

The Implementation of A Parenting Program to Improve Character Values

By

Deti Rostini

Email: detirostini@uninus.ac.id

Reiza Anjati

Email: andriansyahzulfikar@uninus.ac.id

Andriansyah Zulfikar

Email: reizaanjati@uninus.ac.id

Abstract

Due to the lack of understanding of parents regarding parenting, as well as parental participation in learning activities, the school tries to involve parents in teaching and learning activities. This is what underlies the researcher to find out how the implementation of the parenting program in improving the instilling of character values in schools. In line with the results of Erlanti et al. (2016)'s research which shows that parenting programs are very much needed by parents. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the application of parenting programs in increasing the cultivation of character values. The results of the research conducted indicated that one of the main activities in the parenting program, namely the seminar, has been going well and has achieved the target. Meanwhile, the results of the parenting parent's daily activities were deemed to be still less than optimal because there were still many parents who were not present during the implementation. The evaluation is carried out by sharing between the homeroom teacher and the parents of the students. The application of the character values of Religious, Nationalist, Integrity, independence, and Mutual Cooperation in IT Adzka Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi had been implemented through learning.

Keywords: Parenting program management and learning

A. Introduction

At the education level, the discussion about the character has been an issue for a long time. Finally, the government agrees that character is essential to the education process and should be a top priority. This is in line with the government's program of mental revolution, which is implemented in the world of education through the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop and strengthen character education within the scope of schools.

The government strengthens the nation's character by issuing Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2017 concerning "Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter." It shows the seriousness of the government, considering the high rate of delinquency in adolescents every year—quoted from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission which received 153 complaints of cases of physical and physical violence against students in the Education unit throughout 2019 reported by republika.co.id. The number of cases proves that the education of this nation's character needs to be urgently applied so that later there will be no more juvenile delinquency cases, and it can create a nation with high character and morals.

The crucial problem in education is the lack of optimal synergy between three education centres, namely Schools, Families, and Communities. It is characterized by the lack of synergy

and communication between the three in educating and supervising the children. This phenomenon results in high behavioural deviations carried out by school-age children. Those problems emerge because:

- a. Empowerment and supervision of raw input in students are not optimal.
- b. There is still a lack of implementation and utilization of instrumental input, which includes several policies regarding the character and inhibition of parents in academic units.
- c. The synergy of environmental input consisting of family, community, and stakeholders in parenting or character education for children is not optimal. Outputs in increasing synergy between schools and parents regarding character education have not yet been realized.

Hapudin (2019: 8) suggests that character is a term oriented to applying good values in the form of behavior. Good values that represent these characters can include religious and social values.

Megawangi (2007: 1) Thus, parenting is how to educate parents' children directly or indirectly. Parenting concerns all the daily behavior of parents, whether directly related to children or not, which can be caught or seen by their children, with the hope that what is given to children (caregiving) will have positive implications for their lives, especially for religion, self, and nation, so that three research questions appeared to be analyzed. Namely, How to plan, implement and evaluate the Parenting Program to improve character values in Adzkia IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi.

B. Research methods

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. This study aims to take direct information in the field regarding parenting programs in improving character in schools. This research will take data based on facts experienced by respondents, which in the end are sought for theoretical references to be able to support respondents' statements and try to make a narrative picture of a principle that occurs in the field is true, and the results of the analysis carried out by researchers.

In relation, this study seeks to interpret the parenting program held by the Adzkia IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi in an effort to instill character values in students at the school. Moreover, the variables discussed here are part of the daily issues discussed by various parties. Therefore, according to the author, the right approach for this research is a qualitative approach.

In qualitative research, the data collected must be in accordance with the analysis plan. The data needed in qualitative research must be directly related to the research topic under study. Data collection techniques in qualitative research must be carried out carefully so that their accuracy and credibility cannot be doubted by anyone. In this study, several qualitative data collection techniques were used by means of observation, interviews, and documentation, which are described below:

C.results and discussion

1. Planning Parenting Program

To increase the cultivation of character values in the Adzkia IT Elementary School Sukabumi and Fathia Elementary School Sukabumi City. Formulating the purpose of this

program, then the homeroom teacher collects data on the parents of students. The next plan is for the homeroom teacher to make a program implementation schedule. The schedule is adjusted to the attendance of students starting from the initial attendance to the last attendance. In addition, the schedule is also adjusted to the educational calendar. Planning the implementation of character values (Religious, Nationalist, Integrity, independence, and Mutual Cooperation) at Adzkie IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi. The final plan is that the homeroom teacher is required to contact the parents of the students before the implementation takes place.

2. *The Implementation of the Parenting Management Program*

Increasing the inculcation of character values in the Adzkie IT Elementary school and Fathia elementary school in Sukabumi City. Families, parents, and teachers, as part of educators, government, and society, build good communication.

There is a good tradition in society every time they enter a new school year. The good tradition is a meeting between parents of new students and teachers. There are many benefits to be gained from a meeting between parents and teachers, including:

- a. Gain more friendship and closeness between parents and teachers
- b. Open discussion/sharing space and openness between parents and teachers
- c. Parents can get complete information about their children's education programs.
- d. Parents can directly convey ideas, suggestions, and criticisms to the school openly.
- e. Teachers get a lot of input that can be used as a reference and consideration in carrying out their duties as educators.

