

Education “Jaman Now”: Reward and Punishment Review

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Abstract: Many cases that ensnare teachers are related to the punishment of students. Reward and punishment are repressive educational tools. A reward is a motivational tool, a tool that can lead to extrinsic motivation. Rewards can also encourage students to learn better, more actively. Whereas punishment is an unpleasant educational tool, a negative educational tool, but punishment can also be a motivational tool, a tool to encourage student learning. Basically, reward and punishment are two fun educational tools and become drivers of learning for students. But many teachers are trapped inside. The method of reward and punishment influences the improvement of children's motivation in learning.

Keywords: Education; Jaman Now; Reward; Punishment;

PRELIMINARY

The phrase "Anak Jaman Now" or Kids Now is used by a netizen on social networks, such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter. The use of the term invites similar terms, namely Youth now, Students now, and Teachers now. Next Education nowadays is also associated with the use of the present era. The use of the term now in this paper is an attempt to present an old menu that is polished with a new cover for readers who are following the trend that is being broadcast in cyberspace.

The main point of this paper is not the discussion of the present era, but there is something more important than that. Some cases that ensnare the teacher are related to the punishment of students, one of which is the case that befell the religious teacher of SMAN 3 Parepare, Darmawati until convicted for hitting his students when ordering prayers to be a concern of the people of Parepare. and several other cases that happened to the teacher caused by giving punishment to students.

This article does not intend to defend, let alone justify one of the two elements of education that should guide and be guided, students who should guide and teachers must be a guide, but it is important to look for concepts or strategies that are good in the learning process. Seeing the conditions and facts that occur the authors are interested in reviewing Reward and Punishment. Islam as a

Rahmatal Lil'alamin religion certainly highly appreciates the knowledgeable person, in this case, the teacher, because the teacher is a noble profession, as well as those who are studying in this case students.

DISCUSSION

Understanding of Reward and Punishment

The reward is a feeling that is satisfying, pleasant and which is directed in a certain direction from behavior caused by things that come from the outside environment or that are carried out by themselves as an expectation of the encouragement of repetition of his behavior.

According to the Complete Dictionary of Psychology, the reward also means "any stimulus, situation, or oral statement that can produce satisfaction or increase the possibility of an action that has been learned". According to Arikunto (1994), a reward can be interpreted as, "a gift or something that is given to someone else because it has behaved according to what is desired, namely following the rules and regulations that have been determined at school".

While the notion of punishment, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is "torture imposed on people who violate the law". In Islamic education, punishment is better known as "taḥrīb"

which comes from the word "rahḥāba" which means to scare or threaten. Then the word is changed to a new word, "tarḥīb" which means threat and punishment. Punishment, according to Zainuddin (1990), can also be interpreted as "an act in which someone consciously and intentionally deplores others with the aim of repairing or protecting themselves, so as to avoid various violations".

From the opinion above, it can be concluded that reward is a tool for students to feel happy because actions or work receive rewards and to educate children to work on an award creates feelings of pleasure and is more motivated to improve achievement. While punishment can be interpreted as a burden that can cause unpleasant feelings and can also cause a deterrent effect on the offender, in order to encourage him not to repeat mistakes or violations again.

Goals and Benefits of Reward and Punishment

The implementation of reward and punishment in the world of education certainly has goals to be achieved in the learning process. Giving rewards is very meaningful to students, namely in the presence of reward students can be confident. This is in line with the views of behavioristic psychologists who reveal "human behavior is controlled by reward or reinforcement". On the other hand, it has become an instinct for humans that any pleasant stimulation will cause a very positive response.

The purpose of punishment is as a tool for a school order, to provide limits or space for students to avoid violations or mistakes and can also improve their behavior which always violates school order. With the existence of punishment, children can realize mistakes and do not repeat violations or mistakes made.

In essence, Islamic Sharia laws that are straight and fair have universal principles. For this reason, the Shari'a must have put in place various punishments to prevent things that are not in accordance with Islamic norms. Thus, if an educator finds a deviation in the student, he must correct and correct the deviation by showing the student's mistakes with direction, hospitality, or must be condemned or punished. According to Ali Imran, "the purpose of punishment is as an educational tool,

where the punishment is given must be able to educate and make students aware".

