Patterns of Social Adaptation of Boarding Students With Local Communities in Gunung Pangilun Village, North of Padang Sub-district, Padang City

Romi Mesra[(✉)]

Sociology Education Study Program Faculty of Social Science and Law,
Universitas Negeri Manado, Manado, Indonesia
`romimesra@unima.ac.id`

Abstract. The pattern of social adaptation is needed by boarding students as immigrants in order to be accepted in the social environment of the local community. This is considering the diverse backgrounds of boarding students who then have to adapt to the local community who have diverse backgrounds. This study aims to identify the pattern of social adaptation of boarding students with the local community in Gunung Pangilun Village, North Padang District, Padang City. This research method is qualitative by using interview techniques involving 23 boarding students in the Gunung Pangilun Village, Padang Utara District, Padang City and observation. In this study, the data analysis model used by Miles and Huberman is through the data codification stage, data categorization, and connecting categories. The results showed that the patterns of social adaptation carried out by boarding students were: (a). Complying with the rules and regulations of boarding house children, (b). Greet the local community, (c). Participate in local community activities, (d). Associating with community leaders, (e). Use the local language.

Keywords: social adaptation patterns · boarding students · local communities

1 Introduction

Along with the times, the demand to have better self-competence is also increasing so that a person can be more competitive in living his life, such as the need to get the desired job, increase social dignity and be able to get along well in his social environment. One of the efforts that can be made to realize this is by continuing education, studying at State Universities (PTN) or Private Universities (PTS).

There are several things that are generally a problem for someone who wants to continue their education to higher education, in addition to economic problems, the issue of access to education centers is also very influential. Except for those who are close to the education center and have got the college they want, usually someone who comes from the village or far from the education center and those who want a particular

university based on their respective criteria but are not in the area, they want it or not. Have to migrate outside the region, out of town and there are also some who study abroad.

In addition, the issue that is no less important is the issue of where they will live in another country. Actually, for housing matters, there are indeed some students who live with relatives for those who have it in the destination area, but for students who do not have it in general they use the services of providing housing, such as: hotels, motels, inns, rented houses, boarding houses. And many other types of housing provision services. Of course, every student has their own criteria when it comes to choosing the place to live.

Of the many types of housing provision services, boarding is the "champion" that is quite a lot chosen by students. A boarding house is a rental house whose use is partially or wholly used as a source of income by the owner by accepting the occupants of the boarding house for at least one month by collecting boarding fees.

Compared to other luxury hotels and inns whose rental prices are fantastic, it certainly doesn't suit the pocket of most students. Even the rent which is almost the same as the boarding house is the second choice for students. Rented as an annual residence, although it is cheaper from an economical point of view, most of them are further away from campus and the ones who live in it are students who have transportation means such as cars, motorbikes and of course for students who do not have transportation means it will be difficult for them to carry out their lecture activities and have to spend additional funds for transportation costs [1].

Such is the reality that happened in the Gunung Pangilun village, where there are around 3000 boarding students here. Approximately (70%) or 2,100 people study at STKIP PGRI West Sumatra, and (30%) or 900 others study at the Midwifery Department, Halifah AKBID, Padang State University (UNP), Bung Hatta University (UBH), and so on.

The distribution of student boarding houses here is influenced by choices about how far or near the boarding house is to the campus and also because of the reasons for the availability of transportation owned by boarding students. The boarding students here come from various regions in West Sumatra Province such as: South Solok, Sijunjung, Dharmasraya, Mentawai, Pesisir Selatan, Pasaman, Solok, and many other areas, some even from outside the province such as: Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu and so on. Differences in the area of origin and including referring to the cultural differences of each area of origin of boarding students will certainly greatly affect the way the boarding students act and behave themselves in social relations with local communities who also have different backgrounds.

Research that is relevant to this research is the research of Mesra et al. [2] where the research results show that there are 7 patterns of interaction between consignment traders and shop owners, namely: Making Mutually Beneficial Business Agreements, Cooperation on the Basis of Mutual Trust, Mutual Understanding of Each Other's Character, Respecting Different Cultures, Disputes for Breaking Agreements, Lack of Openness, and Conflict of Interest.

Then also research from Reni Anggriani [3] The results of his research stated that the Nias ethnic group as immigrants tended to have to follow the rules of the game (dominant culture) that existed or applied to the local community, namely the Minangkabau people.

