SOCIALIZATION OF EFFECTIVE LEARNING AND SAVINGS FROM AN EARLY AGE TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Juni Ahyar¹, Ikramuddin², Zulkifli³
Malikussaleh University, Indonesia
E-mail: hajuniahyar@unimal.ac.id¹, ikramuddin@unimal.ac.id², zulkifli@unimal.ac.id³

Abstract First, the problem in Meunasah Teungoh Village, Simpang Keuramat District is about education, namely where the learning process in schools is still less effective and efficient. The teaching and learning process in two schools in Gampong Meunasah Teungoh, namely SD Negeri 5 Simpang Keuramat still tends to seem monotonous and boring. The children/students have not been able to catch what the teachers are saying, thus causing the process of delivering the material not to be well received by the children/students. This of course makes children’s knowledge less and tends not to be able to apply it directly in society. Therefore, through the service in the form of effective learning socialization that we will do in the two schools, it makes the children/students more enthusiastic in learning and enthusiastic in receiving all the knowledge that we provide. Second, the problem in Gampong Meunasah Teungoh is the lack of awareness of children in cultivating saving from an early age. This is due to the lack of attention from parents and school institutions in providing knowledge and teaching about the importance of saving from an early age. Children tend to have a desire to spend the pocket money given by their parents quickly so that when an urgent situation comes, they have no savings. Therefore, we will conduct socialization activities on saving from an early age to children, by providing knowledge through games to them about the importance of saving from an early age.

Keywords: Elementary School, Effective Learning, Saving
**Introduction**

Education has a very important role in human life because, with education, skilled and qualified human beings will be formed (Adler, 1998). So that they can compete with other humans. Education is a very basic thing that cannot be separated from everyone's life (Schultz, 1961). Along with improving the world of education. The thing that must be done by the world of education is of course to prepare creative human resources, able to solve actual problems, and be able to produce new technology which is an improvement from before. This education can be obtained by learning. The more we learn, the more knowledge we will gain. Learning requires a process that will provide output. The knowledge or education we get from study habits can be a powerful tool in helping us make quality decisions (Cooper & Gurung, 2017). With the ability that is always perfected, we become wiser in seeing a problem, because we can see the problem from a wider perspective.

Learning is an activity that is carried out consciously to get some impressions from the material that has been studied (Sperry, 1968). According to the psychological understanding, learning is a process of change, namely changes in behavior as a result of interaction with the environment in meeting the needs of life (Reeve, 2012). These changes will manifest in all aspects of behavior. Slameto stated that learning is a process of the effort carried out by a person to obtain a new change in behavior as a whole, as a result of his own experience in interaction with his environment (Kim, 1998). Furthermore, Nana Sudjana defines learning as a process marked by a change in one's self. The changes in question are in the form of learning outcomes that can be shown in various forms (Chi, 2013).

In terms of process, learning is considered effective if students are actively involved in carrying out the stages of learning procedures (Kalyuga, 2009). In terms of results, it is considered effective if the learning objectives are completely mastered by students (Koles, Stolfi, Borges, Nelson, & Parmelee, 2010). Effective is one way to increase children's interest in learning. Effectiveness means achieving the targets set in the plan (Zimmerman, 1990). So, effective learning is if the implementation includes instruments to measure success and carry out measurements.
Effective learning can also be seen in terms of processes and results. This is very
necessary considering that day by day the interest in learning of the nation's
children is decreasing. If reviewed, the quality of the nation's children is not
inferior to children from developed countries though. It is proven by the
competitiveness of Indonesian children in the international arena. This is proof
that education in Indonesia can also compete globally.

The learning process occurs because of the interaction between a person and
the environment (Arroio, 2010). Therefore learning can happen anytime and
anywhere. One sign that someone has learned is a change in behavior in that
person which may be caused by a change in the level of knowledge, skills, or
attitudes. If the learning process is carried out formally in schools, it is intended
to direct changes in students in a planned manner, both in terms of knowledge,
skills, and attitudes.

