DISCIPLINE PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES AT TSANAWIYAH MADRASAH KANJENG SEPUH, SIDAYU, GRESIK

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Abstract

MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is one of the educational institutions that was established under the auspices of the Taman Pendidikan Kanjeng Sepuh foundation which has a discipline program through two attendance systems (paper absent and fingerprint absent) which have been implemented simultaneously since 2014 which are closely monitored by picket teachers and other supervisory teachers. This program is able to help improve student learning outcomes because the teaching and learning process is more focused and more conducive. This researcher aims to answer some problem formulations; 1). How is the discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Sidayu sub-district, Gresik district? 2). What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in implementing discipline programs in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Sidayu sub-district, Gresik district. This type of research includes qualitative research, which produces data and is analyzed using descriptive methods adapted to the disciplinary program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh Sidayu Gresik. The results of this study, that MTs Kanjeng Sepuh in implementing the student attendance disciplinary program uses a 2 attendance system, namely manual attendance which is carried out in class (paper attendance) and non-manual attendance (fingerprint) simultaneously and the program runs effectively as evidenced by the persistence of the program from year after year, positive responses from related parties to the implementation of the program and getting maximum learning outcomes are evidenced by student achievements every year. As for the implementation of the program, of course there are supporting factors and inhibiting factors, this is the supporting factor of the effectiveness of the discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh as follows: 1). Response or cooperation of all related parties, 2). Achievement targets that meet, 3). Adequate facilities, 4) make it easy to recap data, 5). Has 2 attendance data to be more accurate. As for the inhibiting factors of the effectiveness of the discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh as follows: 1). Uncertain internet connection (fingerprint attendance), 2). The electricity goes out and the pulse runs out without being caught (fingerprint attendance), 3). Lost files (manual attendance), 4). Requires a large budget (manual attendance), 5). Queues to queue for fingerprint attendance are boring.

Keywords: Discipline Programs, Student Learning Outcomes

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the important aspects that can determine the progress of a nation and state, especially Indonesia, therefore all citizens in Indonesia have the right to get good and quality education and teaching in order to prepare for a better future. Until now, education is believed to be a place or means in the formation of quality human resources. It is not surprising then that the measure of success or progress is the high level of education.

Madrasas become an inseparable part, even become one of the important factors in efforts to advance and educate the nation.[1]Students at the MTs level are reaching a period where their position is in a non-optimal environment so that they have a tendency to imitate and follow the habits of the people and their surrounding environment. So this situation can have a positive or negative impact on him depending on who and the environment that shaped him.[2]

In this case students will face various kinds of problems, on the one hand they are required to achieve maximum achievement (learning outcomes) as expected by educational needs that must achieve Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM). They are also faced with the times that sometimes do not match the demands of education. So that madrasas as formal educational institutions can run well if they are supported by several related factors, namely: teachers, students, existing facilities and infrastructure and applicable rules that know the development of the child's soul. The continuity of education in schools is very dependent on the efforts of parents and teachers in creating conducive social conditions and regulating an effective and orderly teaching and learning process. Thus, to get a good performance is not an easy thing. This happens because of various factors, one of which is loose student discipline, so students do not feel burdened when they do not have achievements, so it will cause the quality of education in Indonesia to be lower and result in poor student learning outcomes.

There are many factors that cause students to violate the rules of the madrasa. Both internal and external factors. Internal factors such as low interest in madrasas that result in students being lazy and indifferent in the learning process, lack of enthusiasm and motivation to learn and other causes that come from within the students themselves. While external factors such as the attitude of the teacher who is not firm in reprimanding students who behave badly, such as the inappropriateness of students entering the class, are not accompanied by the act of giving witnesses, causing student learning outcomes to decline. Thus there are still many students who do not obey the rules of the madrasa, causing student achievement or learning outcomes to decline.

