

THE CONCEPT OF EDUCATION ANTHROPOLOGY

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Abstract

Anthropology of education is produced in a special and separate experiment with a systematic study of educational practice from a cultural perspective, so that anthropology concludes that school is a cultural object that becomes a schema of values in guiding society. However, there are times when a number of teaching methods are less effective than educational media so that it is very contrary to the data obtained in the field by anthropologists. The task of educators is not only to exploit cultural values but to organize them and relate them to educational thought and practice as a whole. Educational anthropology can be used as a provision for students to be cultured in the midst of their cultural community. Humans create culture and because of their culture, humans live in culture. Culture affects (builds) a person's personality. And culture influences or builds personality through enculturation or education.

Keywords– Analysis, Educational Anthropology, Concept

1. Introduction

Education can be interpreted as a learning process, providing knowledge, skills and attitudes through thoughts, character and physical capacity by using institutions so that the goals to be achieved can be met. Education can be obtained through formal and informal institutions. The transmission of culture through informal institutions is carried out through enculturation since childhood in the family environment. In a highly complex, specialized and rapidly changing society, education has a very large function in understanding culture as a whole.

According to Laksono (2015) defines that education is a way for the process of inheriting knowledge and social reproduction from a society that involves people from different generations. According to (Tilaar, 2002) he said, that education and culture are changing processes to regulate the order of social life, the existence of a humanizing process and the purpose of life.

Anthropology of education is produced through special and separate experiments with a systematic study of educational practice from a cultural perspective, so that anthropology concludes that schools are cultural objects that become schema values in guiding society. However, there are times when a number of teaching methods are less effective than educational media so that it is very contrary to the data obtained in the field by anthropologists. The task of educators is not only to exploit cultural values but to organize them and relate them to educational thought and practice as a whole.

In the view of anthropology, Indonesia's development is directed at building a better society and towards the next civilization. Of course, in this case, the community becomes the main subject and object in the development. Anthropology also contains culture that functions as an added value in the development process so that society is in accordance with the order.

2. Method

This article discusses the Analysis of the Anthropological Concept of Education. The type of research method iii is the analysis of literature studies (literature researchi). This article will describe the analysis of scientific journals

that are relevant to the discussion that has been selected. The subtopics discussed in this article are about the concept of anthropology, the nature of work in anthropology, the concept of educational anthropology and its relation to education, and the usefulness of educational anthropology.

3. Result and Discussion

Anthropology Concept

Anthropology comes from the Greek words *anthropos* which means human and *logos* which means science so that anthropology can be defined as a discipline that studies humans based on endless curiosity (Ihromi, 2006). Meanwhile, Koentjaraningrat (2000) defines anthropology as a science that studies humans in general by studying various colors, the physical form of society, and the resulting culture. Like other social sciences, such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, also studies human behavior, especially in aspects of culture, way of life or patterned human behavior.

Anthropology is a branch of social science that studies the cultures of society. Anthropology studies human as a biological and social creature. As a branch of social science, anthropology has a descriptive empirical nature, meaning that the science speaks as it is. Anthropology describes social phenomena and human behavior as individual and social beings from certain ethnicities that can be seen (observed), touched or seen. Anthropology is a branch of social science that studies the culture of society (Septiarti, 2017).

The following is the definition of Anthropology according to experts (Septiarti, (2017):

- 1) David Hunter, Anthropology is a science born of unlimited curiosity about mankind.
- 2) Koentjaraningrat, Anthropology is a science that studies human beings in general by studying the various colors, physical forms of society and the resulting culture.

- 3) Rifhi Siddiq, Anthropology is a science that examines all aspects contained in humans consisting of various conceptions of culture, tradition, science, technology, norms, institutions, art, linguistics and symbols.
- 4) William A. Havilland, Anthropology is the study of human beings, seeking to make useful generalizations about humans and their behavior and to obtain a complete understanding of human diversity.\

From these definitions, a simple understanding of Anthropology can be drawn up, which is a science that studies all aspects of humans, consisting of physical and non-physical aspects in the form of skin color, hair shape, eye shape, culture, political aspects, education and various knowledge about another useful way of life.