Then it is relevant to Rika Dita Pratiwi's research [4] The result of the research is that the waria here adapt to the community by participating in community activities, such as: PKK, Arisan and Deliberations. Transgenders also teach skills in salon make-up and bridal make-up to people who want to have these skills.

The research that the researcher examines has several differences with previous research, especially about boarding students, here the researchers see as humans who have unique characters and have very diverse cultural backgrounds so that this will certainly greatly affect the perspective or ideas of each boarding student in doing social relations with the local community.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research on Patterns of Social Adaptation of Boarding Students with Local Communities in Gunung Pangilun Village, North of Padang Sub-District, Padang City.

2 Research methods

The approach in this study is a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research according to Keirl and Miller in Moleong is a particular tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on observing humans, their own area and relating to these people in their language and terminology. The type or type of this research is case study research. Arikunto [5]. Mengemukakan bahwa penelitian studi kasus adalah research that is carried out intensively, detailed and in-depth on an organism (individual), institution or particular phenomenon with a narrow area or subject.

The data collection method in this study used in-depth interviews and half-involved observation. An in-depth interview is an unstructured interview, which is conducted repeatedly between the interviewer and the informant [6]. In this study, researchers used in-depth interviews with 20 boarding students. Interview researchers conducted by coming directly to the student's boarding house. Before conducting an interview, the researcher first looks at the situation of the informant whether it is possible to conduct an interview or not and often the researcher also waits so that the situation allows for an interview.

Observation activities are carried out in the form of semi-involved observation or the researcher only acts as an observer where the researcher is not fully involved in people's lives, the researcher determines for himself the effective times in relation to the community to make observations and identify the phenomena that occur [6].

This method is chosen because researchers are more free to determine the time when to research related to personal factors (busyness, mood, opportunities and also other psychological problems that researchers cannot avoid as humans), of course without reducing the focus and effectiveness of the research. Furthermore, this method researchers chose to see firsthand how the behavior and social actions of boarding students and the local community, then also aimed to identify student patterns in adapting to the local community environment as their social environment.

In conducting observations, researchers came to the location as observers and sometimes only as boarding students playing at a friend's boarding house who happened to be at the research location. At the research location, the researcher mingled with the community and also local boarding students by participating in their activities, such as: attending boarding student meetings with the local government and local youth, gathering while playing guitar with local boarding students and youth, chatting at the warung. or in a boarding house with the local community and many other things, but then after the data is deemed sufficient for research on that day the researcher returns to the researcher's residence. This is what researchers do continuously until the research is completed.

Data analysis technique in qualitative research is a data processing process by arranging the data sequence, organizing it into a pattern, categorizing, and describing it [7]. In this study used data analysis model from Miles and Huberman [8] Miles and Huberman divide data analysis in qualitative research into three stages, namely.

In the first stage of data analysis, namely codifying the data which is the coding stage of the data, the researcher rewrites the field notes that were made when the interview was conducted. The second stage is the advanced stage of data analysis where researchers categorize data or group data into classifications based on data codification that has been carried out in the early stages of data analysis. The third stage is an advanced stage where at this stage the researcher looks for the relationship between the categories that have been made in the previous data analysis stage so that the researcher can then draw a conclusion.

3   Results and discussion

Boarding students who incidentally are immigrants in Gunung Pangilun Village, North Padang District, Padang City, in their daily life inevitably have to adapt to the social life of the local community. Boarding students as immigrants come from different backgrounds, as well as the local community. With these differences, it will certainly affect boarding students in adapting to the local community so that a pattern is needed to facilitate social relations between boarding students and the local community.

1) Obeying the Rules of Discipline for the Children of the Boarding School

A society has values and norms that are different from other communities, this happens because values and norms are a mutual agreement made by the community itself to realize what they aspire to and expect in that society. Boarding students as newcomers in the local community are faced directly with the rules that are owned by the local community and of course these rules are partly new to boarding students and different from the rules that existed in their previous environment.

This is as expressed by RR (24 years old), as follows:

(… in order to be accepted by the people here, it is important that we follow the rules here, for example, if you go home you can't go after 10 pm, if you go home after 10 pm the fence is locked. So we really have to follow that, Besides that, what is important is that we don't make trouble that will cause people's anger. If we follow the rules that exist in this community, it seems there will be no problem).

