

TO THE DIRECTION OF BASIC EDUCATION SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the direction of basic education philosophy sources. Where in this study describes the nature of philosophy in general, how philosophy then flows towards or the realm of education. Furthermore, how the concept of educational philosophy refers to the philosophy of basic education. This research was conducted by applying the literature study method. Literature study is done by collecting, studying and studying documents, books, notes or other literature related to the topic of research or related to educational philosophy material, especially basic education.

The data collection process carried out by researchers was done by collecting various literatures such as books, articles, journals, previous studies related to the topic of Direction of Thinking of Basic Education Philosophy Sources. After that, the researcher reads the material that has been collected, then analyzes and performs analysis or coding in order to retrieve information that can be used in compiling this research. The next step is to analyze the data that has been collected, the data analysis carried out in this study is to use critical analysis which is an interpretation of the text and responds to the meaning behind an event. From the data analysis that has been carried out, the researchers found that the basic educational philosophical sources of thought are derived from the concept of philosophy in general in the form of critical thinking and human explanation in basic concepts regarding the overall phenomena of life and human thought. Then it flows towards parts of educational philosophy which then develop or focus on one of the realms, namely towards the philosophy of basic education. Where in essence, the idea of the source of basic educational philosophy originates from the main philosophy in general itself.

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is a study that studies the entire phenomena of human life and thought. Philosophy contains critical thinking and human explanation in fundamental concepts. This is explored by describing the problem and finding a solution that is done by thinking and using feelings, not by exploring it with experiments. Philosophy comes from the Greek philosophia which means love of knowledge. Philosophia consists of two words, namely philo and sophia. Philo means love, delight, love. While sophia means knowledge, wisdom, and wisdom. So, it can be said that philosophy is an activity of thinking more deeply related to questions that often arise in everyday life, for example, such as what the universe was created for, what are human responsibilities towards God, how to organize, and other questions that are profoundly related to the life we live in today.

Philosophy examines all problems that exist in the human mind. Based on the main function, philosophy can question only the main things. Philosophy then flows into several branches such as philosophy of religion, philosophy of science, philosophy of education and so on. Where the philosophy of education then branches into one level of education, namely Primary Education.

Education is a very important component in human life and life. The idea and implementation of education is always dynamic in accordance with the dynamics of humans and society. From the first until later, education will always experience development along with the development of socio-culture and the development of science and technology. The thoughts that bring about educational renewal are called educational streams. These streams must be understood by every prospective education staff, especially prospective education teachers in elementary schools so that they are able to grasp the meaning of every dynamic movement of ideas in basic education itself which is of course related to the direction of thought from the philosophy of basic education. Educators, especially those in the realm of basic education, should know and explore philosophy in general and how the direction of thought is to become a source of basic education philosophy.

Therefore, researchers conducted research on this topic in order to find out how the direction of thinking about the sources of basic educational philosophy. In this research, we will discuss how philosophy finally ends and has a relationship or relationship with the philosophy of basic education. So that educators do not just educate, but also know and realize the nature of education itself, especially in the realm of basic education. Where the philosophy of basic education tries to examine key issues such as: What is education? Why is education necessary? What should be the goal, and so on?

RESEARCH METHODS

According to Sugiyono (2013: 6) that the educational research method is defined as a scientific way to obtain valid data with the aim of being able to find, develop, and prove certain knowledge so that in turn it can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in the field of education. The research method used in this research is literature study research method. Nazir (1998: 112) said that literature study is a research step where the researcher determines the topic of his research and then conducts studies related to theory.

In this method, researchers will collect as much information as possible from libraries related to the topic. Library sources can be obtained from books, journals, magazines, research results (thesis and dissertation), and other relevant sources. In this case the literature used is related to the topics of philosophy, philosophy of education and philosophy of basic education. Therefore, the central study includes the process of: identifying theories systematically, finding literature, and analyzing documents that contain information related to the research topic. The data analysis used is critical. Critical analysis is the interpretation of the text and addressing the meaning behind an event scientifically (Suswandari, 2017: 35). Then for the data source in this research comes from literature related to the object under study which is used as a secondary source.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Philosophy and Its Characteristics

Philosophy is a study related to the whole phenomena of human life and thought. This thinking is in the form of critical thinking and human explanation in fundamental concepts that are immersed in a way of describing problems and finding solutions where the deepening is not explored with just an experiment, but also with feelings. Philosophy which is core to human thought, has thinking characteristics which include:

- a. Comprehensive Nature. Where individuals learn a science not only from the point of view of the science, but individuals learn to find out the nature of science with constellations or its relationship with other knowledge. For example, when he is studying law, he also studies the relation of this knowledge to morality or to religious knowledge.
- b. Fundamental Traits. These characteristics mean that philosophy is a fundamental way of thinking in which a person does not simply believe that science is true. On the other hand, individuals must find out the process of obtaining the knowledge in accordance with existing criteria.
- c. Speculative. This third characteristic means that in the search for the truth of a science, individuals sometimes speculate, but in speculation a reliable rationale must be established. So speculation carried out in philosophy is not something that has no guidelines or basis and cannot be justified. But it produces a much broader and accountable thought.

Philosophy itself functions to examine all problems that exist in the human mind. Based on its function, philosophy can question only the main things. Examples of problems regarding how human nature is and their existence on earth. In its application, philosophy then has more specific branches such as Epistemology (philosophy of knowledge), Ethics (moral philosophy), Aesthetics (philosophy of art), Metaphysics, Politics (philosophy of government), Philosophy of religion, Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Education, Philosophy of Law, Philosophy of History and Philosophy of Mathematics.

Educational Philosophy

One of the branches of philosophy above is the philosophy of education. John Dewey wrote that the philosophy of education is a formation of fundamental basic abilities concerning the power of thought and feeling towards human nature (Dewey in Jalaluddin & Idi, 2015: 20). On the other hand, Randal Curren explained that educational philosophy is the application of a series of philosophical beliefs in educational practice (Curren in Chambliss, 2009: 324). Jalaluddin & Idi added that philosophy of education can be interpreted as a philosophical principle in education that describes aspects of the implementation of philosophy in general and focuses on implementing the basic principles and beliefs of philosophy to solve educational problems practically (Jalaluddin & Idi, 2015: 18- 21). So it can be concluded that educational philosophy is a critical study of the thoughts and attitudes that have been and / or will be made through the search and analysis of the most basic concepts to create better and appropriate considerations in the scope of education that strives to realize learning that can be followed by students in develop his potential in terms of science, personality, and other positive values.

The foundation of educational philosophy comes from views in the development of the world of education in the form of belief in humans, beliefs about the source of value, the nature of knowledge, and about a better life. The foundation of educational philosophy is a foundation that is related to the meaning or essence of education itself, where someone tries to examine key issues such as: What is education? Why is education necessary? What should be the goal, and so on is related to education itself.

Direction of Thinking Source of DikDas Philosophy

Similar to philosophy in general which then branched into several focus lines in areas such as law, politics, social, culture and education, the philosophy of education is the same as the philosophy of basic education. Where the concept becomes more detailed in the realm of basic education. Where in the national education system law chapter VI article 17 states that basic education is the level of education that underlies secondary education. In addition, basic education takes the form of elementary schools (SD) and madrasah ibtidaiyah (MI) or other equivalent forms as well as junior high schools (SMP) and madrasah tsanawiyah (MTS) or other equivalent forms. The essence of education experienced by humans at the beginning of life is more emphasized on facts and reading facts in the performance of objectivity in this world. Basic education is education that provides knowledge and skills, fosters basic attitudes needed in society, and prepares students for secondary education.

The Basic Principles of Basic Education are of course closely related to the Foundation of Education or what is called the Foundation of Education. The coverage of the Basic Principles of Basic Education is something that is very complex, ranging from very abstract things to the most concrete aspects. The factors that need to be considered in the provision of basic education are quite complex. Where there are restrictions on the implementation of basic education, there is a component that is considered, namely the component of competent graduates, namely the level of basic education. Competent graduates are modified to become elementary school graduates for junior high school.

The sources and details of the basic principles of Basic Education include the following:

- a. Communities with all complex problems such as assumptions, the environment around the school, natural conditions, culture etc. There are basic beliefs that form the basis of sociological, philosophical, and perhaps anthropological principles.
- b. The essence of education which is the basic principle of pedagogy.
- c. Students who become the basis of psychological principles.
- d. The experience of the community in the past is also a factor.
- e. In addition, the state and government become the basic principles of the juridical state and ideology.

f. And the diversity of society also contributes to the basic principles of anthropology.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the direction of basic education philosophical sources of thought is derived from the basic principles of philosophy in general, namely how humans understand the whole phenomena of life as well as critical thinking and human explanation in fundamental concepts which then narrow in educational philosophy. Where this philosophy is not much different from philosophy in general, it's just that educational philosophy means a critical study of the thoughts and attitudes that have been and / or will be made through the search and analysis of the most basic concepts to create better and appropriate considerations in the realm of education. The foregoing then becomes the thought source of the basic education philosophy or basic education which then becomes the basic principles and foundation for basic education.

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