

# **Madrasah Aliyah Students' Interest in the Islamic Counseling Study Program of the Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab and Dakwah IAIN Curup**

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to observe how the interest of Madrasah Aliyah students in Rejang Lebong Regency to continue their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup Study Program. This research uses quantitative methods and descriptive approaches. The population in this study were all madrasah aliyah students who were in class XII, and the sample used a volunteer or voluntary technique where anyone who was willing to fill out a questionnaire would be the sample. The total population was 324 students and 196 people filled out the questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire are displayed in a simple frequency table. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the interest score of madrasah aliyah students to continue their studies to the BPI IAIN Curup Study Program was 49.49%. This is reinforced by the average score of 54, median of 53 and mode of 50. Motivation indicators get a moderate score (44%), perception gets a moderate score (41%), family gets a moderate score (56%), facilities get a low score (33%) and socialization got a moderate score (57%). Thus, the overall interest of madrasah aliyah students in continuing their studies to the BPI study program is moderate

**Keyword :** Interest; Madrasah Aliyah; Advanced Study; College

## Introduction

One of the processes of national development is through education to create an educated and literate generation. Education also improves the quality of people's lives to obtain skills and a more decent living. Astalini stated that education is an effort made both consciously and unconsciously to develop human resources, especially students, by being directed and becoming a facilitator in the process of learning and teaching activities. Education is carried out in an interactive, motivating and inspiring manner (M. Lestari et al., 2020)

The 1945 Constitution also regulates citizens' right to education in article 31 which states that every citizen has the right to obtain education regardless of their origin and background. Secondary education essentially prepares students to choose majors in college. Lack of information can cause confusion in students because they still do not recognize their own potential and interests. Apart from that, teenagers aged 15-19 years are still in the development stage of teenagers who are still confused about determining their future steps.

Students' interest in study programs at higher education can be assessed from the efforts they make in searching for information. However, this interest does not appear by itself, there are efforts to foster interest. Efforts can come from internal students and also external factors in the surrounding environment. When interest arises in a particular study program, students will try to find as much information as possible (M. Lestari et al., 2020). Research conducted by Vika Yulandari in 2023 found that student interest in Rejang Lebong Regency was still quite high. This is in line with the statistical data "Rejang Lebong in numbers" which states that the number of school dropouts decreases every year.

When attending Madrasah Aliyah (MA), students are around 15-18 years old. This age range means the individual is at the adolescent stage of development. Foreign terms that are often used are puberty, *adolescencia* and youth. According to WHO (in Sarwono and Meinarno 2009) it is stated that the limit for adolescence is someone aged 10-20 years. Santrock (2009) states that adolescence is a time for them to make decisions about the future, the friends they choose, and whether to continue to college. Teenagers' career development occurs during the tentative choice period (11-17 years) which is marked by the child's widespread introduction to various problems in deciding what work to do in the future. The task of choosing a career looms large during this period, students begin to be faced with various life choices.

According to Nathan and Hill (2012), at the school leavers' life stage (they leave a school level), at this stage teenagers' life choices are influenced by their parents, peers, and will try on their own identity. In the process of career development, teenagers often experience various problems and obstacles, whether originating from within oneself or from the environment, even both. Problems that originate from within include: not being able to choose a major that suits your abilities. Problems originating from the environment include the frequent occurrence of parents wanting or forcing their children to choose a certain major. What's worse is when the choices of children and parents do not support each other, conflict can arise in choosing a career. In the career development theory put

forward by Super (in Winkel and Hastuti, 2004: 632) it is stated that the ability to choose and prepare for a student's career is at the exploration stage. At this stage, students have started to search for and collect various career information according to their talents, potential interests or abilities.

Students' interest in continuing their studies is influenced by many factors. Based on research conducted by Munira, it shows that there are 9 (nine) factors that influence the interest of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 2 Jembrana class XII students to continue their studies at university, namely talent factors, personality factors, motivation factors, achievement factors, attitude factors, family factors, school factors, environmental factors, and friend factors (Munira, 2017).

