Impact of Industrialization on Religious Organizations in Indonesia

Ilyas Ilyas*, Muh Syaifuddin, Yudi Siswanto

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia *Email: ilyas.pnf@mail.unnes.ac.id

Submitted: 2022-04-11. Revised: 2022-05-18. Accepted: 2022-08-05

Abstract. The era of globalization has impacted religious organizations whose members are village youths working in the industry in the Jepara region. This study aims to determine the impact of industrialization and the factors that influence the interest of Geneng village in joining religious organizations. This study uses a descriptive approach. The research subjects were the chairperson, treasurer, secretary, members, trainers, and youth as informants. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, & documentation. The data validity technique uses source triangulation. Data analysis techniques collect, reduce, present, and draw conclusions. The results showed that Geneng village youth's interest in religious organizations was still low due to a lack of publications, employment, youth environment, and education. Meanwhile, regarding social impacts, the intensity of activity and members' interest decreased. At the same time, the economic aspect of members who are already working in the industry provides material assistance during the activity. This study concludes that the interest of Geneng village youth is still low due to a lack of publications, employment, environmental, youth associations, and educational factors. Meanwhile, industrialization impacts religious organizations in social and economic aspects. The researchers suggest that publications are maximized again, and members can manage their time well.

Key words: impact of industrialization; religious organizations; non-formal education

How to Cite: Ilyas, I., Syaifuddin, M., & Siswanto, Y. (2022). Impact of Industrialization on Religious Organizations in Indonesia. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, 8(2), 272-278.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/jne.v8i2.38606

INTRODUCTION

The evolving era made all walks of life dynamic. This is also influenced by globalization which makes it easier for the world to access the information needed and always keep up to date with developments. This affects the human lifeline which not only occurs in Indonesia, but also spreads throughout the world. The emergence of globalization, one of which is characterized by the presence of industrialization (Ritzer, 2007). The industrial revolution is a fundamental change in the way of life and work processes of human beings, where advances in information technology can integrate the world of digital life that can have an impact on all disciplines (Hamdan, 2018).

If we look further, the presence of industrialization has brought various impacts. For example, the economic impact of community members around the industry who change professions from being farmers or laborers but with industrialization to employees in the industry (Kubursi, 2015). In general, industrial activities are able to ensure the continuity of the regional economic development process, so that it becomes one of the imperatives in economic development and development (Rahayuningsih, 2017).

In addition, many communities around the industry also open lodging or boarding services for workers from outside Jepara in particular. Industrialization and urbanization usually indicate a linear relationship, a scenario seen as an indication of modern economic interdependence (Raheem & Ogebe, 2017). Then the community also began to open food stalls or stalls to meet the needs of factory employees. Infrastructure adequacy helps determine the success of one country and the failure of another in diversifying production, expanding trade, overcoming population growth, reducing poverty, or improving environmental conditions (Bond, 2016).

Like the two sides of a coin, of course, if there is a positive impact, of course, there will be a negative impact. The negative impact of the presence of industry is changes in society, such as the culture of mutual aid that has begun to decline. In addition, in the environmental field, the impact of this industrialization has also begun to be felt, both air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution. Afifah &Harianto (2014) that there is a deep-rooted and hereditary social capital that is maintained by the temandang village community, namely mutual cooperation, and a culture of mutual assistance when there is a community that is intending. However, after the presence of PT Semen Indonesia was present in Temandang village, working together and helping each other when the needs of other communities began to decline. This is because many people in Temandang Village choose to work at PT. Even though Semen Indonesia only participates in factory construction projects. Industrialization increases employment opportunities, while it is the main cause of environmental degradation also in developing countries. Fuels and gases used in the industrial sector cause air, water and soil pollution. (Munir &Ameer, 2020).

Another statement also states that people feel facilitated by advanced technology, making them feel no longer need others in their activities. Sometimes they forget that they are social beings (Affan & Maksum, 2016). This of course should not happen because after all, we humans should not forget our identity that we must be social beings who need each other.

In addition, unemployment also needs to be underlined because although there are already many emerging industries, if people do not meet the qualifications needed by the company then all of it will. One of the causes of unemployment in Indonesia is the low level of special skills and soft skills possessed (Manurung, 2021).

