School Literacy Program Against Merdeka Thinking to Strengthen The Humanistic Learning Process at The Elementary School Level

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A R T I C L E I N F O	A B S T R A C T
Keyword School Literacy, Independent Thinking, Humanistic	This research aims to 1) Eliminate the uniform clothing system for students, 2) Implement a humanist learning system. The method used is literature review with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection techniques use interviews, observation and analysis of analyzed notes. The data taken are documents related to research. The research results show that learning is prioritized using a humanistic approach, but in reality there are still many learning processes that do not implement humanistic learning as a whole. For example, uniformity in clothing for students will ultimately kill students' potential, talents, interests, creativity and work results. The recommendation of this research is that a bottom-up curriculum model is worthy of being developed, so that educational components can strive for the overall curriculum components. However, an educator is a planner, implementer and perfectionist in a learning process. Because educators are the ones who best understand the conditions in the field from Sabang to Merauke, therefore educators are the most competent in compiling a curriculum in the classroom or at school. So the researchers recommend that the school literacy program "independent thinking about local wisdom" be implemented at the elementary school education unit level.

Introduction

Education is an important need for human life, so that all Indonesian citizens have the right to receive a proper education in accordance with article 31 paragraphs 1 and 2. Education is considered important because it can change the fate of a country to become a more civilized country and become a developed country. Education in Indonesia is also contained in the 1945 Constitution which states that education is important, namely to make the nation intelligent. Education is always related to the curriculum, the curriculum in education is a tool to achieve optimal education (Angga: 2022). The educational process will later shape the characteristics of students, with actions and experiences that have an impact related to the further growth and development of the mind. An action and experience that has an influence related to the growth and development of thoughts, thought patterns, values, and characteristics of learners, as a result, is the formation of the learning they have carried out (Kneller, F, G: 1963 Page 573). Indonesia has changed its curriculum twelve times, the last being the independent curriculum which emphasizes the character of the learner. Curriculum development in Indonesia started in 1947. Curriculum changes aim to adapt to an increasingly advanced era, so curriculum changes are really needed to meet the ever-changing demands of the times (Wina: 2009). Apart from the curriculum development approach, there are also curriculum development models. The selection of a model or approach is not based on advantages and disadvantages and is not about optimal achievement, but also needs to be adapted to the education system and education management system adopted as well as the educational concept model used (Sukmadinata: 2013). Literacy programs in schools provide direct and indirect learning experiences (Al Fath, 2022). The aim of the school literacy program is to form children who have noble character and noble character, and are independent in thinking and acting (Choirumisak: 2022). So the learning

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process should prioritize learning that humanizes humans as a whole. Because basically education prioritizes humanistic learning (Rachmawati: 2012) said that the RKCK learning model places students as educational subjects who really need to be nurtured and motivated, basically they have feelings, intention, creativity and work. Literacy programs have the meaning of cultivating social interactions regarding language, culture and knowledge (Wandasari 2017). Literacy is a person's expression to convey knowledge so that it is easy to understand. (Ilmi, et al. 2021).Apart from that, literacy has a positive impact on thinking, creating and working(Uswatun 2021). The rapid progress of science in the era of globalization requires students to have the ability to produce a product with the aim of students having rational thinking so that they have an open mind and can adapt to current developments (Silitonga 2023:174). As stated by the Indonesian Minister of Education, "The fundamental problem of our education is not at the technical level of learning, but at the paradigmatic level. "Currently education has lost its fundamental orientation, namely developing the courage to think independently" (Priyatma, JE: 2020). One of the existing modern curriculum models is the Hilda Taba curriculum model or inductive model.

This curriculum model is to carry out experiments, theorize and then implement (Taba, Hilda: 1962). This modern curriculum model is synonymous with inspiring teachers, students and all components of education to be more innovative, to generate ideas for the realization of independent thinking. The Taba curriculum model emphasizes the development of a top down curriculum, namely a process of perfecting improvement (Taba, Hilda: 1962 page 88). The Taba curriculum model emphasizes that the curriculum is designed by educators, rather than given by policy makers. The learning process starts from a special teaching and learning system for students at each school rather than receiving a regional curriculum design. The second step is to test the experimental unit, with the aim of checking the validity of whether the material to be delivered is credible given the situation and conditions of the existing students. The third is revision and consolidation, revising and consolidating learning outcomes based on student learning outcomes. Fourth, namely installing and disseminating new units, an educator needs to convey this in an open forum in order to get support, facilities and infrastructure to support the learning process (Taba, Hilda: 1962 page 135). The spirit of this innovation program is really needed to make changes at the paradigmatic level through independent thinking to be applied in the current Indonesian education sector, which extends from Sabang to Merauke. In the current era of educational revolution 4.0, it is hoped that it will produce students who develop potential, talents and interests as well as skills who are able to think critically, be precise in solving problems, be creative, innovative and collaborative (Ammas: 2021). At the development stage of elementary school aged children, this can be done by developing children's thinking abilities realistically, so that it has a big impact on future knowledge (Lyotard 1984). Meanwhile, the learning stage is carried out using a more intimate interaction model between students and teachers in order to produce democratic students in accordance with one of the characteristics of Bloom's taxonomy towards educational goals (Clark & Mayer, 2008; Wicaksono: 2015). At the learning stage, learning can be utilized in the form of people, surrounding objects, the environment and everything that the teacher can use as an intermediary to convey the material (Sugiyono, 2020: 375).