In fact, the extension profession, which is one of the profiles of Islamic Extension Guidance graduates, has quite good opportunities in Rejang Lebong Regency. Currently the number of civil servant instructors is 13 people. The number of needs is greater than that. Of course, this should make the BPI Study Program a lot of people interested in it. However, in reality, interest in BPI is not commensurate with the large number of job opportunities. In 2017 – 2021 only a few people registered and re-registered. The number of applicants during that period never reached 20 people or half the capacity. Applicants come from Madrasah Aliyah, High School and Vocational Schools. Specifically, data on the number of Madrasah Aliyah Rejang Lebong students can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of students at Madrasah Aliyah Rejang Lebong

| Number | Educational institutions | The number of students |          |           | Amount |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
|        |                          | Kelas X                | Kelas XI | Kelas XII |        |
| 1      | MAN Rejang Lebong        | 373                    | 342      | 267       | 982    |
| 2      | MAS Muhammadiyah         | 24                     | 9        | 23        | 56     |
| 3      | MAS Ar-Rahmah            | 15                     | 15       | 15        | 45     |
| 4      | MAS Baitul Makmur        | 8                      | 11       | 14        | 33     |
| 5      | MAS Miftahul Jannah      | 22                     | 41       | 29        | 92     |
|        | Amount                   | 442                    | 418      | 348       | 1208   |

Source: Ministry of Religion Rejang Lebong, 2021

The number of students has an impact on the existence of higher education. A study of students' interest in choosing a major was previously researched by Susilaningsih and Rahayu. As a result, factors causing low interest include lack of recognition of majors, lack of interest, low parental income, unfavorable majors, lack of interest in certain professions and narrow employment prospects. (Susilaningsih & Rahayu, 2019). Apart from that, Fera Yuliana's research at SMA Negeri 4 Rejang Lebong Regency in 2022 stated that parents and competency management from the school are factors that determine whether students will continue their studies or not. Even though they are both researching in Rejang Lebong Regency, the researchers will focus on madrasah aliyah students because the Islamic Counseling Guidance Study Program is PTKIN's special study program. As

the same institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion, of course the attention of madrasah aliyah students can be more focused on study programs that are characteristic of Islamic campuses.

The method used in this research is a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. Ressefendi said that descriptive research is research that uses observations, interviews or questionnaires regarding the current situation, regarding the subject we are researching. Through this descriptive research, the researcher will explain what is actually happening regarding the current situation being researched. The population in this study were all students of class XII Madrasah Aliyah in Rejang Lebong, totaling 348 people. However, samples are taken using volunteer techniques, meaning anyone who is willing to fill out the questionnaire will be used as a sample. There were 196 Madrasah Aliyah students who filled out the online questionnaire. To obtain the data that was considered, the author used data collection techniques with an online questionnaire. Data analysis by presenting data results in intervals. The questionnaire will be distributed directly to Madrasah Aliyah students in Rejang Lebong in digital form (Google Form). After the data is collected, tabulation will be carried out in the form of a frequency distribution using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P: The number to be searched for

F: Total frequency of answers

N: Number of respondents

100: Fixed number

The percentage will be classified into five categories with a Likert scale to measure attitudes, opinions of a person or group about social events or phenomena. So the analysis of madrasah aliyah students' interest in continuing their studies at higher education in the BPI study program will be concluded:

- 1) 81%-100% very high category
- 2) 61%-80% high category
- 3) 41%-60% medium category
- 4) 21%-40% categorized as low
- 5) 0%-20% very low category

Therefore, it is interesting to carry out this research to determine the interest of madrasah aliyah students in the Islamic Counseling Guidance study program. The results of this research can certainly be used as consideration for promotions and policies for the next academic year so that student targets can be achieved. Apart from that, research like this has never been carried out at all by the Islamic Counseling Guidance study program.

