THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' SOCIAL STRATA ON ASSOCIATION PATTERNS OF STUDENTS IN CLASS V IN ISLAMIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

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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 test, reliability test, classic assumption test, linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. The results of the research 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 patterns of fifth-grade students.

Keywords: Social Strata, Association Patterns, Parents, Students

INTRODUCTION
Family is a very important part of children's lives. During childhood, children cannot stand on their own, children still really need a living, affection, attention, and learning from their families. The family is the first environment for children before carrying out social interactions outside the family environment. What is taught in the family environment, is also what children do when carrying
out social interactions with other people. The 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 which is called social strata. Social strata are a system of distinguishing 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 the benchmarks for measuring a person's position in the social environment. The higher the benchmark, the higher the position or class of a person in the social environment. In social stratification, it 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 students' parents are not too striking. Class or social level of society is not too many and wide. This is because the income of parents is not too far apart. However, no matter how small the difference is, it will definitely affect their position in society. People with high social strata in society will certainly differ in educating their children from people who have lower social strata. Parents who have high social strata have better parenting styles to educate their children to be 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. This is also the case with the knowledge possessed by parents because their parents have a high education so they educate their children on the basis of their education and with the aim that their children become good children in socializing.

So the strata owned by parents will have an impact on students' social patterns because they have differences in educating their children. The pattern of association is a way, form, or example that is taken in carrying out 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 upbringing, environmental differences, physical differences, mental differences, differences in knowledge and differences in wealth (resources).

Darussalam Islamic Elementary School is an elementary school under the auspices of the Darussalam Foundation. Darussalam Islamic Elementary School is located in Ketapang Hamlet, Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. In the new school year 2022/2023 Darussalam Islamic Elementary School has 115 students and for grade 5 students as many as 28.
From the explanation above, the reason for the writer to take research with the title "The Influence of Parents’ Social Strata on Social Patterns of Class V Darussalam Islamic Elementary School Students in Gegerung Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency".

**Literature review**

**Social Strata**

Social strata or often called social stratification according to the term, strata means layers, therefore social strata are often translated as strata of society. Social strata is a system of distinguishing 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 the layered system is a fixed and common feature in every society that lives regularly. Whoever has something of value in very large quantities, in a situation not everyone can be like that, even only a few people who can, are considered by society to have a high position or are placed at the top of society; and those who have very little or nothing of value at all, in the eyes of society have a low position. Or placed at the bottom layer of society. Differences in human positions in society directly point to differences in the distribution 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 successor of the king because the prince is a child of the king. The open social stratification is that every member of society has the opportunity to try with his own strength to move up a layer, or if he is unable to move up a layer and is unlucky it will cause his layer to go down (Moeis, 2008: 2).

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

Income or income is the sum of all the 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 total average monthly income earned by parents from work, ownership and business consisting of income from main jobs 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 either goods or services in a certain period.

Income is the basis of livelihood. The amount of income will meet the number of needs to be satisfied. A number of needs satisfied are consumption patterns that have been successfully achieved which 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 remuneration or counter-performance. Income in the form of goods is all income that is regular and ordinary in nature but not always in the form of remuneration and is received in the form of goods or services (Darnis, 2013: 16).

The size of the income received by each resident will differ from one another, this is because it is influenced by the condition of the residents themselves in carrying out various kinds of daily activities. The economic function of the family in the world of education is to support the smooth running of the educational process, not as capital for development, not for profit. The economics of education has the same function as other educational resources, such as teachers, curricula, visual aids and so on to make education successful, all of which boil down to students. Fulfillment of the needs of learning facilities depends a lot on the family economy and the economic conditions of the students, which in turn can affect social processes and patterns. The economic factor is a human effort to meet their needs and can affect the continuation of a child's education.

Based on the classification, the Central Bureau of Statistics differentiates the population's 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) Medium income group is if the average income is below Rp. 1,500,000.00 to Rp. 2,500,000.00 per month; 3) 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

The childhood period is the period that most determines its quality in the future. Because this period is called the golden age which is the easiest to form 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 those who are taught to be skilled in doing the work of worship, both in terms of the activities of the body parts, or in terms of reading. In short, the child who is taught can do worship easily because he has knowledge about it and encourages him to do that worship well, especially obligatory daily worship such as prayer, purification, fasting and others (Zakiah, 2001). In this worship education, mothers as parents should teach and accustom 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 what 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 training their children to have Islamic morals so that they are liked by many people since they were little.

Intellectual education

Intellect education is "education that aims to shape (patterns) the child's mind with everything that is useful, such as; the sciences of religion, culture, and civilization. Thus, the child's mind becomes mature, filled with knowledge, culture, and so 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 develop an interest and habit of reading and writing in these children. This will encourage the spirit of learning in children and foster an attitude to develop knowledge. That way there will be an urge to focus all their attention on achieving in-depth understanding and basic knowledge, so that their intellect will mature and their intelligence will appear.
Social Education

Social education is education that is given to young children with the aim that children are used to being polite and have noble character towards the community where they live and interact. With habits and social interactions like that, children will grow up to become members of society who are loved by their community, because of their high morals. After the child is instilled with piety, then the mother must also instill in these children the concept that fellow believers are brothers so that they must maintain good relations among themselves 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. Besides being able to grow a bond of affection in the family, it is also a cause for widening sustenance, and a cause for prolonging life. Furthermore, hospitality can also train children to interact with other people and train their social sensitivity.

The other social education is honoring guests and maintaining good relations with neighbors. As parents, it is the mother's duty to teach their children to always honor guests. The most effective way for mothers to do this is to set a direct example, namely to glorify everyone who visits. When guests come, mother must receive them with a friendly attitude and a cheerful face; accompany them chatting with friendship. Furthermore, mothers can teach children to be able to maintain the rights of others. Parental rights, sibling rights, neighbor rights, friend rights, and elder rights. Likewise with amar ma'rufl nahi munkar, mothers must always instill this in their children so that the child's social spirit is higher.

Association pattern

In language the social pattern consists of 2 words, namely pattern and association. Patterns are images used for examples, models, shapes or structures (Yufid, 2022). Pattern is a picture, model or form that is used as an example. The association comes from the word slang which means to live friends or friends. The word association has the meaning of socializing or social life. Association is a matter of friendship, friendship or social interaction with the community.

From the above understanding, the social pattern is a form of association. There are 2 types of social patterns, namely directed social patterns and non-directed social patterns. 1) Directed social patterns are social patterns that lead to a positive environment and do not violate applicable norms, 2) Non-directed social patterns are social patterns that lead to a free environment (without rules) and most of these associations violate established norms applies in society.
Impact of Association

The impact of association depends on the pattern of association that occurs in individuals. The pattern of directed association can refer students to fairly good achievements because in this pattern of association students do not violate the norms that apply in society. An example of a student who is diligent in studying in groups will also have a positive impact on his academic achievement. Whereas in a non-directed association pattern can refer students to poor performance because in this association students tend to have negative thoughts and behaviors. For example, a student who associates with people who are not educated will result in the student joining his associates.

There are two groupings of multicultural societies in terms of their social attitudes, namely: a) Exclusive communities, namely people who are afraid of other cultural influences that can damage their culture. This belief makes them limit their association with other communities, including in terms of marriage and beliefs or religion, b) Inclusive societies, namely people who are accommodative towards other cultures so that they easily relate to other communities and consider 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 with groups or groups with groups that involve behavior, feelings and identity.

Characteristics of Elementary School Students

This high school period of elementary school is about the age of 9 or 10 to about the age of 12 or 13. Some of the characteristics of children at this time are as follows: a) There is an interest in concrete practical daily life, this creates a tendency to compare practical jobs, b) Very realistic, curious, and eager to learn, c) Towards the end of this period there has been an interest in things and special subjects, which experts interpret as starting to stand out factors, c) Until about the age of 11 years 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 traditional game rules, 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 referred to as the playing 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 has a mental drive to enter the world of 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 at 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 (Census) method, 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 total population in this study was 28 people, the number of samples used was 28 people.

The research instruments are measuring tools such as tests, interviews, questionnaires, and observation guidelines, which are used by researchers to collect data during the course of the study. In this research instrument, researchers used a Likert scale to comprehensively measure topics, opinions, and experiences. Responses for each instrument item using a Likert scale.

Data analysis is a series of activities for studying, classifying, systematizing, interpreting and verifying data so that a phenomenon has social, academic and scientific value (Siyoto, 2012). The data analysis technique used in this study is to test the validity, reliability and classical assumption test, while the hypothesis test is carried out by conducting a t test and the coefficient of the determinant.

**Validity test**

Whether or not an instrument is valid is measured by 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 was carried out by comparing the calculated r value (Corrected item-Total Correlation value at the Cronbach alpha output) with the r table value for degree of freedom (df) = n-2. If r count is greater than r table and have a positive correlation, 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 of 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 variable Parental Social Strata (X) and Association Pattern variable (Y) are declared valid, so that they can be used as research instruments.

**Reliability test**

Whether or not an instrument is reliable is measured by a reliability test. A reliable instrument is an instrument which, 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 reliability of an instrument. An instrument is declared reliable if Cronbach Alpha > 0.6 (Sugiyono, 2013). The results of the reliability test calculations show that the Cronbach Alpha value for all variables is higher than 0.60. So it can be concluded that all questionnaire items on the variable Parents' Social Strata (X) and Association Pattern variable (Y) are declared reliable, so they can be used as research instruments.

**Normality Test**

The normality test is used to test whether in the regression model, the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) are normally distributed or not. The normality test in regression and multivariate analysis is very complex, because it is carried out on all variables together. This test can also be performed on each variable, with the logic that if individually each variable meets the assumption of normality, then collectively (multivariate) these variables can also be considered to meet the assumption of normality. To test whether the data is normally distributed or not, it can be done by means of a statistical test based on the test of normality (Kolmogorov Smirnov test). The basic test for decision making is:

a) If the sig. greater than 0.05, then the data is normally distributed.

b) If the sig. smaller than 0.05, then the data is not normally distributed (Widana & Muliani, 2020).

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1 I Wayan Widana, Putu Lia Muliani, *Uji Persyaratan Analisis*, (Lumajang: Klik Media, 2020), h. 18
The results of the normality test show that the sig value is 0.193, so the sig value is > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed.

**Hypotesis Test**

The t test is an individual partial regression coefficient test used to determine whether the independent variable (X), namely the social strata of parents individually affects the dependent variable (Y), namely social patterns. Before concluding the hypothesis that is accepted or rejected, first determine the t table with a significant level of 0.05/2 = 0.025 (1-way test) with degrees of freedom (df) = n-1 = 28-1 = 27. So that a t table of 1.70329.

The two criteria above are methods for determining social strata variables with significant social pattern variables or not. So that the test results of the two methods give the same results. Because the results of the t-test were negative, the researchers used a one-way test. Based on the calculation results, the parents' social strata variable (X) has a significant value of 0.029 and t count of 2.314. Due to the significant value of 0.000 <0.05 and t count > t table (2.314 > 1.70329) it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between the social strata of parents (X) on student association patterns (Y).

**Coefficient of Determination**

The coefficient of determination is used to determine the magnitude of the contribution or the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously. In the regression analysis, a measure is known, namely the Coefficient of Determination (R2). Based on table 4.22 above, it is known that the value of R2 (R Square) is 0.171. So it can be said that the influence of the parents' social strata variable (X) on student association patterns (Y) is 17.1% while the remaining 82.9% is influenced by other variables outside the parents' social strata variable (X).

**DISCUSSION**

Based on the characteristics of the respondents based on gender, it was found that there were 17 male students with a percentage value of 39.285%, and 11 female students with a percentage of 60.714%. The fifth grade students at Darussalam elementary school.
Forms of Social Strata of Parents

The form of social strata of students' parents is a form of open social stratification. In open stratification it is more dynamic and flexible. Open social stratification is not inherited from the family because every individual can get it with effort. Layer changes from one person to another are very varied and open. Someone who at a certain time is in a position above, maybe one day he will rank at the bottom due to 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 a class if he tries really hard.

Class divisions are generally based on four criteria, namely wealth, power, honor and knowledge. However, in this study the criteria were 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 of the parents' income is in the low and medium class. That means that the students' parents are still in the lower middle class. The education of parents of students is also that only a few have graduated from high school/equivalent, this proves that the education of parents of students is low. Therefore, in rural areas, social stratification is not too conspicuous. The class or social level of the village community is not too many and wide.

Student Association Patterns

The fifth grade students at Darussalam 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 the social pattern of children can affect the pattern of association in the city. Due to the very distance to the city.

However, Dusun Ketapang is still a traditional village with more intensive social interactions. The communication is personal so that one 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. Due to the small size of the community, it is easy for social control by the community.

Based on the results of interviews by giving questionnaires to fifth grade students at SD Islam Darussalam, the author gets the association pattern of fifth grade students at SD Islam Darussalam as follows:
a. Because the fifth grade students at Darussalam, apart from one school, they are also in the same village, so their schoolmates become their friends at home. So that fifth grade students at Darussalam outside of school play with friends of the same age. This can be seen in table 4.8 of 28 students 2 students answered quite agree and 26 students answered agree.

b. 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 Dusun Ketapang are very complete, so that children have started to understand how urgent it is to get along with good friends.

c. Due to the complete educational institutions in Ketapang Hamlet, the children's discipline in playing is good. When they go to school they go to school, it's time for them to recite the Koran. Solidarity and a sense of mutual love among the people in Ketapang Hamlet have been instilled since childhood. This is because it is still the same ancestry. So that children help each other if there are friends who need help and have good cooperation.

d. The population of Ketapang Hamlet is more than 1,500 people and the residential area is no more than 200 m x 300 m square. Dusun Ketapang has very wide agricultural land but very narrow residential land. This causes social interaction in Ketapang Hamlet to be very intensive. Everyone knows each other and information spreads very easily. So parents, if there are children in their neighbors who excel, parents motivate their children to become the children of their neighbors. In addition to parents who provide motivation, the role of teachers and friends in providing motivation is also very impactful.

The Effect of Parents' Social Strata on Student Association Patterns

Based on the results of the t test in table 4.22, it is known that the variable parental social strata (X) has a significant value of 0.029 and t count of 2.314. Due to the significant value of 0.029 <0.05 and t count > t table (2.314 > 1.70329) it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between the social strata of parents (X) on student association 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 the community pay more attention to their children's interactions compared to parents who have lower income and education. With a high income, they can provide better learning
and playing facilities, and with a higher education, they know better how to educate their children and supervise their children closely in socializing so that their social patterns become good.

In contrast to parents who have a lower social stratum, paying attention to their children's education and relationships is less detailed and less strict than parents with a higher social stratum. So that parents don't really care about who their children get along with and how their children get along, this causes the pattern of their children's social interactions to become disorganized.

The results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination also show that the value of R2 (R Square) is 0.171. So it can be said that the magnitude of the influence of the parents' social strata variable (X) on student association patterns (Y) is 17.1% while the remaining 82.9% is influenced by other variables outside the parents' social strata variable (X).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social strata are dynamic and differ from one another. Furthermore, 100% of SD Islam Darussalam students come from Ketapang Hamlet, so the social pattern of children at home is the same as their social pattern at school. Because one village the communication is personal so that one 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. So rarely do children fight when hanging out. The cooperation is good, they love and help each other, they have the motivation to be better. Due to the small size of the community, it is easy for social control by the community. As for the social strata of parents, it has a significant effect on the social pattern of fifth grade students at Darussalam elementary school. Based on the results of the t test in table 4.21, it is known that the variable parental social strata (X) has a significant value of 0.029 and t count of 2.314. Due to the significant value of 0.029 < 0.05 and t count > t table (2.314 > 1.70329) it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence between parents' social strata (X) on student association patterns (Y). The results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination also show that the value of R2 (R Square) is 0.171. So it can be said that the magnitude of the influence of the parents' social strata variable (X) on student association patterns (Y) is 17.1% while the remaining 82.9% is influenced by other variables outside the parents' social strata variable (X).
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