Based on what RR revealed, it can be seen that the rules that exist in the local community are absolute requirements that must be followed by boarding students to be accepted and follow the rules in the community. In addition to the existing rules, it is also important for boarding students to maintain their attitudes and behavior so as not to do negative things or cause trouble such as: using drugs, fighting, rioting, insulting others, and so on.

2) Say hello to the local community

As a boarding student as a newcomer to the local community, he is faced with new social conditions, people he doesn't know, people he doesn't know, even a roommate he doesn't know. This condition certainly cannot be allowed to continue any longer because every day they will be in the same environment, meeting each other, needing each other and therefore of course it must begin by getting to know each other.

Greetings are done by boarding students starting from the smallest environment such as a boarding room environment with new friends in the same room, the environment where boarding houses are with friends in the same boarding house to the wider environment is the surrounding community. Compared to the boarding house environment, the community environment is not so easy to say hello to boarding students.

If in the boarding house environment students can greet each other more intimately, talk to personal issues, to joke around, and can meet more often, but greeting the community is a different matter because the environment is wide enough to carry out social relations. Closer, even meeting at certain time limits and conditions, for example: meeting on the street, at the stall, at the patrol place, at certain events, this is certainly not an easy situation to familiarize yourself with the local community.

This is in line with what was conveyed by TM (25 years old), as follows:

(… When I meet people on the street, in a shop, or anywhere else I always try to say hello or at least smile to the community. If it's like that, we can tell the community sooner or later maybe we can get to know, at least the community knows we are boarding in Sometimes there are also people who are friendly if we greet them quickly and can immediately tell a lot of stories but indeed there are also some people who don't want to know).

Based on what TM (25 years old) said, it can be seen that a simple social action that can be done for initial introduction to the local community is to say hello or just smile to people wherever they meet. The reality in the field, this action is taken by boarding students to create a positive image of friendliness, friendly personality and polite nature towards the local community, of course with the hope of causing a positive reaction from the local community.

This positive reaction can be in the form of the emergence of the community's desire to get along with boarding students who previously were indifferent and even did not want to know about the presence of boarding students, then this positive reaction could also be a good reception by the local community towards the presence of boarding students who were previously local people. Consider that the presence of boarding students is a nuisance or a threat to their social life.

3) Participate in Community Activities

Being in a new social environment, some things will feel different for boarding students, this is also related to some new activities or cultures that we will encounter in the local community, whether or not they have been done before. What will happen if someone is in a new social environment and does not want to know the culture or activities of the local community? Maybe he will be ostracized and even hostile to society. A society has its own way of organizing and familiarizing its community members, one of which is through certain activities that aim to create togetherness or at least as a moment to gather together.

For example, through recitation activities, competitions, meetings between boarding house owners and boarding children, and classic things such as mutual cooperation. It turns out that this is quite understood by boarding students that through activities held by the community as much as possible they follow and participate in them.

This is in line with what was conveyed by MF (22 Years), as follows:

(…here, if there is an event held by the RT or the community, if we boarding students are notified and allowed to participate, we usually participate. For example, such as mutual cooperation in cleaning the environment here, we also help. Even though we work It's also fun because I'm with friends, I even met other boarding house friends that I didn't know before, so it's just fun and positive).

Based on what MN expressed, we can see that it is important for boarding students to participate in community activities. In addition to getting along with the local community, it turns out that this is also a fun thing for boarding students and boarding students to have a wider relationship by finding new friends when participating in activities in the local community.

4) Mingle with Community Leaders

Some boarding students also take a fairly classic approach to adapt to the local community, namely by associating or approaching figures (people who have influence) in the community. This is done in various ways by boarding students, such as: hanging out with youth leaders at the warung, visiting the homes of "religious, customary, government leaders, and others".

Such as hanging out activities carried out with youth leaders in stalls, patrol posts and also in other hangout places. This hanging out activity is filled with various activities such as playing guitar, playing chess, smoking and some just chatting casually rather than having no activities. Then there are also some boarding students who deliberately come to the houses of community leaders to discuss some things, problems or just casually chat to fill the time, this is because there are some boarding students who already consider some community leaders as their parents or family. Overseas.

This is in line with what was expressed by JMP (23 Years), as follows:

(…when there is no activity, I play with the thugs or youths here. Sometimes we sit in the warung, at the youth post or in front of the boarding houses. Most of the activities we do are playing guitar.,, sing together, play chess, after that just chat while watching people pass rather than meditating alone, of course it will not be fun."

