



Leisure Time for *Kartu Indonesia Pintar Kuliah (KIP-K)* Students During Holidays in the Post-Pandemic Period

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Abstract. One of the efforts to improve student achievement is to be given space to participate actively and productively, both on campus and during lectures. Students who are recipients of the Indonesia Smart College Card Scholarship (KIP-K) are one type of student that is interesting to study about how to use their free time during the post-pandemic study holiday at home. The results of this study indicate that KIP-K students take advantage of their free time during the holidays after the Covid-19 pandemic, including spiritual activities, education, community activities, recreation and sports. Leisure activities are also influenced by various factors such as socio-economic status, culture, achievement, work, family environment, playmate environment, and supporting infrastructure. To increase learning motivation, creative and productive activities are needed during the lecture holidays, including scientific writing, journalism or entrepreneurship training activities. These activities are organized by higher education institutions online.

Keywords: Leisure Time · KIP K Students · Post-Pandemic Period

1 Introduction

Facing Indonesia's future which is full of challenges, it takes a creative and productive young generation, one of them is students. Students need to be actively nurtured and guided both academically and non-academically. This guidance can be carried out both in educational institutions, at home and in the social environment of the community. One of the coaching and supervision is when students use leisure time in everyday life. Not a few students are currently experiencing a shift towards destructive behavior. One of them is the 'klithih' case that occurred in Yogyakarta. This incident shows that free time is used to commit crimes that harm society.

Every individual in daily life has a different use of time, including the use of leisure time. Jensen (1977: 2) states that the time of day is divided into three, namely: work time (economic requirements), time to maintain oneself (biological requirement), and leisure time.

The notion of free time is often referred to as leisure, this can be utilized driven by several factors. For example due to socioeconomic status, environment, occupation,

habits of a person or age. The difference in the use of this time is based on socioeconomic status, for example, when a head of a preprosperous household tends to prioritize activities to fulfill the economic needs of the family and then fill in leisure time activities such as recreation or even vice versa, there is no time for recreation. In contrast to someone who has an upper middle socioeconomic status level, they tend to be flexible in managing their time between work and recreation. Differences in leisure time utilization factors like this are also experienced by children and adults.

Adults tend to use their time to work. While children and adolescents tend to spend more time playing, so do students. Students use their free time with various kinds of activities according to the interests and desires of each student. Both in the campus environment, home and other environments such as; participate in spiritual activities, family education, community activities, recreation and sports. Students using leisure time are also influenced by various factors such as socioeconomic status, culture, habits, life achievements, work, family environment, playing environment, and supporting infrastructure for leisure time activities.

Leisure time activities carried out by students can be divided into three parts, namely the time during effective learning days (at breaks or breaks on the sidelines of class hours); time outside of school hours (afternoons, Sundays and holidays); and school holidays (semester holidays and long holidays) Hartoto (1983: 40).

These various leisure activities have become an entrenched lifestyle. Based on this explanation, it is necessary to map the use of students' free time to determine the portion of time allocated for academic, non-academic, recreational, productive, and consumptive activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the activities of students receiving the Indonesia Smart College Card (KIP K) Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, State University of Surabaya in utilizing leisure time during the even semester of 2022–2023 college holidays.

2 Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words or from the form of actions. In this study, the approach used is qualitative which has descriptive characteristics. The data collected is first directly from the source, the researcher becomes part of the main instrument of the analysis, secondly the data is in the form of words in sentences or pictures that have meaning [1].

The research subjects in this study were students who received scholarships for the Indonesia Smart College Card (KIP K) Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Law batch 2021, State University of Surabaya.

3 Result and Discussion

Students use their free time with various activities according to their respective interests and desires. These free time activities are carried out in the campus, home and other environments, including participating in spiritual activities, family education, community activities, recreation and sports.

Students using leisure time are also influenced by various factors such as socio-economic status, culture, habits, life achievements, work, family environment, playing environment, and supporting infrastructure for leisure time activities [2].

Leisure time activities carried out by students can be divided into three parts, namely the time during effective learning days (at breaks or breaks on the sidelines of class hours); time outside of school hours (afternoons, Sundays and holidays); and school holidays (semester and long holidays). Free time activities can be done indoors or out door (Hartoto, 1983: 40; Rubadi & Syukur, 1997:17 dalam Dapan & Fajar, 2010).

