
**PARENTING PATTERN OF ASSOCIATED SCHOOL STUDENTS IN
SMAN TITIAN TERAS H. ABDURRAHMAN SAYOETY JAMBI**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the description of parenting patterns, the benefits felt by students, and the supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of assimilation at SMAN Titian Teras Jambi Boarding School. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this research are data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification. Checking the validity of the data in this study is the credibility test. The results showed that spiritual development consists of the habadah habit. Academic coaching, namely the existence of a subject clinic service at night, the English Club. Non-academic / skill development includes extracurricular activities, development of talents and interests, and defending the country. The benefits felt by the students were that students were accustomed to being diligent in worshipping, understanding the meaning of the Koran, and memorizing the Koran to increase. Students can live independently and have many friends, the student's academic score increases, students gain skills.

Keywords: Caregiving, students, dormitories



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INTRODUCTION

Education is a lifelong learning process and is compulsory for anyone, anytime, and can be done anywhere. (Sudarsana, 2016) Education is a very important need, through education someone will be elevated in dignity and degree. The education process can be carried out formally and informally as well as contacts with various communication media, such as books, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, and informal media, such as student interactions with the surrounding community. (Darlis, 2017). According (Undang-Undang, 2003) regarding Article 3 of the National Education System stipulates that the goal of national education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and serve God who is almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, creative, independent, democratic and responsible. It can be seen from the description that students are not only expected to have academic abilities but also non-academic abilities (Karmana, 2012)

Some of the problems that have occurred in the field of education, such as the proliferation of illegal drugs, free sex when students come home from school, disputes between students, and juvenile delinquency. Also, another impact is the rapid development of science and technology which is used negatively by students (Megahantara, 2017)

The process of handling all negative forms above is the duty and responsibility of National education which is integrally a part of the life activities of the Indonesian people. (Ibrahim, 2015) As a form of advancing a nation, Indonesia has formulated its national education policy as stipulated in (Undang-Undang, 2003) concerning the National

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Education system which is an elaboration or derivative of the objectives of the national education policy of the Indonesian nation in Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. As stated, there are two main principles of Indonesian national education, namely the intellectual life of the nation and education is the right of all Indonesian people. (Sutono, 2015)

Every Indonesian citizen has the right to education and there is no gap between rich and poor. This education system is democratic, giving every Indonesian citizen the right as stated in the Constitution 31 paragraph 1 that "Every citizen has the right to education" and is strengthened real and firmly in the National Education System Law Number 20 of 2003 article 3 regarding the formulation of the functions and objectives of Indonesian national education, that: National education can develop, shape the character and civilization of a nation with dignity, as well as to educate the nation's life, aiming at cultivating the potential of students who believe in and fear God Almighty, have the potential of character noble, healthy, and knowledgeable, creative, independent, and a democratic and responsible citizen (Hakim, 2016)

Dormitory students must have faith, morality, good health, knowledge, be creative, independent, and responsible. (Yaqin, 2015) Students are a very important part of the national education system because without them there is no meaning that there are no students without teachers. Therefore, in the process of formal education or institutional education, the existence of students is essential and requires interaction between educators and students. Pesantren is considered the right solution to overcome various problems.

Compared to the conventional education system, this pesantren has its advantages. (Fakhrurrazi, 2017) According to Akbar Taufik (Mubarok, 2018) Education in Boarding Schools is presented thoroughly for 24 hours, students attend regular education from morning to afternoon at school then continued with extracurricular activities and religious activities or special values education at night.

The life of a pesantren is different from that at home so that students must be able to make adjustments so that they can continue to survive after completing their pesantren education. Therefore, education that combines schools with Islamic boarding schools is one of the best solutions for parents to filter out the increasing prevalence of stabbing in Indonesian culture, if not handled properly it will certainly damage the morale of students. (Arif & Kalimatusyaro, 2020) In the academic aspect, non-academic and personal, this is not only a place to filter time but also a place to achieve excellence.

Apart from regular schools, there are also boarding schools at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Safety. This school is located in Pijoan Village, Jambi Luar Kota District, Muaro Jambi Regency. The Boarding School Program was started in 1994, consisting of male dormitories and female dormitories, which are characterized by a similar system in SMA Taruna Nusantara. In the first year, the number of students who take part in the School Berasr program There are 47 students at first all-male, then in the following years based on the new need to accept female students, the number of students has almost doubled compared to the first year, in this second year, the number of students was 81 students and great again. in 2020 the number of students enrolled in the Boarding School program was 1360 students, but those who were accepted based on the results of rigorous selection were accepted by 130 students and 125 students. The Boarding School of SMAN Titian Teras has experienced quite rapid development and it can be said that this school has successfully completed 26 generations. The purpose of this study is to describe the parenting styles of students, in the same way, to describe the benefits felt by students, to describe the supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of Islamic parenting in the boarding schools of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi.

Previously, there was a research that was relevant to this research, namely research conducted by (Febriansa, 2019) with the title Guidance for Boarding School Students at Athirah II Islamic Junior High School Makassar. The results showed that spiritual guidance consists of habituation of worship. Academic coaching, namely the existence of a subject clinic at night, English and Arabic Club. Non-academic/skill development includes extracurricular activities, development of talents and interests, graphic design, and sewing. The benefits felt by the students were that students were accustomed to being diligent in worshipping, understanding the meaning of the Koran, and memorizing the Koran to increase. Students can live independently and have many friends, the student's academic score increases, students gain skills in the fields of design and sewing. Supporting factors are a beautiful environment, complete facilities, and infrastructure, the existence of a subject clinic at night, and supported by good methods. The inhibiting factors for the implementation of student coaching are the admission of students who are not selective, human resources are still lacking, the interference of the parent committee if there is a problem in the dormitory, the different character of students, and the lack of discipline enforcement.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive qualitative research that uses qualitative descriptive methods and the data is carried out through interviews, observation and recording. The focus of development research is to conduct an in-depth study of how the student's care model organization includes: 1) parenting, 2) the benefits felt by students, and 3) supporting and inhibiting factors for students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety. The data analysis techniques in this study were data reduction, data presentation, and graphics/levers. By expanding observation coverage and increasing durability, checking the validity of this research data is a credibility test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data processing, the results of the research on Nurturing Students in Togetherness at the Boarding School of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi can be explained as follows:

A. Patterns of Religious Parenting

The pattern of religious parenting is a form of care carried out by the dormitory officials whose purpose is to increase religious knowledge for students and accustom students to be accustomed to worshipping without coercion. As for the parenting programs at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, they are Tahajud Prayer, Tahfizh Al-Quran, Kultum, Sirah Nabawi, Fasting Monday Thursday and Fiqhi Studies. This religious activity generally starts at 04.00 WIB, students are awakened to prepare for the dawn prayer, then continue with religious activities and several other religious activities. The results of the above research are in line with the results of research conducted by (Febriansa, 2019) which states that, morning activities begin at 04.00 where all students are required to wake up to get ready for the dawn prayer in congregation and other religious activities such as tausiyah and reading Al The Qur'an. After that students take turns showering, having breakfast, and getting ready to take part in lessons at school.

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B. Academic Parenting Patterns

Apart from religious care in the dormitory of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, he also provides academic care. Academic nurture is a process of nurturing how to increase the value of student academic achievement at school. Therefore, this academic program needs to be maximized. The way for boarding schools to maximize this academic program is by collaborating with outside tutoring institutions. The hope is that students' academic grades can improve and as a form of differentiation between boarding and non-boarding schools. This is confirmed by (Febriansa, 2019) that the pesantren seeks to maximize the unique academic curriculum of each (non-student) pesantren.

These activities differ from those of an academic nature, such as enrichment, remediation, preparation and preparation for the Olympics. Dormitory students do need this academic guidance program. The form of academic counseling for the Islamic boarding school at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi is a clinical service with the theme of the English Club in collaboration with third parties.

C. Non-Academic / Skill Parenting Patterns

As for the Non-Academic / Skill training at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, namely Photoshop training, Corel Draw and several other extracurricular activities. State defense activities are also carried out every Saturday at 07.00 WIB. Meanwhile, Photoshop and Corel Draw training activities are held at night and extracurricular activities are held in the afternoon. All of these activities are aimed at developing the talents and interests of the students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi. The purpose of all these coaching programs is to support the program, besides that, to train students' habits with worship activities and to make students intellectually and religiously intelligent. In addition, when the study time is solid, students tend to get bored with the routine, so active activities are needed to get rid of this boredom. Extracurricular activities are very useful media to instill students' talents and interests. According to Permendiknas RI Number 39 of 2008: The objectives of student development are as follows:

- 1) Developing the potential of students properly and thoroughly, including talents, interests and creativity.
- 2) Improve student personality to achieve school flexibility as an educational environment, so as to avoid hard work and negative effects and conflicts with educational goals
- 3) In accordance with the talents and interests of students to explore the potential of students for achievement.
- 4) Allow students to become citizens of an aristocratic democratic society and respect human rights on the basis of realizing civil society.

Based on the results of the discussion, school activities for student tutoring have been adjusted to the contents of the applicable regulations. In the plan of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, "Regulation of the Minister of Education (Permendiknas) Number 39 of 2008 concerning Student Guidance and Student Development Activities in the plan to implement the following student guidance materials can be seen.

Table 1
The pattern of caring for boarding schools at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoeti

No	Parenting Patterns	Permendiknas Student Guidance Number 39 of 2008	Parenting Patterns for Students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi
1	Religious Nurture	Faith and devotion to God Almighty	Tahajud prayer, axiom prayer, <i>dzikir</i> , <i>tahfizh</i> , the habit of fasting from Monday to Thursday.
2	Non-Academic / Skill Care	Superior personality with national insight Non Academic Achievements, arts, and sports according to talents and interests. Human rights democracy, environmental political education, social sensitivity in the context of a plural society. Physical quality, health, and nutrition based on diversified sources of nutrition Literature and culture Information and communication technology (ICT) Creativity, skills, entrepreneurship.	Noble character or noble character
3	Coaching Academic	Communication in languages English	English Club

The benefits felt by students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety in the dormitory based on the results of interviews with students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, it was found that the students were getting used to living independently and diligently carrying out worship, be it Tahajjud prayer, prayer 5 times , Kultum, Fiqh studies, increased memorization of the Koran and subject clinics and all programs have been running well.

The real purpose of all the programs that have been compiled is how to instill the habit of worshipping students and as provisions for their future. This coaching activity also aims to make students intellectually and spiritually intelligent. The results of the above research are in line with the opinion expressed by (Daulay, 2018) which explains that the benefits of boarding school education are the emergence of a spirit of independence and self-confidence. Students are educated not only depending on diplomas and not on the mentality of job seekers.

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a) Benefits from a Spiritual Aspect

Education is not only intellectual from a mere intellectual perspective, education is an important thing which is a process of guidance or teaching carried out by humans so that not only intellectual abilities, but spiritual abilities and noble morals are needed not only for now but also in the future. so that he becomes a better person. Boarding School makes a place as a forum for spiritual development, the benefits felt in the boarding school of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi, namely students are accustomed to living independently, diligently worshiping, understanding the meaning of the Al-Quran and memorizing Al-Quran is also increased with this all are able to develop the spiritual power of his religion.

This is in accordance with the law. No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System explains that: "Education is a conscious and planned effort that aims to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that students can actively develop their potential so that they can play to the maximum of religious spiritual strength, self-control, individuality, intelligence, and the nobility that he and the people of the world need. Character and skills. Country and state.

b) Attitude benefits

Boarding School education system students are required to live in a dormitory. Therefore, it is easier for teachers or educators to monitor and control the development of the attitudes of their students. The attitude of students who appeared at the school with the concept of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi was that students could learn to live independently, socialize with many friends and students could be disciplined. This is in line with the opinion (Daulay, 2018) explaining that the benefits of boarding school education are the emergence of a spirit of independence and self-confidence. Students are not only dependent on diplomas, not job seekers mentally".

c) Benefits in terms of knowledge

Parents hope to send their children to boarding schools so that their children have good religious provisions, besides that, the provision of knowledge must also be good. The benefit felt by students at the boarding school at SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi is that students get a lot of knowledge because of the clinical assistance provided by other institutions. In addition, by participating in extracurricular activities, students will get additional grades according to the extracurricular subjects.

This is in line with the opinion put forward by (Maksudin, 2013) which states that with students attending the Boarding School it acts as a vehicle to educate students' intelligence and skills in addition to educating them to have a tolerant attitude, mutual respect, not accentuate racial diligence and to arouse nationalism by declaring freedom.

The supporting factors for the development of student coaching at the boarding school of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi are a beautiful environment, complete facilities and infrastructure in this school, such as a ceremonial field, sports equipment, tutoring assistance from several outside agencies, a solid team of mentors, method and good system. As for the inhibiting factors for the implementation of coaching, namely not being selective in admitting new students, lack of human resources, involvement of parents in boarding problems, different character of students, inadequate enforcement of discipline.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, the researcher can draw the conclusion that the description of student management in fostering equality, namely: (a) Spiritual guidance

consists of habituation of midnight prayer, congregational prayer, dzikir, tahfizh, fasting Monday-Thursday, murojaah memorization, tarbiyah, and character studies. (b) Academic Guidance, namely the existence of subject clinic services at night and English Club services. (c) Non-Academic / Skill Development includes extracurricular activities, talent and interest development, graphic design. The benefits felt by students of SMAN Titian Teras H. Abdurrahman Sayoety Jambi in the dormitory in terms of: (a) The benefits from a spiritual point of view are that students are accustomed to being diligent in worshipping both the sunnah and the mandatory, understanding the meaning of the Koran and memorizing the Koran also increases. (b) The benefit in terms of attitude is that students can live independently, socialize with many friends and students can be disciplined. (c) The benefit in terms of knowledge is that students will get a lot of knowledge because of the existence of subject clinical services, increasing student academic scores. In addition, by participating in extracurricular activities, students will get additional grades according to extracurricular subjects. (d) The benefit in terms of skills is that students acquire skills provisions.

Supporting factors and obstacles to the implementation of harmony building, namely: supporting factors; beautiful environment, complete facilities and infrastructure such as ceremonial fields and sports equipment. In addition, for academics there is a subject clinic at night, supported by good methods. The inhibiting factors for the implementation are: student admission that is not selective, human resources are still lacking, the interference of the parent committee if there is a problem in the dormitory, the different character of students and the lack of discipline enforcement.

This study recommends the need for coaches to be consistent with the rules that have been made. Likewise, students obey the rules that have been made by the boarder of the dormitory so that all forms of benefits in the dormitory will also be felt by all students in the dormitory. It is necessary to be more selective in admitting new students who will live in the dorms. In addition, it is suggested that there should be more teachers and that it is necessary to equalize the limits of authority between parents and schools.

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