The presence of industry around Geneng village is a special attraction for the youth of Geneng village because with this industry, geneng village youth have the opportunity to work in industry. This can certainly meet the needs of the youth of Geneng village in particular, which in the current era is increasingly complex with the needs needed to support life. Therefore, the current intense competition also indirectly affects the tight competition in obtaining jobs, so that only humans with greater potential will get a job (Wijaya et al., 2020).

In addition, instead of waiting for opportunities or uncertain jobs, the youth of Geneng village use this time to work in the industry to remain productive and able to support the needs of the youth. The results of the situation analysis show that the cause of poverty is the large number of unemployed working age due to not having adequate education and skills to bring them to jobs that have high selling power (Malik &Mulyono, 2017).

This research is important because in the current era of globalization, one of which is characterized by the existence of industrialization, we must be able to filter out its positive and negative impacts so that we are able to become ready individuals in this dynamic world. In addition, community organizations such as IPNU IPPNU Ikatan Pelajar Nahdlatul Ulama (IPNU) and Ikatan Pelajar Putri Nahdlatul Ulama (IPPNU) IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng must also be able to prepare strategies and innovations so as not to be eroded by industrialization. Of course, with this research, hopefully it will be able to become a reference in the study of the impact of industrialization on religious organizations so that they can anticipate things that will happen in a planned manner and in accord-

ance with the times. IPNU IPPNU Geneng Branch as a form of non-formal education has objectives, one of which is to produce a generation of knowledge for the youth of Geneng village in particular. The world of education as one of the printers of the generation of knowledge must be able to adapt existing developments to the learning provided. With this adjustment, Indonesia will continue to adapt to existing developments because it is supported by professionals (Mumtaha / Khoiri, 2019). "Therefore, the main objective of the organization is to improve performance and maintain a level of constancy and excellence to preserve development, survival and profit and meet the needs of the people. So, the factors affecting performance are very important" (Dong & Salwana, 2021).

The purpose of this study is to describe the interest of Geneng village youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, describe the impact of industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, and describe the factors that cause the low interest of Geneng village youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng.

METHODS

Researchers in this study used a qualitative approach (Creswell, 2016). Researchers use a qualitative approach because they are able to describe, describe, and describe the impact of the presence of industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng (John W. Creswell, 2009; Aspers & Corte, 2019). The subjects in this study were the chairman, secretary, treasurer, ipnu IPPNU member Ranting Geneng, as well as IPNU IPPNU supervisor Ranting Geneng and the sons and daughters of geneng village youth as informants in this study.

The following is a list of subjects and informants in the study:

 Table 1. Research Subjects

Name	Age	Department
Gn	19	Chairman of IPNU Ranting Geneng
Dp	20	IPNU Secretary Ranting Geneng
Md	17	Treasurer of IPNU Ranting Geneng
Ms	27	IPNU Builder Ranting Geneng
Ad	29	Geneng Village Community

Data collection techniques in this study used observation, interviews, and documentation (Lindgren et al., 2020). Observations were made to observe the interests and factors that influence the interest of geneng village youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng and observe the impact of the presence of industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. There are two kinds of impacts revealed in this study,

namely social impacts and economic impacts. Meanwhile, the interview activity was used to obtain data from the chairman, secretary, treasurer, members, IPNU IPPNU Supervisor Ranting Geneng, as well as male and female Geneng village youth. Documentation activities are used to document data from activities organized by IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, both in the form of routine activities and major activities or events. The wetness of this study was obtained by researchers using source triangulation and triangulation methods.

Researchers use source triangulation to check validity and reliability through checking data that has been obtained by researchers from various sources (Natow, 2020). The triangulation of sources examines the data that researchers have obtained from the chairman, secretary, treasurer, members, Ipnu IPPNU Pembina Ranting Geneng and the youth of Geneng village sons and daughters. Meanwhile, observation, interviews and documentation are used as a triangulation of research data collection methods. Researchers used the triangulation method in this study to examine data from various sources in various ways and at various times. This researcher is in line with the opinion of Ulfatin (2015) who explained that triangulation of methods / techniques means comparing and examining both information and data obtained from different data collection methods. For example, researchers conduct research using interview, observation, and documentation techniques on the research being conducted. If the results of this technique have the same/correct answer, then the data can be declared valid. Data analysis in this study used data analysis of miles and Huberman model (Cloutier & Ravasi, 2021) which was carried out through data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and verification or drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers through observational data, interviews and documentation of the subjects studied, the discussion of the impact of industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng is as follows:

Geneng Village Youth's Interest in Religious Organizations (IPNU IPPNU)

Interest becomes something important when an individual makes a decision. In addition, interest also has an influence in determining the decisions that will be taken by an individual. If a person has a high interest in an object or activity, then usually the individual will have a great curiosity and pay great attention to the object or activity of interest. On the other hand, if a person is not interested in an object or activity, the individual is less enthusiastic about the object or activity. Shofwan, Aminatun, Handoyo, & Kariadi (2021) stated that a strong interest in learning will carry out actions that are carried out with perseverance, seriousness and sincerity, and do not give up easily. Vice versa, if the interest in learning is low, then the action will be carried out normally, carelessly, and without passion.

This also applies to the youth of Geneng village to determine the decision to join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng or not. The majority of geneng village youth have a low interest in IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. This is evidenced by the presence of geneng village youth during routine and large events. programs can support youth interest and identity development and connect them with sources of social capital (Philp & Gill, 2020). That is, the program can support the interest and development of youth identity and connect it with sources of social capital. During routine activities, namely routine collection (idharah) and routine learning, the youth of Geneng village were not so enthusiastic that when routine collection and learning were carried out routinely, the youth of Geneng village were not present. Meanwhile, for major activities, namely MAKESTA (Member Loyalty Period) and IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng Birthday, they have different interests. The youths were less interested in MAKESTA activities. Meanwhile, during the IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng anniversary event, the interest of geneng village youth began to grow, this was evidenced by the large number of Geneng village youths who attended and helped make the IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng anniversary event a success.

Although it is important for the youth's participation in these activities to equip the youth for their daily lives. Participation is spontaneous engagement with awareness accompanied by responsibility for the interests of the group to achieve common goals (Yuwanto, 2019).

The Impact of Industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng

There are two kinds of impacts caused by industrialization on IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, namely social impacts and economic impacts. The social impact in terms of intimacy and solidarity among IPNU IPPNU members Ranting Geneng is still a sense of family. This is evidenced by greeting each other and staying in touch when there is a regular group event. In addition, members who have worked and members who have not worked also continue to mingle with each other and continue to greet each other. while the

interest of members decreased, this is evidenced by the fact that before the member worked in one of the industries, the member was still active and so enthusiastic about the activities organized by IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, both routine and major activities.

This is certainly good for the sustainability of IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, although its members have different backgrounds but can still join hands and work together. Each individual organization has a different character. This is because they have different backgrounds. Therefore, it is necessary for organizational culture to unite all the different characters of each individual so that they can work together to achieve predetermined organizational goals (Indajang et al., 2020).

However, when members have worked in one of the industries, the interest and enthusiasm of members begins to decline. This is due to work factors that make members must be able to manage time well between work and organization. Democratization in IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng has not been carried out optimally. IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, which was previously on hiatus and active again in 2018, only once held elections so it is not yet known about democratization. However, when there was a meeting and there were differences in the meeting, IPNU IPPNU members Ranting Geneng respected each other's opinions. Decision-making is taken by mutual agreement taking into account all possibilities that can occur. expressing opinions, freedom of group, freedom of participation, equality between citizens, trust and cooperation are aspects contained in democratic values (Aulawi & Srinawati, 2019).

Meanwhile, in terms of primordialism in IPNU IPPNU Rating Geneng has not occurred. Between one member and another member has an attitude of tolerance so that for example when there are differences of opinion they respect each other and respect each other's opinions. In addition, members are also given the freedom to express their opinions because there is no silence for members during meetings or during activities. All members are welcome to share their ideas and opinions. The gap between ipnu IPPNU Ranting Geneng has not been felt because members who work with members who have not worked interact with each other and in IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng there is no group that can trigger internal conflicts. To know the existence of conflicts can actually be known from existing relationships, because abnormal relationships are generally symptoms of conflict (Lumintang, 2015). So that this does not cause gaps between other members. The intensity of the members in routine activities is different. Between working members and non-working members who don't work harder who haven't worked. This is because members who have worked in one industry feel tired of working and not optimal in time management. However, if there is a major event, such as the anniversary of IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, the majority of working members and unemployed members still take the time to attend and assist in the event.

Even though IPPNU IPNU members Ranting Geneng were unable to attend an activity, they still provided news and sought permission from the chairman or committee of the activity. This is certainly good for IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng because there is still good communication between members. One of the factors that often become an obstacle in organizations is the lack of effective communication, so that work becomes slower and not smooth communication (Anggraini et al., 2019). The presence of good communication between individuals will indirectly have an impact on productivity, performance, achievement, trust, good emotional connection, sense of belonging to family relationships (Muslih, 2020).

The presence of industry creates job opportunities that make many young people in Geneng village work in the industry. Likewise with the youth of Geneng village who are also members of IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, they also continue to work in one of these industries. The economic impact caused is the erratic condition of cash. This is because cash payments with a sincere system and no records so that members who want to pay are welcome and also not a problem if members do not pay cash. Cash finance will generally increase if there is a routine billing event (*idharah*) because in this event there is time for cash payments. The cash is used for the needs of IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, for example to be given to sick members or to members whose family members have passed away.

Members who have worked in one of the industries if there are routine activities or large activities provide assistance in the form of materials or assistance in the form of consumption. This happened like during the regular gathering (idharah) and the anniversary event of Ipnu IPPNU Branch which was held yesterday. Meanwhile, the supply at IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng has not been maximized. This is because IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng focuses on implementing work programs first and in order to be able to attract the interest of geneng village youth so that inventory problems can be followed up as the organization progresses. The relationship between IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng and industry. So far, IPNU IPPNU Geneng Branch has never invited or submitted proposals for cooperation with industry, and vice versa, the industry has never invited IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng to cooperate.

Factors Causing the Low Interest of Geneng Village Youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng

There are many factors that cause the interest of geneng village youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. The publication factor is one of the factors that deserves attention because the publication provides information to the youth of Geneng village about the registration of new members and other information related to IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. Until now, the publication has only been through online media, so it has not been maximized. Whereas as we know that in this era of globalization technology is something that must be mastered in order to be able to utilize technology for information needs and other needs. Technology brings changes, especially in terms of easy access to information for the public, previously information tended to be obtained through print media which could only be read at certain times and at a certain cost, then information could be obtained through electronic media such as radio and television but the information provided was limited (Kristyanto, 2020). Pragmaticsview communication technology as a means to re-legitimize their authority, and enhance their personal charisma by using pedagogical styles that were not possible before (Cheong, 2017).

In addition to the publication factor, youth motivation is also a factor that influences youth in deciding to join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. Although the general motivation is related to the effort towards any goal, in the context of the organization, motivation focuses on the objectives of the organization in order to reflect the single interest of the employee in workrelated behavior (Cheong, 2014; Sincerely, 2016). There are many reasons that can motivate young people in determining their motivation to join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. One of them is through activities and work programs organized by IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng can make young people interested in joining IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. The factors that influence motivation are because humans or individuals who do/do something have needs or something to be achieved (Senjawati & Fakhruddin, 2017). Environmental factors in youth also affect youth. For example, fellow teenagers will certainly have an impact on adolescents. The current environment imposes such great limits on the organizations operating in it that they sometimes change their goals and strategies according to the environment (Baloch et al., 2021). For example, if a youth associate joins IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, it is likely that the youth will also join. On the other hand, if there are still many young associates who have not joined IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng, it is unlikely that the young man will join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng.

This work factor is also suspected to be a factor causing the low interest of geneng village youth towards IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. This is because work requires youth to be better able to manage between work and organizations so this is a separate consideration to join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. The existence of this schedule conflict requires informants to prioritize one of them and often informants prioritize their activities in the world of lectures or work because they have greater responsibilities. Thus preventing informants from joining the organization's activities (Zulkifli et al., 2019).

Parental and family consent also affects adolescents. Many parents are worried about their children if there is an IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng activity held at night. The formation of human beings in accordance with social values is not only the responsibility of the school or teacher, but the role of the family is also very important because the family is the first educational institution for children (Oktaviyanti et al., 2016; Brien, 2020).

