

## CARE PATTERN BASED ON THE LEARNING OF ADULTS (ANDRAGOGI) TO STUDENTS OF DIRECTORS IN BINTARA POLICE SPN CISARUA POLDA JABAR

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### Abstract

The background of this research is that it is not easy to create a Bintara Police student from civil society to become a member of the National Police. The backgrounds of students who come from a variety of characters and different educational backgrounds become obstacles in forming non-commissioned police officers, especially students who have just graduated from high school with their thoughts still playing and free. The purpose of this study was to determine how the pattern of adult learning-based parenting (Andragogy) to students of the West Java Police of the West Java Police National Education Department. Theories used in this study are the theory of parenting, the theory of formation of the National Police Force and the theory of adult education. Researchers used interview and observation techniques with qualitative descriptive methods to obtain information from informants. The sample in this study was a Cisarua SPN school principal, one student escort and three Cisarua SPN student representatives. The results of the study at the West Java Regional Police Cisarua SPN are going well so that the results obtained from the learning process are a member of the National Police who can serve, protect and protect the community. These results are inseparable from the role of a student companion in the implementation of the learning process or care provided during the prospective Police member training. The conclusion of the research at the Cisarua SPN is the role of a student escort or Danton, who becomes a student facilitator, the facilitator carries out his duties in accordance with the principles, assumptions of adult education and also as a caregiver for students who pay attention to their role as caregivers.

**Keywords:** Pattern of Care, participants of the Police Bintara Diktuk, Adult Learning

### Abstrak

Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah menciptakan seorang siswa Bintara Polri dari masyarakat sipil menjadi seorang anggota polri bukanlah hal yang mudah. Latarbelakang siswa yang berasal dari berbagai macam karakter serta latar pendidikan yang berbeda menjadi kendala dalam membentuk siswa bintangara polri, apalagi para siswa yang baru lulus SMA dengan pemikiran mereka yang masih bermain-main dan bebas. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaiman pola pengasuhan berbasis pembelajaran orang dewasa (Andragogi) kepada siswa Diktuk Bintara Polri SPN Cisarua Polda Jabar. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Pola Pengasuhan, teori Pendidikan Pembentukan Bintara Polri dan teori Pendidikan Orang Dewasa. Peneliti menggunakan teknik wawancara dan observasi dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan informasi dari narasumber. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah seorang kepala sekolah SPN Cisarua, satu orang pendamping siswa dan tiga orang perwakilan siswa SPN Cisarua. Hasil penelitian di SPN Cisarua Polda Jabar adalah berjalan dengan baik sehingga hasil yang didapatkan dari proses pembelajaran adalah seorang anggota Polri yang dapat melayani, mengayomi serta melindungi masyarakat. Hasil tersebut tidak terlepas dari peran seorang pendamping siswa dalam pelaksanaan proses pembelajaran atau pengasuhan yang diberikan selama para calon anggota Polri mengikuti pelatihan. Kesimpulan penelitian di SPN Cisarua adalah peran seorang pendamping siswa atau danton yang menjadi fasilitator siswa, fasilitator menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip, asumsi-asumsi pendidikan orang dewasa dan juga sebagai pengasuh siswa yang memperhatikan peranannya sebagai pengasuh.

**Kata Kunci:** Pola Pengasuhan, peserta Diktuk Bintara Polri, Pembelajaran orang Dewasa

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## **INTRODUCTION**

To form a member of the police who has a high commitment, professional and intellectual in accordance with the responsibilities as a police officer in accordance with the 1994 Constitution, Article 3 paragraph (4) and Law number 2 of 2020 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia after 13 paragraphs (1,2, and 3)), namely maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and services to the community, then a container was made to equip members of the Indonesian National Police, one of which was the National Police School (SPN).

State Police School or SPN is a police education institution (Lemdikpol) which operates under the responsibility of the respective provincial police and has the aim to educate and train prospective police student students who have passed after passing various tests conducted in accordance with the education being followed (Hidayati, 2017).

One of the education provided to members of the police force is the formation education (Diktuk) of the National Police. An education given to equip students to become Polri with responsibilities and discipline. The education is given to Bintra Polri students with parenting. Each Polda has a different learning method to be given to the dictatorial participants. One of them is Cisarua West Java Regional Police provides learning methods using the andragogy method as a way to shape the character of prospective police officers.

Creating an Indonesian National Police officer from a civil society into a member of the National Police is not easy. The backgrounds of students who come from a variety of characters and different educational backgrounds become obstacles in forming non-commissioned police officers, especially students who have just graduated from high school with their thoughts still playing and free. So an educator or instructor must have a learning method that suits the conditions on the ground. Where the method can help an educator convey learning and provide understandable to all students.

Learning approaches for adults and children are different, so an educator or instructor is required to be able to understand and apply a model of adult learning approaches to each student. Such a situation shows that the adult learning process is a transition process from starting to change, relearn, renew, and observe any information obtained.