Problems arise with the decline in children's enthusiasm for learning because of
the monotonous learning system. This makes students bored and eventually the
quality decreases. Therefore, an effective learning system is needed and must
be taught as early as possible so that in the future it becomes a good habit for
children. As early as possible teach children and apply good things that one day
can become a habit. Likewise with the problem of saving. Saving is a good
activity to cultivate from an early age because practicing saving can have a
positive impact on future lives (Biswa-Diener, 2010). Therefore, it would be
better to start introducing activities or saving activities from an early age for
children. These activities can be started with small things where the child is
directed to be able to set aside his pocket money and put the remaining pocket
money into a piggy bank (BPR Haneda, 2018). Children will love to save if they
have been taught from a young age how to use money properly without wasting
it. This habit will teach children to spend their money properly and also train
them to be independent, putting in the effort before getting what they want.

The two main issues above can be applied to children during our service period.
To teach good things to reap goodness in the future. This service is carried out
at the location, namely the State Elementary School 5 class VI Simpang
Keuramat. Based on this, of course, the students in this school are remote areas
and often escape from learning monitoring like in cities because of this
dedication, of course, they can apply their way of learning so that they can
become students who have better abilities. The school itself is located in
Meunasah Teungoh Village, Simpang Keuramat District, North Aceh Regency.
Gampong Meunasah Teungoh itself is one of 16 villages in Simpang Keuramat District.

Research Method

Socialization is one of the means that affect a person's personality (Rodermel & Stepanova, 2015). Socialization is commonly referred to as role theory. Because in the process of socialization, the roles that must be carried out by individuals are taught. Effective learning, Saving today is important thing. Knowledge and saving have been instilled from an early age by some parents to their children (Chalimah, Martono, & Khafid, 2019). Because knowledge and savings have an important role in the future. Saving means setting aside some of the money we have for saving. Saving is one way to manage money. The easiest way to save is at home because it can be done at any time.

By applying these positive habits, it is hoped that they can have a positive impact on children, namely children are taught from an early age to learn to manage finances, children are taught which priority scales are important and not important, children are taught to value money more, children are taught to be independent and consistent to achieve a certain goal.

Having the habit of saving is very useful for our future. Saving to save some money so that it can be used later if needed. The more money that is saved, the better. Effective learning is learning without mumbling and without making a sound. In the learning process, we do not need to mumble and without making a sound, so that the lessons we learn are quickly absorbed into our brains and can be easily understood by us. Efficient learning is learning that does not take up much time. So, in the learning process, we should not think about things that are not related to the lesson so that the time we use does not just run out of thinking about something useless.

Socialization activities or implementing saving from an early age are activities that are quite important so that children can understand and start, where saving is very useful for the future, making them aware and motivating them to be able to set aside money or appreciate money from an early age can be done by giving understanding beforehand (Kremer-Sadlik & Kim, 2007). formerly. Several steps can be taken such as providing an overview and understanding of the function or use of money, teaching our children which are the main, absolute, and urgent needs, present needs, and future needs.

Therefore, early socialization activities are quite important activities to achieve understanding to children that saving is very beneficial for the future so that it can motivate children to save and raise awareness of children to be able to set
aside some of their pocket money so that they can be saved. The importance of understanding the meaning and function of money for early childhood. Saving is a new thing that can be applied and understood by early childhood. Saving is something that can be applied and understood by early childhood, depending on how you provide understanding. You have to do, which is to provide an understanding of money and its benefits.

Result and Discussion

Community service activities at SDN 5 Simpang Keuramat located in North Aceh Regency are carried out from October to November in classrooms at the school. The activities carried out include effective and efficient learning. Effective and efficient learning activities are carried out through the following stages:

Activity preparation

Preparatory activities include survey activities for community service places, namely, at SDN 5 Menasah Tengoh Simpang Keuramat, North Aceh Regency, applying for permits for community service activities to the head of the P&K service, administrators and Principals of SDN 5 Simpang Keuramat, North Aceh Regency, administrative management (correspondence), preparation tools and materials as well as accommodation, and preparation of places for effective and efficient learning activities, namely using classrooms at the school.

Effective and efficient educational activities

Effective and efficient educational activities include opening and introducing students to SDN 5 Simpang Keuramat, North Aceh Regency who is the target of the activity, counseling on the meaning of effective and efficient learning, characteristics of effective and efficient learning in schools, effective and efficient learning management, learning management planning effective and efficient activities that are good and right at school, and discussion/question-and-answer sessions with participants in effective and efficient learning activities regarding good early saving.