The cost factor has little effect on the youth of Geneng village. In addition to no registration fee, the youth of Geneng village also don't really care about the cost of joining IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng. Meanwhile, youth who understand the ins and outs of the organization are their own considerations in determining the decision to join IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng or not. However, young people who are still in school have no difficulty joining IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng.

CONCLUSION

The impact of industrialization in this study, namely social impact and economic impact. The social impact that began to be felt was that the intensity of activity of members who were already working in the industry decreased. In addition, the interest of members has also decreased. Familiarity and cohesiveness are still intertwined with a sense of family. Meanwhile, the economic impact has not been fully felt, between the industry and IPNU IPPNU Ranting Geneng has no relationship with each other. In addition, members who have worked during activities or during meetings sometimes provide material assistance. One of them is publications that are still not optimal, youth motivation is still low, and environmental and social factors that affect youth. Other factors that lead to low interest in adolescents are occupational factors, family factors and educational factors.

REFERENCES

- Affan, H. M., & Maksum, H. (2016). Membangun Kembali Sikap Nasionalisme Bangsa Indonesia Dalam Menangkal Budaya Asing Di Era Globalisasi. *Jurnal Pesona Dasar*, *3*(4), 65–72.
- Afifah, W. N., & Harianto, S. (2014). Dampak Negatif Industri Pt. Semen Indonesia Terhadap Masyarakat Desa Temandang. *Paradigma*, 2(2), 1–7.
- Anggraini, Y., Joko, T., & Sungkowo, E. (2019). The Management of Cooperative Learning Strategy in Improving Discipline Character at Cut Nya ' Dien Vocational High School Semarang. *Educational Management*, 8(99), 17–25.
- Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What is Qualitative in Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Sociology*, 42(2), 139–160.
- Aulawi, A., & Srinawati. (2019). Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Demokrasi Dalam Pengambilan Keputusan Organisasi Untuk Meningkatkan Organisasi Siswa Intra Sekolah (Osis) Di Smk Darus Syifa Kota Cilegon. *Pro Patria: Jurnal Pendidikan, Kewarga*negaraan, Hukum, Sosial, Dan Politik, 2(1), 38– 50
- Baloch, Q. B., Maher, S., Iqbal, N., Shah, N. S., Sheeraz, M., Raheem, F., & Khan, K. I. (2021). Role of organizational environment in sustained organizational economic performance. 2010, 1463–7154.
- Bond, J. (2016). Infrastructure in Africa. Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies, 8(3), 309–333.
- Brien, H. O. (2020). What does the rise of digital religion during Covid-19 tell us about religion's capacity to adapt? *Irish Journal of Sociology*, 28(2), 242–246.
- Cheong, P. H. (2014). Tweet the message? Religious authority and social media innovation. *Journal of Religion, Media and Digital Culture*, 3(3), 1–19.
- Cheong, P. H. (2017). The vitality of new media and religion: Communicative perspectives, practices, and changing authority in spiritual organization. *New Media and Society*, *19*(1), 25–33.
- Cloutier, C., & Ravasi, D. (2021). Using tables to enhance trustworthiness in qualitative research. *Strategic Organization*, *19*(1), 113–133.
- Creswell, J. W. (2016). Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Dong, X., & Salwana, E. (2021). The impact of cloud-based human resource and supply chain