Students who receive the Indonesian Smart College Card (KIP-K) are students who excel during their time as students at school but experience economic limitations to continue their higher education [3]. The idea of providing scholarships from the government is then selected for admission to enter universities (<https://kip-kuliah.kemdikbud.go.id>).

There are 10 students majoring in Sociology who are the recipients of the KIP K scholarship who are the subjects of this research. The results of the research on student leisure time consist of four types of activities including free time activities, free time to improve skills; free time at the request of the community; and free time for worship activities.

Free time activities that sociology students do during the even semester 2022–2023 college holidays include watching movies [4]. The activity of watching this film is done on the sidelines of time after or before studying. As expressed by Putri Cahya, she chooses to watch comedy and romantic films to fill her spare time while keeping the shop at home. This student from the city of Kediri stated that she chose to watch a collection of comedy and romantic films stored in her notebook. Fadhilah Kusuma also carried out a similar activity, who likes to watch comedy and romantic genre films. This student from Jombang City stated that she chose to watch movies on a computer or notebook so she could stay at home. The average time to watch a movie is two hours [5].

The activity of watching films was also carried out by students from the City of Bojonegoro Gilang. The son of an iron processing worker revealed that he watches movies to fill his spare time while working part time. This 20-year-old student spends his free time looking after his brother's animal feed shop.

In addition to watching movies, activities such as playing social media are also carried out by KIP-K students. As stated by student from Madiun City Anden Lahona who has social media Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Youtube. The son of a small bakery merchant plays social media to fill his free time which is informative. 'In addition to playing on social media, I also read news from social media, for example how to make bread'. Furthermore, this 20-year-old student often attends national seminars on entrepreneurship. He obtained information on the entrepreneurship seminar from Instagram [6].

Sports activities are also an option for students to fill their free time freely. Imma Latifah and Anisatul did jogging and skipping sports activities. They do jogging and skipping for about 30 min to 1 h located around their place of residence. Meanwhile, male students like Gilang and Anden prefer to play futsal.

All students majoring in sociology also revealed that their free time is also manifested as napping. They reasoned that a nap of about 30 min to an hour made their bodies feel fresh and fit. After that they resumed their activities.

Leisure activities at the request of the community. One of these free time activities is participation in the organization. Organizations that are followed both on campus and off campus. As stated by Ririn Aminarsih, she follows a community organization that loves radio broadcasts in her campus [7]. The son of a farm worker revealed that choosing an organization that loves radio broadcasts is to train public speaking and build selfconfidence. Meanwhile, in the neighborhood where he lives, he chooses to join youth organizations such as youth organizations.

The same thing was also done by a student from the City of Rembang named Khuzaimah. The son of a farm laborer revealed that the purpose of joining a student cooperative organization is to train an entrepreneurial spirit. The results of the experience of the entrepreneurial spirit are tried to be practiced in the environment where he lives [8].

cticed in the environment where he lives. Free time activities to improve skills during college holidays for sociology students attending training or courses. Even though the training was online, they were very enthusiastic. Such as English language training activities which were attended by students from Surabaya City, Elina Nurrohmah. Choose an English course so that he can speak English fluently. The babysitter's child is taking an English course located not far from her home.

A similar activity was also carried out by a student from Ngawi City named Elrisa Diana Kumalasari. The son of a laborer fills his spare time by participating in scientific writing training. He has attended this training several times online. 'I like to participate in scientific writing training, especially the free ones'.

Free time activities to improve skills can also be realized by improving the quality of media literacy. *KIP K* students revealed that reading news in online media is very important. As did a student from Kediri, Nurma Sri Mudhiana, who often reads news about politics and education at www.kompas.com. A similar activity was also carried out by a student from Gresik City named Elisa Diaz Agustina. This student who has a hobby of drawing reveals that she often reads news about politics and entertainment at www.kompas.com and www.detik.com.

During the college holidays, the students also carry out activities to help with housework such as sweeping, washing clothes, cooking and keeping the shop [9]. As expressed by a student from Lamongan City named Susmita. He revealed that while reading a book every day he also keeps a small shop owned by his parents.