Research Methodology

This research uses a literature review approach with qualitative methods. Literature review research is research that processes research data obtained from learning sources in the form of articles and books (Hatch: 2002 page 126). The choice of the case method based on current educational considerations is a manifestation of the form of dictatorship and culture passed down from generations to colonial colonialism. Apart from that, there are references to learning resources available that examine theories related to humanistic learning. Data collection methods use online documentation, articles, analysis notebooks using an educational approach (K.Yin: 2013 page 166).

Results and Discussion
School uniforms

Clothing or clothing is not just a cover for the private parts, but also the identity of the wearer (Merlina: 2013). Dress Code cannot be separated from fashion fashion which is closely related to socio-cultural value systems, creativity and innovation (Sukirno, L, Z. 2021). Dress code, the choice of clothes to wear can influence a child's mental development (Mukhtar: 2022). Clothing is a form of human creativity as God's creation, the results from one individual to another individual will not be the same, because creativity in clothing requires special creativity (Baniaji, YS: 2018). So clothing or clothing is a tool or medium to train students to innovate, develop skills in terms of expressing what they have. The color of school uniforms was regulated during the New Order era as stated in the Decree of the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education No. 52 dated March 17 1982. Indonesia. The uniformity of school uniforms is a form of impoverishment in the world of education in the field of thought patterns that are difficult to develop and have the impact of making it difficult to be creative (Darmaningtyas: 2004). Apart from that, the impact of school uniforms is to create a barrier between educators and learners, so that social strata maintain a distance between students and educators, so that students in the learning process have an emotional distance that results in harmonious learning not occurring. In Indonesia, the problem of school uniforms is a

derivative of more fundamental things, so it is not limited to uniformity of shape, uniformity of clothing materials, uniformity of models and uniformity of clothing colors. The majority of students in Indonesia, from elementary school to tertiary level, are required to wear uniforms on the pretext of reducing social jealousy, so that they are neat, as well as prospective university educators. Uniform school clothing is normalization by the education system. This normalization can be in the name of religion, agencies, nationalism, uniformity can take the form of uniform school clothing, uniform behavior and uniform thought patterns, and it is very dangerous because it is a form of dictatorship in the field of education. So that students are visibly uniformed, of course in the learning process there is also uniformity of thought. Of course, this is contrary to the metaphysical correspondence theory which states that "there is no truth, there are truths".

Uniformity is not necessarily bad, for example in the context of diversity, but the tradition of uniformity in Indonesia has an element of coercion. Uniformity of clothing is one form of turning off students' creativity in dressing. Uniformity is supplied and internalized to form a culture of uniformism. Even though officials and societal elites are calling for diversity, diversity and differences. The independent learning education program initiated by Nadiem Makarim as minister of education is said to have the assumption of freedom of thought, especially for educators. However, educational institutions and educational officials still reign in the habit of thinking that is not independent and as producers of a culture of obedience to make students diligent but obedient. School is a place to cultivate students' potential, talents and interests. The growth of the mind will run well if it is in an open area and in an atmosphere of freedom to create and work. Differences also train us to respect differences and form a tolerant attitude. In diversity, the mind is conditioned to actively teach in finding the right solution, looking for the right choice or working on something that doesn't exist yet, thus making students have more creative and innovative aspirations. So the culture of school children at the graduation ceremony is to scribble on their school uniforms, indicating that they are expressing their joy, symbolically breaking away from restrictive education. (Siregar: 2021) said that uniforms have nothing to do with the educational function (learning to live together) learning to live together. Education in the learning process prioritizes humanism, so that it upholds the capacity of human values and dignity to express oneself (Self Realization). Humanists believe that humans are aware and willing to take responsibility for their own lives, so they will realize their potential and develop it creatively and healthily (Solichin: 2018 page 189). With differences in uniforms we teach respect for diversity and equip students to live in harmony as whole humans. As emphasized in learning, namely humanistic learning without killing students' talents, interest in work and creativity. So in 1998 the first natural school was established and to this day many private schools have established natural schools based on ideas from Lendo Novo (Basmatulhana: 2022).

Abraham Maslow's Views About Uniform Clothing

Picture 1 Chart of Abraham Maslow's Theory

Abraham Maslow is known as a humanistic philosopher, he believed that every individual has the desire to make himself at the highest level. However (Goble, F, G: 2013) states that to get to the top level there are other levels that must be fulfilled: 1) Physiological, which are basic needs to support a person to stay alive, 2) Sense of security, which includes a sense of security in physical terms. and emotional, 3) A sense of affection, Maslow believes that humans are destined to be lonely, therefore a sense of love and ownership is needed, 4) The need for esteem, Maslow means that here is getting self-esteem from oneself and from the social environment, 5) The need for self-actualization, at this level is the highest level. This need can be achieved by obtaining an individual's hopes and desires for himself. At the self-actualization stage, it acts as an individual's need to decide their desires, including how to dress, choosing the color of clothes, choosing clothing motifs.