Discipline comes from the same word as "disciple", discipline is defined as obedience with one's own awareness to achieve the goals of the rules. According to Moeliono in his book Suprian, discipline is obedience or obedience to the rules, regulations or norms and so on.[3] To support the implementation of the student learning process, many things can be done by schools, namely controlling, giving instructions, and guiding students to achieve discipline

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[1]Eka Prihatin, Student Management, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011), 88.

[2]Diane E Papalia, Human Development (Developmental Psychology), (Jakarta:Kencana, 2008), 86

[3]Suparlan, Becoming an Effective Teacher (Yogyakarta: Hikayat Publishing, 2005), 14

in carrying out all activities, one of which is the learning process. All of these things are an indication of efforts in achieving better learning processes or learning outcomes. Learning outcomes according to Hamalik are changes in behavior in a person that can be observed and measured in terms of knowledge, attitudes, and skills. These changes can be interpreted as an increase and development that is better than before and does not know to know.[4] If studied more deeply, learning outcomes can be stated in Bloom's textonomy which is grouped into three domains (domains), namely the cognitive domain or thinking ability, the effective domain or attitude, and the psychomotor domain or skills. According to Wahidpure, knowing a person's learning outcomes can be done with tests and non-tests.[5]

There are various programs in improving student discipline, one of which is through attendance. Attendance is divided into 2, namely attendance manually (written) and absenteeism non (manual). Attendance is a data collection of attendance and absence that is part of reporting the activities of an institution or component of the institution itself which contains attendance data that is arranged in such a way as to make it easy to find and use the data if at any time it is needed by interested parties.[6] Nugroho stated that attendance is a list of attendance of employees/students/educators/educational personnel which contains the hours of arrival and departure times as well as the reasons or information for attendance.[7]Meanwhile, Cahyana, stated that recording attendance is one of the important factors in the management of human resources or Human Resource management. In-depth and detailed information regarding a person's presence can determine the achievements and progress of the agency or institution in general.

Manual attendance is a way of attendance entry using a pen (signature or symbol), while non-manual attendance (using a tool) is a way of attendance entry using a computerized system, can use coded cards, fingerprints and others. Fingerprint is the fingerprint of each person recorded for data collection as an attendance or absence information system. Fingerprint attendance is a machine that uses fingerprint detection methods to record attendance lists and cannot be manipulated because each person's fingerprints are not the same. So that the process carried out can produce a report accurately and quickly.[8] Fingerprint in institutions it is very necessary to help human resources or educators and

[4]Omear Hamalik, Teaching and Learning Process (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2007), 30
[5]Wahid Pure et al, Evaluation of Learning and Practice (Yogyakarta: Nuha Letera), 18
[6]Erna, Simonna, Information Technology Systems, Development and Management (Third Edition) Yogyakarta: Andi, 2008), 87
[7]Eko Nugroho, Biometrics Concerning Future Identification Systems (Yogyakarta: Andi, 2009), 17
[8]Widyahartono, Effectiveness of Attendance (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), 3

education staff in terms of time effectiveness because by using the attendance tool, the institution can save time, energy and be maintained in the manipulation of student attendance list data.

Fingerprint it is also very helpful for administrators to recap attendance data from all members who use in this case student attendance. MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is a school that uses 2 systems in attendance, namely manual attendance and non-manual attendance (fingerprint) for the application of discipline to its students. The manual attendance program at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh school focuses on recording student attendance which is held by the teaching teacher and class president, while the application of non-manual attendance (fingerprint) has been implemented since 2014, by filling out the attendance list at the front door using a fingerprint machine. Then the student attendance data will be computerized, with this the picket teacher knows which students are present on time or a few minutes late. Information about student delays is directly conveyed to parents via social media automatically (SMS Gateway)[9]by including the name and nature of the student's violation, so that the guardian of the student is able to know directly about the presence or absence of the child.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method of data collection is one that is very important and cannot be abandoned in a study so that the data obtained must be in accordance with the specified title. Without knowing the data collection method that meets the established standards.[10]Based on this, so that the results obtained in this study are truly accurate and can be accounted for, the researchers used various methods as follows: Observation, Interview and Documentation and data analysis techniques for the process of systematically searching and compiling, finding and compiling interview transcripts, field notes and other materials that have been collected by researchers with data reduction techniques, data presentation and data verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Sidayu sub-district, Gresik Regency. Based on the results of the study, it is known that in

