

The Involvement of Informal Sector Workers In Society Learning Activities at *Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri*

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the involvement process of informal sector workers as learning society in *Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri*. Informal sector workers play an enormous role in learning society activities, both in course institutions and in community activities, especially informal sector workers with course participants. This study used a qualitative approach, with case study research type. Data collection methods by interview method, participant observation and documentation. The subjects of the study were nine food vendors, five motorcycle drivers/transportation service and two camp managers. Data validity checking is using credibility, transferability and confirmability. The results of informal sector workers' involvement in learning society activities are influenced by 1). High motivation of various activities, work and income enhancement. 2). The desire to maintain social status through the involvement of the habituation process, applying English conversation and mutual education. 3). Make the best-selling merchandise, utilizing the use of local transportation and camp customers are increasing. 4). Building social intelligence so as to have a positive impact and economic improvement for informal sector workers.

Key words: *Involvement, Learning Society, Informal Sector, Kampung Inggris*

Introduction

English is the international language, the change with the presence of ASEAN Economic Community which has been running for 3 years does not make the balance of foreign workers for sure. The changes in information technology which can't be avoided, emphasize that everyone must continue to apply those changes and need to be implemented continuously. It is included nowadays about the issue of industrial revolution 4.0 which focuses on cyber system, internet of things and biotechnology. The transformation in the world of education is needed by all, and also experienced throughout the world is self, no to mention Indonesia as well. The ability to masker English language should be continuously improved by the community, including students,

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employees, practitioners and all communities who come into direct contact with working sectors, education and service.

The need for English proficiency can be fulfilled by formal, nonformal and informal education process. The process of education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere and process of learning, so that learners can actively developing their own potential, to possess the intelligence and skills needed of themselves and society (Undang- Undang Sisdiknas no 20/2003). Education is therefore seen as a sustainable process with the goal of improving the quality of life, from children to adults. Including the ability of English which is always improved, ranging from students, students, workers, practitioners and educators who are getting more and more improved. The continuity of English language learning at Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri including a process of habituation for the learners of the course participants who come from various institutions at Kampung Inggris by applying English in the surrounding environment, as well as the community around, especially the informal sector workers , ranging from the owners of stalls, siomay-batagor sellers, ojek drivers and motorcycle taxi drivers. The active involvement of informal sector workers is only improved at *Kampung Inggris* of Pelem village, Pare district, Kediri district.

The involvement of community's learning or learning society that took place at Kampung Inggris was part of the process of social participation. According to Husen (Yahui Su 2010) asserted that a learning society calls for useful education to enable people to adjust to rapidly industrial and cultural changes. It is said that learning society is a useful education for every individual to adapt to rapid industrial and cultural changes. Learning society as "a society which takes learning as the main concern" which means a society that takes learning as their main concern for every sectors in life, in the mean of assisting themselves during achieving their own goals. It is further explained that "learning in the learning society is encapsulated by two requirements: our awareness of learning and our intention to learn".

The involvement of informal sector workers in learning society activities at *Kampung Inggris* has become a unique and interesting social phenomenon. The success of informal sector workers is demonstrated by trading activities and fluent in English communication. That kind of social behavior has a social impact for the community with its own uniqueness.

One of the stall owners located in front of Mahesa street, which is also have strategic location, is very fluent in English. In daily activities, they serving buyers using english interaction and communication to apply good English. The ongoing involvement of informal sector workers in

learning society activities, especially stalls owners, siomay and batagor sellers and other selles can be seen on how the process and sustainability that occurred at Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri. Why informal sector workers are actively involved in the learning society process, so interesting, and it is important to be researched and also unique because it only happens at *Kampung Inggris* Kediri which is the only place in Indonesia.

Based on the phenomenon, this research is very important and interesting as it becomes the only research ever conducted in Indonesia. The title: The Involvement of Informal Sector Workers over Society Learning Activities at *Kampung Inggris* Kediri.

