

# The Influence Of Parenting Style On Social Sensitivity And Student's Achievement In MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura

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**Abstract-** This research aims to influence of parenting style on social sensitivity and student's achievement in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura. The research entitled the effect of parenting parents on social sensitivity in students in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang is a quantitative study. Quantitative research will use numbers as data which will be analyzed based on statistical tests. This research is a comparative causal study or ex post facto. Ex post facto research is used to find out the cause or relationship to events that have occurred. Ex post facto research aims to determine whether or not there is a relationship and how far the relationship exists between two or more variables. The purpose of an ex post facto investigation is to establish a relationship in making predictions. Through correlation, research will later find out whether there is an influence or relationship between variables with one another. Ex post facto research is a systematic empirical investigation in which scientists do not control the independent variables directly because the embodiment of these variables has occurred, or because the variables in the study cannot be manipulated. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population is not only people but objects and other natural objects, but the characteristics of properties possessed by research subjects. The population in this study were all parents of students in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura academic year 2016-2017. Research Samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population in other words the sample is representative of the population to be studied. The sample that will be taken by the researcher is the entire population is sampled by a probability sampling technique. Probability sampling is a sampling technique that provides an equal opportunity or accuracy for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. This research technique is used based on the total number of students who are only a few and do not reach 100 people. The conclusions that can be obtained in research at MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura are: (1) The form of parenting for the majority of parents is authoritarian parenting, which means that most parents of MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura take care of their children by giving physical punishment, giving rigid rules to children and limiting children's opportunities to express opinions so that children seem limited and afraid to develop. Also, children seem to think short and have a hard attitude. So there is a need for coaching for students' parents to be able to change their parenting practices to become the ideal parenting style, namely democratic parenting. (2) Parenting style will affect to student's social sensitivity, meaning that students with authoritarian parenting will have low social sensitivity due to pressure from the care so that students will be more aggressive, difficult to discipline and not sensitive to the sender, others and the environment. (3) Parenting patterns and student's social sensitivity will also influence student's achievement. This means that students who have low social sensitivity will not absorb class learning and are less disciplined in both learning activities and in the work done by the teacher so that student achievement is also low. This is evidenced by the average value of the results of UTS for students in MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura. (4) Parenting style and student's social sensitivity simultaneously influence student's achievement, meaning parenting and social sensitivity is one of the factors that influence of improvement student's achievement.

**Index Terms-** Parenting Style, Social Sensitivity, Student's Achievement

## I. INTRODUCTION

According to the book titled Seven Social Theories by Tom Campbell, it was revealed that humans are social creatures which mean humans cannot live without other people. Humans will not be able to live in isolation because humans need other people to be able to survive to form a society. Since humans are born, they need help from others. No human is born into the world without the help of others. Humans are social creatures, so between humans have a reciprocal relationship from one human to another human for example in terms of daily activities. When we want to cook our own it is not possible to grow rice and process it to become rice, make a pan with aluminum

which he formed himself, make salt by drying the seawater itself. Everything in our daily lives is the help of others, therefore every human being is required to have the nature of tolerance, social care, social sensitivity among others. Besides humans are social creatures, humans are also individual creatures who have boundaries with others. The individual attitude that is too high will bring a sense of selfishness which is the basis for the emergence of various problems that exist in Indonesian society. The many problems that arise in Indonesian social life are very diverse, for example in the sphere of government there is a culture of corruption which is part of the culture of state officials. Problems with the scope of schools are also still often found, for example, there are taruwan traditions between students, cheating cheats during exams, as well as violence committed by teachers to their students. stairs, etc. The various problems, if not solved, will affect social life and one of the solutions to overcome these problems is by increasing social sensitivity.

Social sensitivity can simply be interpreted as a person's ability to react quickly and accurately to certain social objects or situations that are around him. There are a variety of social sensitivities that are important to train in children from an early age, which in essence aims to erode the child's egocentrism and develop empathy for others around him. Among these social sensitivities is sharing with others, willing to help people in need. Another form of social sensitivity is the courage to apologize for making mistakes and to respect others who have different conditions. Social sensitivity can be trained in every individual human being by starting the easiest sensitivity, which is self-sensitivity. Self-sensitivity starts with simple things in daily life, for example, when we wake up we immediately clean the bed without being told by parents, go to school on time, do the tasks given at school and many things -Other things. If we can exercise sensitivity to our selves, we must exercise sensitivity for others and the environment around us, this is done because we are social beings who always need help from others in various ways. Various attempts have been made to increase social sensitivity in the young generation, especially in terms of education. Through curriculum changes made, the government is trying to increase social sensitivity through social studies subjects. The emergence of integrated social studies subjects at the junior secondary level is one of the government's efforts to improve existing education. The term social studies education is taken from social studies because learning patterns that take problems around students, so it is expected that with a new curriculum students understand and be aware of the social problems around them. which can be used as a solution to a problem that occurs.

In fact, at this time is the occurrence of moral degradation that struck Indonesian students and adolescents. As reported by Kompas.com, Bogor City Police Department arrested and detained two YKTB vocational students and one Yatek vocational student who was involved in the persecution and almost killed Hendro Pratama Putra, a PGRI vocational student. While according to the results of research from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), from January to September 2012, cases of student brawls in the Greater Jakarta area continued to increase. The number of brawl cases that occurred in Jabodetabek area was 103 cases. There were 48 lightly injured students, 39 seriously injured and 17 died. Whereas the level of brawl education consists of, 2 cases of elementary school, 19 cases of junior high school and 28 cases of high school/vocational school. These cases are mostly motivated by revenge instilled by their seniors who have been involved in brawls that occurred earlier. Seeing these conditions it can be concluded that the social sensitivity of Indonesian students is very alarming. The weak and uncritical ability to think can be easily influenced. This fact certainly goes against the main goal of social studies education to create good and moral citizens.

Efforts to increase social sensitivity can not be separated from aspects of an adequate curriculum, conditions in the community environment, facilities and infrastructures, as well as the large role of parents in daily life. Social sensitivity is not something that every child is born with. Social sensitivity arises and develops from and through experience and habituation. Experience and habituation of an individual is essentially the result of interaction between the individual and the environment. Because children are born to parents and grow up in a family environment, planting social sensitivity is the first and foremost task of parents. Parents are the first education agent before getting a formal education. It is the parents who will indirectly shape the thoughts of a person who will influence when the adult children later. Parents are expected to be able to apply parenting that can develop all aspects of early childhood development both cognitive, physical motor, language, arts, and morals as early as possible. The pattern means the arrangement, model, form, procedure, style of doing something. While caring means fostering interaction and communication attentively so that the child grows and develops into a mature person and can create a harmonious condition in the family and community environment. Based on these two understandings, parenting can be interpreted as a picture of the attitudes and behavior of parents and children in interacting, communicating during holding parenting activities [1].

Parenting has a very important role in the development of moral behavior in children because the basic moral behavior is first obtained by the child from home, namely from his parents. The process of development through education at school is just continuing the development that already exists. There are four types of parenting that are applied by each parent, the forms of parenting are, authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, parenting neglect and permissive parenting [2]. Of the four types of parenting, the form of democratic parenting is best applied by parents in caring for their children. Four forms of parenting as follows: Authoritarian parenting is a type of parenting that demands that children obey and obey all commands and rules made by parents without any freedom to ask or express opinions own. Children are used as miniatures of life in achieving their life mission. Authoritarian parents try to run a household based on structure and tradition, although in many cases their pressure on order and supervision is a burden on children [3]. Democratic parenting is parenting marked by the recognition of children's abilities, children are allowed to not always depend on parents. Parents are friendly and children are free to express their opinions. Their parents are more willing to hear complaints from their children, willing to provide input. When the child is given a sentence, the parent explains why he should be punished. This parenting, in my opinion, is not much owned by parents today. Permissive parenting is this parenting characterized by the way parents educate children freely, children are considered as adults or adults who can think for themselves, he was given the widest possible leeway to do whatever was desired. Permissive parenting consists of two types, namely permissive indulgence, and permissive neglect. Permissive parenting indulges let children do whatever they want, without giving them control. So, in their teens, they never learn to control their behavior and always hope that their desires obeyed.

