

The Influence of Parenting Model in Character Building Pattern of Palembang Aviation Polytechnic Cadets

**M. Indra Martadinata¹, Nining Idyaningsih¹, Minulya Eska Nugraha¹,
Hana Fatiha¹**

¹Politeknik Penerbangan Palembang, Indonesia

Corresponding author e-mail: hana@poltekbangplg.ac.id

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Abstract: Cadets are another term for students who are under an official school. In one case, it was reported by the media that there was violence in the parenting pattern of educating cadets. As we know that in parenting patterns between official schools can differ from one school to another. In the official school of character education, the mandatory things that are instilled in cadets include neatness, discipline, responsiveness, responsibility, reliability, and the main thing is ethics. This research explains the suitability of parenting patterns at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic in order to achieve the achievement of character education for cadets. The parenting pattern at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic has proven that the parenting pattern adopted by caregivers and coaches makes the cadets of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic produce tough, disciplined successors to the nation. Proven by analysis using SPSS with data that has been collected from questionnaires distributed to all cadets as a survey of the parenting patterns of cadets at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic.

Keywords: Parenting Pattern, Cadet, SPSS.

A. Introduction

Nowdays, it was reported that there had been violence in parenting patterns in an official school in Indonesia. This fact proves that every incident of violence becomes a hot discussion in the media in the current era of information disclosure. As a result of unbalanced news and tends to blame and corner one party, one thing that can be taken is that we must immediately improve ourselves in a situation that is not entirely favourable. Recently, the image of the official high school has been slightly tainted due to individuals who violate the rules and misinterpret the regulations in the school. One of the most talked about cases is about the violence of one of the senior cadets from one of the official schools against his junior who caused death, (Sarah & Indriana,

2018) violence is also known to adversely affect the psychological well-being of individuals, not only those who experience it, but also those who witness and hear it.

In 2010, on 11 May 2010, President of the Republic of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono launched the National Movement for Character Education (2010-2025). (Mustoip et al., 2018) Character education is an innovation from education to overcome the character problems that exist in Indonesia and as a reform that must be implemented. This movement is expected to be a solution to the fragile character of the nation so far. In its implementation through education, the development of the nation's character is carried out through the restructuring of moral education that has been going on for a long time at all levels of 9-year basic education continued in high school whose purpose is to embody the noble values contained in Pancasila, both in mindsets, taste patterns, and behaviour patterns in everyday life. Palembang Aviation Polytechnic College is one of the universities managed by the Ministry of Transportation, established to produce transportation human resources who have character and competence, ethics, and achievement. So as to be able to answer the needs of professional and ethical human resources in the field of air matra.

The education pattern at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic has similarities with the education pattern in almost all other official educational institutions, namely boarding school or in other words dormitory life where each cadet has a different life system from general education, namely the life of cadets whose daily life is arranged in such a way as to live in discipline, and on time, which means that cadets are arranged from waking up to sleeping again. With a disciplined education programme to build the mental and character of the cadets, the cadets will be selected starting from their intelligence level to their health both physically and psychologically. For this reason, in its implementation, an element of closer supervision is needed in the lives of cadets of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic through a parenting system.

The nurturing aspect itself is directed at shaping attitudes and behaviours, which is an effort to provide guidance and coaching to build the character of excellent, professional and ethical transportation cadets. (F. Andromeda et al., 2022; Riyanto & Rivolindo, 2019). Nurturing activities are included in the methods that cannot be separated from the process of organizing education and training in the official school as a whole. The main purpose of character education in the fostering pattern is to foster enthusiasm and enthusiasm in learning in order to realize transportation resources that are physically excellent, professional, ethical. In terms of the care of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic, it refers to the Regulation of the Head of the Transportation Human Resources Development Agency Number PK2/BPSDMP.2018 concerning Guidelines for the Care of Cadets at Transportation Training Institutions within the Transportation Human Resources Development Agency and its amendments. In the character-building efforts mentioned above, the emphasis is on the formation of Soft Skill Competency which is the skill of a cadet in managing himself and in dealing with others, so the role of caregivers is vital in this process. Soft

Skills in cadets also help cadets in developing personality, social interaction, and the ability to work together. (Sutrisno, 2018) (Sunaengsih et al., 2019) Some of the soft skills that are important to master include effective communication, critical thinking, analytical thinking, adaptability, time management skills, teamwork, initiative, empathy, problem-solving skills, professional ethics, stress management, and independence. Explicitly, soft skills are necessary for their utilization in pursuing a career, building professional relationships and thriving in the world of work.

Caregivers who are known to be part of the organizational structure of the Character-Building Centre have quite high responsibilities and risks in their field of work, just because of alleged acts of violence committed by senior cadets to their juniors, it is not uncommon for caregivers to be faced with negligence in carrying out their duties and can be categorized as unlawful acts that have very serious consequences, namely violations of criminal law. For this reason, the Character-Building Centre in the organizational structure of the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic is directly responsible to the Director as the highest leader in the organization and is supervised by the Deputy Director III in the field of Usability and Alumni. Thus, it is hoped that all actions taken by caregivers can coordinate with Deputy Director III and the Director, in the hope that very high-risk incidents will not occur at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic.

As a newly established educational institution and referring to the guidelines of the Head of the Transportation HR Development Agency above, the Character-Building Centre makes platoon caregivers led by one caregiver, it is hoped that acts of violence suspected to exist in the official campus can be suppressed.

Nurturing in an official school can be interpreted as an approach used by caregivers as teachers in educating and shaping the character of cadets who will become responsible, disciplined, and ethical successors of the Indonesian Nation. These activities are carried out by caregivers and senior cadets in accordance with their duties and responsibilities in the form of coaching, guidance and supervision. (Agus Purnama, 2019). Coaches are seen to be able to understand the basic principles of behaviour management. Techniques needed to build the character of cadets at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic. Caregivers as teachers must be able to teach good behaviour, create an environment that supports positive behaviour because significant influence is obtained from what is taught and instilled by caregivers every day (Fahmi Mubarak et al., 2023).

Character building is the process of developing and understanding values, ethics, morality, and individual traits that describe who a person is and how they act in

everyday life. Character formation is also influenced by experience, education, culture, and environment.

Character starts small so that it can become a positive habit that comes from the value of something that is manifested in the form of daily behaviour that reflects a person's nature. (Fatmah, 2018). In its implementation, caregivers as character builders at Aviation Polytechnic must master character building itself and then be able to implement this knowledge to cadets.

The official school, which is synonymous with boarding school, is a school model that has higher demands in terms of character building, personality development, and instilling life values when compared to regular schools (Peter Simanjuntak & Diriyanti Novalina, 2022). Cadets as students at official universities (PTK) are faced with various demands, both academic and non-academic, which can trigger stress. One of the responses produced by stress is an emotional response. The emotional response of stress needs to be addressed so that it does not have a greater effect on the cadets. Therefore, cadets need to regulate their emotions (Permono & Kusristanti, 2017)(Sukarwoto et al., 2023). Cadets are state servants who have passed the selection to enter the official school and become state servants. So as to be able to become a competent successor to the nation and in their fields. Cadets are the next generation of the nation who are expected to be at the forefront of not forgetting their identity as Indonesians. Aviation cadets under the auspices of the Ministry of Transportation are trained to learn about aviation in accordance with the field of education they are taught, including aviation regulations of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2009 concerning Aviation and other related aviation regulations. Cadets are commonly referred to as young people who are educated and trained to serve the state and nation. This phrase reflects cadres who are ready to serve the country and society.

In many countries, there are specialized education and training institutions designed to instil the values and skills needed for aspiring leaders or public servants. Such institutions may involve military academies or official schools. Cadets are considered capable of carrying out the educational process in accordance with the educational objectives of the school culture. (Rahmawati Kurnia, 2014) An official school where cadets go through the routine of dormitory life, academic, environmental, and socio-cultural demands (Septiani & Fitria, 2016).

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is a statistical software used for data analysis. SPSS was originally developed by IBM and is now one of the most commonly used statistical software in the world, especially in social research, economics, health, and various other fields of science. (Sitopu et al., 2021).

It comes with various features and a user-friendly design for analysing data, including descriptive statistics, hypothesis testing, regression analysis, analysis of variance, and

more. Users can import data from various sources and generate output according to the data analysis used. (Nugrahani & Imron, 2023; Perdana, 2017) SPSS is able to process data analysis quickly and accurately which can make it easier to find the right data relationships, SPSS provides various techniques for various tools, with easy-to-understand steps that can save the syntax or analysis scripts that have been carried out. (Čaplová & Švábová, 2020) Topics such as data preparation, data import, options of parametric and nonparametric statistical tests, export and editing of statistical results, and creation of charts and tables are covered.

B. Methods

Research is an attempt to get the value of truth, but it is not the only way to get the value of truth. The theory of Rationalism was developed by Leibniz (1646-1716) who said that truth value can be achieved through a thinking process that produces rational conclusions, conclusions based on reason. However, the development of the theory of Instrumentalism by John Dewey in 1859-1952 in America which states that truth can be achieved through scientific investigation, namely investigations that use rational methods and techniques, based on reason. (Wahyudin, 2017) Where to produce scientific inquiry can go through five stages, namely: the perceived need (the field need), the problem (the problem), the hypothesis (temporary conjecture that still needs to be tested), data collection as a means of testing hypotheses that can be accounted for, and finally the general value of the conclusions obtained, the conclusions obtained must be general in nature that can be reflected so that there is a connection between theory and current and future human needs.

In this study the authors used field research, namely a study conducted in the field or research location, a place chosen as a location to investigate objective symptoms at that location. Field studies are one of the quantitative research methods carried out by studying cultural phenomena at the location where the research is conducted. (Abdul, 2013; Herman & Anhusadar, 2022). In addition, this research is also an application using the survey method where the implementation is carried out by conducting an examination of the symptoms that take place at the research location where one way is to take a sample of a population and then examine the others. (Maidiana, 2021) Data can be accumulated from several appropriate questions in order to collect the required data from respondents with the aim of understanding various disciplines or characteristics of a particular population.

C. Results and Discussion

In the questionnaire, several questions were asked to the sample as follows: 1) I see that caregivers can provide a comfortable space for cadets to discuss and express themselves 2) I see that the current number of caregivers is sufficient in managing the care of cadets 3) I see that caregivers are always on time in carrying out their duties 4) I see that caregivers have carried out all their duties according to the applicable

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 5) I see that caregivers are able to instill an attitude of independence in all cadets 6) I see that the ability of caregivers is good in carrying out their duties at the Character Development Centre 7) I see the caregivers' commitment in carrying out their duties well and according to the parenting guidelines. Furthermore, research was carried out by entering the results of the accumulated data obtained.

Table 1. Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		109
Normal Parameters	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.90152020
	Absolute	.067
	Positive	.067
	Negative	-.067
Test Statistic		.067
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200

Determine whether the data collected is normally distributed or not by conducting a normality test (Fatiha, 2022). In this test, the One-Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test is used to test the similarity between the data distribution and the assumed (hypothesised) distribution. This test ensures that the data follows a certain distribution, such as a normal, exponential, or other distribution. How to determine the suitability of the data to the expected distribution, namely:

1. Determine the Hypothesis:
 Null Hypothesis (H0): The data distribution is equal to the reference distribution (e.g., normal distribution)
2. Hypothesis A
 Iternative (H1): The data distribution is not equal to the reference distribution
3. Prepare the data:
 Collect the data to be tested. ensure that the data is numerical and continuous.
4. Calculate using SPSS that the calculated data is normally distributed.
 The significance value is $0.200 > 0.05$ so the data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Heterosdasticity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	2.556	1.114			2.294	.024
	X	-.013	.068	-.019		-.193	.847

Heteroscedasticity is a test with the aim of testing whether the regression model has a constant variance of residuals or errors between one observation to another (Andriani, 2017). This test is also used in statistical analysis to describe the instability of the variance of the data in a regression model. Heteroscedasticity is a term used in statistics and regression analysis to describe differences in the variability (dispersion)

of the dependent variable along the values of the independent variables. Here are the steps to determine heteroscedasticity:

1. Collect data required in regression analysis or other statistical models in SPSS.
2. Import the collected data into SPSS.
3. Create the first analysis. Click the "Analyse" menu, then click "Regression", and select "Linear" then enter the variables based on their categories.
4. Perform Plots. Before clicking the Plots button, make sure the text in the "Method" box is "Enter". When the "Plots" button is clicked, "Linear Regression:Plots" will appear. Put *SRESID to the Y box and put *ZPRED in the X box. Then click "Continue"
5. The data will be automatically calculated by SPSS.

The significance value is $0.847 > 0.05$, so there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 3. Anova Test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	137.373	1	137.373	16.166	.000
	Residual	909.233	107	8.498		
	Total	1046.606	108			

Significant value < 0.05 is linear modelled

Hypothesis Test

H0: there is no effect

Ha: there is an effect

The ANOVA test is a special form used in experimental research where conclusions are drawn based on data or groups of inferential statistics (Septiadi & Ramadhani, 2020). The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test is a statistical technique used to compare means between three or more groups (or treatments) to determine if there are significant differences among the groups. ANOVA can be performed in SPSS with the following steps: 1) Data Preparation by opening the data file into SPSS; 2) Selecting the "Analyse" menu click on the "Analyse" menu at the top of SPSS; 3) Selecting "Compare Means" and then "One-Way ANOVA"; 4) Select the dependent variable to be analysed by clicking on it and moving to the "Dependent List" box. This is the variable that will be compared between groups; 5) Selecting this factor variable must be a categorical variable that divides the data into groups. Move the factor variable to the "Factor" box; 6) Next click the "Option" button to access additional options. It is also possible to specify how SPSS will calculate the ANOVA results, such as adding certain statistical calculations or specifying the desired significance level; 7) After clicking the "Option" button to select the dependent variable, factor variables, and set options, click the "OK" button to run the ANOVA, analysis interpretation of ANOVA results will appear in the SPSS output.

There will be the results of the ANOVA statistical analysis, including the F value, sig value (significance level), and other details. It is then necessary to evaluate the results

of the F value and sig value to determine if there is a significant difference between the groups.

If the sig value is less than the predetermined significance level (usually 0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the groups. If the sig value is greater than the significance level and there is no significant difference between the groups.

Table 4. Coefficient Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13.125	1.906		6.886	.000
	X	.468	.116	.362	4.021	.000

H0: no effect

Ha: there is an effect

The significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, so there is a significant effect, H0 is rejected Ha is accepted.

D. Conclusion

In the normality test using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the value in testing the influence of the parenting model in the character-building pattern of cadets at the Palembang Aviation Polytechnic, the significance value is $0.200 > 0.05$, so the data is normally distributed. Furthermore, the heteroscedasticity test was carried out to assess the existence of inequality of variance of the residuals for the data that had been collected. In this data, the significance value is $0.847 > 0.05$, so there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

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