Method

Research on the involvement of informal sector workers in learning societies in *Kampung Inggris* Kediri is using qualitative research with case study research. Sources of data in this study include the infomal sector workers such as stall owners, food vendors in front of the course institutions, course participants involved in communication with informal sector workers. Respondents in this research were 9 food vendors, 5 drivers of transportation services and 2 camp managers. This study was conducted for 8 months, starting from May 2017 to December 2017. The process of collecting data is done by open observation techniques, in-depth interviews and documentation. The data analysis process is done by interactive data analysis model which includes data reduction, data verification, and conclusion. Checking the validity of data with the credibility of data which includes source triangulation and triangulation techniques.

Findings and Discussion

It is a very common sight of community involvement in all sectors, especially in the called *Kampung Inggris* in Pare Kediri. The results of the field findings show that strong community involvement in the presence of English village, community participation or spontanity in accordance with the statement proposed by Keith Davis (Huraerah, 2008: 95), "Participation is defined as the mental and emotional involvement of persons in the group goals and situations that encourage them to contribute to group goals and share responsibility for them". There are four important points in the research. They are:

1. Self-Motivation

As has been described from the research findings that the informants are so spontaneous and interactive with the surrounding communities and learners who come from various regions. From the findings of research indicates that civil society shows the process of mass learning, it is in another term called participative learning society, that society is involved because of extrinsic motivation.

From the boundaries of participation or involvement, it is known that the meaning of participation is not merely part-taking or participating but more than that in the sense that there are three main ideas, namely mental and emotional involvement, motivation to contribute, and acceptance of responsibility.

Furthermore, a communal/populist economist, Mubyarto (1997) suggests the basic understanding of participation is the act of taking part in certain activities, whereas the definition of community participation is the involvement of the community in a development process where the community involved from the stage of preparation of programs, planning and development, policy, and decision making.

From these sources can be concluded that participation is the involvement of individuals or groups in an effort to achieve certain goals. In the educational process, the reason for an individual participating is based on various motivations in order to achieve goals in various levels. Sukanto (1983) gives meaning to participation as "participatory" activity.

The involvement of informal sector workers such as food vendors in implementing the learning society activities is participative. From the findings of the research, the informants explain one of the participation that is socio-economic that requires the community to always be a learner. Turinda (2009) revealed that there are five characteristics of the stages of participation, namely:

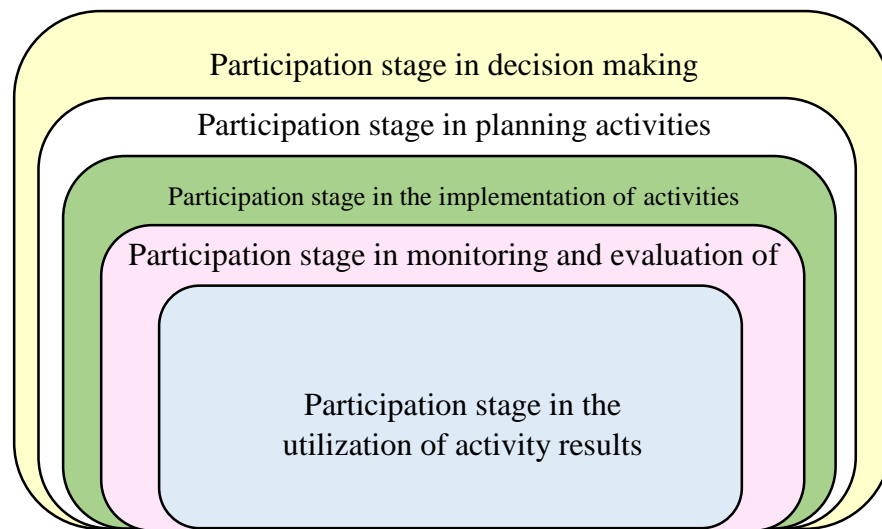


Figure 1. The Stages of Participation

Participation becomes a reality that takes place in the learning society process. The action taken by the community shows the seriousness in taking the benefits that exist at Kampung Inggris pare Kediri. Meanwhile, according to Sutrisno in Nasution (2009: 26) provide an explanation of participation that is the support of the community over the plan/development projects that have been designed and the goals is determined by the planners. It can be described as below:

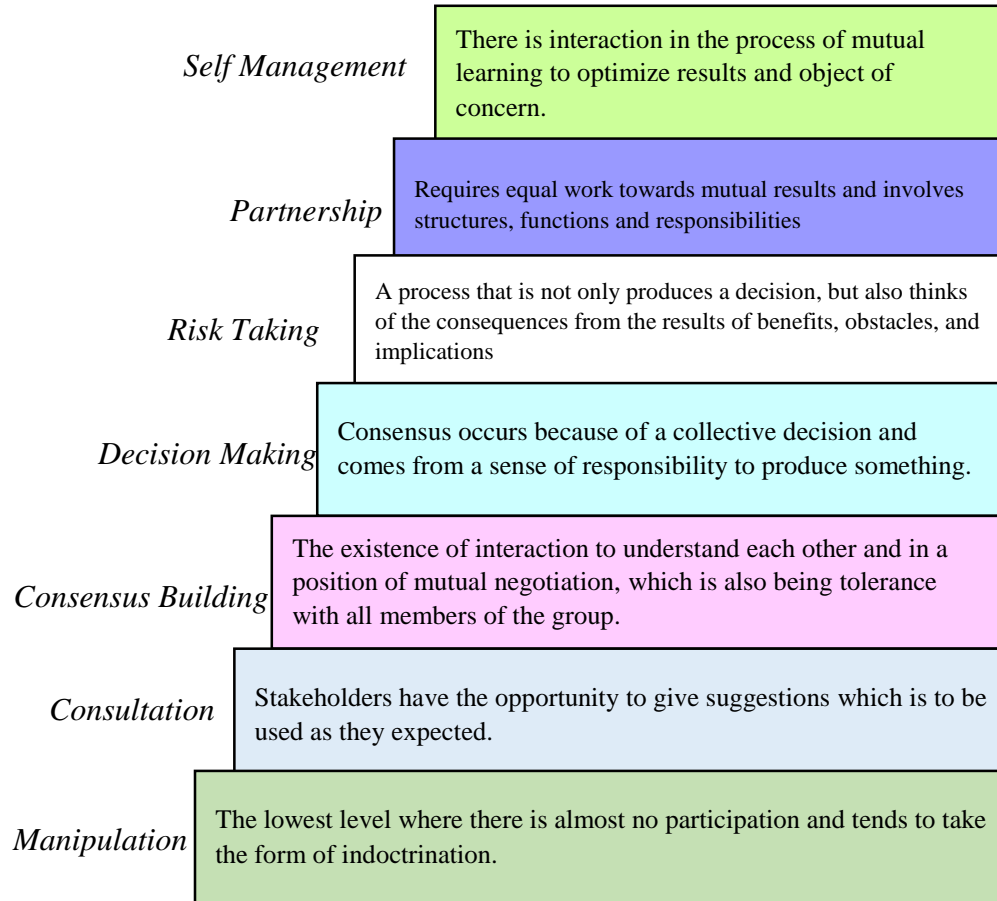


Figure 2. Level of participation

The participation of citizens grows because of the existence of extrinsic motivation in the form of persuasion, influence, encouragement from outside even though the one concerned still has full limitations to participate. The involvement of informal sector workers such as food vendors in implementing learning society activities is induced, in which participation in that communities are involved because of extrinsic motivation.

According to Siagian (1995: 142) reveals that the motivation has three main components: 1) The need arise from a person when the person feel there is a lack of something in them. According to homeostatic sense, the need arises or is created when perceived an imbalance between what is possessed, both in the physical and psychological sense. 2) Attempts to overcome imbalances usually lead to encouragement. It is a goal-oriented focus fulfillment effort that is consciously

performed by a person who can be sourced from within and from outside of the person. 3) Achieving the goal, means returning the balance in a person, both physiological and psychological. Achieving the goal will reduce or even eliminating a certain incentive to do something.

2. Maintain Employment/Income

In general, the people of *Kampung Inggris* Kediri receive benefit from the existence of *Kampung Inggris* Program. From the findings of the research, it is known that most of the civilliance are entrepreneurs working as service providers. Community involvement can not be separated from the principle of lifelong learning, which then known from the conclusions of research findings that show the process of learning society. The involvement and openness of the informants is very logical about the communication process that simply indicates they do not want to lose their jobs because they can not follow the language development process, because the course participants come from various regions and are very happy when they get the same response from the merchants.