## Results And Discussion

According to Notodiharjo, interest in further study at university is caused by socio-economic considerations and the object itself. It starts with someone's interest in themselves so they try to achieve it. This means that students who are interested will have high drive and willingness to continue their studies (Susilaningih & Rahayu, 2019). There are several factors that motivate students to undertake further studies, namely the desire to increase their own potential, resilience in facing world competition and attention to science to a higher level.

Interest is influenced by motivation, ideals, will, school environment and family environment. Motivation, ideals and will are internal factors, while the school and family environment are external factors. These two factors will provide inner views before deciding on the object to be chosen.

### Factors Inhibiting Continuing Studies

Nasution said that family economic life could also be a factor that influences students' interest in continuing their education to a higher level. Socioeconomic is a description of the condition of a person or a society in terms of socio-economic aspects such as position, religion, type and size of house, ancestry, participation in organizational activities, living conditions, level of education, level of income and type of work.

According to Hartomo and Aziz, social status is a position in a group which is seen through two aspects:

- a. The static aspect is a differentiated position or degree in a group that can be differentiated from other individuals.
- b. The dynamic aspect is a particular social role that is related to the meaning of position, function, and formal behavior as well as the services expected from these functions and positions. In relation to interest in continuing studies, parents play a very active role in encouraging the achievement of their children's dreams.

Parents who have a good educational background and have adequate material will always provide motivation for their children to continue their studies to a higher level than theirs. Parents want the quality of their children's lives in the future to be much better than what they already have. Parental socio-economics, including the level of parental education and environmental conditions in which they live, also influence students' interest in pursuing the highest possible education. Most parents want their children's education to be higher than theirs. Parents want the quality of their children's lives in the future to be much better than what they already have. High education costs are sometimes an obstacle for those from poor families. Many of them were forced to drop out of school or were unable to continue their studies to a higher level of education due to financial constraints. Not a few students choose to leave their education to help the family financially.

The factors that influence interest according to Moh. Surya are as follows:

- a. Factors originating from the students themselves
  - 1) Not having a clear goal. If the goal of going to college is clear, then students tend to be interested in going to college because going to college will be a necessity and they tend to be interested in going to college. Thus, the size of a student's interest in continuing higher education depends on the student's clear goals of continuing higher education.
  - 2) Whether or not something learned is useful for individual students. If continuing college is not felt to be beneficial for their development, students tend to avoid it.
  - 3) There are mental problems or difficulties. These mental problems or difficulties, for example, emotional disturbances, feelings of displeasure, disturbances in the thinking process will all affect the student's interest in continuing to college.
- b. Factors originating from the school environment
  - 1) How to convey information. In the process of information about higher education, the delivery by the teacher really determines the student's interest in continuing to higher education.
  - 2) There are personal conflicts between teachers and students. The existence of personal conflict between teachers and students will reduce the process of information in higher education, but this conflict causes student interest to decrease even further and it is possible that it could be lost.
  - 3) The atmosphere of the school environment. The atmosphere of the school environment has a big influence on students' interest in continuing to college.
  - 4) Factors originating from the family and community environment.
  - 5) Broken Home Problem. Problems that occur on the part of people and families will affect students' interest in learning.
  - 6) Students' main attention is devoted to activities outside of school. At this time outside of school there are many things that can attract students' interest which can reduce students' interest in learning, such as sports activities or work.

Based on research data obtained in the field, the results of the madrasa student interest questionnaire in continuing their studies at the BPI study program are presented in the frequency distribution table as follows:

Table 3. Frequency distribution of Madrasah Aliyah students' interest scores in continuing their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup Study Program

| Number | Intervals | Criteria  | F   | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|
| 1      | 69-80     | Very high | 17  | 8,67%      |
| 2      | 57-68     | High      | 52  | 26,53%     |
| 3      | 45-56     | Sedang    | 97  | 49,49%     |
| 4      | 33-44     | Medium    | 26  | 13,27%     |
| 5      | 20-32     | Very Low  | 4   | 2,04%      |
| Amount |           |           | 196 | 100%       |

Source: Processed primary data, 2022

From the table above, it is known that the number of students who got a medium score was 97 students, a high score was 52 students, a low score was 16 students and a very low score was 4 students and a very high score was 17 students. Thus, it can be concluded that student interest in the BPI Study Program is categorized as moderate. This is supported by a mean value of 53, a median of 53 and a mode of 50.