Adzkie IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi implement their character education through:

1. *Fortify children from shirk.*

Parents explain the reasons and can be strengthened with arguments. Inna syirka lazhulmun 'azhim (indeed associating partners with (Allah) is really a great injustice,

2. *Birul walidain.*

Behave walidain: (1) hamalat hu ummuhu wahna 'alaa wahnin... , (2) anisykur lii walilwalidaika ilayyal mashiir. Being filial is a form of being grateful to Allah and being grateful to your father and mother as parents.

3. *Muroqobatullah (Feeling yourself under the supervision of Allah)*

This muroqobatullah education is applied so that children are not only obedient to Allah in front of their parents but are obedient wherever they are.

4. *Prayer*

Prayer is taught from an early age. There are 2 (two) types of learning to pray, namely learning the movement of prayer and learning to read prayers. These two elements are equally important, which include the terms and pillars of prayer

5. *Amar Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar*

Children are the future generation of a people; they are the ones who will be the successors who will be the hope for fathers, mothers, and their families. If Amar ma'ruf nahi munkar wants to always be in the midst of the people, then from an early age or from childhood,

amar ma'ruf nahi evil must be instilled in the soul of the child. Children must be educated with love for the religion of Islam by being given education about wrong and right actions.

6. *Shabar*

They are trained in patience continuously by:

Take advantage of the daily habits of children

Children generally like to imitate things from their parents and the surrounding environment, especially the closest people. Therefore, be a parent who can set an example of patience. Wherever the action supports, to set an example of patience in children, then do it.

b. Postpone

Delaying the child's desire can also be done to train the child's patience. Give a reasonable reason so that the child is able to understand even though it is quite difficult at first. This is expressed by the young mother, a friend of the author of madjongke.com. He explained that to make children more patient, they must postpone the child's desire when he wants something. He explained that when his son whined and even cried for something like a toy, he never complied. But at a certain time, He just bought the child's wish that had been delayed. The results were indeed extraordinary, and Madjongke witnessed the results himself. His son never again whined and even cried for something he wanted. Just said, "Tomorrow, if there is money, buy it, ma'am." Amazing, isn't it?

c. Tell

Explain the meaning of patience to children. Make children understand the meaning of patience and what good results are obtained if they can be patient. This is quite useful for making children understand and want to be more patient than before.

d. Give a hint

Instruct the child on how long he should be patient. So the child can know when he will get the rights or desires that have been expressed. At least if it's not a matter of time, it concerns situations such as situations when there is more money. "Later, when you have money."

e. Divert attention

Divert your attention to something fun, so your child doesn't get bored or frustrated while waiting. Provide other activities that can make him happy or entertained. This is quite helpful and also effective in making children trained to be more patient.

f. Give a compliment

Give praise when the child is able to pass the time waiting. This is useful because, in general, Children like flattery and, therefore, can repeat the same behavior to get praise again or from other people. As is the case with joking and laughing because of his funny actions.

3. Evaluation of Management Parenting Program

To increase the cultivation of character values in the Adzkie IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi, the principal conducts periodic evaluations at each

meeting at the beginning of the semester for the parenting program in accordance with the policies made by the homeroom teacher that has been approved by the principal, whether the parenting seminar program and parents day program that has been agreed at the beginning of the semester are running according to plan and achieving the expected goals. This program increased parental participation in learning activities at the Adzkie IT School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi.

The policy is in the form of planning a parenting program that is oriented to the institution's mission to be able to achieve student achievement and improve the quality of education services at Adzkie IT Elementary School and Fathia Elementary School in Sukabumi. The principal's policy is implemented by homeroom teachers and teachers. The principal then follows up regularly, and if there are program problems, they are immediately addressed.

Although this evaluation was carried out through heart-to-heart talks with the homeroom teacher and teachers and not through a written form of reporting, it was quite effective. All problems are followed up and resolved appropriately. Planning for parenting programs that have not been implemented is then discussed in a teacher meeting in the middle of the semester as an evaluation and improvement in the future. Debate is done in order to make and implement a better parenting program so that it can be a reference for the success of programs that will provide better quality services for students.

The involvement of the parenting seminar evaluation is from the committee. Meanwhile, Parenting parent's day from the homeroom teacher with several parents. As for the material discussed by both parenting, it is about supporting factors, inhibiting factors, and strategies to minimize obstacles. The results of the parenting seminar evaluation are that the implementation has gone well and has achieved the target of the school itself, while the evaluation is carried out through committee meetings. While the results of parenting parent's day, namely the implementation, are still not optimal because there are still many parents who are not present during the implementation, while the evaluation is carried out by sharing between the class teacher and the parents of the students.

