

Motivation of Housewives to Attend Learning Activity at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Village 16 Ulu, Palembang

Thalitha Zakira^{1*}, Dian Sri Andriani², Shomedran³

^{1,2,3} Community Education, Universitas Sriwijaya

* e-mail: thalithazakira@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to determine the motivation of housewives to take part in recitation at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Subdistrict 16 Ulu Palembang, seen from two aspects of motivation, namely intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This research data collection used observation, interview and documentation methods. The subjects in this research were the recitation congregation at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Subdistrict 16 Ulu Palembang. The qualitative approach used was to collect data about the motivation of housewives to attend recitation regularly at Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Subdistrict 16 Ulu Palembang, while descriptive research was used to interpret the results of research that the author had conducted with informants regarding the motivation of housewives to attend recitation regularly. at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Subdistrict 16 Ulu Palembang. The data analysis techniques used in this research are data reduction, data display, and conclusions. The data analysis process in this research was carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. This research found that there are two aspects that encourage housewives to take part in recitation at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, namely intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. There are two intrinsic indicators, namely achievement and progress in life level, and there are two extrinsic indicators, namely relationships between people and environmental conditions. However, there are no indicators of recognition for the intrinsic aspect and indicators of reward for the extrinsic aspect of housewives attending recitation at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Subdistrict 16 Ulu Palembang. The results of this research are in line with the two-factor motivation theory proposed by Herzberg, namely the intrinsic aspect consisting of indicators of achievement, recognition and progress in life level. Extrinsic aspects consist of indicators of relationships between people, rewards, and environmental conditions.

Keywords: Motivation, Housewife, Ta'lim Assembly

How to cite: Motivation of Housewives to Attend Learning Activity at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly, Village 16 Ulu, Palembang. (2025). *International Journal of Pedagogy and Learning Community (IJPLC)*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.24036/8458at47>



Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only if they give the author or licensor the credits (attribution) in the manner specified by these. Licensees may copy, distribute, display, and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only for non-commercial purposes.

INTRODUCTION

Majelis ta'lim as a non-formal Islamic education system provided by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is the oldest Islamic education system in Indonesia. In addition to being a means of education, Majelis Ta'lim has also been used as a medium for preaching since the

sending of the Prophet Muhammad (Dahlan, 2018). According to the database presented by the Directorate General of Islamic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, there are more than 165,000 Majelis Ta'lim spread throughout Indonesia, but this number cannot describe all Majelis Ta'lim in Indonesia due to differences in reporting data on the number of Majelis Ta'lim (Firmansyah, 2020).

Based on the data on the number of ta'lim assemblies, it can be said that the distribution of ta'lim assemblies in Indonesia is growing rapidly. The existence of ta'lim assemblies in the lives of Muslim communities in Indonesia is increasingly having a positive impact. Not only for the elderly, ta'lim assemblies are also a means of religious learning for young people. Although in reality, the participants who dominate ta'lim assemblies are usually elderly and housewives. The thing that drives the elderly and housewives to attend ta'lim assemblies is usually caused by loneliness and wanting to find positive activities in their free time (Meilinda, 2019).

The activities of the Majelis Ta'lim that are often found in society are study group activities. Study groups are Islamic religious learning activities that take place in the community and are guided directly by a teacher of the Koran or da'i (Pramudiya, 2021). Housewives who have retired from work and mostly spend their time at home choose to attend study groups to fill their free time in a positive way.

This was also found in Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang, which is called the pengajian for mothers of the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah. The pengajian group at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah is specifically for mothers only. A pre-survey conducted by researchers in October 2023 to the head of the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah pengajian found that this pengajian is routinely held every week on Thursday. The activities carried out in the pengajian are 1) reading the Yasin together, 2) reading the tahlil, 3) learning to recite the Koran through tadarus, 4) performing congregational prayers, and 5) delivering lectures. Furthermore, HR (2023) as the head of the pengajian at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah said that the majority of active participants in the pengajian were housewives aged 50 years and over. There is one study that says that this is because elderly mothers are very enthusiastic about attending pengajian, seen from the activeness of the mothers in attending the pengajian (Nisa, 2016).

Housewives who are enthusiastic about participating in the study are due to motivation that comes from within themselves and from outside. The motivation of housewives to actively participate in the study varies greatly, some aim to expand friendships between fellow congregants and some want to deepen religious knowledge within themselves (Mudrika, 2020). Based on the pre-survey conducted by the researcher above, there is something interesting to be studied further. The high enthusiasm of housewives in participating in the study at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, encouraged researchers to conduct research on the motivation of housewives to regularly participate in the study at the Majelis Ta'lim.