In the view of Soetomo (2013: 7) community involvement in the development process not because of mobilization, but as a form of participation based on determination and awareness. In short, in the development process, society is not merely needed as an object, but rather as the subject and actors of change.

Meanwhile, according to Verhangen (1979) in Turindra (2009), engagement is a special form of interaction and communication related to the division of authority, responsibility, and benefits. Participation as the part-taking or involvement of an individual (individual or community) in a particular activity is actively addressed by the person indeed.

From some of these opinions, it is concluded that a person or a group both physically, mentally, thoughtfully, and various interactions indirectly become added value, either financially or even nonfinancially. So the workers in the informal sector will continue to survive.

Being a learner's is almost owned by informants, in other terms community participation in learning society activities is seen when business actors peddle themselves in every process. This was revealed by some informants who stated that the effort with the ability to communicate fluently with English. Informal sector workers attending the course to this day are still following the learning process and increasing their experience at BEC institutions.

3. Merchandise Shares and Utilizing Local Transportation

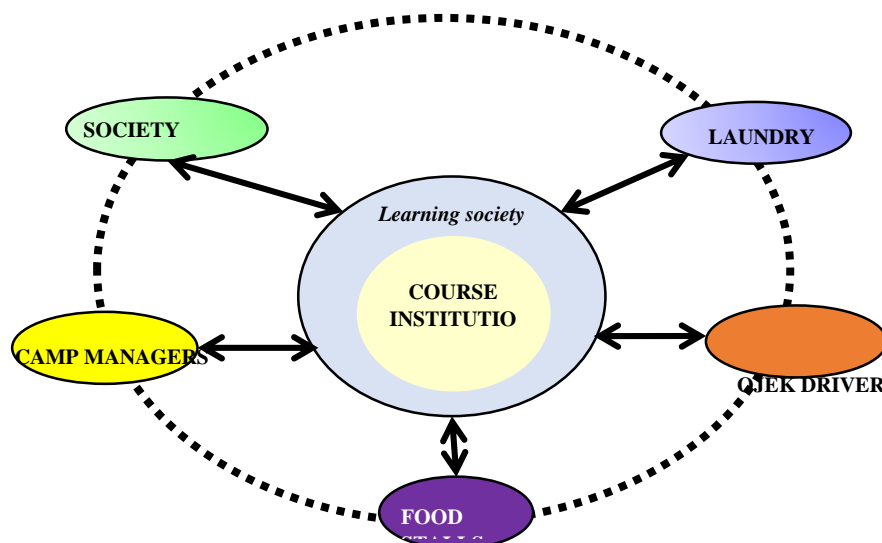


Figure 3. Connected learning society and sector informal

People in Kampung Inggris Pare Utilize the opportunities of the famous English Village, such as the existence of food vendors, Travel Services, Angkot Services, open grocery stores, open food stalls, selling electric voucher, receive laundry services, selling typical merchandise of *Kampung Inggris* and providing camp for the participants of the course. By applying English proficiency to the traders/sellers/vendors, then their stores/services will be in demand and transportation services are also growing very rapidly along with the owner of the camp whose shares mutual increase of customer or the number of occupants.

4. The Build Social Intelligence

This is in line with the opinion of Sastrodipoero (2006: 122) which states that the process of complying the learning process is to acquire and improve skills outside the system of human resource development, which applies in a relatively short time with methods and prioritize practice rather than theory. From the expert's opinion is consistent with that experienced by informal sector workers on the English learning process is more emphasized on the direct practice in learning society activities.

