

PUNISHMENTS ACCEPTED BY STUDENTS IN PESANTREN

by Rukiyati, Dwi Siswoyo, L. Hendrowibowo, Arif Rohman, Evi Rovikoh Indah Saputri

ABSTRACT

Punishment is still applied in education because it is seen as an effective way to deter students from breaking the rules. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of punishments received and rejected by students in a pesantren in Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research method uses a qualitative approach. The subjects of the study were 20 male and female students and caretakers of the Islamic boarding school. Data collection methods are in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observation. The data analysis method used is an interactive method by Miles, Huberman & Saldana with the stages: data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study concluded that there were three types of punishment, namely corporal punishment, fines, and punishment for carrying out activities. The physical punishments included being shaved, beaten with rattan, sprinkled with household waste water, being hit with prayer beads, standing in the field during the daytime, standing in front of the female students' dormitory. The penalties were in the form of paying two thousand rupiahs, depositing five bags of cement, confiscating the device that was brought from the house. The punishment was in the form of positive activities, namely reading the Koran for 15 minutes, reading the Yasin letter, cleaning the toilet, cleaning the room, washing the dishes of roommates. The most significant punishment is being expelled from the boarding school / school. In general, all punishments can be accepted by the students because they are still considered within reasonable limits and to enforce discipline.

Kata Kunci: punishment , student, Islamic boarding school, discipline, education