Community Learning Motivation to Join the School Package C Equivalently High School Education (Research at Foundation PKBM Imam Syafe'i, Bandung)

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Abstract

Education is one of the most important things in people's life. But to be able to carry out an education well, of course everyone and even society must have certain obstacles. Even these obstacles can make someone and society who want to be educated stop in the middle of the road. Dropout cases are getting bigger and bigger in the community, the occurrence of dropping out of school is certainly caused by several factors and backgrounds. The interesting thing is that when these factors and backgrounds have occurred, they can again generate motivation to learn in the community. And the people's motivation to learn also occurs because of two things. Namely because of intellectual or material reasons alone.
Keywords: Education, Motivation to Learn and Drop Out of School.

Abstrak

Pendidikan merupakan salah satu hal terpenting dalam kehidupan manusia. Namun untuk dapat menyelenggarakan suatu pendidikan dengan baik, tentunya setiap orang bahkan masyarakat pasti memiliki hambatan tertentu. Bahkan rintangan tersebut dapat membuat seseorang dan masyarakat yang ingin dididik berhenti di tengah jalan. Kasus putus sekolah semakin besar di masyarakat, terjadinya putus sekolah tentunya disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor dan latar belakang. Hal yang menarik adalah ketika faktor dan latar belakang tersebut terjadi, maka dapat kembali membangkitkan motivasi belajar di masyarakat. Dan motivasi belajar seseorang juga terjadi karena dua hal. Yaitu karena alasan intelektual atau materi semata.
Kata kunci: Pendidikan, Motivasi Belajar dan Putus Sekolah

Introduction

Education in KBBI has the meaning as an effort and process in changing human attitudes, both individually and in groups. And from this change becomes good fruit for the formation of educated individuals (Misko et al., 2019; Rebai et al., 2020). The long process in education is not short and long, because education has been around since 150 BC until now. However, education at this time has not contributed to today's education. From a brief description of the long life span of education in the world, education is no longer taboo for most of the world's people (Hiver & Ali, 2020; Mbogela, 2020). But this time, it is important to discuss the awareness and motivation of everyone in education, because education is not just a desire and desire, but there must be a struggle that everyone goes through in order to get to the top of that education.

Apart from the long running of world education, the time span of education has

also taken place in Indonesia. Because education has existed since ancient times until independence and even now education lasts throughout life which is carried out through three channels or three environments, namely, informal education, school education or formal education, and outside school or non- formal (Dadi, 2021; Rahma et al., 2019). Of the three universal education pathways, society is more focused on one of the education pathways which according to him is a priority, namely formal education. The purpose of formal education here is that education is pursued in an official way and established by an institution or institution and the end result will produce a graduation certificate (Handrianto et al., 2021).

Apart from the discussion about education, and the obligations of society to carry it out, of course there will be obstacles from every step that will be taken, for example economic, environmental factors or even factors from the lack of motivation built in humans to carry out education, because they have been lulled by pleasure world for a moment without taking into account the quality of oneself personally (Nur, 2019; Putra, 2020). Moving on from the discussion of education, of course the situation is very supportive of the enthusiasm and motivation of each individual to continue the education level. If seen from the state of Indonesia, education has become an important thing in life, but this has not been absorbed by the Indonesian people as a whole. Every human being has their own life goals and choices, but not many people leave education because it's just a lack of motivation. Of course, this can also be driven by several factors. And the factors that drive it can be described as lack of support from the surrounding environment, or more concerning it is the obstacle of someone giving up his education is due to lack of funds (Suratman et al., 2020; Aliyyah et al., 2020). Therefore, there is a need for further analysis related to community and school education between rural and urban areas as well as low and secondary schools.

Like what was conveyed and initiated by Emile Durkheim, in his theory of material social facts. Where he thinks that material social facts are relatively easier to understand because they are easily observed directly through the senses, such as architectural styles, religious institutions, forms of technology, and written laws and regulations (Trilaksono et al., 2019; Anis & Choiril, 2020). All of that can be seen directly and also has the power to force humans. This is what encourages humans to uphold money matters more than education, because in fact the results of education cannot be seen by the naked eye, but can only be felt, both by themselves and by the surrounding community (Lase et al., 2021).

Next, regarding matters relating to the barriers and backgrounds of people who have dropped out of school. If during the life of someone who is wasted on education, then this is one of the things that has very fatal consequences. Therefore, researchers are interested and intend to conduct research on what makes dropouts interested in and willing to study again at the Imam Syafe'I PKBM Foundation, which has been established since the 2000s. The very interesting thing about this foundation is that this foundation can hold National Examinations with the number of students reaching up to two thousand students. And of course the advantage of this foundation is that this foundation holds National Examinations with students from other foundations, where on average other foundations only have a number of students not more than a thousand people every time they run the national exam.