**Carl Roger's Views About Uniform Clothing**
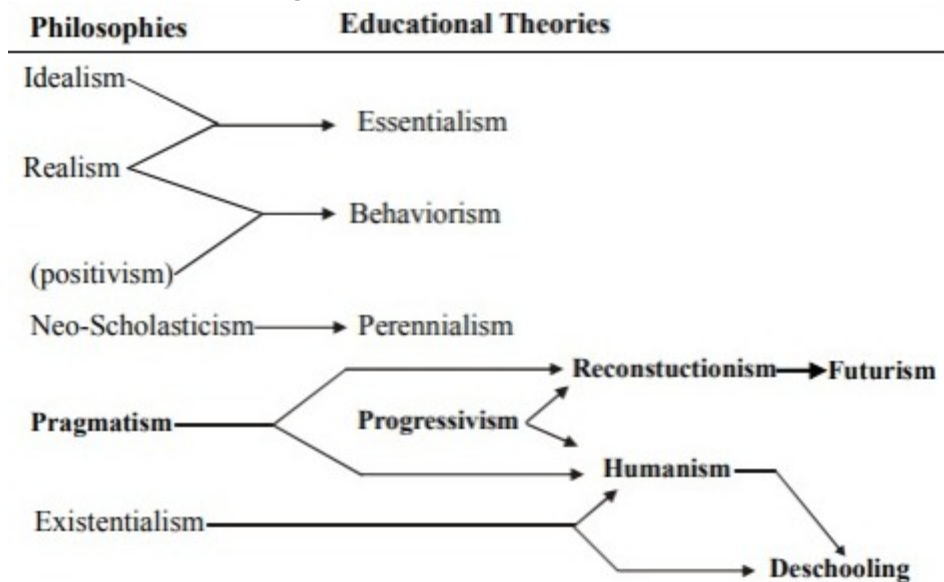
Picture 2 Educational Theorist

Rogers was a humanistic philosopher, from the picture above it can be seen that humanism is the result of a combination of existentialism, namely that in humans there is extraordinary potential if it continues to be honed and comes from the flow of pragmatism (Rogers: 1969 page 8). Pragmatism is placing students as active humans with all the abilities, talents, interests and potential they have in the learning process. The reality of knowledge from the point of view of pragmatism is dynamic and continuous knowledge. Therefore, education must be centered on concrete conditions in the field according to the student's subject with his interests, talents, and willingness in his choice to learn. Rogers said that every individual learner has the desire to behave consistently according to themselves (Rogers Carl, L: 1969 page 137). Rogers also had the idea that every individual has motivation to fulfill his needs hierarchically. He is a philosopher who puts forward existential phenomenology, namely emphasizing mutual respect and without prejudice in dealing with students who are having problems. At the educational level, Rogers said that students should not be forced in any form, but that students should be given independence, learn freely, with the aim of being responsible for what they choose. (Rogers, Carl, L: 1969 page 27 said that there are five humanistic learning processes, namely 1) The desire to learn, this desire to learn is a natural innate of every individual who is born as a creature who has curiosity, 2) Meaningfulness, participants students choose and consider whether the options to be studied are beneficial for themselves or not, 3) Learn without punishment, this style of learning is expected to allow students to be more free to express themselves, so that students will do new things, 4) Learn on their own initiative, namely learners determine their own learning studies, weigh for themselves whether it is appropriate or not for them, 5) Learning from change, learners must learn to face dynamic conditions and situations.

Conclusion

For quite a long time, the implementation of education in Indonesia has implemented regional autonomy policies in the education sector, including the process of teaching and learning activities. Namely, by eliminating uniformity in clothing, it is replaced by clothing or clothing for students that is appropriate to their respective regions according to their respective regions from an economic and cultural perspective in each region. With the decentralization program, researchers want to open up space to develop a decentralized system by literacy in every elementary school level in the scope of humanistic learning. Educational autonomy efforts will influence the learning process and management of the education system in each region to develop schools as educational institutions that focus on the needs and challenges faced by schools. Apart from that, the diversity of regional potential and resources can produce various kinds of educational quality. Indirectly, the principles of good governance are the work guidelines for empowerment in the educational sphere, especially the management of educational autonomy. Researchers assume that the bottom-up curriculum model is feasible to develop, so that educational components can work on the curriculum components as a whole. However, an educator is a planner, implementer and perfectionist in a learning process. Because educators are the ones who know best the conditions in the field from Sabang to Merauke, therefore educators are the ones who are most competent in compiling a curriculum in the classroom or at school. So researchers recommend "independent thinking of local wisdom", implemented at the elementary school education unit level. Here's chart.
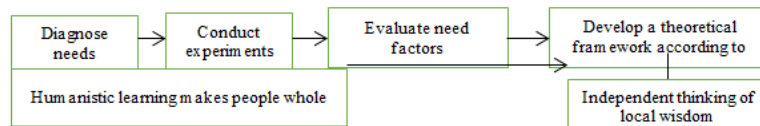
Picture 3. Implemented at the elementary school education unit level

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