Nature of Anthropology

Mahmud (2012) explains the three natures of the work of anthropology in studying, describing and analyzing human behavior in the socio-cultural context of a particular community or ethnicity can be explained as follows:

- 1) Comparative, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated as concerning or based on comparison. This means that emic and ethical science can describe the similarities and differences in social phenomena, human behavior, especially cultural behavior in certain ethnicities. Therefore, anthropology is seen as not justifying, evaluating good or bad on the ethnicity, but is more oriented towards the uniqueness of human cultural behavior that is active, dynamic and changing.
- 2) Cross-cultural (cross-cultural), meaning that the science describes, studies the cultural behavior of certain ethnic groups that have different social, cultural and even different backgrounds. The term cross-cultural studies appeared in the social sciences in the 1930s which was inspired by a crosscultural survey conducted by George Peter Murdock, an anthropologist from Yale University. This term originally referred to comparative studies based on the compilation of cultural data. However, the term has slowly acquired an expansion of meaning into an interactive

relationship between individuals from two or more different cultures (Wikipedia, 2008). Comparative studies in the fields of politics, economics, communication, sociology, media theory, cultural anthropology, philosophy, literature, linguistics and music (ethnomusicology) are several forms of study in this context. In the context of the second sense, cross-cultural research is directed at the study of various forms of interaction between individuals from different cultural groups. Cross-cultural studies in this perspective take everyday human interactions as part of a culture that needs to be observed because, as is the case with anthropological understandings that view culture as a whole way of life.

- 3) Holistic, a way of looking at something that is done with the concept of recognizing that the whole thing is a unity that is more important than the parts that make it up. Adaptation of words from English, which comes from the word holistic which means comprehensive, which emphasizes the importance of the whole and the interrelationships with its parts. Holistic education is an educational philosophy that stems from the idea that basically an individual can find identity, purpose and meaning in life through his relationship with society, spiritual values and the natural environment.

The concept of educational anthropology and its relation to education

Educational anthropology is the youngest branch of anthropology. Educational anthropology presents the application of theories and methods used to examine the behavior of public perceptions related to education so that educational anthropology aims to add insight into education from a cultural point of view so that educational anthropology views educational phenomena as part of human cultural products (Septiarti, 2017).

Educational anthropology began to present itself as a scientific discipline in the mid-20th century. At that time many questions were asked of educational leaders about the extent to which education could change a society. Anthropology of education seeks to find patterns of community learning culture that can create social change. Likewise, regarding the embodiment of culture,

educational policy makers who are oriented towards socio-cultural change receive attention (Mahmud, 2012).

In anthropology, education is also known as some of the most important concepts, namely enculturation (civilization / inheritance), socialization (socialization / correctional), internalization, education (education), and schooling (schooling). According to M.J. Herskovits (in Koentjaraningrat, 2000), that, Enculturation (enculturation) is a process for a person, both consciously and unconsciously, to study the entire culture of society. Enculturation comes from aspects of the learning experience that give special characteristics or that distinguish humans from other creatures by using their life experiences. The enculturative process is complex and takes place throughout life, but it varies at different stages in a person's life cycle.

Enculturation occurs somewhat forced during early childhood but as they grow older they learn more consciously to accept or reject the values or suggestions of their society. Enculturation and socialization seem different but also the same. Although the method is different, the goal is the same, namely to shape a human into an adult. The socialization process of an individual takes place since childhood. First, getting to know and adjusting to other individuals in the smallest environment (family), then with peers or playmates who are close neighbors, with cousins, relatives, and finally with the wider community (Laksono 2015).

It can be concluded that educational anthropology is a branch of socio-cultural anthropology that focuses on the study of educational phenomena in human life. The scope of educational anthropology is related to the community's perspective on the role, meaning and function of education according to the community's point of view, besides the scope of educational anthropology concerns the educational practice of certain communities and distinctive characteristics such as industrial societies who think that education is very important and a priority, while the farming community who consider work more important than continuing their education to a higher level.

Anthropology as a science examines human behavior, especially in the aspect of education that is able to make socio-cultural changes for the better. Thus, this anthropological study has contributed to socio-cultural changes through the educational process experienced by humans in a patterned manner from generation to generation.

By studying anthropology means being able to understand about the diversity of human culture and its influence on education, a deterministic culture on education but also how education influences (deterministic on culture). These two basic concepts of culture in relation to education will also be discussed in this section of this paper.

Uses of Educational Anthropology

According to Mahmud (2012) there are several uses of educational anthropology, as follows:

- 1) Knowing the nature of education in society, both based on individual and group views.
- 2) Understand the position of education in a particular society that has distinctive characteristics.
- 3) Understand the norms, traditions, beliefs, and values held by the community related to education.

Creating theories about the origin of education and community behavior regarding education.

4. Conclusion

Educational anthropology can be used as a provision for students to be cultured in the midst of their cultural community. Humans create culture and because of their culture, humans live in culture. Culture affects (builds) a person's personality. And culture influences or builds personality through enculturation or education.

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