

ABSTRAK

Fauzi Achmad Jawari, 1218040024, 2026. Peran KNPI dalam Pendidikan Politik Non-Formal: Studi Kasus Program Ngawangkong di Kecamatan Balubur Limbangan Kabupaten Garut.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis proses pendidikan politik nonformal oleh KNPI melalui program Ngawangkong serta memahami pembentukan pemahaman dan pengalaman politik generasi muda. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, berlandaskan teori orientasi politik Almond (kognitif, afektif, evaluatif). Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Ngawangkong merupakan model pendidikan politik berbasis ruang informal yang dialogis dan kontekstual. Perencanaan, materi, dan metode pelaksanaan disusun secara fleksibel melalui diskusi internal dengan menyesuaikan isu aktual generasi muda sehingga kegiatan relevan dan adaptif. Pembentukan orientasi politik terjadi secara bertahap dan tampak pada tiga dimensi. Pada dimensi kognitif, peserta mengalami peningkatan pengetahuan dari tidak memahami politik menjadi mengetahui sistem politik, kinerja pemerintah, serta isu lokal. Pada dimensi afektif, terjadi perubahan sikap, di mana peserta mulai memandang politik sebagai bagian penting kehidupan dan lebih percaya diri berdiskusi. Pada dimensi evaluatif, peserta mampu menilai kebijakan publik dan menunjukkan kesiapan berpartisipasi, termasuk menggunakan hak pilih dan menyampaikan aspirasi.

Secara keseluruhan, Ngawangkong tidak hanya menjadi ruang diskusi, tetapi juga ruang pengalaman yang membentuk kesadaran politik generasi muda, meskipun masih menghadapi keterbatasan jangkauan dan konsistensi kegiatan.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan Politik Nonformal, Orientasi Politik, Ngawangkong, Generasi Muda.

ABSTRACT

Fauzi Achmad Jawari, 1218040024, 2026. The Role of KNPI in Non-Formal Political Education: A Case Study of the Ngawangkong Program in Balubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency.

This study aims to analyze the process of non-formal political education conducted by KNPI through the Ngawangkong program and to understand the formation of political understanding and experiences among youth. This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study method, based on Almond's political orientation theory (cognitive, affective, and evaluative). Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and documentation, and analyzed using data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

The results show that Ngawangkong is a model of political education based on informal, dialogical, and contextual spaces. Program planning, material selection, and implementation methods are arranged flexibly through internal discussions by adjusting to current youth issues, making the activities relevant and adaptive. The formation of political orientation occurs gradually and is reflected in three dimensions. In the cognitive dimension, participants experience increased knowledge, from having limited understanding of politics to recognizing political systems, government performance, and local issues. In the affective dimension, there is a shift in attitudes, where participants begin to see politics as an important part of life and become more confident in engaging in discussions. In the evaluative dimension, participants are able to assess public policies and demonstrate readiness to participate, including exercising voting rights and expressing opinions. Overall, Ngawangkong serves not only as a discussion forum but also as an experiential space that shapes youth political awareness, despite challenges such as limited reach and inconsistent implementation.

Keywords: *Nonformal Political Education, Political Orientation, Ngawangkong, Youth.*