Adult Education or POD is the art and science of helping adults carry out learning activities, carried out in an organized manner and has clear objectives to help adults improve their abilities, both with regard to aspects of knowledge, skills and attitudes so that a change in behavior occurs. (Musa, 2010). Through the method of andragogy, it is hoped that the pattern of student care can run smoothly and can print the appropriate members of the police, as well as one solution to reduce the obstacles that are passed by the instructor during the learning process.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Parenting Patterns**

Hoghghi (Santoso, Apsari, & Taftazani, 2018) expressed that care includes a variety of activities aimed at ensuring that children can develop optimally and survive well. With the principle of parenting does not emphasize Sipa in care, but rather emphasizes the activities of development and education.

According to Alfian (Kurniasari, 2015) parenting is divided into three namely:

#### 1) Authoritarian parenting

The authoritarian parenting style is hard, rigid, and forced. Facilitators in this case make various rules that are rigid, sacred and all the rules that are not liked by students. If a student violates the rules that have been made, the facilitator or educator does not hesitate to punish students both physically and mentally. However, authoritarian parenting has advantages and disadvantages, the advantages are that students are obedient, polite and diligent, but for their shortcomings they become inferior, less confident and less free.

#### 2) Democratic parenting

Parenting democracy has the understanding that this parenting puts the child in and provides an opportunity for students to be able to convey ideas, opinions and desires. Students can be involved in every decision making and payment made based on agreement. The characteristics of this upbringing are giving direction on actions, determining discipline or consideration with consideration, creating a communicative atmosphere, creating an atmosphere of harmony and providing guidance with understanding.

#### 3) Permissive parenting

According to Alfian (Kurniasari, 2015) permissive parenting is a caring parent towards students. Students tend to be released without restrictions, regulations, and control of students.

### **Education for the Establishment of Police Bintara**

Education of the formation of the National Police of Bintara to form and equip students to become members of the National Police who have knowledge, skills, abilities, toughness, attitudes and behavior that are commendable in order to carry out police duties originating from high school graduates who have passed various tests required such as administration and others. (Hidayati, 2017). Diktuk Bintara, which is meant in accordance with article 17 paragraph (3) letter a in the 2016 curriculum of formation of non-commissioned police officers, is an education directed to form a Police Bintara that has knowledge, skills, abilities, toughness, attitudes and behaviors fulfilled in order to carry out police duties with educational patterns 2-4, 5-0.5 include: 1) 2 months for the formation of the Bhayangkara Foundation; 2) 4.5 months for debriefing the police profession; and 3) 0.5 months for rounding including latency, latja and debriefing.

### **Adult education**

Andragogy comes from the Yunani words "aner" or "andr", meaning adults and agogies namely "agogus" which means to lead or guide or the art and science of leading / guiding (Sunhaji, 2013). According to Saleh Marzuki (2012) adult education or andragogy is a process of helping adults to get maximum learning. Some adult education assumptions that need to be applied and considered, these assumptions include: 1) adults have self-concepts; 2) have life experience; 3) have a readiness to learn to meet other needs; 4) adults need new knowledge; 5) learning motivation; 6) ability to learn (Musa, 2010).

The principles of teaching adults include: 1) learners agree and understand every goal in educational activities; 2) learners want to learn; 3) informal and friendly learning atmosphere and learning spaces; 4) students come into play and have responsibility for the learning process; 5) the learning process is closely related to the experience of students; 6) the facilitator understands the learning material, pays attention to sincerity and perseverance; 7) students can learn according to their abilities, have a sense of self-satisfaction and self-development; 8) the facilitator provides a variety of learning methods and helps grow in the teaching process; 9) the education process should have a flexible plan in the teaching and learning process (Sunhaji, 2013).

## **METHOD**

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) a research method based on post positivism philosophy, which is used to examine natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where researchers are key instruments. Data collection techniques were carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis was inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasized the meaning rather than generalization.

According to (Sugiyono, 2014) the source of the data can be determined purposefully, that is chosen with specific considerations and goals. For research data, researchers took a random sample, arguing that the education of instructors and student assistants and their role in the learning process while for students or students were chosen on the grounds as one of those involved in the learning or education process. The number of samples in the study was one Principal of the State Police, one student escort and three student representatives. Data collection techniques through interviews and observations. With the selection of the sample above, it can find out how the pattern of adult-based parenting or andragogy to students of the Cisarua National Police Bintara Diktuk in printing the next Polri. The research site was conducted in Cisarua West Bandung SPN West Java Indonesia.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results**

The following are the results of interviews and observations by researchers about how the Pattern of Parenting Based on Adult Learning (Andragogy) To Students of the West Java Regional Police Headquarters of Cisarua Regional Police in West Java with the headmaster of the Cisarua SPN school initials the JR Kombes: indirect." Furthermore, regarding the strategy "strategies to improve the character of bhayangkara students are given a lot of historical material struggle of the heroes of the Police". For the inhibiting factors or difficulties experienced by the head of the Cisarua SPN explained that "the inhibiting factors for the formation of the new police candidate's cultural character include differences in environmental, economic, social and religious backgrounds while facilitating the educational process are instructors who are experienced in dealing with problems and process obstacles education".