Meanwhile, a student from Jombang, Fadhilah Kusuma Wardani, spends his spare time working as an onion peeler. The results he obtained were used to buy internet quota. 'It's good to be able to buy a quota to attend college later. Looking for additional income is also done by a student from Kediri, Nurma Sri Mudhiana Fatimah, who works parttime as a credit card outlet guard.

Free time activities for worship activities. Worship activities during the college holidays are carried out by *KIP K* students. Worship activities they do include obligatory worship such as praying five times a day. While the worship activities they have participated in include istigosah or recitation.

The free time activities of KIP K students during the college holidays in the post-COVID 19 pandemic can be explained sociologically. The basis of the theory of leisure at first started with a character named Thorstein Veblen. Veblen in the book he wrote entitled (1899) describes how the city of Chicago developed into an urban city and there were clear social class differences. The main factor of the difference in social class is the wealth factor where at that time people who have wealth spend their time consuming free time that other groups do not have. This is what Veblen calls a leisure class or a class that gets more time.

At that time, Veblen saw that there was a difference between people who had free time or who could not be seen from the difference in the wealth factor. People who have material wealth can get free time because that person will not be busy looking for work to make ends meet. While on the other hand, people who do not have wealth are said to have no free time because every day the working class is only busy in their work to meet their daily needs and do not have the opportunity to use their free time.

George Torkildsen (2011) in his book entitled *Leisure and Recreation Management* explains the definition related to leisure activities. First, leisure time as time (leisure as time) Leisure time is described as free time after all basic needs are met and free time activities are activities that are easy to do and are positive according to our own selection and assessment. Examples of activities that can be done in free time as time include: reading novels or books, listening to music, watching television and so on.

Second, leisure as an activity (leisure as an activity). Free time is formed from all activities that are teaching, entertaining themselves, increasing knowledge or developing skills objectively or to increase participation in society. Examples of activities that can be done are taking courses, shopping, vacationing abroad, doing other work from the daily routine and so on.

Third, free time as a positive mood or mental (leisure as an and in itself or a state of being). This is related to the benefits of using free time, it must be understood as something related to mental and religious behavior that is able to achieve peace of heart and soul. Examples of activities are going to places of worship, participating in yoga activities, attending social gatherings or gatherings.

Fourth, leisure as something that has a broad meaning (leisure as an all embracing) Leisure time is relaxation, entertainment and self-development. Through these three activities they will find healing from fatigue, release from boredom and freedom. Leisure is understood as a form of expression of all human aspirations in seeking happiness, relating to new tasks and new cultures. There is no limit in defining leisure as something that has a broad meaning. Examples of activities that can be done, such as: doing whatever you like, getting closer to people of different ethnicity or social class, developing self-potential, and going to remote areas.

Fifth, leisure as a way of living (leisure as a way of living). Leisure time is a life that is free from pressures that come from outside one's culture and environment. Free time as a way to live can be said to be time used according to the heart's desire to achieve contentment and peace of mind.

Activities that can be done in spare time as a way to live, are: participating in social services, inviting relatives or neighbors to the house, attending events held by neighbors or relatives, and carrying out social gathering with neighbors or relatives.

According to Rubadi and Sjoikur (1997: 17) free time can be divided into several kinds, namely: time during effective learning times (at rest between lesson hours), time outside class hours (in the afternoon, Sunday, and holidays), and school holidays (semester holidays, and long holidays).

Free time used by adults or students can be filled with various kinds of activities according to the interests and desires of each student. Both in the campus environment, home and other environments such as; participate in spiritual activities, family education, community activities, recreation and sports.

Furthermore, Soetarlinah Sukadji in a book she wrote entitled *Educational Psychology and School Psychology* (2000) explained the meaning of the term free time from three dimensions. First, the time dimension. Free time is seen as time that is not used to work to earn a living, carry out obligations, and maintain life. Second, in terms of how to fill spare time. Free time is time that can be filled with self-chosen activities or time that is used and utilized at will. Third, the function of free time. Free time is time used as a means of developing potential, improving personal quality, therapeutic activities for those who experience emotional disorders, as an entertainment interlude, recreational facilities, as compensation for unpleasant work, or as an activity to avoid something.