Method

The method used in this research is a method that produces descriptive data by prioritizing written words as well as data from a person's spoken word who is considered the source of the data. And this method is called a qualitative method, which is dominated by observing the phenomenon that is happening. (Faqiroh, 2020) Because descriptive research uses qualitative data by collecting data from observations and interviews, which data is then selected or processed and conclusions are drawn from the data.

This type of research is a combination of descriptive and qualitative research. The data collection process is carried out without any data manipulation. Because the aim is to find facts about phenomena that occur in society as a whole and completely in accordance with social reality. The data taken is a key from the results of the research, as well as the data taken in a structured manner with certain characteristics but is done by taking a small sample so that the sample is the largest and largest. With combined data collection techniques, the end result will emphasize the meaning of qualitative generalizations.

The results of the study describe in depth and describe the results of interviews in research on learning motivation of school dropouts. The research location is a place that attracts the attention of researchers to conduct research with a problem that will be studied based on events with the object and subject concerned, and the results of this research will also be studied accurately. Determining the location of the research was carried out with several considerations, including considering the distance, time, costs and energy to be spent. Therefore, geographic location also really needs to be considered, and the location chosen to conduct this research was conducted on Jl. Sindang, Cinunuk, Bandung. to be precise at the Imam Syafe'i PKBM Foundation. For all considerations and reasons including regarding: 1) everything owned by the researcher, namely energy, time and cost. 2). The position of the research location is also strategic with the presence of researchers, and easy to reach.

Every research certainly has limitations. And limitations in qualitative research are based on the importance of the problem to be solved. The focus of this research is on the return to learning motivation of people who have dropped out of school, whether they go to school only oriented to re-education or because they just want to get a diploma, in order to get a more decent job. A person who provides information is called an informant and the informant is expected to be able to provide information in accordance with the situation and conditions on the background of the problem to be studied, both from people who have dropped out of school or from foundation owners. The criteria that these informants must have are: 1) people who drop out of school and attend school package C at the Imam Syafe'i foundation 2) Educators or owners of the Imam Syafe'i foundation 3) Not disabled or mute and can be invited to communicate; 4) Willing to be an informant.

Results and Discussion
Motivation to Learn

Motivation is an effort from a series in an effort to anticipate a certain condition, so

that someone can and wants to do certain things. Motivation is indeed a thing that grows and comes from within a person, but the growth of it is something that is triggered by stimuli from outside. In the learning process, motivation is something that has a big influence on students, because this is a driving force for someone to do learning activities, and to have a direction and purpose in these learning activities. So that the objectives to be achieved by the learning subject can be achieved (Barrie, 2021). A series of activities carried out routinely and continuously by reading, writing, listening and changing behavior for the better in nature is a form of learning. And a good form of learning is when the subject is able to carry out the learning process so that it is not verbalistic. In other words, learning is a psycho-physical activity which is part of a form of perfecting personality. The most important thing in the learning process is motivation, because learning can run optimally and the better and according to the motivation given, the better the learning outcomes to be expected. Because motivation and learning are closely related to each other. In this research and problem, the learning motivation of people dropping out of school is built for two things. Among them is the urge to re-educate which is indeed pure to study knowledge, and the second is the impulse that occurs on the basis of circumstances and facts which emphasize that education is very important, especially the evidence from attending school, is a diploma.

Sociological Factors in Learning

According to Slameto, there are several sociological factors that are very influential in the learning process, namely: first, external factors (outside oneself), namely all factors that can affect a person and those factors come from outside him. Such as coming from a family that is influenced by the way parents educate, family relationships, home atmosphere, family economic condition, and understanding of parents and family background. The next external factor that affects is the school factor, this factor is the influence that comes from the way a teacher educates, the curriculum, the way of interaction, school discipline, school time and facilities at the school (Adamchuk et al., 2019). The next external factor is the factor that comes from the community. This factor is influenced by student activities in society, community media activities, daily friends and forms of life in society. Second, internal factors (within), this factor is influenced by several things that come from and are related to the human body itself, including the physical one which includes health and bodily disabilities. The second comes from fatigue and the third comes from psychological factors.

Forms of Motivation at School

Generating a motivational spirit in humans is two factors that play a big role in this life. It is with factors that are done externally and internally. And generating motivation can also be done in many and various ways. However, in generating internal motivation, it is very necessary to have a very strong encouragement from oneself. Apart from motivation that is built internally, motivation can also be built externally. And here is an effort to generate motivation in learning activities at school.

1. Give Numbers
    As we know, the meaning of the numbers that schools give to students is a symbol

of having gone through a learning process and this symbol is commonly referred to as a value. So that unconsciously what students chase during learning is this value.