The last question about how the results obtained are "the results of the formation of Kebhayangkaraan character is students are expected students to understand in accordance with 12 characters Kebhayangkaraan (Brata true dedication) namely;

- Bra = believer
- Ta = Love the motherland
- De = Democratic
- Di = Discipline

- Ka = Hard Work
- Si = Professional

The next interview researchers conducted to danton or student companion namely Taruna B, following the results of the interview: "the learning process in the form of assistance is done every day and every time because of course it is not easy to change the nature of children who just graduated from high school into a figure who can act and think like adults who are expected to serve the community well. For the learning model carried out by student assistants is "the model used is adult learning, we have many stories about experiences in carrying out tasks in the field. "The change is very noticeable after two months of students attending Dasbhara education (a time of basic introduction to the character of Bhayangkara) because at this time students are required to be independent and responsible for all their decisions and actions.

The obstacle felt by the student companion is "the obstacle that is often faced is that students are still not fully aware of their goals in going to education. "In the beginning, many students who attended education were shocked and stressed. The strategy given by the student leader is "our strategy is to run all curricula determined by educational institutions and many approaches with students to foster a spirit that has gone down".

Finally, the researcher conducted an interview with the students, following the results of the interview:

The first student with the initial AK explained about the learning process carried out "the process of learning theory and practice, for ordinary theory taught in class while for practical application directly in the daily lives of students in the educational environment, for example perdupsis (rules of student life) while attending education at SPN ". Furthermore, regarding the methods and results obtained "the methods are usually lectures or briefings, discussions from the heart of the heart, and we as students are expected to understand the duties and obligations as members of the National Police who are expected to protect and protect and serve the community".

The second interview initials IWS to students, the second student explains about the process, methods and results obtained in learning "the learning process is done through theory and practice carried out in the field and in the classroom, while for the method given by danton to us is the method of lectures and discussions but it is not uncommon to approach students. As for the results obtained is to become a member of the National Police who is responsible and can protect and protect the community through the best service".

The last or third interview initials MP conducted by researchers to students with the results of the interview as follows: "the process of learning theory and practice, taught in class and its application directly in the daily lives of students in the educational environment, for example perdupsis perdupsis (rules of student life) while following education at SPN ". Next to the method "the method is usually lecture or direction, discussion from the heart of the heart". And the results obtained "we as students are expected to understand the duties and obligations as members of the National Police who are expected to protect and protect and serve the community".

## **Discussion**

After knowing the results of the interview above, the researchers draw conclusions about how the Pattern of Parenting Based on Adult Learning (Andragogy) To Students of the West Java Police of the SPN Cisarua Regional Police National Police Department of Education runs well

so that the results obtained from the learning process are a member of the National Police who can serve, nurture and protect Public. These results are inseparable from the role of a student companion in the implementation of the learning process or care provided during the prospective Police member training. Student companions act as facilitators who have different parenting according to the conditions at the time of learning. As Alfian opinion (Kurniasari, 2015) parenting is divided into three namely:

1) Authoritarian parenting

The authoritarian parenting style is hard, rigid, and forced. Facilitators in this case make various rules that are rigid, sacred and all the rules that are not liked by students. If a student violates the rules that have been made, the facilitator or educator does not hesitate to punish students both physically and mentally.

2) Democratic parenting

Parenting democracy has the understanding that this parenting puts the child in and provides an opportunity for students to be able to convey ideas, opinions and desires.

3) Permissive parenting

Permissive parenting is parenting that is indifferent to students. Students tend to be released without restrictions, regulations, and control of students.

Nevertheless, usually the facilitator or danton uses more authoritarian parenting because it helps to shape the mentality of students so that after becoming a member of the National Police can be strong in dealing with the environmental conditions of the community.

Other successes in the parenting process using adult learning methods can also be seen from the results of learning where students can also have readiness to learn for new things or new knowledge and have life experiences that students can apply after becoming a member of the National Police. This success is seen from the assumptions of adult learning, namely the assumptions include: 1) adults have a self-concept; 2) have life experience; 3) have a readiness to learn to meet other needs; 4) adults need new knowledge; 5) learning motivation; 6) ability to learn. (Musa, 2010).

## **CONCLUSION**

Patterns of Parenting Based on Adult Learning (Andragogy) To Students of the West Java Police of the SPN Cisarua Jabar Police National Education Office have been going well, seen from the learning process and the results obtained by students and also the Cisarua SPN. This success can be seen from the role of a student companion or danton who becomes a student facilitator, the facilitator carries out his duties in accordance with the principles, assumptions of adult education and also as a caregiver for students who pay attention to their role as caregivers.

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