

Research Article

Level of Learning Motivation of Out-of-Town Students at State Islamic Religious Colleges in the Kepulauan Riau

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the level of learning motivation among students from outside the local area who were enrolled at State Islamic Universities in the Riau Islands Province, Indonesia. A quantitative descriptive approach was employed. Data were collected using a learning motivation questionnaire, and participants were selected through purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The study involved 131 students. The findings revealed that the majority of participants demonstrated high levels of learning motivation. Specifically, 113 students (86.26%) were classified in the high category, while 18 students (13.74%) were classified in the moderate category. No participants were classified in the low category. These findings indicate that students from outside the local area generally exhibited high learning motivation. The results provide an empirical overview of their learning motivation and may serve as a reference for future research examining factors associated with learning motivation and academic achievement, as well as for developing strategies to sustain and enhance students' motivation to learn.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a crucial foundation needed to improve human resources. Through education, individuals can gain knowledge and experience that can serve as a foundation for life, assisting in achieving careers and aspirations. Individuals who pursue higher education are expected to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to lead a better life, as this provides greater opportunities for success. Therefore, pursuing higher education is an option for individuals, regardless of location.

An out-of-town student is an individual studying at a university located far from their hometown. According to Ridha (2018), out-of-town students are those who choose to continue their education outside their hometown. Students who choose to out-of-town students essentially aim to obtain a better quality of education than they would find in their hometown. As out-of-town students pursuing an education far from their hometown, they naturally need to have a strong enthusiasm and motivation to study to complete their education and achieve their goals.

According to Yuliawati (2020), motivation is defined as a psychological drive that originates from both internal and external sources. Learning motivation is a crucial concept in education that influences how students engage in the learning process and achieve academic outcomes. Learning motivation is not merely the drive to learn, but encompasses various factors that encourage someone to actively engage in learning

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activities and strive to achieve academic goals. An individual's drive greatly influences the behavior they display to achieve their desired academic goals. Suhudi et al. (2024) identified five parameters of learning motivation: learning persistence, perseverance in facing challenges, interest and acuity in learning, success in learning, and independence in learning.

Kepulauan Riau Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has geographical characteristics consisting of approximately 2,408 islands, both large and small, and those that are inhabited or uninhabited. It has seven regencies and cities, namely Bintan Regency, Karimun Regency, Kepulauan Anambas Regency, Lingga Regency, Natuna Regency, Batam City and Tanjung Pinang City. This geographical condition also has an impact on access to obtain education at universities. Sultan Abdurrahman State Islamic College (STAIN) Riau Islands is the only State Islamic Religious College in the Riau Islands, located in Bintan Regency. There are 1,770 students registered at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Islands Riau who come from various regions both from Bintan Regency and from outside the region.

The purpose of this study is to measure the level of learning motivation of out-of-town students studying at State Islamic Universities in the Kepulauan Riau. Based on the results of this study, researchers hope to obtain a general picture related to the level of motivation of out-of-town students at State Islamic Universities in the Kepulauan Riau, so that they can provide follow-up in providing reinforcement and can be a basis for further research related to what factors can influence the learning motivation of out-of-town students as an effort to help improve learning motivation and student academic achievement.

METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive research design to describe the level of learning motivation among students from outside Bintan Regency who were enrolled at Sultan Abdurrahman State Islamic Institute (STAIN) Kepulauan Riau. Quantitative descriptive research aims to describe phenomena systematically using numerical data and statistical analysis (Sugiyono, 2019). Data were collected using a learning motivation questionnaire consisting of 18 statements based on five indicators: persistence in learning, perseverance in facing difficulties, interest and attention to learning, achievement in learning, and independence in learning (Suhudi et al., 2024). The participants were selected using purposive sampling based on the criterion that they were students from outside Bintan Regency who studied at STAIN Kepulauan Riau. A total of 131 students participated in the study.

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine and describe the participants' levels of learning motivation. Questionnaire responses were processed, and the resulting scores were classified into categories to identify the distribution of learning motivation levels. The analysis included the frequency and percentage of participants in each category. IBM SPSS Statistics version 25 was used to assist with data processing and statistical analysis. The results were then interpreted to provide an overview of learning motivation among students from outside Bintan Regency who were enrolled at STAIN Kepulauan Riau.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on data collected through questionnaires administered to students from outside Bintan Regency studying at Sultan Abdurrahman State Islamic Institute (STAIN) in the Riau Islands, data was collected on 131 students who became research subjects. The following are the findings obtained from the study.

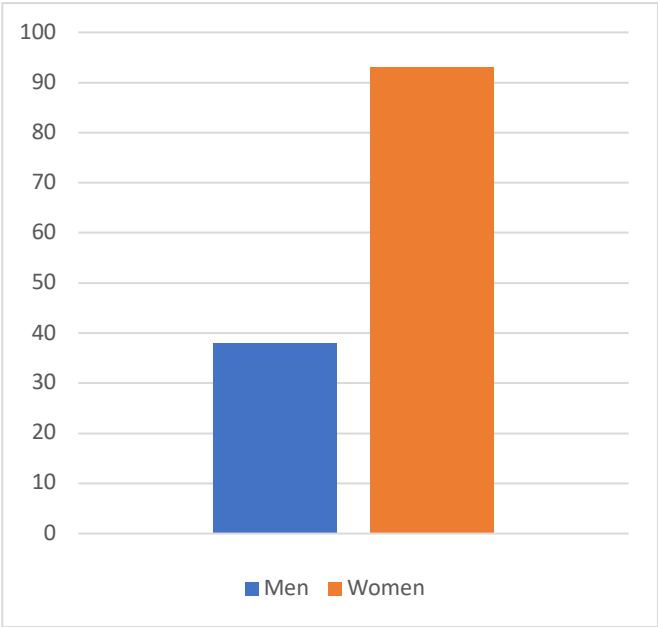


Figure 1. Distribution of subjects by gender.

From the graph above, it can be seen that the distribution of research subjects of out-of-town students from outside Bintan Regency who are studying at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau based on gender is 131 people consisting of 93 women and 38 men.

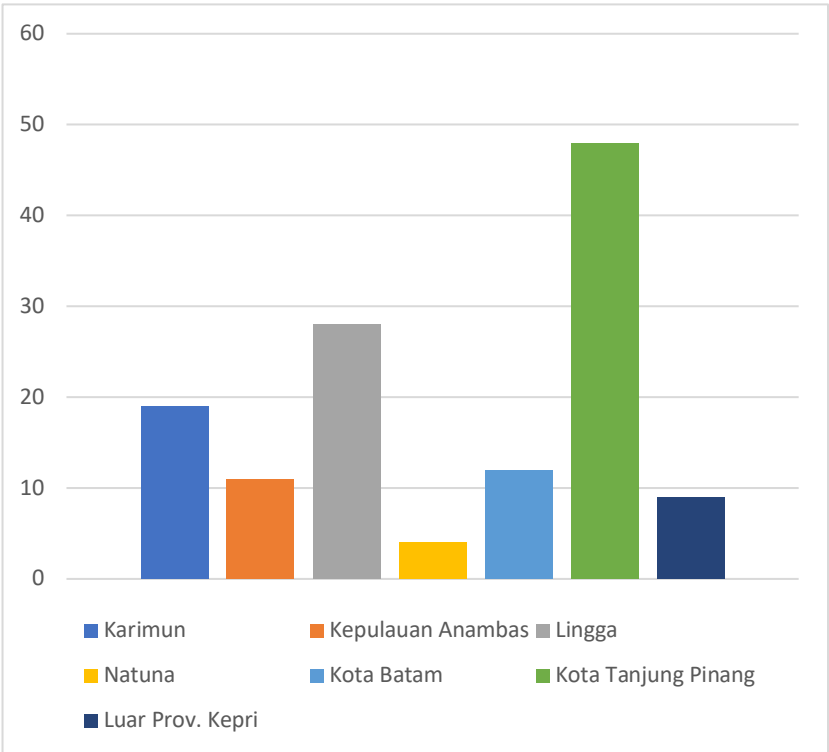


Figure 2. Distribution of subjects based on domicile.

From the graph above, it can be seen that the distribution of research subjects of out-of-town students from outside Bintan Regency who are currently studying at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau based on domicile or area of origin is 19 people from Karimun Regency, 11 people from Kepulauan Anambas Regency, 28 people from Lingga Regency, 4 people from Natuna Regency, 12 people from Batam City, 48 people from Tanjung Pinang City and 9 people from outside Riau Islands Province.

Table 1. Results of the statement item validity test.

Item	R-Value	Sig. (2-tailed)
Item 1	0.474	0.000
Item 2	0.504	0.000
Item 3	0.434	0.000
Item 4	0.393	0.000
Item 5	0.568	0.000
Item 6	0.544	0.000
Item 7	0.423	0.000
Item 8	0.540	0.000
Item 9	0.386	0.000
Item 10	0.455	0.000
Item 11	0.434	0.000
Item 12	0.355	0.000
Item 13	0.259	0.003
Item 14	0.490	0.000
Item 15	0.396	0.000
Item 16	0.400	0.000
Item 17	0.425	0.000
Item 18	0.507	0.000

From the table above based on the calculation results using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 application, the calculated r-value for all statement items is greater than the r-table. The r-table value of 131 subjects is 0.173 for a significance level of 5%, and based on the Sig. (2-tailed) value, the value is smaller than 0.05, thus it can be concluded that the 18 statement items to measure the level of learning motivation can be said to be valid.

Table 2. Reliability test results.

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.736	18

From the table above based on the calculation results using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 application, the Cronbach's alpha value for the learning motivation questionnaire was 0.736, thus it can be concluded that the learning motivation questionnaire used in this study is reliable.

Furthermore, to determine the level of learning motivation of students studying away from home at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau, the researcher determined measurement categories as guidelines for determining their level of learning motivation. The following provisions apply:

Table 3. Categorization of learning motivation levels.

Kategori	Skor
Rendah	$X < M - 1SD$ $X < 45 - 9$ $X < 36$
Sedang	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$ $45 - 9 \leq X < 45 + 9$ $36 \leq X < 54$
Tinggi	$M + 1SD \leq X$ $45 + 9 \leq X$ $54 \leq X$

From the table above, we obtain the value range provisions for determining the level of student learning motivation, students are in the low category if they obtain a value of $X < 36$, students are in the medium category if they obtain a value of $36 \leq X < 54$ and students are in the high category if they obtain a value of $X \geq 54$.

≥ 54 . Based on the categorization provisions, the researcher then analyzed the questionnaire data that had been collected using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 application, obtaining the following data:

Table 3. Frequency of learning motivation levels.

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Medium	18	13,7	13,7	13,7
High	113	86,3	86,3	100,0
Total	131	100,0	100,0	

From the table above, it can be seen that the level of learning motivation of out-of-town students who are currently studying at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau is in the medium category for 18 students and in the high category for 113 students.

Discussion

Learning motivation is a form of drive possessed by individuals pursuing education to gain knowledge and skills that can be used to improve their competence. High learning motivation will significantly assist individuals in understanding and completing each task and solving any problems they encounter. A lack of learning motivation will result in individuals experiencing difficulty or a decrease in enthusiasm for completing tasks or problems encountered during the learning process. This will undoubtedly impact their competence, enabling them to compete and achieve success in the future.

Based on the learning motivation parameters used in this study, namely learning persistence, perseverance in facing challenges, interest and sharpness in learning, success in learning and independence in learning, Suhudi et al. (2024). Individuals who have high learning motivation will have the drive to be able to complete every task and problem, be independent and success-oriented. This is also supported by the opinion of Lomu & Widodo (2018) who said that high learning motivation and discipline automatically make students with full awareness learn by themselves without any encouragement or orders from certain parties because they feel that learning has become a common thing so that learning behavior is more exploratory, confident, creative, and able to make their own decisions.

An out-of-town student studying away from home must possess strong motivation to learn. This will support their success in achieving their goals of completing their education on time and improving their competencies. However, a lack of motivation will hinder their success. Motivation determines how much an individual will continue learning from a learning activity and also the knowledge gained from it. Individuals who want to learn will use their cognitive thinking to gain better knowledge. Therefore, inter-students must develop and maintain strong motivation to learn.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained from the study, a picture of the level of learning motivation out-of-town student studying at STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau has a good level of learning motivation, this is proven from 131 subjects in this study were in the medium category as many as 18 students and in the high category as many as 113 students. This condition needs to be maintained and strengthened to continue to encourage students from abroad to complete their education on time and can improve their competencies.

Furthermore, based on the results of this study, further analysis can be conducted to determine the factors that influence the learning motivation out-of-town student. This will allow us to identify variables that can encourage and enhance learning motivation in out-of-town student. These results can also encourage educators to provide more innovative and creative learning models and materials during the learning process for students.

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