The Influence of the Dormitory Program on the Formation of Environmental Care Character of Students of SMA Negeri Pintar Riau Province

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Abstract

The research written in this article is motivated by the existence of a phenomenon which shows that some students at Smart Public High Schools in Riau Province do not yet have or lack the character of caring for the environment, for example their attitudes are not cleaning the bed, not turning off the lights after use, not participating in mutual cooperation and throwing away littering, while in the Smart State High School dormitory a dormitory program has been implemented which regulates all student activities for 24 hours in the dormitory. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the aim of knowing whether there is an effect of the boarding program on the formation of the character of caring for the environment for students at SMA Negeri Pintar, Riau Province. The location of this research was carried out at the Smart State Senior High School in Riau Province which was based on a dormitory. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative with data collection techniques, namely questionnaires (questionnaires), interviews and documentation. Based on the results of statistical calculations, Tcount (8.031) > Ttable (2.017) means that Ha is accepted. Based on the results of the linear regression equation, the equation is Y = 2.286 + 0.911X meaning that if the hostel program (X) has increased by 1%, then the character of caring for the environment (Y) has increased by 0.911. So that it can be concluded from the results of the T test that there is an influence between variable X on variable Y, meaning that Ha is accepted, namely: there is an influence of the boarding program on the formation of the character of caring for the environment of students at SMA Negeri Pintar Riau Province.
Keywords: Influence, Dormitory Program, Environmental Care Character

INTRODUCTION

Human character is the most valuable treasure, character makes humans a complete being. Character influences one's way of thinking, point of view and behavior in dealing with various problems. When a person's character is good, it is inevitable that he will always be respected, appreciated, and made a role model. Character includes everything that is done, thought, and how someone views themselves, as well as their beliefs, morals, and habits (Zainul & Rini, 2021).

According to Maunah (2016), character is defined as the embodiment of manners, morals that are inherent in a person's personality which are formed from the results of internalization which become the basis for thinking and acting. According to Suradi (2017), character is a way of thinking and acting that enables everyone to live and work together in the family, community, nation and state. Given the importance of character in a person, habituation and character building need to be done to grow the seeds of peace, comfort and national resilience. One of the efforts in habituation and character formation is through education.

Education is a gold vessel as a tool for forming the nation's students to become reliable next generations, with education, efforts to carry out character education will run in a structured manner. In accordance with the explanation given by RI Law No. 20 of 2003 which states that the purpose of national education is to shape the personality of students. The development of the character of the nation's children is specifically a national education goal. The process of guiding students to become whole human beings with character in the dimensions of heart, mind, body and feelings as well as intention is known as character education (Rosidatun, 2018: 23). Non-formal education as provided by family and society is as important as formal education in shaping children's character. Three educational institutions that become tricenters of education in the process of character education are schools, communities, and families (Idrus, 2012; Sidiq & Fausiyah, 2015).

Following are the 18 pillars of character that have been set by the Indonesian government for students which include discipline, religious, honest, creative, tolerant, independent, hardworking, curious, democratic, love of the motherland, national spirit, respect for achievement, communication skills, love peace, concern for others, concern for the environment, responsibility and fond of reading. One of the 18 character items is the character of caring for the environment which is also a character that needs to be instilled in students. Sofiana et al (2021) explained that the character of caring for the environment is a series of actions that lead to cleanliness and concern for the environment, preventing damage and finding solutions to improve the environment.

Caring for the environment is defined as an attitude or action that always aims to prevent damage to the surrounding environment, and also seeks to manage and improve the environment so that people can enjoy the results of this cleanliness. At all levels of education, schools are required to promote character that emphasizes environmental responsibility. Each school is required to have a policy that seeks concern for the environment, an example of which is optimizing living standards, instilling awareness in school members of the importance of caring for the environment and fostering innovation to counteract environmental damage (Sefty Rosmanita, 2021). The purpose of environmental care character education is to instill a sense of responsibility and care for the environment, motivate students to be able to preserve the environment, stay away from polluting the environment, build sensitivity to the environment, and be able to become a role model for fellow students as heroes saving the environment everywhere (Dwi Purwanti, 2017). Optimizing the character of students in many components, one of which is caring for the environment can be implemented through boarding schools (Zainul & Rini, 2021).

A boarding school or often known as a Boarding School is a school that provides dormitories for students as a place to live, eat, and take various knowledge and activities at the school for a certain period of time. Not only students but teachers and other staff also live at school (Umami, 2020). Boarding schools are a means of building the character of the nation's students (Purnadi, 2015). Character education is an important priority for boarding schools because all student activities and activities are regulated and controlled by the school, one of these rules is to lead to the formation of a caring character for the environment of students, in which all student rules or regulations are formed in the boarding program.

