

ABSTRAK

Anwar Abror. 190541100122. Program Studi Psikologi. Perbedaan Tingkat Kemandirian Santri Mukim dengan Santri Non-Mukim di Pondok Pesantren Miftahul Hidayah Pamekasan.

Kemandirian merupakan salah satu tugas perkembangan penting pada masa remaja yang ditandai dengan kemampuan mengatur diri, mengambil keputusan, bertanggung jawab, serta menyelesaikan berbagai permasalahan tanpa ketergantungan yang berlebihan pada orang lain. Dalam lingkungan pesantren, santri mukim dan santri non-mukim memiliki pola kehidupan yang berbeda sehingga diduga dapat memengaruhi tingkat kemandirian yang dimiliki. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kemandirian santri mukim, tingkat kemandirian santri non-mukim, serta mengetahui ada atau tidaknya perbedaan tingkat kemandirian antara kedua kelompok tersebut di Pondok Pesantren Miftahul Hidayah Pamekasan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain komparatif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh santri kelas XII SMK Pondok Pesantren Miftahul Hidayah yang berjumlah 35 santri, terdiri atas 17 santri mukim dan 18 santri non-mukim. Teknik pengamjikan sampel menggunakan total sampling. Instrumen penelitian berupa skala kemandirian yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Analisis data meliputi uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, analisis deskriptif, dan uji hipotesis menggunakan *Mann-whitney* dengan bantuan IBM SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kemandirian santri mukim berada pada kategori tinggi dengan nilai rata-rata sebesar 18,35, sedangkan tingkat kemandirian santri non-mukim berada pada kategori sedang dengan nilai rata-rata sebesar 16,65. Hasil uji *Mann-whitney* menunjukkan nilai signifikansi (Sig. 2-tailed) sebesar 0,617 ($p > 0,05$), sehingga hipotesis alternatif ditolak dan hipotesis nol diterima. Artinya, tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkat kemandirian santri mukim dan santri non-mukim di Pondok Pesantren Miftahul Hidayah Pamekasan. Meskipun secara deskriptif santri mukim memiliki tingkat kemandirian yang lebih tinggi, perbedaan tersebut tidak signifikan secara statistik. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa kemandirian santri tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh status mukim atau non-mukim, tetapi juga oleh faktor lain seperti pola asuh keluarga, sistem pendidikan pesantren, motivasi intrinsik, serta lingkungan sosial yang mendukung perkembangan kemandirian.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian, Santri Mukim, Santri Non-Mukim, Remaja, Pondok Pesantren.

ABSTRACT

Anwar Abror. 190541100122. Psychology Study Program. *The Difference in Independence Levels between Boarding and Non-Boarding Students at Miftahul Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, Pamekasan.*

Independence is one of the essential developmental tasks during adolescence, characterized by the ability to regulate oneself, make decisions, take responsibility, and solve problems without excessive dependence on others. In the boarding school environment, boarding (mukim) and non-boarding (non-mukim) students experience different living arrangements, which are assumed to influence their levels of independence. This study aimed to determine the level of independence among boarding students, the level of independence among non-boarding students, and whether there was a significant difference in independence between the two groups at Miftahul Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, Pamekasan. This study employed a quantitative approach with a comparative research design. The research population consisted of all twelfth-grade vocational high school students at Miftahul Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, totaling 35 students, including 17 boarding students and 18 non-boarding students. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research instrument was an independence scale that had been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis included validity testing, reliability testing, normality testing, homogeneity testing, descriptive analysis, and hypothesis testing using the Mann–Whitney U test with the assistance of IBM SPSS. The results showed that the level of independence among boarding students was in the high category, with a mean score of 18.35, while the level of independence among non-boarding students was in the moderate category, with a mean score of 16.65. The Mann–Whitney U test yielded a significance value (Sig. 2-tailed) of 0.617 ($p > 0.05$), indicating that the alternative hypothesis was rejected and the null hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, there was no statistically significant difference in the level of independence between boarding and non-boarding students at Miftahul Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, Pamekasan. Although the descriptive findings indicated that boarding students demonstrated a higher level of independence than non-boarding students, the difference was not statistically significant. These findings suggest that students' independence is influenced not only by their boarding status but also by other factors, such as family parenting styles, the boarding school's educational system, intrinsic motivation, and a supportive social environment that fosters the development of independence.

Keywords: *independence, boarding students, non-boarding students, Islamic boarding school, adolescents.*