Next, Soetarlinah Sukadji (2006) also explains the benefits of free time including a). Can improve physical well-being; b) Increase mental and emotional freshness; c) Makes us recognize our own abilities; d) Support selfconcept and self-esteem; e) Learning facilities and ability development; f) Expression and balance physical, mental, intellectual, spiritual, and aesthetic; g) Doing appreciation of what you like without ignoring the material aspect.

Chris Bull in his book entitled *An Introduction to Leisure Studies* explains the notion of free time is "if someone is not working, then he has free time." In other words, free time is the time when we do not work or do not do activities that are usually done every day or the time when we have finished doing activities and used for entertainment or recreation. Not only do we have to learn how to work well, but we also need to learn how to relax and enjoy free time [10].

The discussion about leisure time cannot be separated from the study of space, especially public space. Space is the social capital of society, the social capital that life must maintain, where politics and the economy are carried out [11]. So far, history shows that public spaces that have been built often marginalize public expression, because state and market power dominate activities that take place in public spaces. Furthermore, it is explained that in the social context, both in rural and urban communities, it is necessary to question the extent to which public space can become an ecosystem that is able to provide more space for civilization to grow and develop while maintaining the social and economic capital of the community [12].

In sociology, the study of leisure time cannot be separated from the development of society and the process of modernization in the era of capitalism. As a new discipline in sociology, the sociology of leisure has always evolved in the context of a transforming society [13]. Leisure time can routinely consist of categories, which are generally related to how the entertainment industry is organized and regulated, such as: media, sports, recreation/tourism, and so on. The following are some aspects related to the use of free time. Sidik Jatmika's research on youth gangs shows that free time is almost always filled

with gatherings or hanging out, either at crossroads, around entertainment locations, and so on after school or at night [14]. However, along with changes in information and communication technology, in the 2000s the expression patterns of adolescents' activities changed.

If previously they gathered and gathered more often, then it became an activity in cyberspace (internet and social media). Cultures between countries have been studied extensively, including Lincoln & Kalleberg's research on differences in American and Japanese cultures showing that the work culture of Japanese workers works long hours, fewer absenteeism, and fewer protests/demonstrations than American workers [14]. In a study of leisure time, Torkildsen (2015) explains that leisure time is an activity. Leisure time is described as leisure time after the main needs are met or the time available after the time for meeting basic needs is met. Relax time is used based on your own choice and direction (free will). This condition is important to achieve prosperity (Trenberth, 2005). By filling free time productively according to their potential, the younger generation can increase their happiness and reduce the pressure they feel. Time management is important to note, so that students do not experience psychological disorders such as stress and fatigue. Proportionate academic and non-academic activities bring balance in physical and mental fulfillment.

Research in Malaysia shows that there are significant differences in social environmental support and recreational activities based on gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status. However, there is no significant difference in multiethnic well-being by gender [15]. Research in Indonesia shows that young Indonesians are more likely to spend their free time with their families [16].

The use of students' recreational activities is influenced by many factors; One of them is a supportive environment. Use of free time Time in the pandemic era needs attention so that it can be filled and used for productive and creative activities. The use of leisure time among the younger generation is an important study because it has implications for the welfare of the nation's future generations. The results of this study can be used to provide information to policy makers in developing human resources.

4 Conclusion

The free time activities of students receiving the Indonesia Smart College Card (KIP K) scholarship during the college holidays in the post-COVID 19 pandemic are very diverse, such as watching movies, news, reading books, and playing games. They realize that it is very important to use free time activities actively and productively in order to improve human resources. To increase learning motivation, creative and productive activities are needed during the lecture holidays. These productive activities can be in the form of scientific writing, journalism or entrepreneurship training activities. These productive activities can be organized by higher education institutions via online.

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Authors' Contributions. The contribution of this research is to provide recommendations to the campus management to provide productive activities to *KIP-K* students during the lecture holidays. This is important because students do not use their spare time for destructive and consumptive activities that can reduce their learning achievement while at home. One of the efforts is to provide online training on scientific writing, journalism, or entrepreneurship.

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