

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL SOCIAL STRATA ON THE JOINING PATTERNS OF GRADE V STUDENTS IN ISLAMIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

Differences in the social strata of parents of students will of course also have different methods of educating children, high social strata have more established resources and better knowledge in educating their children, thus causing differences in the pattern of social interaction of children in social interaction at school. This study aims to determine the influence of parents' social strata on the social patterns of fifth-grade students at Islam Darussalam elementary school in Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. The type of research used is field research with a quantitative approach. Sampling was carried out using a census technique using 28 respondents as a sample. Data analysis methods used are validity tests, reliability tests, classic assumption tests, linear regression analyses, and hypothesis testing. The results of the research conducted show that first, the form of social strata of the parents of fifth-grade students at Islamic elementary school is a form of open social stratification. Second, the pattern of association of students at school is more personal communication, solidarity, and mutual cooperation are still strong because they come from the same ancestry. The social strata of parents have a significant effect on the social pattern of fifth-grade students.

Keywords: Social Strata, Association Patterns, Parents, Students

INTRODUCTION

Family is a very important part of a child's life. In childhood, children are not yet able to stand on their own, children still really need sustenance, love, attention and learning from their families. The family is the first environment for children before having social interactions outside the family environment. What is taught in the family environment is also what children do when engaging in social interactions with others. Family is the main factor in the physical, mental and intelligence development of children (Masganti, 2012: 40).

In a social environment, everyone has their own position in society called social strata. Social strata is a system of differentiating individuals or groups in society that places them in different social classes hierarchically and provides different rights and obligations between individuals in one layer and another (Maunah, 2015: 23). Wealth, power, honor, and knowledge are benchmarks to measure one's position in the social

environment. The higher the benchmark, the higher the position or class of a person in the social environment. Social stratification is divided into three layers or classes, namely the upper, middle and lower layers. The higher the class, the higher the rights and obligations in society.

The social strata of the students' parents are not very conspicuous. The social classes or levels of society are not too many and wide. This is because the parents' income is not too far apart. However, no matter how small the difference is, it will definitely affect their position in society. People who have a high social strata in society will certainly be different in educating their children with people who have lower social strata. Parents who have high social strata have better parenting patterns to educate their children to become good and successful children (Fauziah, 2017: 72). This is due to differences in resources and knowledge. The resources owned by people with higher strata have more capital resources to facilitate their children in educating them so that they become children who have better development. Likewise, the knowledge possessed by parents because their parents have a high education so they educate their children based on their education and with the aim that their children become good children in socializing.

So that the strata owned by parents will have an impact on students' social patterns because they have differences in educating their children. Social patterns are ways, forms or examples taken in conducting social interactions with other people. Every child certainly has a different way of getting along, this is due to several things, namely: differences in family parenting, environmental differences, physical differences, mental differences, differences in knowledge and differences in wealth (resources).

Darussalam Islamic Elementary School is an elementary school under the Darussalam Foundation. Darussalam Islamic Elementary School is located in Ketapang Hamlet, Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. In the new academic year 2022/2023, Darussalam Islamic Elementary School has 115 students and 28 students in grade 5.

From the explanation above, the reason the author took the research with the title "The Influence of Parents' Social Strata on the Social Patterns of Fifth Grade Students

of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Darussalam, Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency".

Literature Review

Social Strata

Social strata or often also called social stratification according to the term strata means layers, therefore social strata are often translated as the strata of society. Social strata is a system of differentiating individuals or groups in society that places them in different social classes hierarchically and provides different rights and obligations between individuals in one layer and another (Maunah, 2015: 23).

A sociologist, Pitirin A. Sorokin said that a stratified system is a fixed and common feature in every society that lives in an orderly manner. Whoever has something of value in a very large amount, in a situation where not everyone can be like that, even only a handful of people can, is considered by society to have a high position or is placed at the top of society; and those who have very little or no value, in the eyes of society have a low position. Or placed at the bottom of society. Differences in human position in society directly point to differences in the division of rights and obligations, responsibilities of social values and differences in influence among members of society (Moeis, 2008: 2).

The social stratification system describes two forms, namely closed and open social stratification. Closed social stratification is the position of individuals determined by their birth, for example a prince who will become the king's successor because the prince is the king's son. Open social stratification is that every member of society has the opportunity to try with his own strength to move up one layer, or if he is unable to move up one layer and is unlucky, his layer will go down (Moeis, 2008).

If we study in general, the social stratification system is divided into three parts, namely the upper layer, middle layer, and lower layer. Measures or criteria that are usually used to classify members of society into these layers are measures of wealth, power, honor and knowledge.

