

# Social Mobility of Village Communities Have Dropout of School through Education at Pkbm Al Fayyad Singojuruh

Siti Rofikoh, S.Sos.<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Nurul Umamah, M. Pd.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

Rofikohsitirofikoh9@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Jember, Jember, Indonesia

Nurul70@unej.ac.id

**Abstract:** Education has an important role as one of the channels of social mobility of society both in cities and in villages. Social mobility is an important condition for participating in today's modern life, but in reality mobility does not occur evenly in people's lives, especially the people of Singojuruh village. Mobility that occurs does not come from individual decisions or free choices. Because village people still prioritize decisions taken through the results of interactions between individual attributes and social structures. This study aims to analyze the social mobility of village communities that have dropped out of school through education at PKBM Al Fayyad Singojuruh. The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher changed an existing phenomenon into a title Social Mobility of Village Communities Have Dropout of School through Education at PKBM Al Fayyad Singojuruh. Qualitative research is considered better because it is able to release what has become its hypothesis and is able to see the phenomenon more broadly and deeply in accordance with what is happening and developing in the social situation under study. Research result is the people of Singojuruh village still find it difficult to make decisions about going to school because of their personal desires, there is still interference from parents and family that influence their decisions. Then one of the impacts of this is the large number of children who experience dropout of school. In Singojuruh there is a school for dropouts who wish to continue their education through PKBM Al Fayyad. In 2020 PKBM Al Fayyad succeeded in graduating 156 dropout children, in 2021 it graduated 642 dropout children, in 2022 it graduated 555 dropout children, and currently in 2023 it has succeeded in graduating 549 dropout children. This has had a major impact on the occurrence of social mobility of village communities who have dropped out of school through education at PKBM Al Fayyad Singojuruh. The conclusion of this research is that the people of Singojuruh village can carry out social mobility through educational channels and get more decent jobs and can continue their education to tertiary institutions.

**Keywords—** Social Mobility, Village Communities, Dropout, Education, PKBM

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Every individual in society must carry out a social mobility, both children and adults. Social mobility is divided into intergenerational and intragenerational mobility, then the types of social mobility are vertical mobility and horizontal mobility[1]. Social mobility can be measured by parents and children in terms of class, income, or other measures of economic advantage, which is an important measure of equality of opportunity. Recent findings show that intergenerational mobility has increased in most, but not everyone can do social mobility, especially in the field of education [2] [3].

Society always assumes that social mobility is a subject that refers to "movement with indicators of socio-economic status" and aims to measure a person's economic status attached to a person. However, in his work, Sebastian Galiani explains that social mobility is social mobility understood as a situation where the relative economic position of representatives does not depend on initial conditions such as parental income or family background. Therefore, analyzing the determinants of mobility should involve examining the channels that link children's incomes to those of their parents, such as inheritance, education, formal rules, skills, opportunities, morality and other classifications of social stratification present in society [4] [5].

The results from these years show a large amount of absolute mobility, especially upward mobility, which also benefits the non-manual class (Payne, 1987). In the same year, research on education (McPherson & Willms, 1987) found that the gap between students from middle-class and working-class families in educational attainment in public examinations decreased over time. This decline in social inequality in education is primarily due to the Scottish reorganization of the secondary education system along comprehensive lines. [6].

Education should give all children equal opportunities to learn. However, the reality shows that addressing the problem of educational inequality in rural communities requires several conditions, including financial support, professional training, and belief in the value of social justice among rural communities who have dropped out of school.[7].

Poverty and inequality of rural communities is a common problem that occurs in Indonesia. But the government is not standing by and watching this happen, they are trying to promote education as important in reducing poverty and inequality and have shown some success in doing so. The successes and limitations of the achievements of PKBM in Indonesia helped education begin to experience upward vertical social mobility[8].

From the results of the elaboration above, the writer will review the factors that cause the mobility of rural communities who have dropped out of school, and will be written under the title Social Mobility of Village Communities Have Dropout of School Through Education at PKBM Al Fayyad Singojuruh. The initial part of this research is written abstract, introduction, theoretical review, research method, result, conclusion, acknowledgment, and reference.

## **2. THEORITICAL REVIEW**

### **2.1 Social Mobility**

Quoted from the scientific work of Sebastian Galiani, it gives an illustration that in a society, it is always considered that social mobility is a subject that refers to "movement with indicators of socio-economic status" and aims to measure a person's economic status. However, in his work, Sebastian Galiani explains that social mobility is social mobility understood as a situation where the relative economic position of representatives does not depend on initial conditions such as parental income or family background. Therefore, analyzing the determinants of mobility must involve examining the channels that connect children's income with the income of their parents, such as inheritance, education, formal rules, skills, opportunities, morality and other social stratification classifications found in society (Sebastian Galiani: 2010).

Social mobility refers to a shift in the status of a person or individual from one status to another. Pitirim Sorokin stated that there is no completely open society and not completely closed society. Society can move at different and changing speeds of social mobility from one period of time to the next. Social mobility provides motivation in living life, because social mobility does not only change in a good direction but can also be bad (Sebastian Galiani: 2010). Mobilitas social dibagi menjadi mobilitas antargenerasi dan intragenerasi, kemudian jenis-jenis dari mobilitas sosial adalah mobilitas vertical dan mobilitas horizontal (Veenat : 2011).

Sociologists make a distinction between absolute and relative social mobility in analysing intergenerational mobility. Absolute social mobility is concerned with the absolute number or proportion of people in a social group who are upwardly or downward mobile. Relative social mobility is concerned with the chances people from different backgrounds have of attaining different social positions [9].

### **2.2 Village Communities**

The village community or commonly known as *gemeinschaft*. Talcot Parsons describes village communities as traditional communities (*Gemeinschaft*) which have the following characteristics [10].

1. The bond of high affection
2. Prioritizing togetherness, even in terms of opinion
3. Every action is based on custom or custom

### **2.3 Dropout**

Kara Bonneau, write dropout is Any student who leaves school for any reason before graduation or completion of a program of studies without transferring to another elementary or secondary school. Students who left school prior to graduating and enrolled in a community college program must be counted as dropouts [11].

### **2.4 Education**

Education is an important factor for society, for the sake of the quality of a society or nation, it is very dependent on the education that exists in the people of that nation. As said by harahap and poerkatja, education is a deliberate effort from parents which is always interpreted as capable of causing moral responsibility for all their actions [12].

### **2.5 PKBM Al Fayyad**

PKBM is an abbreviation of Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (Public Learning Center). PKBM is a non-formal education under the auspices of the Education and Culture Office. Non-formal education is formal education that is carried out consciously but does not really follow standard and firm rules (Soelaiman Joesoef: 2004). Non-formal education has the goal of directing the preparation, improvement and development of human resources to acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes and competitiveness. Able to use existing environmental resources to take advantage of growth and development opportunities as well as possible (Umberto Sihombing: 2012). The level of the education program Paket A is equivalent to elementary school, Paket B is equivalent to junior high school, Paket C is equivalent to high school [13].

Non-formal education is a learning process that takes place in an organized way outside the school or formal education system, either separately or as an important part of a larger activity that serves specific student goals and learning (Marzuki Saleh: 2012). According to Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, non-formal education is non-formal education that can be organized in a structured and layered manner [14].

## **3. METODE PENELITIAN**

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher changed an existing phenomenon into a title Social Mobility of Village Communities Have Dropout of School Through Education

at PKBM Al Fayyad Singojuruh . Qualitative research is considered better because it is able to release what has become its hypothesis and is able to see the phenomenon more broadly and deeply in accordance with what is happening and developing in the social situation under study. The qualitative method aims to identify, explain and analyze the existence of the causative factors of the social mobility of rural communities have dropout of school through education channels and how many rural communities can carry out vertical mobility through education.[13].

The data obtained about the existence of the leadership of female school principals in the Singojuruh sub-district came from interviews with reliable key informants, documentation of research results, supervision, observation, evaluation, preliminary observations of PKBM Al Fayyad learning residents who experience social mobility [15].

#### 4. RESULT

##### Result

PKBM stands for (Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat ) (Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat ) Center for Community Learning Activities. PKBM is non-formal education under the auspices of the Department of Education and Culture. Non-formal education is formal education that is carried out consciously but does not really follow strict standards and rules (Soelaiman Joesoef: 2004). Non-formal education has the goal of directing the preparation, improvement and development of human resources to acquire knowledge, skills, attitudes and competitiveness. Able to take advantage of existing environmental resources to take advantage of opportunities to grow and develop as well as possible (Umberto Sihombing: 2012). The educational program level Package A is equivalent to elementary school, Package B is equivalent to junior high school, Package C is equivalent to SMA.

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PKBM is a forum formed from, by, and for the community with the aim of increasing knowledge, skills, by utilizing existing facilities and infrastructure in their environment. [14]. In Kemiri Village, Singojuruh District, there is a PKBM that is developing very rapidly and has a very high contribution to social mobility in rural communities who have dropped out of school, which is called PKBM Al-Fayyad.

PKBM Al Fayyad was founded in 2018 until now it is still growing. PKBM Al Fayyad does not necessarily educate WB (Learning Citizens) indiscriminately, everything is carried out according to the applicable curriculum. The implementation of PKBM activities is expected to stimulate learning abilities and improve literacy skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic) which are a means for students or learning residents to provide early preparation to encourage the growth and development of psychological readiness and independence. to be able to master certain hard work skills can overcome problems in life and increase people's income. to achieve the goals in PKBM, several obstacles must be overcome [15].

PKBM Al Fayyad itself does not only teach subjects in general like formal schools such as mathematics, English, sociology, economics and so on. But in PKBM soft skills are also taught, including making crafts from used goods, flannel crafts, hydroponics, sewing, and entrepreneurship. So after graduating WB (Learning Citizens) it is hoped that they will be able to work directly and be useful in society.