In giving punishment to students, according to Thomas Gordon must pay attention to the following things first, namely:

- a. Punishment must be felt by those who are monitored as prohibitions, dangerous and unwanted.
- b. Punishment must be aversive enough to produce elimination of unexpected behavior losses.
- c. Supervised children are still locked in relationships because they depend on parents to provide what is needed.

From the description above, it can be understood that the objectives and benefits to be achieved by the existence of punishment are so that students who make violations can correct their bad deeds to be good and become lessons so as not to repeat the mistakes they made.

Reward and Punishment Application in Learning.

There are several examples or tricks for applying reward and punishment in learning. This is intended so that an educator does not make mistakes in applying both methods. In this study, researchers will describe how the application of reward in learning. The reward is a positive assessment of student learning. The rewards given to students vary in form. According to Indrakusuma (1973), broadly speaking the rewards in learning can be categorized into several types, namely:

- a. Praise

Praise is the easiest form of reward. Praise can be in the form of simple words, suggestive words, and can also be signed.

- b. Respect

Reward in the form of respect can be classified into 2 types of forms, the first form of coronation, namely the child who gets honors is announced and displayed before his friends. And the second form of respect in the form of giving the power to do something.

c. Prizes

The definition of the prize here is a reward in the form of a gift in the form of goods. Rewards in the form of giving goods are also called rewards in the form of material".

d. Sign of appreciation

Reward or a sign of appreciation is a reward given symbolically. Such rewards can be in the form of a certificate of service, certifications.

Of the four rewards mentioned above, in the application of a teacher can choose various types of rewards that are suitable for students and adapted to the situation and conditions, both the condition and situation of the student and the condition of the customer if it is related to finance.

Regarding punishment, teachers may not be arbitrary. The punishment given must be pedagogic and not revenge. There are several opinions regarding punishment as follows:

a. Preventive punishment

Namely punishment is carried out with the intention that no violations occur. This punishment is intended to prevent violations. So that it was done before the violation was committed.

Another opinion regarding the notion of punishment preventive is a punishment that is preventive. The purpose of this preventive punishment is to keep things that can hinder or disrupt the smoothness of the education process. Furthermore, Indrakusuma (1973) revealed the punishment of preventive intentions as follows:

1) Code of Conduct

Order is a series of rules that must be adhered to in a situation or in a system of life.

2) Prompts and orders

Prompts are suggestions or invitations to do or do something useful.

3) Ban

It is a necessity not to do something harmful.

4) Coercion

Coercion is a command with violence against students to do something. Coercion is carried out with the aim that the course of the education process is not stalled and hampered.

5) Discipline

Discipline means the willingness to comply with regulations and restrictions.

b. Repressive punishment

That is a punishment that is carried out because of a violation by the existence of committed sin. So, this punishment is done after a violation or mistake occurs. According to Indrakusuma (1973), those included in the repressive law are as follows:

1) Notification

What is meant by notification is a notification to students who have done something that can interfere or hinder the course of the education process.

2) Rebuke

Reprimand is the opposite of notification, a reprimand is done to students who already know something.

3) Warning

Warnings are given to students who have committed violations several times and have been given reprimand for their violations.

There are several types of punishment, namely:

- 1) Punishment for the body, for example, is hitting, tweaking, and so on.
- 2) Detention penalties in class are a type of punishment given to students because students make mistakes.
- 3) The penalty for removing privilege is the revocation of privileges to students.

- 4) Penalty penalties can also be made to students, as long as they remain within the limits/abilities of students.

To improve students' behavior, educators must also apply punishment in class wisely. Punishment can also overcome unwanted behavior in a short time but must be accompanied by reinforcement. So it is clear that punishment shows what students cannot do and reward shows what the student must do himself.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that if an educator wants to succeed in teaching, then he must think about the condition of each student and provide appropriate punishment.

COVER

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that reward and punishment are two methods that are closely related to motivation. Because the reward and punishment method is a fun educational tool and becomes a learning motivator or motivator for students.

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