Benefit

Income is the sum of all income of the head of the family and other family members in the form of money and goods. The definition of parental income is the

amount of average income per month obtained by parents from work, ownership and business which consists of income from main work and side jobs. Parental income is the amount of money received by a person or business entity after a person works as a result of goods or services within a certain period of time.

Income is the basis of livelihood. The amount of income will fulfill the number of needs that must be met. A number of satisfied needs is a successfully achieved consumption pattern that will determine the level of life. Income is the total income of the head of the family and other family members in the form of money and goods (Supirman, 2017: 44).

Income can be in the form of money and goods, income in the form of money is all income in the form of money that is regular in nature and is usually received as a reward or counterpoint to achievement. Income in the form of goods is all income that is regular and regular but not always in the form of compensation and is received in the form of goods or services (Darnis, 2013: 16).

The amount of income received by each resident will differ from one another, this is because it is influenced by the conditions of the population itself in carrying out various daily activities. The function of the family economy in the world of education is to support the smooth running of the education process, not as development capital, not for profit. The economy of education has the same function as other educational resources, such as teachers, curriculum, teaching aids and so on to succeed in education, which all boils down to students. Fulfilling the needs of learning facilities depends a lot on the family economy and the economic conditions of students, which in turn can affect social processes and patterns. Economic factors are human efforts to meet their needs and can affect the continuity of a child's education.

Based on its classification, the Central Bureau of Statistics distinguishes population income into four groups, namely: 1) The very high income group is if the average income is more than Rp. 3,500,000.00 per month; 2) The high income group is if the average income is between Rp. 2,500,000.00 to Rp. 3,500,000.00 per month, 3) The middle income group is if the average income is below Rp. 1,500,000.00 to Rp. 2,500,000.00 per month; 3) The low income group if the average income is Rp. 1,500,000.00 and below per month (Surya, 2021: 150).

The role of parents in educating children

Childhood is the period that most determines their quality in the future. Because this period is called the golden age, it is easiest to shape them. Talking about how to educate children, there are several things that must be done, namely: Faith Education.

Worship Education

Worship education is an activity that aims to encourage people who are taught to be skilled in doing worship work, both in terms of limb activities, as well as in terms of reading. In short, the child who is educated can perform worship easily because he has knowledge about it and encourages him to perform worship well, especially daily obligatory worship such as prayer, purification, fasting and others (Zakiah, 2001). In this worship education, mothers as parents must educate and familiarize their children to obey worship.

Moral Education

Moral education is closely related to religious education. It is no exaggeration to say that moral education in the Islamic sense is an inseparable part of religious education, what is good according to morals is good according to religious teachings, and what is bad according to morals is what is considered bad by religious teachings (Ilyas, 1996). For this reason, parents, especially mothers, have an obligation to educate their children which is no less important than various other obligations, namely educating their children with Islamic morals so that they are liked by many people. since they were young.

Intellectual education

Intellectual education is "education that aims to shape (form) the intellect of the child with everything that is useful, such as; religious sciences, culture, and civilization. on" (Ulwan, 2002). Mothers who have taught their children to read and write from an early age (3-5 years) until they are able, will foster interest and habits of reading and writing in these children. This will encourage the spirit of learning in the child and foster an attitude to develop knowledge, so there will be an urge to focus all his

attention on achieving deep understanding and basic knowledge, so that his intelligence will mature and his intelligence will emerge.

Social Education

Social education is education given to early childhood with the aim that children are accustomed to being polite and noble towards the community where they live and interact. With such habits and social interactions, children will grow up to be members of society who are loved by their community, because of their high morals. After children are instilled with piety, mothers must also instill in these children the concept that fellow believers are brothers and sisters so that they must maintain good relations with each other and establish friendship.

For this reason, it is recommended for mothers to invite their children to stay in touch, because inviting them has many benefits. In addition to fostering bonds of affection within the family, it is also a cause of widening sustenance, and a cause of extending life. In addition, hospitality can also train children to interact with others and train their social sensitivity.

Another social education is to respect guests and maintain good relations with neighbors. As parents, it is the mother's duty to educate her children to always respect guests. The most effective way for mothers to do this is by setting a direct example, which is to honor everyone who visits. When guests come, mothers should receive them with a friendly attitude and a cheerful face; accompanying them to chat with friendship. Furthermore, mothers can teach their children to take care of other people's rights. Parents' rights, siblings' rights, neighbors' rights, friends' rights, and parents' rights. Likewise with *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar*, mothers must always instill this in their children so that the child's social spirit is getting higher and higher.