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[9]SMS Gateway is an application that is two-way (two-way SMS) that can assist in establishing interaction with customers via SMS. SMS Gateway can also be a gateway that connects the computer to the client via SMS. SMS Gateway as a communication bridge that connects communication devices (in this case cellphones) with computer devices which makes SMS activities easier and more enjoyable. Look at Sofyan Maulana, 5 Popular SMS Gateway Projects (Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo, 2015), 8

[10]Suharsimi Arikunto, Research Procedure: A Practical Approach (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2002), 308

improving student discipline at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh by implementing an attendance program, because with discipline students are able to realize the goals and vision and mission of the madrasa. The attendance program at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh uses two systems, namely manual attendance (paper) and non-manual attendance (fingerprint) which are closely monitored by picket teachers or other supervisory teachers.

The attendance program is able to increase changes in student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, both in terms of attitudes and academic values (lessons). The change in attitude in question is a change in student behavior or in neat uniforms, this is in accordance with the explanation of the interview with the head of the madrasa above and direct observation. Discipline cannot be separated from the disciplinary indicators of an institution, with the existence of disciplinary indicators, teachers or madrasa supervisors are able to provide instructions and assess or measure changes in the program. Based on the results of interviews and observations, MTs Kanjeng Sepuh has disciplinary indicators, namely:

a. Arrive on time

b. Get used to following the rules

c. Orderly dress (uniform)

d. Make good use of the facilities

Meanwhile, based on the research results that have been presented in the chapter on the data exposure of the research findings above, it can be interpreted indirectly that the disciplinary program is quite good in improving learning outcomes. The discipline indicators can be analyzed as follows:

a. Discipline on time

Time discipline is the most important thing in implementing a program, especially a discipline program because this is a factor that can support student learning outcomes. Therefore, at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh implementing a program of two attendance systems so that the learning process can run effectively and efficiently, the application of the program to maximize student discipline in terms of attendance is a collaboration between picket teachers who keep the schedule and supervision to control student discipline every day. -days, so that if there are students who are not disciplined in attendance, they will be recorded in the summary of violations and will be notified via sms to the guardian of the student, this is done to improve friendship and form of madrasa responsibility, besides that MTs Kanjeng Sepuh also establishes rules students as follows:

1) All students must be present at school at least 5 minutes before class starts.

2) The lesson starts right at Regular.07.00 to 13.00 WIB, Featured. 07.00 to 15.00 WIB, Tahfidz. 07.00 to 14.00 WIB,

3) Students who arrive late are not allowed to enter class immediately, unless they have received an entry permit from the picket teacher or BP.

4) Students are absent only because they are really sick or have very important needs, with a valid entry permit.

5) Family affairs must be done outside of school or during holidays so that they do not use the school day.

6) Students are not allowed to leave school during class hours.[11]

SystemThe order above shows that MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is very concerned about student discipline. Discipline is an attitude of willingness and willingness of a person to fulfill and obey the norms or regulations that apply around him.[12]While the discipline itself according to the researcher isan orderly and orderly state owned by students in the madrasa, without any harmful violations either directly or indirectly to themselves or to the madrasa directly. This is applied at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh which is to deter students if there are truants or, deviating from the school's regulations, has a mechanism for handling problematic students, namely the first approach, here there are 2 approaches, namely the disciplinary approach and the guidance and counseling approach. In addition, the school has criteria and scores according to the type of violation.