2. Gifts

A gift is one that many people like very much, especially if the gift is given to someone because of the results of his hard work so far, for example, the gift that the school gives to its students is in the form of a scholarship.

3. Competition or Competition

This method can arouse someone's enthusiasm in building learning motivation. Because with interpersonal and group rivals it can trigger high morale in a person.

4. Growing Awareness

A person who already has an awareness of the importance of learning and the difficulty of competing, that person will not waste time being silent. However, this person will fight for his self-esteem to rise up so that he can match up to compete in the world of learning.

5. Give Deuteronomy

When students know there will be a test, the student will have a big boost so they can learn and revisit the material that has been given by the teacher. And this also can refer students to study for the sake of competition to get the best score.

6. Knowing the Results

The results of student learning which are then assessed by the school and then conveyed again to students is one way to arouse students' enthusiasm, in the sense that when seeing the results they get during learning, students will struggle as much as possible.

Socialization Process at School

Schools are one of the places that have an important role in society, especially in the social sphere. Even though schools are only responsible for children's education, it turns out that it is in school that a child experiences many changes. Children experience many encounters in their daily lives with many people, especially at school, because children only hang out and make friends with a limited number of people in their home environment. Apart from their home environment, a child also experiences simple, informal interactions in his daily living space. School has many elements in it, one of which is the students who attend the school. Because there are many students in the school environment, a child is required to carry out social activities and will experience a change in attitude, the minimum must and will learn about how to interact and relate to other people.

Society

Before discussing society, we must discuss the most important part of that society. The most important part is human. Where humans are members of society who are bound automatically from birth to death. Humans are a picture of society, which is reflected in which there is a pattern of life and interaction in it with its true nature and position and role in groups, and this is a value and appreciation in the life of a culture. Because to discuss culture, we have to be clever and understanding to analyze society. Humans are social creatures because humans cannot possibly live alone without needing

help from others. Therefore, it is impossible for humans to live outside society. Because the community is very broad and comprehensive. Society consists of groups of people in groups. The number of humans in it determines the size of the group. Because two or more people can already be declared as a group. Likewise a family, the family is included in the group.

Community Relations with Schools

The relationship between the community and the school is still not too close, because in the learning system the curriculum and material that are included are very academic in nature which can be carried out only by using a limited number of books without using community sources. During independence the schools were flooded by many people who came from various backgrounds. Starting from elementary, junior high school, high school and even to college. However, not many of them have reached the tertiary level, because there are still many people who have dropped out of school at the elementary, junior high school and high school levels. Stopping someone from continuing school is due to several factors, but something that is very much aware of from the link between education and society at present and even in the past is about the curriculum which should be able to be adjusted again to the culture of the community.

Education

Humans who achieve universal freedom based on conscience are the limits of education, because in essence education is one of the factors that determine the character of a person. Because the integrity of human life begins because of freedom and the right to reject or accept anything related to his life. Humans who have universal freedom must be humans who are capable of being mature and able to determine the direction of their lives, because humans who live on the freedom of conscience are humans who are able to distinguish, grasp and follow what is true and what is true. Education has a basic goal that is universal, which is to bring humans to become more mature individuals. Because education is considered a virtue. However, it is against and even blasphemed by Paulo Freire. That education actually kills personality, takes away freedom and denies maturity.

Education also provides encouragement for students to find awareness, and to behave in an intellectual, spiritual and in using their skills. It must have a good basic mix. According to Hasan Langgulung, education serves to prepare superior seeds for a better life in the community in the future. Because the continuity of community life is also affected by this role by transferring and developing existing knowledge for future generations, as well as maintaining values to maintain the integrity and unity of society. In other words, the integrity and unity of society must always be well maintained so as not to cause disunity in society. The national education which is organized by the government is to shape humans to have intelligence, good knowledge, skills, and to develop the potential for faith and piety which will lead to a sense of defense and love for the homeland and nation.

However, over time, Indonesian national education is increasingly influential by global conditions, where everything related to social life in society, starting from politics, culture and even economics, becomes a multidimensional process and moves extensively

and intensively in the view of the changing world community. people's mindset and lifestyle. Globalization moves extensively which means that globalization can touch people's mindsets deeply and reach an almost unlimited geographic area. Meanwhile, moving intensively is that life changes can occur in everyday life.

Sociology of Education

The definition of the sociology of education cannot be determined with certainty in language. Because experts experience several difficulties, including the difficulty in limiting the field of study between the fields of education and the field of sociology, the lack of research in this field and the last is the fact that it has not contributed to general education and teacher education in particular. The lecture given in the sociology of education is a combination of sociology and education courses which are later built into a scientific discipline. Then by Lee (1927) it is shown that among the sociology courses given to various universities there are only slight differences.

Next, there are several concepts about the aims of the sociology of education, some of which are: a) Sociology of education as an analysis of the socialization process; b) Sociology of education as an analysis of the position of education in society; c) Sociology of education as an analysis of social interactions in schools and between schools and communities; d) Sociology of education as a tool for social progress and development; e) Sociology of education as a basis for determining educational goals; f) Sociology of education as applied sociology; h) Sociology of education as training for education officers

It is an open secret that taking education can go through three channels, namely, informal education, school education or formal education, and outside school or non-formal.

a. Informal Education

Informal education can be said to be a family or household type education, because this education is applied within the scope of the family in the form of care. However, the results of this household style education are not bad, but will indeed produce different results but with the same aim to educate. And after that, students pass the test according to the national education standards.

Next is about the components of informal education that are in line with the child's age. Initially this education only covered and covered education from the household style, but over time, this style of education eventually developed with environmental conditions and was reintroduced by formal education.

During adulthood, humans accidentally determine and act fairly in determining their life choices, including in taking informal education. Because it is indirectly influenced by mental development and a growing sense of independence.

b. Formal Education

This education pathway is a path of education that is highly highlighted by the community. Because this education pathway is very appropriate if used to train and develop one's potential and abilities from within, because the nature of this education is a tiered education, starting from elementary, middle and high schools.

In the schooling system there are four categories of people who play a role in it, namely (leaders, teachers, non-educational employees, and students), each of which has its own characteristics and creates a new culture. Even though the four of these human roles are different, there is only one common goal to be achieved.

c. Nonformal Education
This education can also be referred to as education outside of school. However, this education can also be carried out in a structured and tiered manner, and this is regulated in PP 73/1991 article 2 as follows: a) Providing the best service for the community so that they can develop their potential and abilities in the shortest and earliest possible time; b) Fostering society to improve the quality of themselves, so that they can easily carry out social life so that they can be well received in social life; and c) As well as meeting the needs of the community in the realm of education which these cannot be fulfilled in the educational path.

As for institutionally, non-formal education includes course institutions, training institutions, study groups, community learning activity centers and majelis taklim as well as all forms of education that exist in the community.

Human Resource Development
In the realm of education, of course, one of the things that is expected is the development of human resources so that they can be useful and beneficial to other creatures. Because human resources are inseparable from life, activities and even in an organization that is clearly developing in a society. Human resources are the key to the ongoing development of the organization. Human resources are divided into two, namely macro and micro. A human resource on a micro level is someone who works in an institution and is recognized as a part of that institution. Meanwhile, at macro level, it is a human being who is a resident of a country and has entered the age of the labor force, whether he is working or not.

Human resources are the main thing in contributing good results for each institution to achieve common goals. However, with the use of these human resources in an institution, the development of these human resources will also increase. The following is a function of human resources:

1) Labor
   Human resource in the scope of labor is someone who has entered the working age and is able to produce goods or services for an institution or a person.
2) Experts
   Human resources in experts are an initial foundation to be able to produce goods with guaranteed quality. Because humans who have become part of the experts in human resources are people who have worked with experts in their fields.
3) Leader
   Human resources as leaders are resources that can regulate the stability of the institutions under their leadership. In addition to this, human resources as leaders must also be able to manage their members and subordinates in order to achieve goals that are in line with expectations.
4) Entrepreneur

Human resource as an entrepreneur means someone who has work skills in the business field and is more independent.

5) Manufacturers

A human resource as a producer is someone who can produce a product with his own efforts in ways and goals to meet the needs of society.

6) Consumer

The consumer is someone who uses goods or services from a person who produces them. Human resources as consumers usually use existing goods or services to meet their daily needs.

Conclusion

Dropping out of school is caused by various things and different backgrounds. The background is also caused because the environment in which life is not supportive, the financial situation of the family is not supportive, the understanding and thinking that the importance of formal education is not yet opened in life. Apart from this, there are also other factors that encourage dropouts, namely where the public thinks that money and work are far more important than carrying an education. Because of that, education is something that the Indonesian people share.

The factor of dropping out of school is getting bigger and bigger in the community. But there is another thing that becomes more interesting when we discuss it, this is the motivation to learn again from people who have dropped out of school. It turns out that the motivation to learn is driven mainly by two things. Namely encouragement intellectually or impulse material alone. The purpose of these two things is when someone returns to build their learning motivation because they purely want to learn and carry out education again, then this is purely driven because of intellectual factors. However, it becomes different when the motivation factor for learning in the community is driven solely by material, namely because of the mere need for a diploma to carry out a better job.

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