Pattern of association

In language, social pattern consists of 2 words, namely pattern and association. A pattern is an image used for an example, model, shape or structure (Yufid, 2022). A pattern is an image, model or shape that is used as an example. Socialization comes from the word slang which means life friends or friends. Socializing has the meaning of association or social life. Socializing is a matter of friendship, companionship or social interaction with society.

From the above understanding, social patterns are a form of association. There are 2 types of social patterns, namely directed social patterns and undirected social patterns. 1) Directed social patterns are social patterns that lead to a positive environment and do not violate applicable norms, 2) Undirected social patterns are social patterns that lead to a free environment (without rules) and most of these associations violate the prevailing norms. in society.

Impact of Association

The impact of association depends on the pattern of association that occurs in individuals. A directed pattern of association can lead students to a fairly good achievement because in this pattern of association students do not violate the norms that apply in society. For example, students who study diligently in groups will also have a positive impact on their academic performance. Meanwhile, undirected social patterns can lead students to poor achievement because in these associations students tend to have negative thoughts and behaviors. For example, a student who hangs out with uneducated people will result in the student joining his/her association.

There are two groupings of multicultural societies in terms of social attitudes, namely: a) Exclusive society, which is a society that is afraid of the influence of other cultures that can damage its culture. This belief makes them limit their association with other communities, including in terms of marriage and belief or religion, b) Inclusive society, which is a society that accommodates other cultures so that it is easy to relate to other communities and considers every human being to have the same dignity. So, it can be concluded that what is meant by social interaction is not much different from social interaction. Social patterns are relationships that exist between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups or groups and groups involving behavior, feelings and identity.

Characteristics of Elementary School Students

The middle school period of elementary school is around the age of 9 or 10 years to around the age of 12 or 13 years. Some characteristics of children at this time are as follows: a) creates a tendency to compare practical work, b) Very realistic, curious, and eager to learn, c) Towards the end of this period there has been an interest

in special matters and subjects, which experts interpret as a factor that begins to stand out, c) Until approximately 11 years of age children need teachers or other adults, d) Children at this time like to form peer groups, usually to be able to play together. In this game children are usually no longer bound by the rules of traditional games, they make their own rules.

The period of elementary school children is also called late childhood, which is approximately 6-12 years old. This period is also known as the play period, with the characteristics of having an urge to leave the house and enter the peer group, a physical condition that allows children to enter the world of play and have a mental urge to enter the world of play. concepts, logic, symbols and so on.

METODOLOGY

The type of research used is field research which aims to examine in depth the background of the current situation and environmental interactions of social units, individuals, groups and communities. The population in this study were fifth grade students of Darussalam Islamic Elementary School, Lingsar District, totaling 28 students. In this study, the sampling technique used nonprobability sampling technique. Nonprobability sampling technique is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities and opportunities for each member of the population to be selected as a sample. The sampling method used is the Saturated Sampling method (Census), which is a sampling method that allows all members of the population to be used as research samples. This is done because the population is small or less than 30 people (Machfuz, 2009). Because the population in this study was 28 people, the number of samples used was 28 people.

Research instruments in the form of measuring instruments in the form of tests, interviews, questionnaires, and observation guidelines, which are used by researchers to collect data during the study. In this research instrument, researchers used a Likert scale to comprehensively measure topics, opinions, and experiences. The response of each instrument item uses a Likert scale. Data analysis is a series of activities to study, classify, systematize, interpret, and verify data so that a phenomenon can be understood.

Validity test

Whether an instrument is valid or not is measured by the validity test. A valid instrument means that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured and can display what should be displayed. The significance test is carried out by comparing the calculated r value (Corrected item-Total Correlation value in Cronbach alpha output) with the r table value for degree of freedom (df) = $n-2$. If r count is greater than r table and positively correlated, then the item or question is valid (Purwanto, 2018).

In conducting this validity test, the researcher processed the data using SPSS 25. In this study, the number of respondents used was 28 respondents. Thus, if the formula for finding r table is $df = n-2$ then $df = 28-2 = 26$. With a significant level or alpha 5% (0.05) it can be seen that the r table for $df = 26$ is 0.3739. So it can be concluded that all question items on the Parental Social Strata variable (X) and the Sociability Pattern variable (Y) are declared valid, so they can be used as research instruments.

Reliability test

Whether an instrument is reliable or not is measured by the reliability test. A reliable instrument is an instrument that when used several times to measure the same object will produce the same data. In its application, reliability is expressed in the reliability coefficient with a range of numbers from 0 to 1.00. The closer the reliability coefficient is to 1.00, the higher the r .