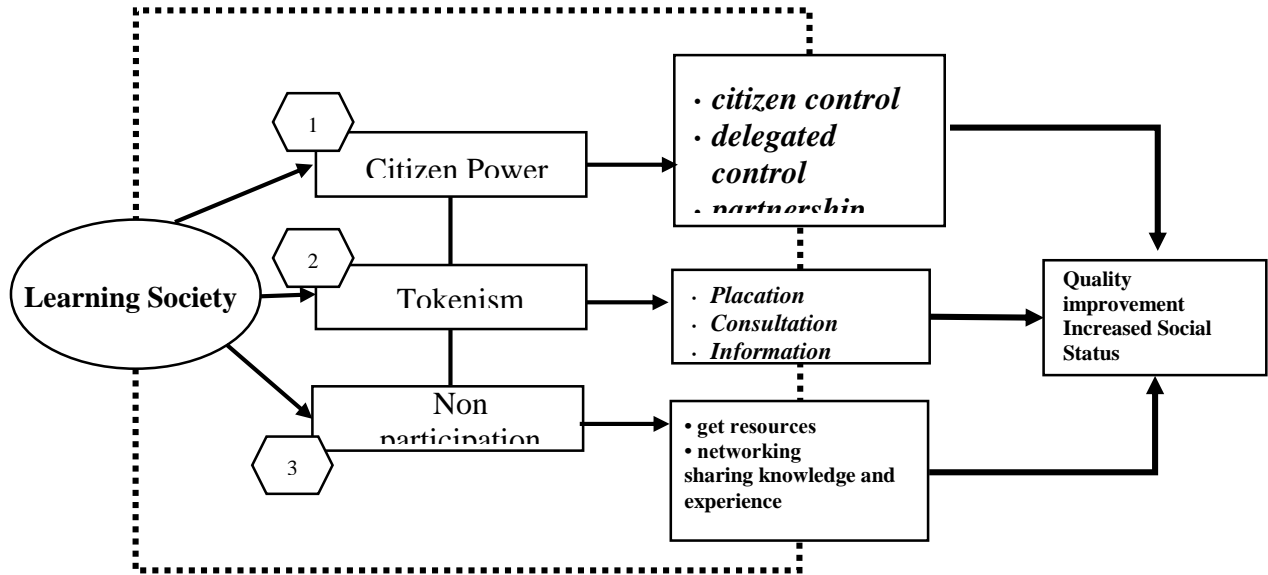


Figure 4. Learning Society

In line with Widasta's opinion (2017: 13) stating that the process of learning is to acquire knowledge and skills in order to improve attitudes and behavior of individuals in work and daily life. Thus the achievement of learning has an impact with increasing quality for every individual that has an impact on increasing social status in the society. The findings of patterns that can be described are as follows in figure 3.

In line with sudjana (2000) explain that the learning needs is every desire or purpose felt and expressed by a person, society or organization to gain knowledge, skills, values, and a particular attitude through learning activities. Sources of information about learning needs are learners or potential learners, community and organization. The importance of learning needs is based on the assumption that learners will learn effectively when all components of the learning program can help learners to fulfil their learning needs. The following is the Learning Need Cycle, as follows:

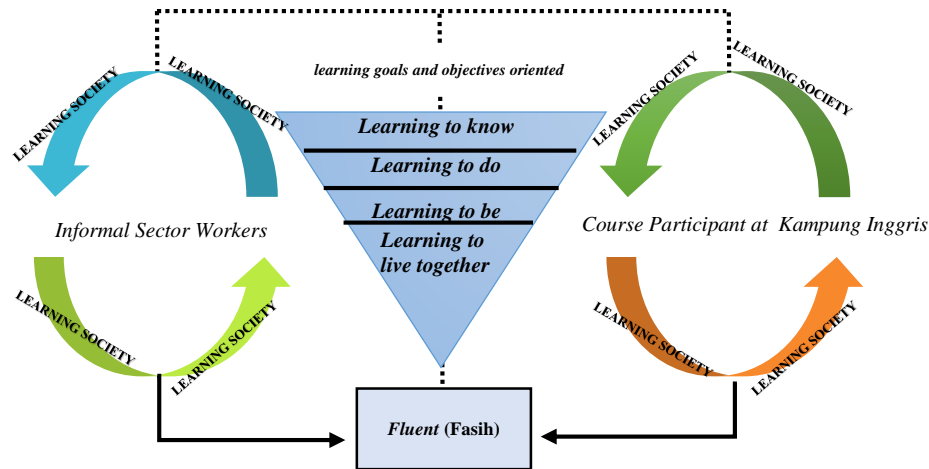


Figure 5. Need Learning Cycle 1

The learning process at Kampung Inggris focuses on the adult learning pattern, the point of view for adult education is emphasized that adults have a very strong self-concept. In line with what has been disclosed by Merriam, Sharan, B. & Brockett, Ralph, G., 2007 in the publication of the scientific journal of social and behavioral science by (Monica Turturean, 2015: 1215-1220) that adult education is "the practice in which adults engage in systematic learning and ongoing activities to acquire new forms of knowledge, skills, attitudes, or values"

