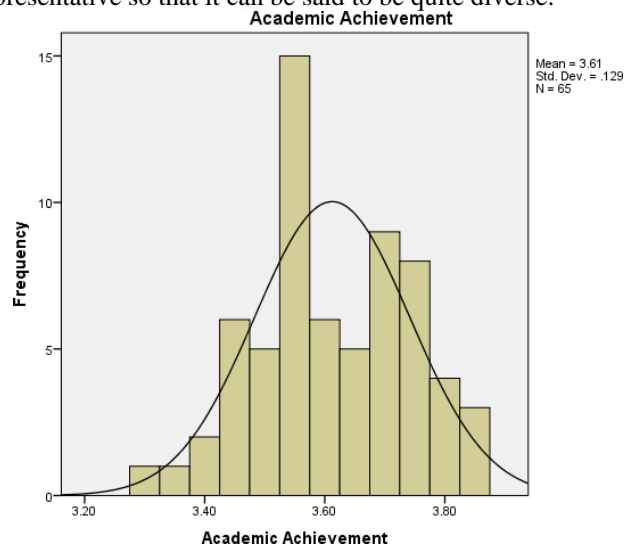


From the distribution table, as well as histogram and frequency polygon, it can be concluded that the Learning Activities score data in this study has a distribution that tends to be normal.

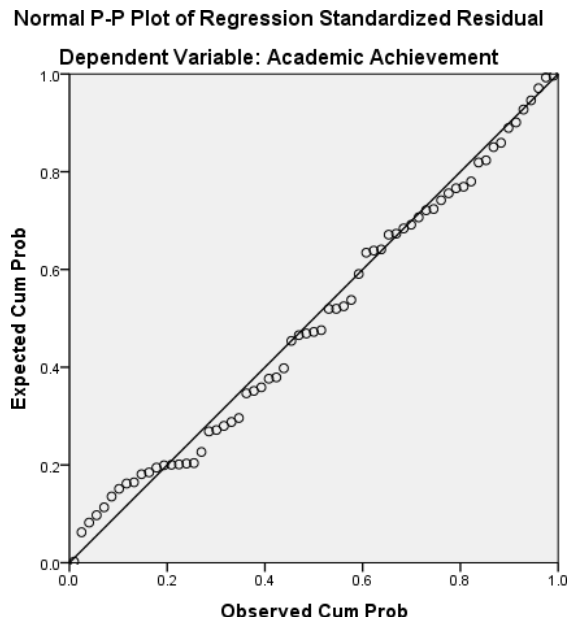
Academic achievement Data Analysis

Academic achievement is measured by the results of the IP (Achievement Index)

Data on students' English learning achievement obtained and respondents had an average of 3.61 with a standard deviation of .12927 a median of 3.60, a minimum achievement index of 3.30 and a maximum achievement index of 3.87. This shows that the data on students' English learning achievement obtained in this study is sufficient representative so that it can be said to be quite diverse.



Residual normality test by looking at the distribution of data on diagonal sources in the normal P-P chart of Plot of regression standardized residuals. As a basis for making decisions, if the points spread around the line and follow the diagonal line then the residual value is normal.



From the graph, it can be seen that the points spread around the line and follow the diagonal line, the residual value is normal.

Test Data Analysis Requirements

Normality Test

Data normality testing of each sample was tested through the following hypothesis:

- H0: the data in the sample is normally distributed
- H1: data in the sample are not normally distributed

Calculations are carried out with the help of computers through the SPSS 20. Application program. According to the provisions of the program, the criteria for data normality are "if p value (sig) > 0.05 then H0 is accepted", which means the data in the sample are normally distributed.

The value of p value (sig) is the number listed in the sig column in the table of results / outputs for the calculation of normality testing by the SPSS 20. In this case the Kolmogorov- Smirnov method is used. The calculation results can be seen in the table as follows:

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.207	2	.103	7.434	.001 ^b
	Residual	.863	62	.014		
	Total	1.070	64			
			Part Time Work	Learning	Academic	
				Activities	Achievement	
N			65	65	65	65
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	33.4462	37.5231	3.6123		
	Std. Deviation	10.72968	9.63572	.12927		
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute Positive		.149	.125		.119
	Negative		.149	.071		.119
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z			-.084	-.125		-.074
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			1.202	1.004		.957
			.111	.266		.319

The table above shows the value in the Asymp column. Sig in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method for all samples is greater than 0.05, so that H0 is accepted, in other words that the data from all samples in this study are normally distributed.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Error of the Estimate
	1,440 ^a	.193	.167	.11796

- a. Dependent Variable: Academic Achievement
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Learning Activities, Part Time Work

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.560	.076		46.659	.000
1 Part Time Work	-.003	.001	-.281	-2.462	.017
Learning Activities	.004	.002	.328	2.876	.006

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done in the previous chapter, in the form of data description that has been produced from the research and from the variables and hypothesis testing. The conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. There are significant effects of perception on part-time work and learning activities simultaneously toward the students' academic achievement by value of Sig = $0.001 < 0.05$ and F observed = 7.434.
2. There is a significant effect of perception on part-time towards the students' academic achievement, it can be seen that the Sig value of $0.017 < 0.05$ and the value of t Observed = 2,462
3. There is a significant effect of learning activities toward the students' academic achievement by Sig value of $0,006 < 0.05$ and t observed = 2,876

REFERENCES

- Arikunto Suharsimi. 2005. *Manajemen penelitian*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta. As'ad, 1998. *Psikologi Industri edisi 4*. Yogyakarta: Liberti
- Alma Buchari, 2013. *Kewirausahaan untuk mahasiswa dan umum*. Bandung: ALFABETA
- Al-Quran dan terjemahannya, kudu: menara kudu
- Arikunto Suharsimi. 2006. *Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Ahmadi Abu, Widodo Supriyono, 2004 *Psikologi Belajar*. Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya
- Budi Santoso Purbayu dan Ashari, 2005. *Analisis Statistik dengan Microsoft excel & SPSS*. Yogyakarta, ANDI
- Bahri Djamarah Syaiful, 1991. *Prestasi Belajar dan Kompetensi Guru*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional
- Baharudin, Esa Nur Wahyuni, 2007. *Teori Belajar dan Pembelajaran*. Jogjakarta: Ar-ruzz media
- Dimiyati dan Mudjiono, 2006. *Belajar dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta. Dep Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Balai Pustaka
- Fraser, T.M. 1992. *Stress & kepuasan kerja*. Jakarta pusat: PT. Sapidodadi Jakarta
- Gunawan R, 2005. *Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda dalam SPSS*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Gujarat D, 1999. *Pengantar Statistik*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara

Hasibuan Malayu S.P, 2005.*Organisasi dan Motivasi: Dasar Peningkatan Produktivitas*. Cet V Jakarta: Bumi Aksa

Hamalik Oemar, 2011. *Proses Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara

Hasan Iqbal, 2002. *Pokok-pokok Materi Metodologi Penelitian dan Aplikasinya*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia

Hasan Iqbal, 2008. *Analisis Data Penelitian dengan Statistik*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara

Lilis Setiawati, User Usman, 1993.*Upaya Optimalisasi Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar*. Bandung: Rosda Karya

Priyanto Dwi, 2012. *Cara Kilat Belajar Analisis Data dengan SPSS 20*. Yogyakarta: C.V Andi Offse