The learning process is experienced during human life and can be applied anytime and anywhere. Learning has the same meaning as teaching, although it has a different meaning. In terms of education, teachers teach students so that students can learn and master the content of subjects to achieve certain goals (cognitive aspects), and can also influence changes in students' attitudes (emotional aspects) and skills (psychomotor aspects). learning is a system designed to engage students in the learning process, which contains a series of events designed and structured in such a way as to influence and support students' internal learning processes. Based on the above point of view, it can be concluded that learning is a process of interaction between students, educators, learning resources and the learning environment [16] [17].

PKBM Al Fayyad is an educational institution developed and managed by the KFK Al Maulana Foundation and supervised by the Banyuwangi Education Office, held outside the formal education system. The aim is to provide learning opportunities for all levels of society who have dropped out of school so that they can form independent lives so that they can improve their quality of life and experience upward social mobility. PKBM supports the implementation of the twelve year compulsory education through the implementation of non-formal education programs packages A, B, and C. PKBM exists as an alternative, additional and complementary for village children who are not in school or have dropped out of school. Non-formal education is not only used as a substitute, complement and supplement, but also aims to study productive age citizens who come from poor communities, have never attended school, have dropped out of school and want to increase their knowledge and life skills. and special services.

The impact of changes on improving the standard of living of other members of the community so that they experience social mobility. Factors causing dropout of school are economic factors, for example many children are forced to work for a living and help their parents financially at school age. Singojuruh Village is a village that is still Gemeinshaft or patembayan. Many people do not care about the importance of education. People only care about making money and being able to meet their daily needs. To reduce the dropout rate, the government has organized non-formal education that can accommodate community members who have dropped out of school to complete their studies [18].

The people of Singojuruh village, who initially did not want to go to school and only wanted to become laborers in Bali, Surabaya and other big cities, finally gradually began to accept the existence of PKBM Al Fayyad, and enrolled as students so that they could complete their education up to high school and even go on to college. One of the inhibiting factors for children not being able to continue their education is that it is still difficult to make the decision to go to school because of personal desire, there is still interference from parents and families that influence their decisions. Then one of the impacts of this is the large number of children who experience dropout of school. Many parents influence their children to work and earn money instead of just going to school and not getting anything. This is also affected by poverty, because they are entangled in the cycle of poverty, the village community decides not to go to school because they have no money [19] [20] [21].

Recorded data since its establishment in 2018 PKBM Al Fayyad has succeeded in graduating the following:

NO	YEAR	PAKET	TOTAL	AMOUNT	WHOLE		
1	2020	A	11	156	1945		
		B	58				
		C	87				
2	2021	A	63	640		1945	
		B	251				
		C	326				
3	2022	A	11	600			1945
		B	263				
		C	326				
4	2023	A	18	549			
		B	199				
		C	332				

Table 1. Data on village communities experiencing upper vertical social mobility

One of the advantages of PKBM Al Fayyad is that school fees are free until graduation without paying anything. This is what makes many people interested in going back to school. From the data in Figure 1, it can be

seen that in 2020, 156 children who dropped out of school experienced upward vertical social mobility, 11 children graduated from elementary school, 58 children graduated from junior high school, and 87 children graduated from high school. In 2021 there will be a surge in graduation with a record of 640 dropout of school experiencing upward vertical social mobility, 63 graduating from elementary school, 251 graduating from junior high school, 326 graduating from high school. In 2022, as many as 600 children dropout of school will experience upward vertical social mobility, 11 children graduating from elementary school, 263 graduating from junior high school, and 326 graduating from high school. In 2023, the graduation data recorded as many as 549 children dropout of school experienced upward vertical social mobility, 18 children graduating from elementary school, 199 graduating from junior high school, 322 graduating from high school. [22] [23].

## 5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that the people of Singojuruh village can carry out social mobility through educational channels and get more decent jobs and can continue their education to tertiary institutions. One of the advantages of PKBM Al Fayyad is that school fees are free until graduation without paying anything. This is what makes many people interested in going back to school. From the data in Figure 1, it can be seen that in 2020, 156 children who dropped out of school experienced upward vertical social mobility, 11 children graduated from elementary school, 58 children graduated from junior high school, and 87 children graduated from high school. In 2021 there will be a surge in graduation with a record of 640 dropout of school experiencing upward vertical social mobility, 63 graduating from elementary school, 251 graduating from junior high school, 326 graduating from high school. In 2022, as many as 600 children dropout of school will experience upward vertical social mobility, 11 children graduating from elementary school, 263 graduating from junior high school, and 326 graduating from high school. In 2023, the graduation data recorded as many as 549 children dropout of school experienced upward vertical social mobility, 18 children graduating from elementary school, 199 graduating from junior high school, 322 graduating from high school.

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