Adult education is closely linked to lifelong learning experiences and adults have accumulated

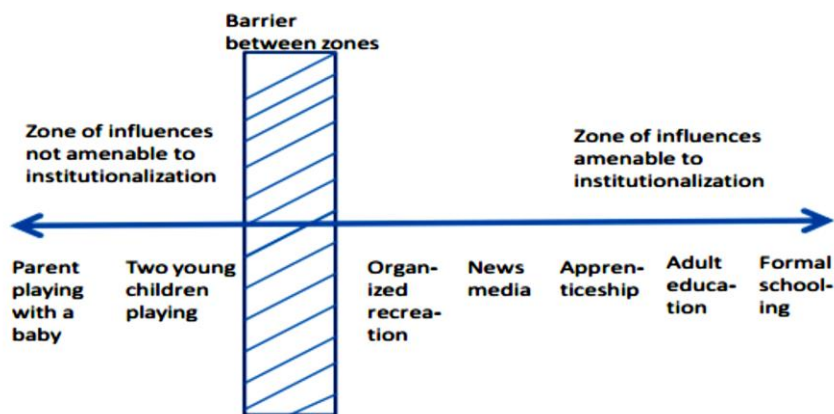


Figure 6. Learning Experience Informal to Formal

life experiences that help them understand different theories, situations, and conditions in their respective lives. Cropley (1980) in Monica Turturean (2015: 1215-1220). Revealed that adults places a different learning experience in the course of learning, from informal to formal. Cropley

tries to explain that the adult is influenced by institutionalized education or not, thus concluding as follows:

Source: Copley (1980) in (Monica Turturean, 2015: 1215-1220). From the process of learning society at Kampung Inggris pare Kediri can be drawn the conclusion that the process of learning society applies in every sector and run well and can be proven by scientific way. In the view of Merchants at Kampung Inggris Pare Kediri shows that by applying English proficiency skills, their profits will significantly increases as they will be in demand, and that will continue to be the sole support of the family economical source, such as food vendors, batagor and siomay sellers, ice cincau sellers , pukis sellers and so forth. Furthermore, the next step is to participate in the process of habituation on the leaning society activities with the ability owned by the merchants, they feel to participate in the process of habituation for the participants of the course is a must.

By applying the pattern of communicating habituation, then the leaning society activity conducted by informal sector workers will have a very unique character that is liked by learners from various regions, informal sector workers ought to actively communicating with each other for their products to be sold well, then this needs to be habituated in developing regular communications. Because by establishing communication between humans, on other terms are developing social intelligence. So as to give a positive impact and also the impact of economic improvement.

There is awareness and continuing self-actualization efforts of informal sector workers continue to trigger or familiarize themselves in having ability in certain fields, especially English proficiency. By improving that ability, the number of the customer will indirectly increase, as the income will also increase.

None of the informants said “no” to not learn. The result is that what emerges from the informants gives a unique representation of mindset and concludes that learning is like a someone who breathes, when the breath stops, life comes to an end, therefore lifelong learning seems to be a principle in every joint of their lives.

Conclusion and Implications

Involvement of informal sector workers in learning society activities in *Kampung Inggris* is a community activity which mutually educating one another. The Involvement of informal sector workers in implementing learning society through participation-based activity which is built through 1) Participation stage in decision making, 2) Participation stage in implementation of

activity, 3) Participation stage in sharing knowledge, 4) Participation stage in utilization of activity result, 5) Self-management stage. The results of informal sector workers' involvement in learning society activities are influenced by 1). High motivation of various activities, work and income enhancement. 2). The desire to maintain social status through the involvement of the habituation process, applying English conversation and mutual education. 3). Make the best-selling merchandise, utilizing the use of local transportation and camp customers are increasing. 4). Building social intelligence so as to have a positive impact and economic improvement for informal sector workers.

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