Majelis ta'lim comes from two syllables, namely the words assembly and taklim. In Arabic, assembly means a place to sit, a place for a meeting, a council. While taklim in Arabic means teaching. Assembly is interpreted as a place for meetings or gatherings of many people (Rustan, 2018). Majelis ta'lim is one of the non-formal religious education programs that have spread throughout the corners of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which are already in rural and urban areas. The implementation of the Majelis ta'lim is held periodically and regularly and has a relatively large congregation. Religious studies are a collection of activities in the Majelis taklim.

Housewives are women who spend a lot of time at home and give their remaining time to care for and take care of their children according to community norms (Junaidi, 2017). Based on the statements of the experts above, it can be explained that a housewife is someone who spends more time at home to take care of all the needs at home and take care of her husband and children. The majority of housewives have free time when all the housework is finished. Housewives can utilize their free time by participating in community activities outside the home such as neighborhood mothers' social gatherings, mothers' religious study groups, and so on.

Related to the formulation of the problem above, this study aims to determine the motivation that makes housewives participate in religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang

METHODS

The type of research that will be used by the researcher is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research does not test a particular hypothesis but only describes "what is" about variables, symptoms, or conditions when the research is conducted (Zellatifanny, 2018). A qualitative approach is a problem approach that guides researchers to always explore and photograph the social situation in the research field in a comprehensive, broad, and in-depth manner (Sugiyono, 2022). Qualitative research will produce descriptive data in the form of written words or oral data from people in the research field and behavior that has been observed (Nilwani, 2023). The focus of this study is to determine the motivation of housewives to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang. Includes intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. This study focuses only on housewives who attend the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah. In this study, the qualitative approach used was to collect data through interviews about the motivation of housewives to regularly attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang, while descriptive research was used to interpret the results of interviews conducted by the author with informants about the motivation of housewives to regularly attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang.

According to Sugiyono (2013:32), the subject of research is an attribute or trait or value obtained from people. The subjects in this study were the congregation of the study group at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang, totaling 30 people. The criteria for informants in this study include; 1) Housewives who are active congregations of the study group at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, 2) Residing in Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang, and 3) Able to communicate well

The data sources that can be obtained from qualitative research are in the form of people, events that occur at the research location, objects and other documents. This study uses interactive data collection methods, namely observation methods, interview methods and documentation methods.

According to Sugiyono (2018:131), data analysis is the process of searching for and compiling data that has been obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by categorizing data, describing it into units, synthesizing it, compiling it into patterns, selecting important data and data to be studied, and drawing conclusions so that it is easy to understand by oneself and others. The data analysis process in this study was carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. The data analysis techniques that will be used in this study are data reduction, data display, and conclusions (Napsawati, 2020).

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Intrinsic motivation is motivation that arises from within the individual himself without any coercion from others, but on his own basis. Like the drive within to try to achieve satisfaction for the needs of the individual himself (Handrianto et al., 2021; Arwin et al., 2022). The following is the intrinsic motivation of a housewife to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah.

Achievement is a certain thing that a housewife wants to achieve so that it encourages her to participate in the Majelis Ta'lim activities. It can be seen that there are indicators of achievement in the aspect of intrinsic motivation. Some housewives participate in the study at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah because there is something they want to achieve, such as having the desire to be a pious role model for their children and grandchildren. This desire encourages them to actively participate in the study activities at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah so that their wishes can be achieved. However, there are also different opinions from some other congregations who

state that participating in the study is only to worship Allah and fill their free time, not for certain achievements (Nengsih et al., 2022; Salamah et al., 2022).

Recognition in this intrinsic motivation aspect means that housewives want to get recognition for their achievements, which encourages them to participate in the Majelis Ta'lim activities. It can be seen that there are no indicators of recognition related to the intrinsic motivation aspect of housewives in the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah study group. This is proven by the results of the interview which obtained the statement that housewives follow the study group based on their own desire to fear Allah by learning to recite the Koran and based on the results of the observations that have been carried out, the researcher saw that the congregation was very enthusiastic about learning to recite the Koran, tahlillan, listening to the material carefully. There were no indicators of recognition in the motivation of the congregation (Rita et al., 2021).