The boarding program is an indicator that seeks to increase the success of character education in boarding-based schools, one of which is the character of caring for the environment (Fenni Marinda, 2021). The hostel program contains a series of rules that regulate the activities of students while in the hostel with the aim of forming students who have the character of caring for the environment. With the dormitory program implemented, students are required to be able to pay attention to the cleanliness and tidiness of the

surrounding environment. The hostel program also requires students to participate actively and carry out their responsibilities in carrying out boarding picket duties. Smart State Senior High School in Riau Province is an example of a boarding-based school.

Riau Province Smart Public High School is a high school with a boarding system located in the city of Taluk Kuantan, Kuantan Singingi Regency. This school has implemented a boarding school system since it was first established in 2007. Willing to be boarded is the main requirement for entering this high school. In addition, the Riau Province Smart Public High School accommodates students from different regions covering all of Indonesia. In accordance with the school's vision, namely Character, Achievement and Continuing, Smart State Senior High School is a school that emphasizes character education and pays close attention to the character of each student. To optimize character development, this can be done through habituation carried out in the hostel which cannot be separated from the hostel program (Rochmah, 2022). The boarding program at SMA Negeri Pintar is designed in the form of a series of rules that regulate all student activities. The program formed is expected to build good character and morals in students, especially the character of caring for the environment.

According to the results of interviews and observations that have been conducted with the supervisors of the dormitory and several students of the Smart State Senior High School in Riau Province, it can be seen that some students still do not care about the environment, namely around 50%. For example not cleaning the bed, not turning off the lights, not participating in mutual cooperation and littering. According to M. Jen Ismail (2021) The inculcation of the character of caring for the environment can be seen in students who get used to disposing of trash in the space provided. Based on this phenomenon, it can be seen that the Smart State Senior High School students in Riau Province do not fully have the character of caring for the environment even though they live in dormitories and implement the hostel program. They still need coaching to get used to caring for the environment. Based on the background of the problems above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title of the influence of the boarding program on the formation of the environmentally caring character of students at SMA Negeri Pintar, Riau Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted using the Quantitative Descriptive research method which was carried out at Smart State Senior High Schools in Riau Province, held from January to March 2023. The population in this study were all students of Smart State High Schools in Riau Province consisting of 223 students. Sampling is 20% of the population because the subject is greater than 100 (Arikunto, 2017: 173) so the sample taken is 45 respondents from class X, XI, and XII using a proportional sampling technique. The data collection method was carried out by distributing a questionnaire containing 12 statements. To test the hypothesis of this study, researchers used the T-test by comparing Tcount and Ttable at a significance level of 5% with the stipulation that if Tcount > Ttable then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (Sudjiono, 2015)

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Research Result

In the book of rules for SMA Negeri Pintar Riau Province there are 5 indicators or regulations that support the character of caring for the environment. The hostel program as variable X consists of 12 statements. To find out how the dormitory program is implemented by Smart State Senior High School students in Riau Province, a table is presented based on the respondents' answers through a questionnaire and the following results are obtained:

Table 1. Recapitulation of Variable X

No	Indicator	SS		S		TS		STS	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Rules of Conduct in the Dormitory	38	84.44	6.5	14.44	0.5	1.11	0	0.00
2	Rules in the Dining Room	39	86.67	6	13.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Rules of Conduct in the Bedroom	32	71.11	13	28.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Order in the Mosque	28.5	63.33	16.5	36.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Rules of Activities in the Dormitory	32	71.11	11.25	25.00	1.75	3.89	0	0.00
	Total	169.5	376.67	53.25	118.33	2.25	5.00	0	0.00
	Average	33.9	75.33	10.65	23.67	0.45	1.00	0	0.00

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 1, the data obtained is that 75.33% of respondents answered Strongly Agree (SS), 23.67% of respondents answered Agree (S), 1% of respondents answered Disagree (TS), and 0% of respondents answered Strongly Disagree (STS). Based on the benchmarks presented by Arikunto (2017: 220), the results obtained in the data recapitulation above are (SS + S) (75.33 + 23.67 = 99%). Thus it can be concluded that the students of SMA N Pintar Riau Province have a "Very Good" role in carrying out the boarding program that applies to SMA N Pintar Riau Province. In the recapitulation table, among the five indicators, it was found that the order of activities in the dormitory had the lowest percentage, namely 96%. This is because the dormitory rules indicator has more activities than the other indicators. Activities or programs in the hostel consist of picketing, mutual cooperation, and love for the environment. The hostel picket itself has a variety of activities, namely sweeping the dormitory halls, taking out the trash, turning off the water machine, and watering the flowers which must be carried out every student's picket schedule. Furthermore, gotong-royong which also consists of mandatory activities that must be carried out every week, as well as activities that love the environment in the dormitory whose activities are not fixed, could be planting or making fertilizer. Because of the many kinds of daily, weekly and monthly activities in the SMA N Pintar boarding program, this will trigger the personality of students who are easily bored, lazy, and irresponsible, in addition to factors that also drive the low implementation of governance indicators. orderly activities in the hostel is seniority, in line with what was said by Faizin (2022) that if students feel that they are senior and have experience in school for a long time, then they will be arbitrary towards the programs that apply in the hostel. Furthermore, according to Irfianti et al (2016) there are 5 activity indicators that show a person has the character of caring for the environment, namely caring for the environment, reducing plastic use, managing waste according to its type, reducing carbon emissions and saving energy. To find out whether the Smart State Senior High School students in Riau Province apply these indicators, a table is presented based on the respondents' answers through a questionnaire and the following results are obtained:

Table 2. Variable Y summary

No	Indicator	SS		S		TS		STS	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Environmental Care	34	75.56	11	24.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Reducing Plastic Use	26	57.78	18.5	41.11	0.5	1.11	0	0.00
3	Waste Management according to its Type	27.5	61.11	16.5	36.67	1	2.22	0	0.00
4	Reduction of Carbon Emissions	15.33	34.07	27.33	60.73	2.33	5.18	0	0.00
5	Energy Saving	36.5	81.11	8.5	18.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	139.33	309.62	81.83	181.84	3.83	8.51	0	0.00
	Average	27.866	61.92	16.366	36.37	0.766	1.70	0	0.00

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 2, the data obtained is that 61.92% of respondents answered Strongly Agree, 36.37% of respondents answered Agree, 1.70% of respondents answered Disagree, and as much as 0.00% of respondents answered Strongly Disagree. Based on the benchmarks presented by Arikunto (2017: 220), the results obtained in the data recapitulation above are (SS + S) (61.92 + 36.37 = 98%). Thus it can be concluded that the character of caring for the environment is applied "very well" by students of SMA N Pintar Riau Province. In the recapitulation table, among the five indicators, it is found that the reduction in carbon emissions has the lowest percentage, namely 94.8%. This is because in order to reduce carbon emissions what students can do is plant plants and care for these plants by fertilizing and watering them properly (Amin, 2020). The activity of planting plants at SMA N Pintar Riau Province is one of the activities contained in the love for the environment program, in which the love for the environment itself is a monthly program that is automatically carried out less than in other programs, apart from that the love for the environment program does not only just carry out the planting but it could be that students sweep away tree leaves that have piled up in the yard of the dormitory and also clean the gutters according to directions from the school principal and dormitory supervisor, because of that this is a factor that causes 5% of respondents who answered Disagree, namely because of the program love for the environment in the form of planting plants and making fertilizers which are rarely implemented.

Data Analysis Requirements Testing
Normality Test

The Normality Test is carried out to assess the distribution of data in the population of data or variables that are normally distributed or not. The Normality test used in this study is the One sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov using IBM SPSS with a significance level of 0.05. This means that the data is declared normally distributed if the significance is more than 0.05 or 5%.

Table 3. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		45
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.28598504
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.084
	Positive	.080
	Negative	-.084
Test Statistic		.084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 3, the results of the data normality test with IBM SPSS based on the Kolmogrov-Smirnov test are 0.200 > 0.05. So, it can be concluded that the variables of the Dormitory Program and Environmental Care Character are normally distributed at a significance level of 0.05. Then all variables statistically have normal distribution and are suitable for use as research.

Linearity Test

The Linearity Test is a test conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variables of the Dormitory Program (X) and the dependent variable Character of Care for the Environment (Y) has a linear relationship or not. The linearity test used in this study is Linearity Deviation using SPSS. For more details, see the table below:

Table 4. Linearity Test

ANOVA Table			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Environmental Care Character * Dormitory Program	Between Groups	(Combined)	401.856	9	44.651	9.036	.000
		Linearity	344.868	1	344.868	69.793	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	56.988	8	7.123	1.442	.214
	Within Groups		172.944	35	4.941		
	Total		574.800	44			

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 4 above shows the results of linearity testing with IBM SPSS. From the results of the SPSS output with the Linearity Deviation Test above, it is known that the significance value is 0.214. Because the results of the significance value are more than 0.05, statistically it can be said that the two groups of data from the Dormitory Program (Variable X) to the Character of Caring for the Environment (Variable Y) have a relationship, so that the two variables can be said to be linear.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing aims to determine whether the research hypothesis is accepted or rejected. After carrying out the normality test and linearity test, the hypothesis test will be carried out using the help of IBM SPSS 23 through a Simple Linear Regression analysis test. If the significant value is > 0.05 then H0 is accepted, and if the significant value is <0.05, then Ha is accepted. The researcher formulates the hypothesis criteria as follows:
1. If Tcount <Ttable then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that the X variable has no effect on the Y variable;
2. If Tcount > Ttable then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that variable X affects variable Y;

Table 5. Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.286	5.090		.449	.656
	hostel program	.911	.113	.775	8.031	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Environmental Care Character						

Source: Processed Data 2023

Based on table 5 of the Simple Regression Test Coefficient above, it can be said that the direction of the influence of the environmental care character of students is positive. It is known that the simple regression equation is $\hat{Y} = a + b X$ $\hat{Y} = 2.286 + 0.911 X$. The results of the equation above can be translated as a constant of 2.286 which means that the consistency value of the dormitory program variable is 2.286, the regression coefficient X is 0.911 which states that an addition of 1% in the value of the hostel program means that the students' Environmental Care Character will increase by 0.911. The coefficient is positive, meaning that the hostel program (X) has a positive effect on the environmental care character of students

(Y). From the table above, the Tcount value is obtained, which is equal to 8.031, so to get the Ttable value, namely by:

T table = α/2 ; n-k-1
= 0.05/2 ; 45-1-1
= 0.025 ; 43
= 2.017

Based on the above results it is known that the tcount is 8.031 > ttable 2.017 so it can be concluded that in testing this hypothesis Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted which means that the Dormitory Program variable (X) has an influence on the Environmental Care Character variable (Y).

Determination Coefficient Test

The analysis of the coefficient of determination is carried out to see how much the independent variable contributes to the dependent variable.

Table 6. Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination

Model Summaryᵇ				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.775ᵃ	.600	.591	2.312
a. Predictors: (Constant), Boarding Program				
b. Dependent Variable: Environmental Care Character				

Source: Processed Data 2023

From table 6 above it can be seen that the R value is positive, namely 0.775 which is found in the Summary table. This shows that there is a strong influence between the variables of the hostel program on the environmental care character of students. Withdrawal of these powers is based on the interpretation of using the table below:

Table 7. Big r Product Moment

Coefficient Intervals	Relationship Level
0,00-0,199	Very low
0,20-0,399	Low
0,40-0,599	Currently
0,60-0,799	Strong
0,80-1,000	Very strong

Source: Sugiyono (2015)

Based on the calculation results above, it is explained that the magnitude of the relationship value (R) is equal to 0.775. From the output, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.600 which is expressed in the following percentages: R2 = (0.775)2 X 100%= 0.600 X 100%= 60%. From the results of these calculations, it can be concluded that there is an influence of variable X on variable Y, which is equal to 60% and the remaining 100% - 60% = 40% is influenced by other factors.

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, the answer to the problem formulation of this study is that it is true that the boarding program has an influence on the formation of the character of caring for the environment for students of SMA N Pintar, Riau Province. Based on the calculation results obtained Tcount = 8.031 with a probability level of 0.000 <0.05, the distribution of the data studied follows a linear form (H0 is rejected and Ha is

accepted). While Ttable is 2.017 at a significant level of 5% which means that Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected. From the SPSS output, a determinant coefficient (R Square) of 0.600 is obtained which is expressed in a percentage of 60%, it can be concluded that there is an effect of variable X on variable Y, which is equal to 60% and the rest, namely 100% - 60% = 40% is influenced by another factor.

From the research data, it can be seen that the most dominant answer is Strongly Agree, which is equal to 75.33%, this indicates that SMA N Pintar students carry out the boarding program very well. This is in line with the results of interviews with the hostel supervisors that most of the Smart N High School students have implemented the boarding program in an orderly manner. daughter who encourages students to orderly carry out the applicable dormitory program. According to Fenni Marinda (2021) the better the students' implementation of the dormitory program, this will also support the development of the character of caring for the environment in a better direction. In addition, in the environmental care character research data, it can be seen that the most dominant answer is Strongly Agree, which is equal to 61.92%, this indicates that SMA N Pintar students apply the character of caring for the environment very well. According to Irfianti et al (2016) activities such as caring for the environment, reducing plastic use, managing waste according to its type, reducing carbon emissions and saving energy show that someone has the character of caring for the environment. Based on previous research, the topic of discussion was almost the same, namely research conducted by Fenni Marinda (2021) and Tri Ningrum (2021) whose results showed that one of the characters formed from the application of the boarding system was the character of caring for the environment, as well as this study which showed the results that there is the influence of the boarding program on the formation of the character of caring for the environment of students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and based on the formulation of the research problem, is there any effect of the boarding program on the formation of the character of caring for the environment for students of SMA Negeri Pintar Riau Province, it can be concluded from the results of the T test that the T count is 8.031 and the T table is 2.017 which shows that T count > T table , so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Based on this statement, the research hypothesis is accepted that there is an effect of the boarding program on the formation of the environmental caring character of the Smart State Senior High School students in Riau Province and from the results of the calculation above the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.600 which implies that the influence of the independent variable (Program Dormitory) to the dependent variable (Character of Caring for the Environment) is 60%. While 40% (100% - 60%) is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

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