D. Conclusion

The results of the study can be concluded that the planning for the implementation and evaluation of the parenting program in increasing the character values in the IT Adzkie Elementary School Sukabumi and Fathia Elementary School Sukabumi City was gone well for the parenting seminar because it achieved the target, while the results of the parenting parent's day implementation it was not optimal because there are still many parents who were not present in the implementation, while the evaluation was carried out by sharing between the homeroom teacher and the parents of the students. The application of the character values of Religious, Nationalist, Integrity, independence, and Mutual Cooperation at Adzkie IT Elementary School and Fathia City Elementary School in Sukabumi had been implemented through learning.

Daftar pustaka

- Andriani, A. (2019). *Parenting Generasi Alpha*. Tangerang: Indocamp.
Ali, M, A. (2018). *Pendidikan Karakter "Konsep dan Implementasinya"*. Jakarta: Kencana.
Borba, M. (2011). *The Big Book Of Parenting Solutions*. America: Jossey-Bass.

- Hapudin, M, S. (2019). *Manajemen Karakter: Membentuk Karakter Baik pada anak*. Jakarta: Tazkia Pers.
- Ilahi, M. (2013). *Quantum Parenting; Kiata Sukses Mengasuh Anak Secara Efektif Dan Cerdas*. Yogyakarta: Kata Hati.
- Kartikowati, E, dan Zubaedi. (2019). *Pola pemberlajaran 9 pilar karakter pada anak usia dini dan dimendi-dimendinya*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.
- Kementrian pendidikan nasional. (2011). *Juknis Orientasi Peningkatan Program Parenting*. Jakarta: Kemendiknas.
- Kemendikbud. (2018). *Modul 5 seri perlibatan keluarga dalam pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Kemendikbud.
- Noor, J. (2012). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Puspita, H. et al. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Keluarga*. Bogor: IPB Press.
- Ratu, M. (2016) . *Parentthink*. Jakarta: Mizan Grup.
- Suriansyah, A. (2015). *Manajemen Hubungan Sekolah Dan Masyarakat: Dalam Rangka Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Depok: Rajawalipers.
- Tandry, N. (2015). *Happy Parenting*. Jakarta: PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer.
- Tokan, I, R. (2016). *Manajemen Penelitian Guru*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Wahyudin, W dan Suprayitno, A. (2020). *Pendidikan Karakter di era milenial*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Widi, K, R. (2018). *Menggelorakan penelitian: pengenalan dan penuntun pelaksanaan penelitian*. Yogyakarta: deepublish.
- Winarsih. (2019). *Pendidikan Karakter Bangsa*. Tangerang: Loka Aksara.
- Windharti, R. (2018). *Penelitian Social*. Yogyakarta: Istana Media.
- Yusuf, A, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian: Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Penelitian Gabungan*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.

Jurnal

- Erlanti, S, M, Mulyana dan Wibowo. (2018). *Teknik Parenting dan Pengasuhan Anak*. Prosiding KS: Risert dan PKM. Vol 3 No 2.
- Kusdi, S, S. (2018). *Peranan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dalam Pembentukan Karakter Anak*. Jurnal AL-uswah: Risert dan Kajian pendidika Agama islam. Vol.1 No 2.
- Muhtar, D, A, Suryani. (2019). *Pendidikan Karakter menurut Kemendigbud*. Jurnal Pendidikan Edu Maspul. Vol 3 No. 2.
- Murdiani, K, N. (2019). *Implikasi Program Parenting Terhadap Pendidikan Karakter Anak*. Jurnal Yoga dan Kesehatan. Vol 2 No 1.
- Nada, T. (2011). *Smart Parenting*. Tangerang: PT Alvabet.
- Nupisari, W, D. *Wahyudi dan Widiyanto. 2018. Parenting Day sebagai Aktivitas Peningkatan Hubungan Orang Tua dan Anak*. Jurnal Pendidikan Non Formal. Vol 13 No 1.
- Rozana, A, A, Wahid, dan Muali. (2017). *Smart Parenting Demokrasi Dalam Membangun Karakter Anak*. Jurnal Pendidikan AL-Athfal. Vol 4 No 1
- Saepudin, A dan Ufah, A. (2014). *Penerapan Program Parenting Berbasis E-Learning Dalam Mengembangkan Kemampuan Mendidik Anak*. Jurnal Teknodik. Vol 18 No 3.
- Syur'aini, dkk. (2018). *Penyusunan Program Parenting Bagi Pengelolaan Dan Pendidikan Paud*. Kolokium Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah. Vol.6 No2.

Website

- <https://sahabatkeluarga.kemdikbud.go.id/laman/index.php?r=tpost/xview&id=249900170>
- <https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/blog/2017/10/kemendikbud-dorong-orang-tua-aktif-dalam-kegiatan-sekolah>
- <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/pendidikan/eduaction/19/12/31/q3dq0j335-kpai-terima-153-pengaduan-kasus-kekerasan-pada-siswa>

Peraturan pemerintah

Kebijakan Nasional Pembangunan
Karakter Bangsa Tahun 2010-2025 Peraturan Presiden No 87 Tahun 2017 tentang “Penguatan
Pendidikan Karakter”
Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 30 Tahun 2017
Tentang Pelibatan Keluarga Pada Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan
UU Nomer 20 tahun 2003 tentang
“Sistem Pendidikan”