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the magnitude of the contribution or the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously. In regression analysis, a measure is known as the Coefficient of Determination (R^2). Based on table 4.22 above, it is known that the value of R^2 (R Square) is 0.171. So it can be said that the influence of the parental social strata variable (X) on student social patterns (Y) is 17.1% while the remaining 82.9% is influenced by other variables outside the parental social strata variable (X).

DISCUSSION

Based on the characteristics of respondents based on gender, 17 male students were found with a percentage value of 39.285%, and 11 female students with a percentage of 60.714%. Fifth grade students of SD Darussalam.

Forms of Parental Social Stratification

The form of social stratification of students' parents is an open form of social stratification. In open stratification is more dynamic and flexible. Open social stratification is not inherited from the family because each individual can get it with effort. Changes in layers from one person to another are highly variable and open. Someone who is in the top position at one time, maybe one day he will be ranked at the bottom because of the intelligence and intelligence of others who are able to compete with him. Vice versa, someone who is in a lower position at a certain time can move up if they try hard.

Class division is generally based on four criteria, namely wealth, power, honor, and knowledge. However, in this study, these criteria are narrowed down to 2 criteria, namely income and education. This is because wealth, power, honor and knowledge can be achieved with these 2 criteria, namely income and education.

Based on the data, most parents' income is in the lower middle class. This means that the students' parents are still in the lower middle class. There are also only a few parents who graduated from high school / equivalent, this proves that the education of the parents is low. Therefore, in rural areas social stratification is not very striking. The social classes or levels of the village community are not too many and wide.

1. Student Association Pattern
2. Darussalam fifth grade students are all located in Ketapang Hamlet, Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, Lombok Regency. Geographically Ketapang Hamlet, Gegerung Village is only 2 kilometers from the city of Mataram. This is of course, children's social patterns can affect social patterns in the city. Because the distance is very far from the city.
3. However, Ketapang Hamlet is still a traditional village with more intensive social interactions. Communication is personal so that each other knows each other. So

that children can get along with anyone. Their social solidarity is still very strong because they come from the same lineage. Cooperation is good, solidarity is good. Because of the small size of the community, it is easy for the community to exercise social control.

4. Based on the results of interviews by giving questionnaires to fifth grade students of SD Islam Darussalam, the author obtained the following social patterns of fifth grade students of SD Islam Darussalam:
5. 1. Because Darussalam fifth graders are not only in the same school but also in the same village, so that their school friends become friends at home. So that grade V Darussalam students outside of school play with their peers. This can be seen in table 4.8 of 28 students, 2 students answered quite agree and 26 students answered agree.
6. 2. In Ketapang Hamlet, there are two foundations where students can study, namely the Darussalam Foundation for schools and the Asy-Syahid Foundation for recitation. The educational institutions in Ketapang Hamlet are very complete, so that.

The Effect of Parents' Social Strata on Student Association Patterns

Based on the t test results in table 4.22, it is known that the parental social strata variable (X) has a significance value of 0.029 and t count of 2.314. Because the significant value of 0.029 < 0.05 and t count $>$ t table ($2.314 > 1.70329$) it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between parents' social strata (X) on students' social patterns (Y).

From the results of this study it can be concluded that parents who have high income and education so that their social strata are high in society pay more attention to their children's interactions than parents who have low income and education. With high income, they can provide better learning and playing facilities, and with higher education, they know better how to educate their children and supervise their children strictly in socializing so that their social patterns become good.

In contrast to parents who have lower social strata, attention to their children's education and socialization is less detailed and less assertive than parents with higher social strata. So that parents do not really care about who their children hang out with

and how their children hang out, this causes their children's social interaction patterns to be irregular. The results of the coefficient of determination analysis also show the value of R2 (R Square)

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social strata are dynamic and different from one another. In addition, 100% of Darussalam Islamic Elementary School students come from Ketapang Hamlet, so the pattern of children's socialization at home is the same as the pattern of children's socialization at school. Because one village, the communication is personal so that they know each other. So that children can get along with anyone. Their social solidarity is still very strong because they come from the same lineage. So it is rare for children to quarrel when they get along. Cooperation is good, they love and help each other, and they have the motivation to be better. Because of the small size of the community, it is easy for the community to exercise social control. The social strata of parents has a significant effect on the social patterns of fifth grade students of SD Darussalam. Based on the t test results in table 4.21, it is known that the parental social strata variable (X) has a significance value of 0.029 and t count of 2.314. Because the significant value of 0.029 < 0.05 and $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($2.314 > 1.70329$), it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between parental social strata (X) on students' social patterns (Y). The results of the coefficient of determination analysis also show the R2 (R Square) value of 0.171. So it can be said that the magnitude of the influence of the parental social strata variable (X) on student social patterns (Y) is 17.1%, while the rest is as follows

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