Based on the research results described previously, it was found that madrasa students' interest in continuing their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup study program was in the medium category.

There are five indicators described in the research questionnaire, namely motivation, perception, family, facilities and student interactions. From the research results, it was found that students' motivation to continue their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup study program was classified as moderate or as many as 87 students. However, there are still 43 students who have low and very low motivation. Motivation is important for students to continue their studies after graduating from secondary education. Someone who has high motivation will move to take action. Motivation comes from within the individual himself (Iskandar, 2016).

Motivation is divided into two, namely motivation that comes from within a person and from outside of oneself which is called intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation comes from what the students need and their goals. So this motivation will arise naturally, such as wanting to gain skills, develop oneself and get information. Meanwhile, extrinsic motivation comes from outside the individual such as the surrounding environment. Of the four statement items given to students, the majority of students answered that they strongly agreed to continue to college, meaning that students' motivation for educational needs was also high, although not all answered that they agreed to enter the BPI IAIN Curup study program. (Warsah, I., Putra, R., & Morganna, 2021)

Student motivation is based on the ideals they have (Prianggita & Ghofur, 2021). Of the 196 students, the types of goals varied. From the results of the questionnaire distributed, students who had teacher aspirations gave positive answers to each statement item. Meanwhile, those who aspired to become doctors or police officers gave answers that tended to be negative. However, the tendency for medium and high scores still dominates students' answers. Therefore, the BPI study program still has the opportunity to be chosen by madrasah aliyah students. Based on the research results, the highest perception scores were in the medium

category at 41% and high at 35%. No one got a very high score, instead the score was very low and low as many as 47 people or 24%.

The statement item in the perception indicator consisting of knowledge about BPI study programs is still dominated by low scores even though the knowledge score about IAIN Curup is in the very high category. Student perceptions about the study program influence students' interest in continuing their studies (Fadjrin & Muhsin, 2017). Perception is an experience about objects, events or relationships obtained by inferring information and translating messages. Each student's perception is not the same even though they observe the same object.

Students who have a good perception of the BPI study program will also respond well to the BPI study program. On the other hand, if students' perceptions are not good, they will give a bad response to the BPI study program. Research conducted by Irnawati in 2019 found that perception had a significant relationship with higher education and the tendency to choose further higher education. (Irnawati, 2019).

Similar research was also conducted by Ayu dwi Febriani who examined perceptions about education, type of school, school status on interest in continuing to college. The result is a positive influence, which means that a good understanding of education, type of school and school status can foster interest among students (Febriani, 2015).

Because perception arises when there is a stimulus from the outside world that is captured by all the senses, it is very necessary for the team from the BPI study program to introduce it in more detail when socializing at school.

Researchers refer to the results of research on the socialization team on the IAIN Curup campus as evaluation material that students' perceptions of the BPI IAIN Curup study program are only moderate. This is certainly not strong enough to generate interest among students in choosing the BPI study program. The term religious counselor is sometimes confusing among students. They are more familiar with counseling education than extension workers. Apart from that, the religion teacher profession is also considered the most ideal so that the number of people interested in the Islamic Religious Teacher Education study program is very different from the number of people interested in the BPI study program.

Based on research data, none of the family indicator scores achieved very high scores. Meanwhile, more than half of the students got a moderate score, 109 people or a percentage of 56%. Low scores were 68 people or 35% and very low scores were 2 people or 1%. From the statements submitted, most students stated that their parents did not recommend them to continue studying at the BPI IAIN Curup study program even though quite a lot of them could afford the tuition fees.

Family has an important influence in choosing a major apart from students' interests and perceptions about the BPI IAIN Curup study program. Research conducted by Hardianto Yulia Putra on vocational school students in Sragen found that there was a significant influence of the family environment on students' interest in continuing their studies. For example, the family's economic conditions can determine whether or not a student goes to college or not.

Based on the research results, it was also found that the majority of parents of students in this study worked as farmers with an income of 1,000,000-3,000,000.



Some parents even work as laborers, whether agricultural laborers, construction laborers or other unskilled laborers. Parental income has a strong influence in determining students' interest in further study (Mufida & Effendi, 2019)

Apart from parents, support from relatives and friends can also provide encouragement for students to continue their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup study program. Especially those who have relatives who work as preachers or instructors. Advice or information given in verbal and non-verbal form fosters attention and interest in children.

Social support from the family environment will contribute positively to students' experiences and is most important in their teenage years. Directions for continuing education and the availability of funds provide children with comfort in achieving their dreams (L. M. Lestari & Muridan, 2020).

Based on the results of research on facility indicators, the number of students who got high scores was 60 people or 31%. The moderate score was 53 people or 27%, the low score was 65 people or 33% and the very low score was 18 people or 9%. Thus, the tendency for facility indicators is low.

From point four of the statement submitted, most students do not know the facilities, graduate profile and accreditation of the BPI study program. Meanwhile, for the BPI study program teaching staff, students gave responses with quite high scores.

Learning facilities have an influence on students' interest in choosing study programs for further study. Research conducted by Didin Hikmah Perkasa stated that the role of education quality, education costs, location and image influence students in choosing a university. (Utaminingsih, 2021).

The many choices of universities today mean that students can choose according to the facilities offered. Students must know what they will get if they choose a study program so that no one stops midway. Most students choose carelessly so that when they are in college they are interested in moving to another study program.

Apart from that, the quality of the teaching staff is also an important point in producing competent graduates. Lidya Ariskawati's research states that educational facilities such as study program accreditation and the quality of educators have a positive influence on student interest, while education costs have no effect.

Educational facilities are all facilities that support the learning process and are an important factor in the implementation of education. Facilities provide easy access for students and teaching staff, such as the condition of buildings, classrooms, internet networks, parking lots and others.

Likewise with BPI study program accreditation. Currently the BPI Study Program is not yet accredited and is currently submitting an assessment to BAN-PT. This also makes it difficult for the socialization team to convince prospective students when introducing the study program profile to schools. Even though students don't pay much attention, teachers recommend taking an accredited study program.

In the social indicator, 52 students or 27% got a high score, 112 students got a medium score or 57%, 30 students or 15% got a low score and 2 people or 1%

got a very low score. None of the students got very high scores. The tendency of students in social indicators to get moderate scores.

Of the four statement items given, the alumni encouragement item that suggested entering the BPI study program received a fairly high score. Meanwhile, suggestions from peers and teachers tend to get quite low scores.

Sociability is an indicator that influences students in choosing study programs to continue their education. Many students choose a major because their friends invite them. research conducted by Nur Ika Zulfa et al stated that peers can influence students in continuing their studies to college. Apart from that, teacher encouragement also has a strong role in students' decisions.(Ika Zulfa et al., 2018).

According to Santrok, peers function to provide information and comparisons outside the family. Bernd and Perry in Arianti write that teenagers usually rely on individuals their own age to fulfill their needs and seek self-worth. In fact, the friendship between teenagers is closer than that of parents.

In schools, the role of teachers is important in student education. Students who feel they have teachers who are supportive and caring will be more motivated to learn than students who feel they have teachers who are unsupportive and uncaring. Therefore, teachers must know the interests and capacities of each student well.

Based on research conducted by the author, there are things that Madrasah Aliyah students should consider when continuing further studies, namely:

1. Family socio-economic conditions

In the research questionnaire, Madrasah Aliyah students stated that the majority of their parents' jobs were farmers and then self-employed and laborers. Very few have permanent jobs such as employees or ASN. Rejang Lebong Regency is a highland area with a cool climate. Set against a backdrop of mountains and hills, it cannot be denied that the majority of the population's livelihood is farming.

Research conducted by Ela Nur Aini on the factors that influence farmers' income in Nganjuk Regency in 2019 showed that farmers' income was determined by seasonal conditions, amount of land, age, use of credit and collecting traders.

The majority of students also wrote that their parents' average income was in the range of IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 3,000,000. This condition is very possible because farmers' incomes are still relatively low, especially for food farmers. Secretary General of the Economic Committee, Aviliani, said that the low level of income was due to agricultural land being only 0.3 percent, making it difficult to obtain capital from banks. As a result, farmers borrow capital from middlemen using a debt bondage system which is very detrimental to income.

This socio-economic status certainly has an impact on students' continued studies where the sole source of tuition money comes from parents' income. Therefore, cheap single tuition fee relief can be applied to attract prospective students to enter the BPI IAIN Curup study program.

## 2. Non-specific graduate profiles

Based on the researcher's analysis, the graduate profile is still not specific. Preachers, for example, have the same profile as graduates of other study programs such as the Islamic Broadcasting Communication and Islamic Religious Education study programs. Apart from that, the counselor profession coincides with the profile of graduates of the Islamic Counseling Guidance Study Program. This condition causes confusion among madrasa students regarding job prospects when they graduate.

Apart from that, the majority of madrasah students' aspirations to become teachers make the tarbiyah (teaching) faculty more preferred. Students still cannot develop an interest in becoming entrepreneurs. Even though the availability of teacher jobs is not as large as the number of job seekers. It would be an ironic situation if PAI study program graduates ended up as mobile motorcycle taxi drivers.

## 3. Monotonous socialization

Usually, before opening admissions to prospective new students, the campus holds outreach to schools. Based on the researcher's analysis, in recent times socialization has been carried out in teams and in conjunction with other study programs.

The method of outreach is always the same from year to year, by distributing brochures and contacting the school. Very little innovation has been carried out for socialization so that students do not have a good picture of the study program profile. Students don't even know because it's not just IAIN Curup that does the outreach, so information about study programs that aren't impressive will be drowned out by other campus teams that are more creative. Socialization does not have to be carried out just when the new school year is about to start, but long before that it can be done with other activities or event packages. So that the BPI study program is better known and gets more attention from madrasah aliyah students.

Apart from that, it is necessary to map students' interests and talents before conducting socialization at school. If a student has talent and interest in a religious profession, the socialization team can focus more on introducing study programs and graduate profiles to students who have an interest. Mapping students' interests and talents can use third party services such as psychology bureaus and others.

Research conducted by Panji Irawan regarding socialization through scout obstacle course activities on participants' interest in entering UIN Sultan Thaha Jambi found that there was a significant influence between the competition activities carried out and participants' interest in continuing their studies.

The availability of the same follow-up activities that students participated in in high school is a strong factor in continuing their studies to college. This is one of the selling points that can be offered to students until they reach the decision making stage. (Toni & Putra, 2023)

## Conclusion

Based on the research results, it was found that the interest score of Madrasah Aliyah students to continue their studies at the BPI IAIN Curup Study Program was moderate at 49.49%. This is reinforced by the average value of 54, median 53 and mode 50. The motivation indicator gets a medium score (44%), perception gets a medium score (41%), family gets a medium score (56%), facilities get a low score (33%) and social relations got a moderate score (57%). Thus, overall the interest of madrasah aliyah students in continuing their studies at the BPI study program is classified as moderate.

The advice that can be given in this research is that the results of this research show that madrasah students are interested in the BPI study program. Even though it is not yet classified as high or very high, it can at least be an input for the study program in introducing the profile of the study program and graduates to madrasa students. The introduction can be more specific regarding the competencies achieved and job opportunities for BPI study program alumni. Furthermore, this research only identifies students' interests descriptively. Qualitative research needs to be carried out in order to find out other indicators that are obstacles for students in continuing their studies at the BPI study program.

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