Each student's violation has its own weight and its own solution, so as to make students more aware of discipline and make it comfortable and effective and efficient during KBM (teaching and learning activities) which will later be able to form superior students and achievements such as the vision of the school at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh. So, it can be concluded that the indicators of discipline at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh are in accordance with the theory of disciplinary indicators according to Wibowo.

b. Get used to following the rules

Based on the results of interviews, observations and documentation in the chapter on the exposure of research data above, the rules that are carried out while supervision and a good discipline approach and counseling guidance are adapted to the situation and conditions of the existing problems, so that the rules at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh are in practice or madrasa residents in implementing following the rules well done. From the explanation above, it can

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[11]MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Madrasah Work Plan & Budget (RKAM) for Academic Year 2020/2021, Gresik: MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, 2020)

[12]Edy Sutrisno, Human Resource Management (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2009), 85

be concluded that in determining the rules of MTs Kanjeng Sepuh according to the needs that exist in the madrasa, even in solving problems there are separate rules that have been agreed upon by all parties.

c. Dressed properly (uniformed)

School uniforms are uniforms that are used in every school as a student identity, each madrasa has its own policy in wearing uniforms for students. The obligation to wear a uniform has become a discipline in madrasas, at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is one of the madrasas that applies students to wearing uniforms according to predetermined rules, here are MTs rules regarding the uniform schedule. The impact on the neatness of students' uniforms will develop into a culture in the daily lives of students in madrasas, therefore MTs Kanjeng Sepuh places great emphasis on neatness or discipline in uniform.

d. Make good use of the facilities

Based on the results of interviews, observations and documentation in the chapter on exposure to research data above, MTs Kanjeng Sepuh in providing facilities that are tailored to the needs / needs in madrasas, especially in improving students' abilities better. In addition, care, supervision, and maintenance are also in the spotlight of the principal's attention. Therefore, there is an order when students will use the facilities provided by the madrasa, namely through permission to related parties. From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that students/educators and education staff in using the facilities are done well or are disciplined in using the facility rules. So it can be concluded that MTs Kanjeng Sepuh in disciplinary indicators is in accordance with Wibowo's theory.

2. Supporting and inhibiting factors for implementing student discipline programs in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Sidayu sub-district, Gresik district. It is undeniable that every institution has its own problems, especially in implementing a program. Likewise with the Kanjeng Sepuh MTs school in carrying out its student discipline program. But in addition to the obstacles it faces, it is also balanced with supporting factors. After the researchers observed and interviewed according to what was described in the chapter on exposure to research data above, there were several supporting factors of the discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh as follows:

a. Response or cooperation of all parties involved

In the response or cooperation of all parties concerned, this went smoothly because when doing attendance either manually or non-manually all parties involved (picket teachers, BP/BK teachers, supervisors, students and guardians of students) participated and worked together to carry out their each duties.

b. Achievement targets that meet

The target of MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is to implement this program so that the level of student discipline increases well, and KBM runs effectively and efficiently. This has been described in the chapter on the exposure of research data, interviews with Mr. Amar Faruk, who stated that the attendance program 2 this system was able to help BP/BK teachers. and the school in reducing the level of student indiscipline.

c. Adequate facilities

When ready to implement the automatic program, they are also ready for the necessary needs, such as at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, they have prepared the tools or facilities needed, such as having 2 fingerprint devices placed in front of the principal's office and written attendance prepared in the TU office. The cost of buying internet quotas and manual attendance has also been budgeted for in school finances.

d. Easy to record data

The existence of these two attendance systems helps the TU or the teacher in recapitulating absenteeism. At MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, there is a recapitulation of absences in two times, namely once a month and once a semester which will be coordinated by the TU and in collaboration with their respective homerooms.

e. Has two attendance data to be more accurate

The reason for the existence of a two attendance system at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh is one of them so that the attendance record is more accurate, because it is undeniable that sometimes manual or written attendance data is lost or the teacher forgets to put it, but since there are two attendance systems this is able to overcome things like that, This matter has also been described in the chapter on Exposure to Research Data from an interview with Mr. Amar Faruk. The inhibiting factors of the discipline program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh are as follows:

a. Uncertain internet connection (fingerprint attendance)

From the results of interviews and observations that the researchers did according to the description in the data exposure chapter of the researchers above, it can be analyzed that

sometimes when the school carries out fingerprint attendance, the internet connection drops suddenly, which automatically cannot use this fingerprint attendance and cannot send news of attendance to student Guardian.

b. The electricity goes out and the pulse runs out without being caught (fingerprint attendance)

From the results of interviews and observations that the researchers did according to the description in the data exposure chapter, the researchers above were able to analyze that the erratic state of electric current also makes one of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of fingerprint attendance, especially when it rains which is prone to power failure, besides that the pulse runs out without someone knows this because of the lack of supervision in topping up the credit which resulted in not being able to inform the student's guardian about the presence of his child.

c. Lost files (manual attendance)

From the results of interviews and observations that the researchers did according to the description in the chapter on exposure to the data, the researchers above were able to analyze that in manual attendance or writing paper that is sometimes lost or forgotten to put, because teachers at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh have various age levels ranging from the age of 60 and above which sometimes the His memory is a little disturbed, this also includes forgetting to put attendance.

d. Requires a large budget (manual attendance)

From the results of interviews and observations that researchers did according to the description in the data exposure chapter, the researchers above were able to analyze that manual or written attendance requires a lot more budget than non-manual attendance (fingerprint) because if you buy credit for fingerprint attendance, it is around Rp. 100.000.- can already be used in 1 month, sometimes more, compared to printing manual absences which are replaced every month and printed according to the number of classes available, not to mention if the attendance disappears

CONCLUSION

1. From the results of research on discipline programs in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh, Sidayu sub-district, Gresik district, both through interviews, observations, and documentation, the researcher concludes that

   a. The indicators of discipline according to Wibowo are as follows:

1) Arrive on time

2) Get used to following the rules

3) Orderly dress (uniform)

4) Make good use of the facilities

b. The indicators of discipline at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh are:

1) Changes in students both cognitive, affective and psychomotor,

2) Discipline in uniform, this means that students wear uniforms according to the schedule that has been decided by the madrasa

3) Discipline in time both in attendance and in the KBM process

c. Learning outcomes or usually called feedback in the educational process can be interpreted as all information that has been successfully obtained during the educational process that is used as a consideration for improving input and transformation in the learning process. The existence of accurate feedback as a result of the evaluation will facilitate educational improvement activities. According to Dimyati and Moedjiono, there are 3 characteristics of learning, namely:

1) Learning outcomes have the capacity in the form of knowledge, habits, skills, attitudes, and ideals

2) There are mental changes and physical changes

3) Have teaching impact and accompaniment impact

d. MTs Kanjeng Sepuh in implementing the student attendance discipline program uses a 2 attendance system, namely manual attendance which is carried out in class (paper attendance) and non-manual attendance (fingerprint) simultaneously and the program runs effectively as evidenced by the persistence of the program from year to year. positive results from related parties towards the implementation of the program and getting maximum learning outcomes as evidenced by student achievements every year

2. The supporting and inhibiting factors of the effectiveness of the disciplinary program in improving student learning outcomes at MTs Kanjeng Sepuh are as follows:

a. Supporting factors

1) Response or cooperation of all parties involved

2) Achievement targets that meet

3) Adequate facilities

4) Easy to record data

5) Has 2 attendance data to be more accurate

b. Obstacle factor

    1) Uncertain internet connection (fingerprint attendance)

    2) The electricity goes out and the pulse runs out without being caught (fingerprint attendance)

    3) Lost files (manual attendance)

    4) Requires a large budget (manual attendance)

    5) Queue to queue for fingerprint attendance is boring.

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