Based on JMP's narrative, this hanging out activity is one of the habits of boarding students when there are no activities. This habit is used by boarding students to expand their relationship, including to young people in the local community. Reality in the field shows that this hanging out activity is not just a habit of some boarding students, but boarding students need this activity to add to their relationship or friends. It doesn't stop there, this hangout is also a place to channel the turmoil of the soul for some boarding students. Through this hanging out activity, some boarding students can show their existence, group pride, a place to find identity, and also a place to seek respect.

5) Using the Local Language

The Indonesian nation is famous for a society that has many cultures (multicultural), one of which is having a variety of languages. Many regions in Indonesia have different linguistic characters, one of which is in the Gunung Pangilun Village community as part of the Minangkabau region and the City of Padang in particular.

Boarding students who come from various regions also have different language characters and so do the people of Gunung Pangilun Village who generally use the Padang language. To be able to adapt to the community here, boarding students who have a variety of language characters in general or will gradually use the language used by the local community in associating with the local community. Although some boarding students do need time to adjust to the language of the local community, it is not uncommon for boarding students to adapt quickly to the language of the local community, this is because in general the boarding students here still come from areas in West Sumatra which, although different language, but have language characters that are not too significantly different.

"...Ely in the village is used to speaking Indonesian and here it is a bit difficult to change it. But to get along with the community, sometimes Ely also tries to use the Padang language which is used by the people here, yes, even though when Ely uses Indonesian they also understand, it's just that they try to use the Padang language to blend in with the people here".

Based on what EL said above, although he is used to using Indonesian in his native village, he is also trying to learn and use the language of the local community in getting along with the local community. Based on the observations of researchers, some boarding students are not directly able to adapt to the language of the people here, this is because they are not fluent enough or know the language used by the local community, especially the language they used previously was far different in character from the language of the local community.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, the researchers drew several conclusions from this study, the researchers identified 5 patterns or methods used by boarding students to be able to adapt to the local community, namely: Obeying the Rules of Discipline for the Children of the Boarding School; Following the rules of code of conduct for boarding children as a basis for behavior, means that boarding students have reduced barriers in

adapting to the local community so that a social balance will be created between the expectations of the community and what is displayed by the boarding students in the social life of the community.

Say hello to the local community; By saying hello when boarding students meet with the community wherever they meet, it will at least create a sense of mutual respect and appreciation between the boarding students and the local community. Boarding students with the local community. Participate in Community Activities; A society has its own way of organizing and familiarizing its community members, one of which is through certain activities that aim to create togetherness or at least as a moment to gather together. Through these community activities, boarding students can get along and get closer to the local community.

Mingle with Community Leaders; Boarding students realize that by associating with community leaders who certainly have an influence in the community, boarding students will indirectly be helped in adapting to the local community environment. Using the Local Language; Boarding students realize that by using the language of the local community, boarding students can communicate, channel their wishes, hopes and provide mutual understanding with the local community. When the language used cannot be understood by each other, of course social relations will also be disrupted and will not go well, it may even lead to misunderstandings between boarding students and the local community.

References

1. A. Kadir, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kebijakan Dividen pada Perusahaan Credit Agencies Go Public di Bursa Efek Indonesia," *J. Manaj. dan Akunt.*, p. 134, 2010.
2. R. Mesra, Y. J. Marsa, and M. E. Putri, "Pola Interaksi Pedagang Konsinyasi Dengan Pemilik Warung Di Kecamatan Tondano Selatan, Provinsi Sulawesi Utara," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sos. dan Pendidikan)*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 166–175, 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v5i3.2104.
3. R. Anggriani, "Strategi Adaptasi Orang Nias". Studi Etnosains Pada Orang Nias di Korong Tanjung Basung II Nagari Sungai Buluh Kecamatan Batang Anai Kabupaten Padang Pariaman," *repository.unp.ac.id*, 2011.
4. R. D. Pratiwi, "Adaptasi Waria dengan Masyarakat Kota Pariaman," *repository.unp.ac.id*, 2011.
5. S. Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Bina Aksara, 1986.
6. H. Jauhari, *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi dan Aplikasi*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2010.
7. L. J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000.
8. Afrizal, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Dari Pengertian Sampai Penulisan Laporan.* Padang: Laboratorium Sosiologi FISIP Unand, 2008.