The progress of the standard of living in the aspect of intrinsic motivation means that housewives want changes for a better life in the future, which encourages them to participate in the Majelis Ta'lim activities. It can be seen that there are indicators of progress in the level of life in the aspect of intrinsic motivation. This is proven by the interviews that have been conducted which found statements that the congregation of housewives attend the pengajian to increase their religious knowledge so that they can change to be better in the future in order to prepare provisions for old age and also the hereafter. Moreover, the addition of joint learning activities carried out in tadarus is one of the factors that can encourage housewives to attend pengajian. This is proven by observations made by researchers who found that many of the congregation still cannot recite the pengajian properly.

It has been explained previously that extrinsic motivation is motivation that comes from outside the individual so that it encourages someone to move to do something. The following is the extrinsic motivation of a housewife attending religious studies at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly.

Interpersonal relationships in this extrinsic motivation aspect mean that housewives want to establish social relationships or communicate with the outside community face to face, thus encouraging them to participate in the Majelis Ta'lim activities. It can be seen that there are indicators of interpersonal relationships in the extrinsic motivation aspect. This is proven by the results of the interview which found the statement that housewives attend the pengajian at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah not only to increase religious knowledge but also to strengthen the ties of friendship between fellow housewives of the pengajian congregation. Furthermore, this statement is further clarified by the statement that housewives around the research location have difficulty meeting each other even though their houses are close together. This happens because housewives are busy taking care of housework, so they can only chat when they are in the Majelis Ta'lim.

Rewards in the extrinsic motivation aspect mean something that is obtained by housewives in the form of moral or material support that encourages them to participate in the activities of the Ta'lim assembly. It can be seen that there is no indicator of rewards in the extrinsic motivation aspect of housewives to participate in religious studies at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly. This is proven by the statement obtained from the interview that housewives participate in religious studies to learn religious knowledge, even though there are prizes, housewives only consider it as sustenance, even if there are no prizes, housewives will still be active in religious studies. However, this reward indicator is owned by the congregation who are no longer active in religious studies activities. This is proven by observations that have been carried out by researchers who found that the congregation who had never actively come to the study, during the closing activities and major religious events, the congregation participated and were very enthusiastic about taking rewards in the form of souvenirs and food given by the management of the study at the Darrurahmah Ta'lim Assembly.

Environmental conditions in the aspect of extrinsic motivation mean conducive learning conditions, thus encouraging housewives to participate in the Majelis Ta'lim activities. It can be seen that there are indicators of environmental conditions in the aspect of extrinsic motivation for

housewives to participate in the study. This is proven by the statement from the interview results which said that the distance between the study location and the housewife congregation can be reached on foot. Furthermore, based on observations, the researcher saw that the prayer room where the study took place was very clean, cool and comfortable. Therefore, the easily accessible location and the clean condition of the prayer room increase the enthusiasm of housewives to study religious knowledge at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah study group.

Based on the results of the study of housewives' motivation to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, it can be concluded that the results of the study are in line with the two-factor theory put forward by Herzberg in Prihartanta (2015), namely the intrinsic aspect includes indicators of achievement, recognition, and progress in life. However, after conducting interviews and field observations, it was found that there were no indicators of recognition in the motivation of housewives to attend religious studies because housewives in Kelurahan 16 Ulu actively routinely attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah sincerely and wholeheartedly only to worship Allah, not because they want to get recognition from others. The results of the study of housewives' motivation to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah are also in line with the two-factor theory put forward by Herzberg in Prihartanta (2015), namely the extrinsic aspect includes indicators of interpersonal relationships, rewards, and environmental conditions. However, after conducting interviews and field observations, it was found that there were no indicators of rewards in the motivation of housewives to attend religious studies because housewives in Kelurahan 16 Ulu actively routinely attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah sincerely to worship, get closer to Allah, gain religious knowledge and maintain ties of friendship between each other, not because they want to get rewards in the form of morals or materials.

The motivation that exists within a housewife is certainly very useful for her future life, with motivation a person has a passion to do something. Like the motivation possessed by housewives in Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang which encourages them to participate in activities in the ta'lim assembly. This is in line with Supriani et al., (2020) there are three functions of motivation, the first is motivation as a driver, meaning encouraging the emergence of an action or activity, the second is motivation as a driver, meaning motivation will determine whether a result in work is good or not, and the last function is motivation as a director, meaning that with motivation, someone is directed to carry out an action towards achieving a goal.

