

The Effect of Youth Education on Student Discipline in State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency

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Abstract

This research was conducted with the aim of determining the influence of youth education on student discipline at State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency, the application of youth education in schools, as well as violations after students have attended youth education carried out at State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency, with the existence of youth education is expected to provide benefits to the development of science in the education section, especially regarding the enforcement of learner discipline. The type of research conducted by the author is quantitative research, the population in this study is students of State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency while the sampling technique uses the Slovin formula. In this study, researchers will take random samples with experimental classes that have implemented youth education, namely eleventh grade (XI) and twelfth grade (XII) while tenth grade (X) is a control class because they have not attended youth education. The data retrieval technique uses a questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale and the data is processed and analyzed with statistical techniques using the SPSS version 26 program application. After the test results obtained a Sig. value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of $142.294 > t$ table 0.67700 , it can be decided that there is an influence of independent variables on the dependent. The magnitude of the influence of the experiment variable $0.952 \times 100 = 95.2\%$ is influenced by the variable X, and the comparison variable or control class calculation $0.562 \times 100 = 56.2\%$. This proves that there is a significant influence between youth education on student discipline at State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency.

Keywords: Student Education, Student Discipline, State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency



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INTRODUCTION

Education has a major role to increase the potential that humans have in a better direction, The importance of the role of education is an effort to make humans rich in knowledge, able to develop attitudes, skills, add potential quality of life and have good morals. Indonesia has a National Education System Number 2 of 1989 and Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, hereinafter referred to as the National Education Law. All of this aims to make education in Indonesia more developed and developed, and able to compete in the global market, so that people's needs for quality human resources can be met.

Education in Indonesia is not only about knowledge but teaches about attitudes, as well as skills. One of the reflections of quality education in schools is the discipline of its students, The character of discipline plays an important role in the learning environment of students. This is because schools in general have the function of developing the potential of students from various aspects, such as mental. A student in participating in learning activities at school will not be separated from the various rules and regulations imposed in his school, and every student is required to be able to behave in accordance with the rules and regulations at school. In addition, the morality of the learner is important to pay attention to in order to determine his fate, survival and future. Morality coaching for students is one of the determinants of the

future, and can improve quality human resources. The moral development of students in schools is the responsibility of the teacher, to realize quality human resources.

School discipline is an effort to introduce ways or provide a good experience. Discipline here is not only obeying the rules of school but attitudes and responsibilities, if the individual has discipline, the discipline will be guaranteed at school. By getting used to discipline students are able to develop a positive personality and are able to obtain satisfactory achievements. "discipline is very important to be taught to children to prepare children to learn to live as social beings" Sutirna (2014: 115). Cadet Education is a disciplinary education method that practices military principles with the intention of shaping the character of students, but practicing these principles is not a purely military principle, nor an educational method that applies basic military principles. (Suryanto, 2016) with the aim is to instill character, especially the character of discipline and the formation of a good personality in students. Its implementation is able to prevent and overcome deviations in the personality of the child so that the child can develop properly.

Based on the results of a preliminary study at the State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang regency by interviewing a Counseling Guidance teacher, namely Mrs. Chaerunisa, M.Pd, the results were obtained that the State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency is one of the schools with a total of 2621 students and is one of the reference schools provided by the Ministry of Vocational Studies, Directorate General of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, This school applies a fairly high discipline where students can compete and graduates are able to be absorbed in the world of work and the industrial world, Because Vocational High School produces graduates who are ready to work, State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency has collaborated with 162 companies and is a Pioneer School for Special Job Fairs within Tangerang Regency.

At the beginning of entry, students are required to take part in Ketarunaan where the goal is to discipline students and foster a sense of love for the homeland and a sense of Nationalism, and this youth activity is able to respond to the habits of students at the previous level and is able to respect fellow school residents, as well as outside the school, and the school also implements the Point system for discipline that violates school rules. During the observation and interview activities with Mr. Solihin, S.Pd, as a teacher of youth education, several examples of violations committed by students of State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency were found, namely: 1) Students are late to school when morning activities are in the field 2) Students do not wear uniforms according to a predetermined schedule, 3) Students do not bring textbooks as scheduled, 4) Students skip school 5) Students canteen during class hours and some other violations.

To respond to habits that violate the rules, Vocational High Schools carry out character strengthening programs, especially in discipline in students through youth education programs that are carried out in semesters one, two or until the final level. All activities in the youth education program must be carried out by all students. This is due to the school's earnest attitude in improving the character of students. The goal is to instill character, in particular the character of discipline and the formation of a good personality in learners. Its implementation is able to prevent and overcome deviations in the child's personality so that the child can develop properly. Based on the background, a study was conducted entitled "The Effect of Youth Education on Student Discipline in State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency"

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of quantitative research, namely a type of research based on the Philosophy of Positivism, used to examine certain populations and samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis, with the aim of testing

predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono 2018: 7). This research was conducted by survey method. In survey research, Researchers ask several people (respondents) about beliefs, opinions, characteristics of an object and past or present behaviors. Research Methods surveys are concerned with questions about his own beliefs and behaviors.

Population is the entirety of an object or target in research. According to Sugiyono (2018: 117) Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The object of study as a target for obtaining and collecting data is called population. In research, the role of the population is very important, because without a population, it will be difficult for researchers to obtain the data or information needed. And the population in this study is that all students who are in State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency who have attended youth education, namely class XI (Eleven) and Class XII (Twelve), namely 1670 students are experimental variables, while for class ten (X) as many as 951 students and are class students who have not participated in youth activities and are as control classes. And the sample in the study according to Supardi (2013: 25) states "A sample is a part of the population (part or representative of the population under study)." Sugiyono (81:2017) A sample is the acquisition of the number and characteristics possessed by a population. The sampling technique used in this study is probability sampling, this technique provides an equal opportunity for each element (member) of the population to be selected to become a sample member. In determining the size of the sampel, researchers used the theory developed by Isaac and Michael for error rates of 1%, 5% and 10%. Because the number of populations in this study is quite large, the researchers used the Slovin formula to calculate the sample size, which is as follows: The samples in this study are:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Information:

n : Number of sempels N : Number of populations

e : Desired critical value (accuracy limit) (percent of inaccuracy allowance due to sampling)

Sample Variables 11 and 12 (Already Following the Severity of Data X)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{1670}{1 + 1670 (10\%)^2} \\ &= \frac{1670}{1 + 1670 (0.01)} \\ &= \frac{1670}{1 + 16.70} \\ &= \frac{1670}{16.71} \\ &= 99,94 \text{ rounded to } 100 \end{aligned}$$

Class 10 Control Variables (Haven't Followed The Cadets as Comparator / Control Data)

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{951}{1 + 951 (10\%)^2} \\ &= \frac{951}{1 + 951 (0.01)} \\ &= \frac{951}{1 + 9.51} \\ &= \frac{951}{9.52} \\ &= 99,89 \text{ dibulatkan menjadi } 100 \end{aligned}$$

Data Collection Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2017) Data collection techniques can be carried out in various settings, various sources and in various ways. Because to obtain accurate data and pay attention to the relevance of data to the intended purpose, there are several techniques that can be done for data collection, namely as follows:

1. Questionnaire (Questionnaire). A questionnaire or questionnaire is a set of questions or statements that have been tested for validation that are made in writing for the data collection process and given to respondents for answering.
2. Documentation. According to Sugiyono (2017) documentation is an effort to obtain data through recording from a number of relevant and accurate documents or written evidence, this technique is used with the aim of completing secondary data needed as material for completeness of research such as organizational structure, images, student data.

Research Instruments and Analysis

Arikunto (2006:160) research instruments are tools used by researchers in collecting data so that work is easier and the results are better. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2017: 102), stated that a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. It can be concluded that research instruments are a tool used to measure and collect data that has been done in order to get good and relevant results. The research instrument is used to measure the value of the variable under study, thus the number of instruments to be used for the study will depend on the number of variables studied. In this study, it was used in the form of a questionnaire sheet.

The questionnaire sheet is used to answer the formulation of the problem in this study, namely finding how the influence of youth education on Student Discipline. The type of questionnaire used is a closed questionnaire or also called close from quetioner, which is a questionnaire that is compiled by providing complete answer choices, so that respondents only provide answers according to the answers that have been provided. The measurement scale used in this study is the Likert Scale in the form of a Checklist, as stated by Sugiyono (2017: 93), the 5-point likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena.

Analysis of Research Instruments

Data instruments can be used if they are valid and reliable. Instrument testing is carried out in order to meet the requirements whether or not the instrument is suitable for use in the study. Validity and reliability tests can be used as results of the feasibility of instruments for use in research. SAn instrument is said to be valid if it is able to measure what is desired and reveal data from the variables studied precisely. The high and low validity of the instrument indicates the extent to which the collected data does not deviate from the picture of the variable in question. The formula used in determining the validity of the research instrument is as follows:

$$r_{XY} = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Information:

r_{XY} = Correlation coefficients of each grain
 $\sum Y$ = Total score count

$\sum X$ = Number of scores per item
 N = Number of respondents

The formula used to test reliability in this study is using Crobach's Alpha formula can be written as follows:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{k}{(k-1)} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_b^2}{\sigma_t^2} \right]$$

Information:

r_{11} = Instrument reliability coefficient k = The number of items or questions

$\sum \sigma_b^2$ = Number of grain variances σ_t^2 = Total variance (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2014: 239)

The instrument is said to be reliable if $r_{11} > 0.05$, if $r_{11} < 0.05$ then the instrument is not reliable.

Variable X Validity Test Results

Table 1. Correlations

Questionnaire	R Count	R Table	Questionnaire	R Count	R Table
Statement 1	0.816**	0.1966	Statement 11	0.764**	0.1966
Statement 2	0.765**	0.1966	Statement 12	0.804**	0.1966
Statement 3	0.716**	0.1966	Statement 13	0.858**	0.1966
Statement 4	0.775**	0.1966	Statement 14	0.787**	0.1966
Statement 5	0.788**	0.1966	Statement 15	0.796**	0.1966
Statement 6	0.810**	0.1966	Statement 16	0.771**	0.1966
Statement 7	0.791**	0.1966	Statement 17	0.811**	0.1966
Statement 8	0.842**	0.1966	Statement 18	0.843**	0.1966
Statement 9	0.770**	0.1966	Statement 19	0.724**	0.1966
Statement 10	0.645**	0.1966	Statement 20	0.697**	0.1966

From the results of validity testing where the calculated R value is greater than the Table R, it can be ensured that the X variable statement is valid

Variable Reliability Test Results X

Table 2. Reliability of Instrument X

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.965	20

It can be seen from the results of the analysis that the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.965 > R Table 0.1966, so it can be ascertained that this questionnaire is reliable and can be used as a tool for shaving in this study.

Variable Validity Test Results Y

Table 3. Correlations

Questionnaire	R Count	R Table	Questionnaire	R Count	R Table
Statement 1	0.750**	0.1966	Statement 11	0.825**	0.1966
Statement 2	0.720**	0.1966	Statement 12	0.787**	0.1966
Statement 3	0.725**	0.1966	Statement 13	0.750**	0.1966
Statement 4	0.736**	0.1966	Statement 14	0.749**	0.1966
Statement 5	0.793**	0.1966	Statement 15	0.790**	0.1966
Statement 6	0.783**	0.1966	Statement 16	0.509**	0.1966
Statement 7	0.721**	0.1966	Statement 17	0.426**	0.1966
Statement 8	0.793**	0.1966	Statement 18	0.324**	0.1966
Statement 9	0.835**	0.1966	Statement 19	0.574**	0.1966
Statement 10	0.812**	0.1966	Statement 20	0.706**	0.1966

From the results of validity testing where the calculated R value is greater than the Table R, it can be ensured that the Y variable statement is valid

Variable Reality Test Results Y

Table 4. Variable Y Reliability

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.948	20

It can be seen from the results of the analysis that the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.948 > R Table 0.1966, so it can be ascertained that this questionnaire is reliable and can be used as a tool for shaving in this study. The processing of research results was carried out using descriptive statistics to obtain data estimates, each research variable and values which include score data, median, mode, standard deviation, and frequency distribution. Then for the purposes of hypothesis research testing used statistics with simple regression and correlation techniques.

The normality test aims to find out whether the data collected is normally distributed or not. This will affect the advanced process of statistical analysis, if the data is normally distributed, then the analysis is continued using parametric statistics, while if the data is not normally distributed, then the analysis is continued using non-parametric statistics. Normality test can be performed using analysis of Kolmogorov Smirnov in SPSS 26. The data distribution is said to be normal if the sig value $KS > 0.05$. The calculation of normality will be carried out using the help of the SPSS 26.0 computer program.

The homogeneity test aims to find out whether the data are taken from populations that have the same variation and do not show significant differences between existing variables. The homogeneity test was performed with a One-Way ANOVA value test. Hypothesis Test of each study needs to be tested. The purpose of such testing is to prove the correctness of a previously formulated hypothesis. Hypothesis test performed using Simple Regression analysis.

$$\hat{Y} = a + bX$$

Information:

\hat{y} = Subject in the dependent variable in question

a = price Y when X = 0

b = directional number/regression coefficient, which indicates an increase (+) or decrease (-) of a criterium variable based on a predictor variable

X = subject to a predictor variable that has a certain value

The criteria for acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis are as follows: if a result of significance $p \neq 0$ is obtained then the hypothesis formulated (H_a) is accepted and (H_0) is rejected, and if a significance value of $p = 0$ is obtained then (H_a) is rejected and (H_0) is accepted. The Determination Test (R^2) The Coefficient of Determination essentially measures how far the model is capable of explaining the variation of dependent variables.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

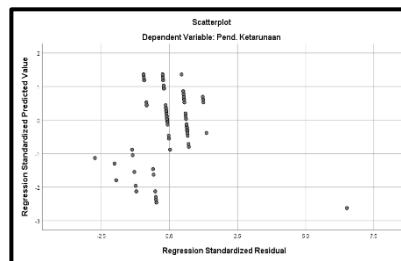
State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency is one of the schools with a total of 2621 students and is aimed at class XI and XII students who have carried out youth education and class X as a comparative variable who have not carried out youth education. This research is a study consisting of one free factor, namely the Ketarunaan Education factor (X) and the

bound factor in this study is Student Discipline (Y) with Comparison data, namely tenth grade data and the main data, namely eleventh and twelfth grade students who have conducted nursing education. Research data were obtained from the provision of questionnaires from direct students, where the questionnaires given to students first used validity and reliability testing. Analysis using spss version 26.

Normality tests are generally carried out with the aim of knowing whether the population is normally distributed or not. The normality test in this study used the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test with data processing using the SPSS Version 26.0 program provided that the data distribution is said to be normal if the $KS > sig$ value is 0.05. where the results can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Data Normality Test

Unstandardized Residual	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
	0.187	98	0.472



In the normality test, a value of $0.472 > 0.05$ was obtained, assuming the provisions of the data distribution is said to be normal if the sig value of $KS > 0.05$. Thus, in this test, the data is said to be normal, and in the scatterplot figure, the points are scattered above and below the zero line (0), thus reinforcing the assumption of data normality. In the Homogeneity Test, if the probability value ≤ 0.05 , it is declared inhomogeneous, on the other hand, if the probability value on the sig Based on Mean $>$ then it is declared homogeneous to be fulfilled (Gunawan, 2016: 96).

Table 6. Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Sig.
Questionnaire Results	Based on Mean	0.930

From the calculation results that the sig value is set from based on mean sig value. $0.930 >$ of 0.05 then it can be concluded that the declared homogeneous value is met. In this study hypothesis testing used simple linear regression, with the following results:

Table 7. Simple Linear Regression

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0.608	0.595		-1.022	0.309
	Pend. Ketrunaan	1.007	0.007	0.998	142.294	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Student Discipline

After the test results obtained a Sig. value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of $142.294 >$ t table 0.67700, it can be decided that there is an influence of independent variables on the dependent. Or there is a significant influence between student education and student discipline, to find out how much influence it has, the R Square test will be carried out with the comparison variable. To test the magnitude of the influence of the variable X on Y, the

researcher tested with R Square and compared it with R Square the comparison variable obtained the following data:

Table 8. R Square Research Data

Model Summary ^b			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.968 ^a	0.952	0.955
a. Predictors: (Constant), Pend. Ketrunaan			
b. Dependent Variable: Student Discipline			

Table 9. R Square Data Comparison Results

Model Summary ^b			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.973 ^a	0.562	0.660
a. Predictors: (Constant), Student Discipline			
b. Dependent Variable: Pend. Ketrunaan			

Calculation variable $0.952 \times 100 = 95.2\%$ affected by variable X
Calculation variable from comparison data $0.562 \times 100 = 56.2\%$

After the R Square test, it was found that the value of the results of classes that had attended youth education was much greater than the results of those who had not carried out youth education. This is the basis that student discipline is greatly influenced by student education at the State Vocational High School 5, Tangerang Regency.

Discussion

Based on the opinion presented by Popi Sopiatur (2010: 99), where this is used as an indicator by researchers to measure the influence of Youth Education on eleventh grade (XI) and Class (XII) students who have attended youth education and compared to classes that have not attended youth education, namely grade ten (X). After the test results obtained a Sig. value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of $142,294 > t$ table 0.67700 , it can be decided that there is an influence of independent variables on dependencies which in the implementation of Ketrunaan Education includes:

Planning

Planning is the school's initial activity in designing activities that will be carried out in the next year or three/four years. Planning is made at the beginning of each new school year. In planning, there are activity materials and activity schedules, after the design made is approved by the Principal, the next step can be carried out, namely implementation. The planning for youth development is made by the coach and the student council president. Planning of the youth coaching program covers the purpose, objectives, basis of activities and materials for youth development. In planning, it discusses physical education, academics, the values of the nation's character, especially religious attitudes, manners and love for the homeland. Educational planning is a rational application of a systematic analysis of the process of educational development with the aim that education is more effective and efficient and in accordance with the needs and goals of subordinates, students, and society. The function of planning is as a guideline for the implementation of activities, determining goals or a framework of actions to achieve certain goals (Andang,2014). Planning for the youth development program is very necessary, in order to achieve the optimal goal of forming the character values of students, so that the youth program must be planned as well as possible by

the school so that the implementation can be more meaningful and the implementation process more effective and efficient.

Implementation

Implementation youth coaching is based on annual programs and semester programs. To ensure the smooth implementation of youth development, an organizational structure was formed called the student council structure. The organizational structure is very important, because for the division must be precise and clear which has benefits as a leader development. As the highest leader is the student council president. The student council structure is an activity to group responsibilities for each function of implementing student development. If the structure runs according to the functions and tasks given, the implementation of youth development will run smoothly and well. The implementation of the program coaching exercises must be in accordance with the semester / annual program. The material given to students is in the form of physical and mental education which aims to strengthen the physical and mental strengthening of students in preparation for life after being separated from the world of education Vocational High School is in the industrial business world. The implementation of youth coaching is one of the strategies in shaping the character values of students. The implementation of youth coaching to prepare and habituate students to meet the standards of the business / industry world, namely: Physical coaching, Mental coaching, Discipline and responsibility, Maturation of students in thinking Behaving and acting, Creating a sense of love for the homeland and the spirit of patriotism, Forming students who have strong competitiveness, Forming better human resources and character.

Methods that can be applied in coaching youth in Vocational High Schools can include: Instructive, Educational, Persuasive, Awarding, Giving punishment, Guidance and counseling. By applying the minimum method, it is hoped that students will be motivated in following the implementation of student coaching and not feel pressured or forced.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the implementation of youth coaching is an activity aimed at evaluating the process of the youth implementation program and the results of students in participating in youth coaching. Evaluation of the implementation of youth is carried out by the Principal at the end of the program Evaluation can be carried out on the implementation process and the results of student abilities. Evaluation in the implementation process includes the conditions for implementing youth activities, while the results of students' abilities aim to find out changes in behavior that reflect character values. Evaluation to determine the output of the youth coaching training program. In other words, knowing the changes in attitudes, knowledge and skills of the learners. Student evaluation assessments are carried out periodically for one semester. To be able to attend vocational high school, the minimum score of discipline of students is minimal.

Evaluation of the disciplinary value of learners obtained from the merit value minus the offense value. Assessment by applying awards and penalties, for students who have achievements are given an award value, while students who make mistakes or violate the rules are given appropriate punishments. Ketarunaan is a program that aims to instill character for students. Here are taught how to relate to others, recognize the obligations and rights of learners, introduce rules to learners and improve religious attitudes. The development that must be carried out by the school in the implementation of youth development, for example: It is necessary to design the implementation of youth that is interesting, comfortable and fun; The training method used must be maximal so that it is easily understood by students; Providing adequate infrastructure/facilities; Improving the professionalism of the coaches / teachers /

principals; Increase cooperation with institutions and institutions related to increasing insight and skills.

So that from the results of planning, implementing and evaluating student education affects student discipline which is part of the research indicators for variable Y (Student Discipline): According to Murtini (2010) and Tu'u (2004) which have been described, it can be categorized into five indicators of student discipline as follows:

1. Discipline in entering school, that is, actively entering school, meaning that students actively go to school and never skip class. Punctuality of school and class entrance, that is, students leave for school before the entrance bell rings, and students on time enter the classroom after recess.
2. Discipline in following lessons at school, that is, actively following lessons, meaning that students are always active in following lessons in class, do not disturb friends during lessons, and pay attention to the teacher's explanations seriously, as well as do the practice questions given by the teacher, both individually and in groups.
3. Discipline in doing assignments, namely being consistent and independent in doing the tasks given by the teacher, meaning that students remain consistent and independent in doing the tasks given even though the teacher is not in class. Discipline in following the test, This means that students can apply a disciplined attitude in the test paper by doing the test questions themselves, not cheating during the test, and trying to do it themselves according to their abilities. Collecting assignments on time, that is, students are able to do assignments according to a predetermined time.
4. The discipline of learning at home, which is active and independent learning at home, means that students remain active and independent learning at home without any outside pressure. Doing homework given by the teacher, it means that students do homework at home instead of at school and do not cheat on friends' homework. Taking time to study at home optimally, means that students always take the time to study at home.
5. Discipline in obeying school rules, That is, wearing uniforms according to regulations, meaning that students wear uniforms according to the schedule that has been determined by the school. Following the ceremony, that is, students always follow the ceremony according to a predetermined schedule. Bring school equipment every day. Maintaining the order and cleanliness of the school environment, meaning that students always maintain the order and cleanliness of the school environment. Doing picket assignments, that is, students always do picket assignments according to their schedule.

And the magnitude of variable X affects variable Y, namely the calculation variable from the research sample $0.952 \times 100 = 95.2\%$ is influenced by variable X and compared to the calculation variable from the comparison data $0.562 \times 100 = 56.2\%$ then obtained a larger sample variable of 95.2%. In its application, Ketarunaan Education According to Suryanto (2016) youth is an educational method that imposes military principles with the aim of shaping the character of students, but the application of principles is not purely military principles but with basic character and nationality training. The implementation of basic training in youth is one of the strategies in shaping the character values of students and instilling a sense of nationality and love for the homeland.

In State Vocational High School 5, Tangerang Regency is very strict because State Vocational High School 5 is required to be able to discipline as many as 2621 students from grades ten, eleven and twelfth, of course it is not an easy thing because in the developing age tend to students will show their identity or recognition of their environment, this is a very focused task in the field of student affairs, but the school has a formula in handling these students, the school provides selected youth education so that students can be more

disciplined, independent, punctual, religious and respectful of each other, because the State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency has tied 162 companies that are ready to accept alumni who are competent in their fields through the field of the World of Work Industry (DUDIKA) and the school is one of the pioneer schools of the Special Job Exchange (BKK) in Tangerang Regency, therefore State Vocational High School 5 must be ready to produce not only skilled but have a competent attitude.

Youth education not only disciplines students but also provides material on mutual respect, love for the homeland, respect for their parents, friends and teachers, and respect for the school environment as a religious people, and given material on exploring his desires and abilities in various fields, both academic and non-academic such as extracurriculars in accordance with the field of his major, Religion, as well as the field of sports and arts so that the jargon of this school is "No Day Without Achievement" whose results are evidenced by various achievements inscribed both from the District / City level and the national level. As well as the State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency is required to produce students who are ready to work. After attending the student education is given a Point weight, which later each point of violation of the student is given a point signed by the student's parents on a stamp of 10,000 each violation will be accumulated every semester, if the point is up to 100 then the student is returned to his parents.

CONCLUSION

From the results and the discussion of the research that has been made, then the researcher can conclude that: There is a significant influence between education on student discipline, this is evidenced by the test results obtained a Sig. value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a calculated t value of $142.294 > t$ table 0.67700 . then it can be decided that there is an influence of the dependent variable, namely civil education, on the independent variable, namely student discipline in State Vocational High School 5 Districts Tangerang. The application of Vocational Education in State Vocational High School 5 Tangerang Regency is included in the regional local content regulated in the Merdeka Center of Excellence Curriculum, which in its implementation includes Planning, implementation, and Evaluation. After attending education, student offenses are minimized because they do it with a point system. And the magnitude of the variable X affects the variable Y is calculation variables using the R Square Test from the research sample $0.952 \times 100 = 95.2\%$ influenced by the variable X and compared to the calculation variable from the comparison data $0.562 \times 100 = 56.2\%$ then obtained a larger sample variable of 95.2% it can be concluded that the level of violation is lower after students carry out youth activities because the results of the research sample of 95.2% affect discipline, Compared to students who have not carried out youth activities with the results of the calculation of the research sample of 56.2% affecting discipline.

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