- management systems on the performance of multinational organizations. *Kybernetes*.
- Hamdan. (2018). Industri 4.0: Pengaruh Revolusi Industri Pada Kewirausahaan Demi Kemandirian Ekonomi. *Jurnal Nusantara Aplikasi Manajemen Bisnis*, 3(2), 1.
- Hormati, T. (2016). Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi, Rotasi Pekerjaan Terhadap Motivasi Kerja Dan Kinerja Pegawai (Studi Pada Tenaga Medis Perawat di RSUD Sele Be Solu Kota Sorong Provinsi Papua Barat). *Jurnal EMBA*, 4(2), 298–310.
- Indajang, K., Jufrizen, & Juliandi, A. (2020). Pengaruh Budaya Organisasi dan Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah terhadap Kompetensi dan Kinerja Guru pada Yayasan Perguruan Sultan Agung Pematangsiantar. *JUPIIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 12(2), 393–406.
- John W. Creswell. (2009). Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Research Design Qualitative Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. *Research Design*, 4(June), 260.
- Kristyanto, D. (2020). Literasi Data dan Tantangan Industrialisasi 4.0 Bagi Masyarakat Pesisir Di Indonesia. *Nusantara Journal of Information and Library Studies*, 3(2), 188–205.
- Kubursi, A. (2015). Oil, Industrialization & Development in the Arab Gulf States (RLE Economy of Middle East). Routledge.
- Lindgren, B. M., Lundman, B., & Graneheim, U. H. (2020). Abstraction and interpretation during the qualitative content analysis process. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 108, 103632.
- Lumintang, J. (2015). Dinamika Konflik Dalam Organisasi. *E- Journal "Acta Diurna*," *I*(2).
- Malik, A., & Mulyono, S. E. (2017). Pengembangan Kewirausahaan Berbasis Potensi Lokal melalui Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment*, 1(1), 87–101.
- Manurung, H. P. (2021). Peran Pemuda Dalam Penciptaan Usaha Ekonomi Kreatif di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0 di Desa Pulau Tanjung Alam Asahan. *Comunitaria: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(1), 7–13.
- Mumtaha, H. A., & Khoiri, H. A. (2019). Analisis Dampak Perkembangan Revolusi Industri 4.0 dan Society 5.0 Pada Perilaku Masyarakat Ekonomi (E-Commerce). *Jurnal Pilar Teknologi: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Ilmu Teknik*, 4(2), 55–60.
- Munir, K., & Ameer, A. (2020). Nonlinear effect of FDI, economic growth, and industrialization on environmental quality. 31(1), 223–234.

- Muslih, B. (2020). Urgensi Komunikasi dalam Menumbuhkan Motivasi di Era Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Penelitian Manajemen Terapan* (PENATARAN), 5(1).
- Natow, R. S. (2020). The use of triangulation in qualitative studies employing elite interviews. *Qualitative Research*, 20(2), 160–173.
- Oktaviyanti, I., Sutarto, J., & Atmaja, H. T. (2016). Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Sosial Dalam Membentuk Perilaku Sosial Siswa Sd. *Journal of Primary Education*, *5*(2), 113–119.
- Philp, K. D., & Gill, G. (2020). Reframing After-School Programs as Developing Youth Interest, Identity, and Social Capital. 7, 19–26.
- Rahayuningsih, Y. (2017). Dampak Keberadaan Industri Semen Terhadap Sistem Mata Pencaharian (Livelihood System) Nelayan Bayah. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan*, 12(2), 213–223.
- Raheem, I. D., & Ogebe, J. O. (2017). CO2 emissions, urbanization and industrialization (Evidence from a direct and indirect heterogeneous panel analysis). 28(6), 851–867.
- Ritzer, G. (2007). The Globalization of Nothing. *SAIS Review*, 23(2), 189–200.
- Senjawati, R. A., & Fakhruddin. (2017). Motivasi Warga Belajar dalam Mengikuti Pendidikan

- Kesetaraan Program Kelompok Belajar Paket C. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, *3*(35), 40–46.
- Shofwan, I., Aminatun, S., Handoyo, E., & Kariadi, M. T. (2021). The Effect of E-Learning on Students' Learning Interest in the Equivalence Education Program. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, 7(1), 103–111.
- Ulfatin, N. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan: Teori dan Aplikasinya* (3rd ed.). Media Nusantara Creative.
- Wijaya, P. A., Suprihanto, J., & Riyono, B. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Pengangguran dan Urbanisasi Pemuda di Desa Tamansari Kecamatan Karangmoncol Kabupaten Purbalingga Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi Undiksha*, *12*(1), 117–129.
- Yuwanto, R. O. D. (2019). Penurunan Partisipasi Pemuda Desa Grendeng Dalam Karang Taruna. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Dan Call for Papers*, 6(6), 564–570.
- Zulkifli, S., Husni, M., & Akmila, D. (2019). Analisis minat remaja dalam berorganisasi di kelurahan lempake kota samarinda. *FisiPublik: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*, 4(2), 128–135.