CONCLUSION

There are two aspects that can encourage housewives to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, namely intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspects include achievement, recognition, and progress in life. Extrinsic aspects include interpersonal relationships, rewards, and environmental conditions. In this intrinsic aspect, there are indicators of achievement, recognition, and progress in life. However, based on the results of research conducted by researchers, in reality there are only 2 intrinsic indicators that influence housewives to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, namely indicators of achievement and progress in life. In this extrinsic aspect, there are indicators of interpersonal relationships, rewards, and environmental conditions. However, based on the results of research conducted by researchers, in reality there are only 2 intrinsic indicators that influence housewives to attend religious studies at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah, namely indicators of interpersonal relationships and environmental conditions. Based on the results of the research conducted by the researcher, the following suggestions can be made: (1) For housewives who are no longer active in the study group, it is hoped that in the future they can be active again in attending the study group at the Majelis Ta'lim Darrurahmah Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang so that they can gain Islamic religious knowledge that is useful for their lives now and in the future; and (2) For further researchers who want to conduct similar research, this research can be used as a reference or consideration for conducting similar research, especially in the field of society.

REFERENCES

- Alfansyur, A. , & M. M. (2020). Seni Mengelola Data: Penerapan Triangulasi Teknik, Sumber dan Waktu pada Penelitian Pendidikan Sosial. *Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Sejarah*, 5(2), 146–150.
- Arwin, A., Kenedi, A. K., Anita, Y., & Handrianto, C. (2022, June). The design of covid-19 disaster mitigation e-module for students of grades 1 in primary school. In *6th International Conference of Early Childhood Education (ICECE-6 2021)* (pp. 173-176). Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220602.036>
- Azizah, S. N. (2019). Pengaruh Pelatihan Menjahit Terhadap Tingkat Kepuasan Warga Belajar di Satuan Pendidikan Non Formal (Studi Pada SKB Kota Tasikmalaya). Skripsi, Repositori Universitas Siliwangi.
- Dahlan, Z. (2018). Kebijakan Pemerintah Orde Baru Terhadap Majelis Ta'lim. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Keislaman*, 1(1), 123–152.
- Dahlan, Z. (2019). Peran dan Kedudukan Majelis Ta'lim di Indonesia. *Jurnal Al-Fatih*, 2(2), 252–278.
- Djabu, O. (2013). Peranan Ibu Rumah Tangga yang Bekerja dalam Meningkatkan Status Sosial Keluarga di Kelurahan Teling Atas Kecamatan Wanea Kota Manado. *Jurnal Acta Diurna Komunikasi*, 2(3), 1–10.
- Firmansyah. (2020). Pendampingan Penyusunan Silabus Pengajian Majelis Ta'lim At-Taqwa Desa Muara Batun Kecamatan Jejawi Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir . *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(1), 54–62.
- Handrianto, C., Jusoh, A. J., Nengsih, Y. K., Alfurqan, A., Muslim, M., & Tannoubi, A. (2021). Effective pedagogy in primary education: A review of current literatures. *Abjadia: International Journal of Education*, 6(2), 134-143. <https://doi.org/10.18860/abj.v6i2.12978>
- Imanda, R. C. (2013). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Moving Class Terhadap Motivasi Belajar Ekonomi Siswa SMA Negeri 1 Kota Probolinggo. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi (JUPE)*, 1(3), 1-15
- Junaidi, H. (2017). Ibu Rumah Tangga: Streotype Perempuan Pengangguran. *Jurnal An Nisa'a*, 12(1), 77–88.
- Kodri. (2016). Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kemandirian Lansia Dalam Melakukan Aktivitas Sehari-Hari. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 12(1), 81–89.
- Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang (2023). Profil Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang. Palembang : Kelurahan 16 Ulu Palembang.
- Maisaroh, I. , dkk. (2020). Model Pemberdayaan Perempuan Berbasis Majelis Ta'lim Studi di Majelis Ta'lim Kota Serang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Karakter JAWARA (Jujur, Adil, Wibawa, Amanah, Religius, Akuntabel)*, 6(2), 118–138.
- Masni, H. (2015). Strategi Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Dikdaya*, 5(1), 34–45.
- Meilinda, N. , dkk. (2019). Literasi Media Digital Berbasis Individual Competence Framework Pada Anggota Majelis Taklim Kota Palembang Pengguna Whatsapp. *Journal Of Communication Studies*, 4(2), 169–181.
- Mekarisce, A. A. (2020). Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Pada Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Kesehatan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Masyarakat: Media Komunikasi Komunitas Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 12(3), 145–151.
- Mudrika, S. , dkk. (2020). Motivasi Ibu-Ibu Pengajian Dalam Mengikuti Kegiatan Majelis Taklim Al-Awwabien Kelurahan Tanjung Pasir Kota Jambi. *Jurnal Islamic Education Studies* , 3(1), 37–52.
- Muhammad, M. (2017). Pengaruh Motivasi dalam Pembelajaran. *Lantanida Journal*, 4(2), 87–97.
- Mustangin, M. , dkk. (2021). Analisis Pelaksanaan Program Pendidikan Nonformal Bagi Anak Jalanan. *International Journal of Community Service Learning*, 5(3), 234–241.

- Musthofa, D. G. (2022). Majelis Ta'lim Sebagai Alternatif Pusat Pendidikan Islam. *The Islamic Religious Educational Journal*, 1(1), 1–9.
- Napsawati, N. (2020). Analisis Situasi Pembelajaran IPA Fisika dengan Metode Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid-19. *Jurnal Pendidikan Fisika Dan Terapannya*, 3(1), 6–12.
- Nengsih, Y. K., Handrianto, C., Nurrizalia, M., Waty, E. R. K., & Shomedran, S. (2022). Media and resources development of android based interactive digital textbook in nonformal education. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, 8(2), 185-191. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jne.v8i2.34914>
- Nilwani, W. (2023). Motivasi Jemaah Dalam Mengikuti Pengajian Keislaman di Masjid Azzakiyyah Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 9(1), 25–37.
- Nisa, K. (2016). Motivasi Ibu-Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Mengikuti Pengajian di Desa Hutabaringin Kecamatan Kotanopan. Skripsi, ETHESES Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.
- Nugrahaeni, W. R. (2015). Identifikasi Motivasi Kerja Karyawan PT. Sarana Mekar Gemilang dengan Menggunakan Teori Herzberg. Skripsi, Unika Soegijapranata Semarang.
- Prabowo, H. S. (2016). Air, Kebersihan, Sanitasi dan Kesehatan Lingkungan Menurut Agama Islam. Jakarta: Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Nasional.
- Pramudiya, K. , dkk. (2021). Pelaksanaan Pengajian di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(1), 2–4.
- Prihartanta, W. (2015). Teori-Teori Motivasi. *Jurnal Adabiya*, 1(83), 1–11.
- Putra. A. K., & F. A. (2018). Pengaruh Motivasi Intrinsik dan Motivasi Ekstrinsik Terhadap Kepuasan Kerja. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen (BISMA)*, 6(1), 59–66.
- Rita, Y., Muliana, I. L., & Handrianto, C. (2021). Taksonomi bloom dalam materi sistem persamaan linear pada program paket c di PKBM hang tuah pekanbaru. *JURING (Journal for Research in Mathematics Learning)*, 4(1), 69-80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/juring.v4i1.12354>
- Rois, N. (2019). Konsep Motivasi, Perilaku, dan Pengalaman Puncak Spiritual Manusia dalam Psikologi Islam. *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam Universitas Wahid Hasyim*, 7(2), 184–198.
- Rustan, A. S. (2018). Peranan Majelis Ta'lim Anas Bin Malik Dalam Membina Silahturrahim Masyarakat di Kabupaten Pare-Pare. *Jurnal Al-Khitabah*, 4(1), 87–101.
- Salamah, U., Rumadan, I., Handrianto, C., & Alfurqan, A. (2022). The role of mediation agencies in divorce cases as an effort to provide protection against women and children. *MUWAZAH–Jurnal Kajian Gender*, 14(1), 45-56. <https://doi.org/10.28918/muwazah.v14i1.5338>
- Siregar, R. A. (2022). Perbedaan Kebermaknaan Hidup pada Istri yang Bekerja dan Istri yang Tidak Bekerja di Kelurahan Sitirejo II. Skripsi, Repository Medan Area University.
- Supriani, Y. , dkk. (2020). Upaya Meningkatkan Motivasi Peserta Didik dalam Pembelajaran. *Jurnal Al-Amar (JAA)*, 1(1), 1–10.
- Tanujaya, C. (2017). Perancangan Standart Operational Procedure Produksi Pada Perusahaan Coffeein. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Start-up Bisnis*, 2(1), 90–95.
- Wahidin, W. (2020). Peran Orang Tua dalam Menumbuhkan Motivasi Belajar pada Anak Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Pancar (Pendidik Anak Cerdas Dan Pintar)*, 3(1), 232–245.
- Wulandari. (2017). Motivasi Mengikuti Pengajian Rutin Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Agama Islam Pada Ibu-Ibu Majelis Ta'lim di RPTRA Cipinang Besar Selatan Jakarta Timur. Skripsi, Repository Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Zellatifanny, C. M. , & M. B. (2018). Tipe Penelitian Deskripsi Dalam Ilmu Komunikasi. *Jurnal Media Dan Komunikasi*, 1(2), 83–90.