In addition to social sensitivity that can be influenced by parenting patterns that are applied at home, parenting patterns also influence the way students learn which will indirectly affect student achievement at school. A good way of learning will help improve student achievement that can be done by making a good division of time in learning and resting, choosing good ways of learning, choosing good learning facilities and encouragement from the family to improve student achievement. Unfortunately, many parents simply give up the responsibility of learning to their children without involving parents in the learning process. Generally, parents will only demand their children to get good achievements in school without having to participate in the learning process. Parenting parents know the child in the learning process. Authoritarian parenting will require their children to always get good achievements by telling them to always learn regardless of the condition of their children so that in an authoritarian parenting condition the child will feel burdened by the desires of parents who always demand him to get good grades. Democratic parenting will participate in the learning process of children. Parents will help the difficulties of children in learning and create a pleasant atmosphere, but parents still want their children to have good achievements but not impose their desires so that children will not be burdened during the learning process. Permissive parenting is a parent who is more likely to let the child during the learning process. Parents will allow children to learn according to their desires so that children will do learning by the wishes of their children. In parenting like this, children tend not to have good achievements because children do not have motivation in the learning process.

Achievements to be discussed in this study only focus on good daily test scores in one semester of students. Daily test scores will be a researcher's morning proposal about student achievement in school that is not only influenced by how students learn and motivation in learning but also the role of parenting parents in daily life that influences student achievement. Parenting that is applied to students in everyday life at home will form different personalities that will later influence the attitude of social sensitivity possessed by students both towards themselves, sensitivity to others and sensitivity to the environment and student achievement at school. There have been many studies that discuss parenting, but some have related to children's achievement, motivation to learn and academic abilities of children at school. The reality of a student is not only to have good academic skills but also to have a good social attitude. The tendency to have good academic skills is a sign balanced with good social abilities that will make children less able to read the social reality that is in the surrounding environment and be used as a basis when students mature later. Vice versa, if social skills are not matched by good academic abilities, it will result in students who are unable to provide solutions to the various realities that are around. Therefore, in this study, researchers will try to combine social skills and academic abilities.

The condition of social intelligence in MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah in Robatal sub-district of Sampang Regency because the background of mostly low parents educated at around 70% of all students has a direct impact on the process of educating children. Researchers conducted observations related to the daily behavior of students at random and found the fact that several male students smoked and committed acts of sexual abuse verbally and physically. In the researchers' thinking, this was done without the awareness of the perpetrators that it was wrong, the consideration was the gestures and expressions of the perpetrators when sexually harassing their female friends seemed spontaneous and did not show an element of intent. Also, researchers raise questions related to the plurality of Indonesian people, one of which is related to religion. Researchers ask that in Indonesia there are 6 religions recognized by the government namely Islam, Catholicism, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Kong hu chu how the attitude of students if adherents of one of these religions live in the area of their residence. There was no specific answer stated, students gave an implicit answer, namely by telling an incident in another sub-district which was located nearby there had been a church that was burnt by the surrounding population, this, of course, is inseparable from the culture of the island of Madura famous for its Islamic and religious communities. Marked by the number of boarding schools and madrassas in each district.

An interesting fact is that in the observation of researchers the physical punishment system is still applied by teachers to students who violate school rules or take actions that are not appropriate for a student. The real example is the teacher hitting the body of the shoulder because the student is deliberately holding his girlfriend's buttocks. Another example is a teacher who tweaked the ears of students because of noise in the classroom and disturbing lessons. Seeing these two examples the researchers tried to compare with several similar cases that have occurred. As reported by online media okezone.com on August 10, 2016, a student and his parents in the city of Makassar came to school and then beat a teacher. The initial reason was that the teacher reprimanded a student who did not bring a picture book, but the student did not receive reprimanded by his teacher and turned to shout. This triggered the teacher's anger which then hit his shoulder. But the reaction that is raised by students does not reflect like a student, he exits the classroom and kicks the classroom door. In a few moments, the student's parents come to school and look for a teacher who hit his child. After meeting with the teacher the students and parents were looking for immediately hit him. In another case reported on jawapos.com on June 29, 2016, a teacher in Sidoarjo was reported to be the guardian of a student to the police because his child was pinched while at school. The reason for the teacher's pinching treatment is that the student does not want to carry out compulsory activities that become school programs. The two cases have a significant difference when compared to cases in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah is related to the reaction of students who are physically punished by the teacher. In Madura, the teacher has a high level of respect so that students have a sense of reticence and fear towards the teacher. It has been stated previously by researchers that there have been cases of harassment by students to students, that is, knowing the incident the teacher directly hits the abuser. No excessive response or resistance from the students concerned. Conversely, when returning from school the student who made the harassment came to the teacher's office and apologized for the correction he had done. This incident reflects how comparable the response received by the teacher when punishing his students in Madura and the two other areas that the researchers demonstrated.

Many books and writings in the mass media that write the greatest success of a child's responsibility is the parents. Parents depend entirely on children's education at school and it is the responsibility of the school to make children's education successful even though parenting to their children influences a child's attitude such as social sensitivity. Moreover, in the culture of some communities in Sampang Madura and Robatal sub-districts, especially living in boarding school, it seems to be a necessity for every child to get religious knowledge. The education and care process is left entirely to the boarding school. Based on the above background, the researcher wants about the influence of parenting style on social sensitivity and student's achievement in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

### 2.1 General Background of Research

The research entitled the effect of parenting parents on social sensitivity in students in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang is a quantitative study. Quantitative research will use numbers as data which will be analyzed based on statistical tests. This research is a comparative causal study or ex post facto. Ex post facto research is used to find out the cause or relationship to events that have occurred. Ex post facto research aims to determine whether or not there is a relationship and how far the relationship exists between two or more variables. The purpose of an ex post facto investigation is to establish a relationship in making predictions. Through correlation, research will later find out whether there is an influence or relationship between variables with one another. Ex post facto research is a systematic empirical investigation in which scientists do not control the independent variables directly because the embodiment of these variables has occurred, or because the variables in the study cannot be manipulated [4].

Ex post facto research is also used to prove ex post facto methods. hypotheses are like experimental research in general, but what distinguishes in ex post facto research does not use a treatment like experimental research. Beginning of the study, the study will conduct observations on the population so that researchers have an initial picture in the study. Researchers will use two kinds of questionnaires namely parenting questionnaires to determine the division of parenting parents in the research subject so that later will be used as a basis in data analysis. The second questionnaire was used to examine student's social sensitivity. The social sensitivity that the researcher wants to examine is related to self-sensitivity, sensitivity to others and sensitivity to the environment in daily life at school, demonstrated through the attitude of research samples at school.

After the researchers get data about social sensitivity and parenting based on a questionnaire that has been given to students, the researcher will look at the next variable, namely student achievement in school. Student's achievement in school used in this study results in daily test scores in the even semester which later researchers will do a test to find the relationship about the variables that researchers want to examine. Ex post facto research is not time-bound so researchers can conduct research at any time and in ex post facto research researchers will not give any treatment to the research sample.

### 2.2 Population and Sample of Research

#### a. Population

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions [5]. The population is not only people but objects and other natural objects, but the characteristics of properties possessed by research subjects. The population in this study were all parents of students in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura academic year 2016-2017.

#### b. Sample

Research Samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population in other words the sample is representative of the population to be studied. The sample that will be taken by the researcher is the entire population is sampled by a probability sampling technique. Probability sampling is a sampling technique that provides an equal opportunity or accuracy for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. This research technique is used based on the total number of students who are only a few and do not reach 100 people.

### 2.3 Technique and Instrument for Data Collection

#### a. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

- 1) Parenting style questionnaire test is a data collection technique by giving questions or questions that must be answered by respondents that contain parenting parents of research subjects.
- 2) The social sensitivity questionnaire test is a data collection technique by giving questions or questions that must be answered by respondents who contain the social sensitivity of research subjects.
- 3) Documentation of MTs student achievement report cards. Tarbiyatul Ummah during the even semester.

#### b. Data Collection Instrument

- 1) Parenting style questionnaire in the form of instruction statements that refer to indicators of parenting parents that have previously been compiled researchers and the results can be used to determine the classification of parenting parents. Parenting style questionnaires are made with environmental scale by classifying positive statements and negative statements that can be used to classify parenting parents. The parenting instrument contained closed questions, then respondents expressed attitudes that match the available choices. The preparation of the instrument is done by writing the instrument points that refer to the indicators of parenting. This questionnaire will give a short statement and students must provide a checklist (√) for the answers.

**Table 2.1.** Parenting Instrument Grid

No.	Statement	Type Of Parent		
		Authorities	Democratic	Permissive
1	Parental control	1, 4	2, 5	3, 6
2	Parental punishment	7, 10	8, 11	9, 12
3	Parental decision making with children	13, 16	14, 17	15, 18
4	Trends in children's attitudes	19, 31	20, 32	21, 33
5	Implementation of the wishes of parents	22, 37	23, 38	24, 39
6	Appreciation to children	25, 18	26, 29	27, 30

- 2) Social sensitivity questionnaire in the form of instructions statements that refer to indicators of social sensitivity that have been compiled by researchers and the results can be used to determine student's social sensitivity after learning. The social sensitivity questionnaire is made on an environmental scale by classifying positive statements and negative statements that can be used to measure the level of student's social sensitivity. The social sensitivity instrument contains closed questions, then respondents state attitudes that fit the available choices. The preparation of the instrument is done by writing the instrument points that refer to indicators of social sensitivity. This questionnaire will give a short statement and students must provide a checklist (√) for the answers.

**Table 2.2.** Social Sensitivity Grid

No.	Statement	Classification Statement	
		Positif	Negatif
1	Social sensitivity to self	11,22,	8,17,19,25,26,27,33,34,25
2	Social sensitivity towards others	5,7,10,12,16,23	4,6,13,15,18,21,24,28,29,30
3	Social sensitivity to the environment	1,3,31	2,9,14,20,32

- 3) Documentation of 7<sup>th</sup> grade student report cards in MTs. Tarbiyatul Ummah for one semester.

#### 2.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a way to process research data to obtain a conclusion.

##### a. Prerequisite Test

Prerequisite tests are used to test normality and homogeneity tests.

##### 1) Normality test

Normality Test is used to determine the data collected has a normal distribution or is taken from a normal population. Technical analysis of the normality test was carried out by a computer program SPSS release 16.00 for windows with one sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov sample with a signification level ( $\alpha$ ) 0.05. In this case, the hypothesis is tested as follows.

$H_0$  = Samples come from normally distributed populations

$H_a$  = The sample does not come from a normally distributed population

The basis for deciding to find out whether the population variance is normal or not is as follows.

- If the significance or probability value  $> 0.05$ , then the distribution is normal
- If the significance or probability value  $< 0.05$ , then the distribution is normal

##### 2) Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test is used to provide confidence that the data obtained come from populations that are not much different in diversity or variation. testing the similarity of variance between two groups that are homogeneous or not SPSS 17.00. The testing criteria are used at a significance level of 5% in this case the hypothesis is tested as follows.

$H_0$  = Data derived from populations with the same diversity (same variance).

$H_a$  = Data derived from populations that are not of the same diversity (different variances).

The basis of decision making to find out whether the population variance is homogeneous or not is as follows.

- If the significance or probability value  $> 0.05$ , then the population is the same diversity.
- If the significance or probability value  $< 0.05$ , then the population is not the same diversity.

##### b. Anova Test

Anova test or often called the analysis of variance is used to analyze variability or diversity of data into two sources of variation, namely variations in groups and variations between groups. There are some basic assumptions about the ANOVA test: the sample data used is normally distributed or considered normal, the population used has homogeneous variations, and the samples are not related to each other. The Anova test has two variants, namely the one-way Anova test and the two-way Anova test. Anova one-way test is used to test the comparative hypothesis of the average k sample, in which each sample consists of one category. Two-way ANOVA test is used to test the comparative hypothesis of the average k of the sample. The data in this study were analyzed with two-way ANOVA carried out with the test requirements namely distribution normality and variance homogeneity. Distribution normality was tested by Kologorv Smirnov. Homogeneity of variance is used to determine whether data is homogeneous or not. The importance of the homogeneity test is because it is used to determine whether each parenting has a homogeneous impact on social sensitivity and student learning achievement. If the requirements are not redundant then the data is analyzed by parametric which is used to test population parameters through statistics or to test population size through sample data. (the statistical sense here is data obtained from the sample) Two-way Anova with the F-test is used to test the mean differences across groups. For example, testing differences in parenting parents on social sensitivity and student's learning achievement. All calculations are performed with SPSS Version 16 for Windows.

##### c. Questionnaire Data Analysis

Social sensitivity questionnaire data were analyzed using a Likert scale with categories: never, rarely, often and very often. The score recap given by students to the statements in the social sensitivity and parenting questionnaire has the following conditions.

##### 1) Statement of positive criteria

Score 1 = NEVER

Score 2 = RARELY

Score 3 = FREQUENTLY

Score 4 = VERY FREQUENTLY

- 2) Declaring negative criteria  
Score 1 = VERY FREQUENTLY  
Score 2 = FREQUENTLY  
Score 3 = RARELY  
Score 4 = NEVER

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Forms of Parenting Style, Student's Social Sensitivity Conditions and Student Achievements

##### a. Form Parenting Style

Parenting style in this study there is three forms of parenting style namely authoritative, democratic and permissive. From the results of the research described in chapter IV, it can be seen that there are 4 students with democratic parenting (7.7%) meaning that only a few parents have understood student development to provide ideal or democratic parenting.

While there are 13 students with permissive parenting (25%), which means that there are several parents in MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura who educate their children by giving a few rules, almost no punishment and because they believe in the abilities of children. And there are 35 students in the form of automated parenting (67.3%) meaning that most parents of MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura take care of their children by giving physical punishment, giving rigid rules to children and limiting children's opportunities to express their opinions.

From the results of the above explanation, it can be concluded that parenting authoritarian type parents are still widely applied to parents of students at MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura. So that it makes student development become affected especially in terms of student's social sensitivity. The importance of parenting processes that must be carried out by parents in printing children who are unable to compete and adapt to others and the environment.

Students with appropriate parenting that is democratic will be students who are responsible and disciplined in accepting all assignments given by the teacher. Students who are accustomed by their parents to express opinions, they will not be afraid of expressing their opinions in discussing and speaking in front of many people. Whereas students who are cared for by using authoritarian parenting will become angry, and timid students. The attitude of parents who always provide punishment will make students less confident and impressed quiet and difficult to manage. In other words, parental authoritarian parenting will cause students not to experience good growth and development.

##### b. The Condition of Student's Social Sensitivity

MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura student's social sensitivity have condition with two students have a high level of social sensitivity (3.8%) which means that there are only two students who have high social sensitivity where this is a sensitivity to themselves, others and sensitivity to the environment.

While students with low social sensitivity conditions are 32 students (61.5%) meaning that most students of MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura have low levels of social sensitivity. The student is not easy to receive messages or interact with others. This is reflected in the answers to the question items that explain that sensitivity to yourself, others and the environment is not balanced. Required understanding and guidance from parents and teachers so that students can develop their social environment. Students with a moderate social sensitivity category are 18 students (34.6%) which means some students have moderate social sensitivity. Able to understand the situation well and be able to interact with the surroundings.

The findings of this study indicate the tendency of most respondents to have a condition of low social sensitivity. This means that students with low social sensitivity conditions so students are less able to be sensitive to the conditions both directly and indirectly. Student's social sensitivity includes sensitivity to themselves, for example leaving school on time, doing assignments or carrying out a class picket. Sensitivity to others such as apologizing, respecting friends, teachers and other people as well as sensitivity to the environment such as throwing trash in his place.

##### c. Student's Achievement Conditions

Student's Achievement Conditions for students in MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura there are 12 (23.1%) students who have high average grades. There were 17 (32.7%) students who had medium average scores and there were 23 (44.2%) students who had low average grades. From the findings of this research, it can be described that almost most students have a low average UAS score, so it can be said that students of the MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura have low achievement. There is a need for coaching from teachers and parents so that students can improve their achievement.

#### 2. Effect of Parenting Style Against Social Sensitivity and Student's Achievement

##### a. Description of Normality Test Results

Based on the Normality Test using Kolmogorov Smirnov analysis it can be seen that the data is normally distributed. This can be seen from the significance value ( $p > 0.05$ ) which is 0.058 for parenting patterns and 0.065 on student's social sensitivity. So it can be said that the distribution of parenting data and student's social sensitivity for student's achievement is normal.

##### b. Description of Homogeneity Test Results

Based on the Homogeneity Test of parenting parents on students' social sensitivity it was found that the Homogeneity test results were known to be sig. Test of Homogeneity of Variance of  $0.108 > 0.05$ . Then it can be concluded that the variance of data resulting from student's social sensitivity by parenting is the same or homogeneous. Whereas based on testing the homogeneity of student's social sensitivity for student's achievement it was found that Homogeneity test results were known to be sig. Test of Homogeneity of Variance of  $0.754 > 0.05$ . It can be concluded that the variance of data resulting from students' social sensitivity to learning achievement is the same or homogeneous.

##### c. Description of Anova Test Results

Based on the ANOVA Test, parenting style on student's social sensitivity and student's achievement is the first hypothesis testing between parenting variables and student's achievement has a result of  $0.008 < 0.050$  so that it is accepted and there is a relationship between variables and factors. In testing the second hypothesis between student's social sensitivity for student's achievement results from  $0.165 > 0.050$  so it is rejected and there is no relationship between student's achievement variables and student's social sensitivity factors. In testing the third hypothesis between parenting patterns, and student's social sensitivity to student's achievement, the results obtained  $0.008 < 0.050$ , which means that there is a relationship between parenting patterns, student's social sensitivity and student's achievement in MTS tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be obtained in research at MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura are: (1) The form of parenting for the majority of parents is authoritarian parenting, which means that most parents of MTs Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura take care of their children by giving physical punishment, giving rigid rules to children and limiting children's opportunities to express opinions so that children seem limited and afraid to develop. Also, children seem to think short and have a hard attitude. So there is a need for coaching for students' parents to be able to change their parenting practices to become the ideal parenting style, namely democratic parenting. (2) Parenting style will affect to student's social sensitivity, meaning that students with authoritarian parenting will have low social sensitivity due to pressure from the care so that students will be more aggressive, difficult to discipline and not sensitive to the sender, others and the environment. (3) Parenting patterns and student's social sensitivity will also influence student's achievement. This means that students who have low social sensitivity will not absorb class learning and are less disciplined in both learning activities and in the work done by the teacher so that student achievement is also low. This is evidenced by the average value of the results of UTS for students in MTS Tarbiyatul Ummah Robatal Sampang Madura. (4) Parenting style and student's social sensitivity simultaneously influence student's achievement, meaning parenting and social sensitivity is one of the factors that influence of improvement student's achievement.

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