Closing Activities

Closing activities include giving door prizes to participants (students) who can answer questions, taking photos together with service activity participants (students), saying goodbye to the teachers and principal of SDN 5 Simpang Keuramat, North Aceh Regency, and making reports on community service activities.
Students are given effective and efficient learning education regarding the meaning of effective and efficient learning, characteristics of effective and efficient learning in schools, effective and efficient learning management, planning for effective and efficient learning management that is good and right in school. From the results of service, students understand about the content of the material, and at the end of the session a question and answer time is given.

To evaluate the level of students' understanding of the content of the educational activity materials, several questions related to the content of the educational activity materials are given and students are welcome to answer. Students who managed to answer the questions correctly were given door prizes as a sign of appreciation. While the outcomes obtained include the existence of community service programs in the form of effective and efficient learning educational activities regarding saving from an early age which is expected to increase student's knowledge about the meaning of effective and efficient learning about saving from an early age, the characteristics of effective and efficient learning in schools, effective and efficient learning management, planning for effective and efficient learning management that is good and right at school. Besides that, it is hoped that it will increase students' awareness of effective and efficient learning about saving from an early age. Furthermore, it is hoped that similar activities can have an impact on increasing awareness of the Indonesian people, especially for students as the younger generation to actively participate in effective and efficient learning activities.

**Conclusion**

Community service activities regarding effective learning socialization and proper saving procedures from an early age have been socialized at SD Negeri 5 Simpang Keuramat and it can be concluded that how to improve the quality of student learning so that it is effective by adjusting the learning model and providing motivation and enthusiasm before core learning is carried out. For students' learning achievement to increase, it is necessary to give them rewards, awards, or rewards, so that the efforts of students feel appreciated. So that students want to save from an early age, it is necessary to provide a warning and give an example to them that it is necessary to live frugally for future happiness.
References

Adler, Mortimer J. (1998). Paideia proposal. Simon and Schuster.

Arroio, Agnaldo. (2010). Context Based Learning: A Role for Cinema in Science Education. Science Education International, 21(3), 131–143.

Biswas-Diener, Robert. (2010). Practicing positive psychology coaching: Assessment, activities and strategies for success. John Wiley & Sons.

Chalimah, Siti Nor, Martono, S., & Khafid, Muhammad. (2019). The saving behavior of public vocational high school students of business and management program in Semarang. Journal of Economic Education, 8(1), 22–29.

Chi, Michelene T. H. (2013). Two kinds and four sub-types of misconceived knowledge, ways to change it, and the learning outcomes. In International handbook of research on conceptual change (pp. 61–82). Routledge.

Cooper, Jennifer M., & Gurung, Regan A. R. (2017). Smarter Law Study Habits: An Empirical Analysis of Law Learning Strategies and Relationship with Law GPA. . . Louis ULI, 62, 361.

Kalyuga, Slava. (2009). The expertise reversal effect. In Managing cognitive load in adaptive multimedia learning (pp. 58–80). IGI Global.

Kim, Daniel H. (1998). The link between individual and organizational learning. The Strategic Management of Intellectual Capital, 41, 62.

Koles, Paul G., Stolfi, Adrienne, Borges, Nicole J., Nelson, Stuart, & Parmelee, Dean X. (2010). The impact of team-based learning on medical students’ academic performance. Academic Medicine, 85(11), 1739–1745.

Kremer-Sadlik, Tamar, & Kim, Jeemin Lydia. (2007). Lessons from sports: Children’s socialization to values through family interaction during sports activities. Discourse & Society, 18(1), 35–52.

Reeve, Johnmarshall. (2012). A self-determination theory perspective on student engagement. In Handbook of research on student engagement (pp. 149–172). Springer.

Rodermel, T. A., & Stepanova, S. N. (2015). The problems of interference of the mechanisms of the personality socialization and universal values. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 166, 204–208.

Schultz, Theodore W. (1961). Investment in human capital. The American Economic Review, 51(1), 1–17.

Sperry, Roger W. (1968). Hemisphere deconnection and unity in conscious awareness. American Psychologist, 23(10), 723.

Zimmerman, Barry J. (1990). Self-regulated learning and academic
achievement: An overview. *Educational Psychologist*, 25(1), 3–17.

Copyright holder:

Juni Ahyar, Ikramuddin, Zulkifli (2021)

First publication right:

Devotion: Journal of Research and Community Service

This article is licensed under: