

THE EFFECT OF PARENT GUIDELINES ON STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION IN FOLLOWING EARLY TAKMILIAH EARLY EDUCATION

(Research at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda Ds. Sukajadi Kec. Tarogong Kaler Kab. Garut)

UJANG NURJAMAN

Email: ujangnurjaman@uninus.ac.id

MILA NURJANAH

Email: milanurjanah_s2adm_19@uninus.ac.id

SEPTYANA HANDIYANI

Email: septyanahandiyani_s2adm_19@uninus.ac.id

Abstract

This research departs on the one hand the reality on the ground that there are still many parents who do not guide and even pay attention to students when attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education. On the other hand, there is a lack of student motivation in participating in diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education. This study aims to determine parental guidance at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda, to determine student learning motivation in attending diniyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda, to determine the effect of parental guidance on student learning motivation in attending diniyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda. This research uses a descriptive method followed by an inferential method, namely drawing conclusions from this study and using statistical calculations to test hypotheses through rank spearman correlation. This research is also supported by data obtained through field research and library research, namely by reviewing and studying various literatures that are closely related to the problems to be discussed. The results of this study are the scores obtained from the distribution of questionnaires regarding parental guidance (Variable X) with fairly good qualifications with a score of 60.4% and students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education (Variable Y) with fairly good qualifications that have a score 60.03%. Furthermore, the reality of parental guidance on students' learning motivation after the calculation process is carried out through a correlational test with the criteria t_{count} greater than t_{table} , the results obtained are $t_{count} = 5.37 > t_{table} = 2.07$ so that it can be concluded that hypothesis 0 (H_0) is rejected and hypothesis 1 (H_1) is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between parental guidance and student learning motivation, and has a strong correlation with a value of 0.77. The influence of parental guidance on students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education is 59% while the remaining 41% is influenced by other factors.

PRELIMINARY

Based on the Law on the National Education System No. 20 of 2003 article 1 paragraph 2, national education is education based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is rooted in religious values, Indonesian national culture, and is responsive to demands for change. era.

In line with the very rapid development of education at this time, education is the embodiment and change in the transfer of cultural values to children in order to improve the quality of Human Resources and cannot be separated from shared responsibility.

National education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, and independent. And become citizens of a democratic and responsible (Sisdiknas Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3)

Religious education serves to prepare students to become members of the community who understand and practice the values of their religious teachings and/or become experts in religious knowledge.

Religious education aims to form students who understand and practice the values of their religious teachings and/or become experts in religious sciences who are broad-minded, critical, creative, innovative, and dynamic in order to educate the life of a nation who is faithful, pious and has noble character.

Education is a shared responsibility between families, schools and communities. In the family, parents are fully responsible for the education of their children, while in schools the teacher is responsible for their students.

Likewise, education must have clear directions and goals to achieve the ideals of our country, the Republic of Indonesia. The government's effort in education is to improve the quality of education. In essence, improving the quality of education cannot be separated from the role of teachers and parents.

But in reality, children in participating in teaching and learning activities experience many difficulties, thus hampering the expected learning outcomes. This is often encountered by parents and teachers. Such children clearly find it difficult to get good achievements because they cannot follow the lessons well, this is due to a lack of guidance from parents.

The learning process of Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah is also greatly influenced by various factors such as the type and form of learning, learning facilities, family environment, community, parents and so on. One of the parental wars in learning is to give sufficient attention to children as mandated by the Constitution.

Parents are a component of a family consisting of a father and mother who are the result of a legal marriage bond that can form a family. In the family, parents have full responsibility for family members, namely their children. In addition to having the responsibility of parents, they also have a task that must be carried out, namely educating and guiding children, in this case parents are placed as the first and foremost educators for children, so that children are able to develop optimally.

In guiding children, of course, parents face obstacles, including the limitations of the knowledge possessed by the parents themselves, besides that the use of the method is

still not appropriate, so the guidance process does not work as expected. It is necessary to know that parental guidance is very influential on children's education, therefore parents must guide and educate their children in the right way so that children get a good education.

Based on the above, the author wants to know for sure the guidance and attention of parents to the implementation of their children's education at Diniyyah Takmiliah Awaliyah Nurul Huda to improve the quality of graduates at these religious educational institutions in the future. Because parental guidance and attention is very important in developing children's motivation, interest and creativity in learning. This is where the role of parents will be demanded. As explained in Surah At-Tahrim verse 6 which reads:

Meaning: O you who believe, protect yourselves and your families from the fire of hell whose fuel is people and stones; His guardians are angels who are harsh, harsh, and do not disobey Allah for what He commands them and always do what is commanded.

In Islam, education is very important, for that parents are expected to be able to provide sufficient education to obtain a good education, especially religious education. Because religious education is the main education in realizing and shaping religious attitudes in children, so that later children can grow and develop in accordance with religious values. However, the facts we see in the field, most parents think that diniyah education is not so important for their children, especially on the issue of parents in providing guidance to generate motivation as well as interest in their children's learning at Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah so that they often have a negative attitude towards diniyah education. And tend to think that is not in accordance with religious law.

1. In Sukajadi Village there is a special religious education institution for studying religious subjects, namely the establishment of an Islamic educational institution (non-formal) Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah Nurul Huda, where parents of children and the surrounding community can send their children to Madrasahs to attend religious education in educational institutions. Non-formal. For class I (one) and class II (two) they enter the Al-Quran Education Park (TPQ), while for grades III (three) to class VI (six) they enter Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah (DTA) in the local community.
2. This effort was made because apart from the limited time and teaching staff for religious education in schools, to enter Junior High School (SMP) students are required to have a madrasah diniyah or Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah (DTA) diploma.
3. But in reality, parents here do not guide their children and even pay attention to their children when attending the diniyah takmiliah early education so that children are less motivated or less interested in studying at the diniyah. They assume that religious education (Diniyah) is easy to learn and easy to understand by children, so that even without being guided by their parents, children will be able to do it by themselves so that children are less motivated in attending diniyah education in contrast to general education. The duties of the school, as well as the facilities provided by parents to their children are more concerned with general education than early education. In fact, if

parents do not provide guidance and attention to their children, by themselves the child will not be motivated in participating in the diniyah education.

Based on the background of the problem above, it can be formulated the problem that becomes the focus of this research as follows:

1. How is the guidance of parents at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler Garut?
2. How is the student's motivation to learn in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler Garut?
3. How is the influence of parental guidance on students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler Garut?

Research Purposes

In line with the formulation of the problem above, the objectives to be achieved by the author in this study are as follows:

- 1) To find out the guidance of parents at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda.
- 2) To find out the students' learning motivation in attending diniyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda.
- 3) To determine the effect of parental guidance on students' learning motivation in attending diniyah education at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda.

Research Use

1. Theoretical Uses of Research

Research is useful to be developed through an academic study approach in an effort to multiply and enrich scientific treasures, especially in the field of comprehensive Islamic education studies.

2. Practical Uses of Research

- a. Contribute directly to improving the quality of education by providing work evaluations and providing answers to the problems faced today. As a contribution of thought for the community, especially for teachers and parents in guiding and motivating students to learn.
- b. Useful for readers, especially education staff in order to increase student learning motivation in the coming year.
- c. The results of the research are expected to be useful for educational institutions in Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah Nurul Huda in their future development, and can be useful for other institutions.

- d. It can provide various benefits and basic experiences for researchers to determine the level of parental guidance and student learning motivation at Madrasah Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah Nurul Huda.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term guidance is a translation of the word guidance (English). Basically, guidance is a supervisor's effort to help optimize individuals. Guidance can be interpreted as a process of providing assistance to individuals which is carried out on an ongoing basis, so that the individual can understand himself. So that he is able to direct himself and can act naturally. In accordance with the demands and circumstances of the school environment, family, community and life in general. Thus he can enjoy the happiness of his life and make a meaningful contribution to the life of society in general. Guidance helps individuals achieve optimal self-development as social beings. (Sukardi, 2008: 2).

Other guidance experts reveal that: Guidance is a process of providing continuous and systematic assistance from the mentor to the guided in order to achieve independence in self-understanding, self-acceptance, self-direction, and self-realization in achieving an optimal level of development and adjustment to the environment. . (Moh. Surya, 1988:12). Guidance is assistance given to a person (individual) or group of people so that they can develop into independent individuals. This independence includes five main functions that should be carried out by independent individuals, namely:

- a) Know yourself and your environment
- b) Accept yourself and the environment positively and dynamically
- c) Making decisions
- d) Self-directed, and
- e) Self-realization

(Prayitno, 1983: 2 and 1987: 35 Quoted in Dewa Ketut Sukardi's book, 2008: 2)

It was further stated that what is meant by guidance is the process of providing assistance by an expert to a person or individuals, both children, adolescents, and adults so that the person being guided can develop their own and independent abilities by utilizing individual strengths and weaknesses. Existing facilities and can be developed based on applicable norms (Prayitno, 2004: 99 Quoted in Dewa Ketut Sukardi's book, 2008: 2). By comparing several definitions of guidance that have been put forward by several experts above, it can be concluded that guidance is the process of providing assistance to a person or group of people continuously and systematically by a supervisor so that an individual or group of individuals becomes an independent person.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A problem will be solved properly, if using the right solution method, this research uses quantitative research methods.

The method used in this research is quantitative descriptive inferential method, the analysis is supported by data obtained through:

1. Library Research, is to examine, examine and study various literatures (references) that are closely related to the problems to be discussed.
2. Field Research, is research where data collection is carried out in the field, or carried out in schools through observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation studies, in order to obtain clear data.

Population and Sample

The population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2012:80). The population in this study was students of class VI MDTA Nurul Huda, Tarogong Kaler District, Garut Regency as many as 22 students.

The sample of this research is MDTA students Nurul Huda. Considering that the population is small, total sampling is used, namely all 22 students of MDTA Nurul Huda.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Influence of Parental Guidance on Students' Learning Motivation in Participating in Diniyah Takmiliah Awaliyah Education

Based on the theory according to Dewa Ketut Sukardi (2008) that this guidance is a process of providing assistance, in the sense here that by providing guidance of course it will affect students' learning motivation as revealed by Hamalik (2009) that motivation is a process of generating, maintaining and even controlling student interests. Obtaining data from the two variables above, then determining the reality of the influence of parental guidance on students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda, Tarogong Kaler District, Garut Regency, it turns out that after analyzing the data first, the correlation coefficient is searched.

From the calculation, the correlation coefficient value is 0.77 with a strong relationship level, and from the coefficient, the T_{count} is 5.37. It turns out that the value of T_{count} is greater than the value of T_{table} with a level of influence of 2,074 and the degree of relationship between parental guidance and student learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda as much as 59%, so that the proposed H_1 is the relationship between parental guidance with student learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda, Tarogong Kaler District was accepted.

Meanwhile, H_0 which stated that there was no relationship between parental guidance and students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda, Tarogong Kaler District, was rejected.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research and data analysis that has been carried out by the author regarding the effect of parental guidance on students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda, Tarogong Kaler District, and the authors can draw the following conclusions:

1. The parental guidance at MDTA Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler shows a fairly good qualification. This is evidenced by the average score of answers from 15 questions (questionnaires) submitted to 22 respondents, with the result reaching a score of 60.4. This score is included in the qualification is quite good because it is right at the interval 52-67.
2. Students' learning motivation in attending diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education at MDTA Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler is also included in the qualifications quite well. This can be seen from the average score of answers from 15 questions (questionnaires) submitted to 22 respondents, with the results reaching a score of 60.03. This score includes a fairly good qualification because it is right at the interval 52-67.
3. Based on the hypothesis test that has been carried out, the resulting $T_{(count)} (5.37) > T_{(table)} (2.09)$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between parental guidance and students' learning motivation in attending education diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah at MDTA Nurul Huda Tarogong Kaler with a correlation coefficient of 0.77 and is included in the category of strong correlation/relationship because it is on an interval/scale of 0.60-0.79. While the level of influence of variable X on variable Y is 59%. This means that there are still 41% of other factors that can affect student learning motivation in participating in diniyah takmiliyah Awaliyah education other than parental guidance.

5.1. Suggestion

On this occasion the author would like to suggest several things as follows:

1. Given the importance of student learning motivation for the future of children, parents are advised to provide guidance to children as early as possible and as best as possible.
2. One method that can be used by parents to carry out guidance so that students are motivated when attending diniyah education is to provide sufficient attention and needs for children.

3. For further researchers, to add some indicators in research, especially parental guidance, to be more careful in choosing research materials and to be precise in determining indicators so that research can be more objective.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ❖ Al-Qur'an dan Terjemah
- ❖ Purwanto, Ngalm, MP., (2010), Psikologi Pendidikan Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- ❖ Surya, Muhammad (2004) Psikologi Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran, Bandung: Pustaka Bani Quraisy.
- ❖ Syah, Muhibbin (2010), Psikologi Pendidikan dengan Pendekan Baru Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- ❖ Tafsir, Ahmad (1993), Metodik Pendidikan Agama Islam, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- ❖ Sukardi, Ketut Dewa (2000), Proses Bimbingan dan Konseling di Sekolah, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- ❖ Mu'awanah Elfi, Hidayah Rifa (2009), Bimbingan Konseling Islami di Sekolah Dasar, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- ❖ Nurihsan, Juntika Achmad, M.Pd. (2010), Bimbingan dan Konseling dalam berbagai Latar Kehidupan, Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- ❖ Basri, Hasan dan Saebani, Ahmad Beni (2010), Ilmu Pendidikan Islam (Jilid II), Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- ❖ Tohirin (2006), Psikologi Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam, Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- ❖ Hamalik, Oemar (2009), Psikologi Belajar dan Mengajar, Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
- ❖ Darajat, Zakiah (2006), Ilmu Pendidikan Islam, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- ❖ Sugiyono (2008), Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D, Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
- ❖ Kementrian Agama Jawa Barat (2010), Kurikulum Diniyah Takmiliyah Awaliyah (Standar Isi), Bandung.
- ❖ Sugiyono (2012), Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D, Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
- ❖ A.M. Sardiman (2005), Interaksi dan Motivasi Belajar Mengajar, Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- ❖ Daradjat, Zakiah (2011), Metodik Khusus Pengajaran Agama Islam, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- ❖ Slameto (2003), Belajar dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- ❖ Walgito, Bimo (2010), Pengantar Psikologi Umum, Yogyakarta: CV Andi Offset.
- ❖ Sukmadinata, Nana Syaodih (2011), Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- ❖ Arikunto, Suharsimi (2009), Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- ❖ Masyhuri, Zainuddin (2008), Metodologi Penelitian Pendekatan Praktis dan Aplikatif, Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- ❖ Arifin, Muzayyin (2008), Kapita Selekta Pendidikan Islam, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara