
Educational Perspectives in Modern and Simple Society

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Abstract

Education is the door to the modern world, because only through education can socio-cultural changes be carried out, namely developing knowledge, adjusting values and attitudes that support development and mastering various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the development process. The process of developing all aspects of life is called modernization. One very big difference between education in simple societies and modern societies is the shift away from the need for an individual to learn something on which everyone agrees. Children of the common people went to an expert in their tribe to learn what could be learned about certain activities such as fishing, hunting and setting traps. Modern society educational institutions have a series of supporting indicators that are modern, while in a simple society the form is different, the method of application may be different and the equipment is also different. The direction of socio-cultural change, modernization, or development that a society undergoes in science and technology helps people solve almost all of the problems they face in order to achieve the level of welfare or prosperity that they desire, is the direction that all nations around the world will aim for.

Keywords– *Educational Perspectives; Modern and Simple Society; Education*



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1. Introduction

The modest education of the Changga maintains the superiority of men by telling girls that men have no rights, while the Hopi tell children that Kachina dancers are not humans but gods. Modern society tends not to teach children about sex even though they often derive their fantasies from older children and experiment with this knowledge (Ananda, 2016).

Almost no different, everywhere the dominant group in a culture arranges its educational system to strengthen their own position (Mutiani. 2022); (Kurniawan. 2016); (Zubaedi, & Utomo. 2021). The social position of teachers varies according to society's appreciation of knowledge. Societies like Japan and China that worship knowledge value their teachers more highly than American and European societies.

Education is the door to the modern world, because only through education can socio-cultural changes be carried out, namely developing knowledge, adjusting values and attitudes that support development and mastering various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the development process (Istati, & Hafidzi. 2020); (Mustaghfiroh. 2020); (Junaedi. 2020). The process of developing all aspects of life is called modernization (Kariyanto. 2020); (Widiansyah. 2017); (Rifa'i. 2016).

One very big difference between education in simple societies and modern societies is the shift away from the need for an individual to learn something on which everyone agrees (Ngafifi. 2014); (Putri. 2018); (Rosyadi. 2020). Children of the common people went to an expert in their tribe to learn what could be learned about certain activities such as fishing, hunting and setting traps. So he learns for survival so that he knows which path to follow and avoid (Ananda, 2016). Pandjaitan, et al. (2014) added that in a modern society educational institutions have a series of supporting indicators that are modern, while in a simple society the forms are different, the methods of implementation may be different and the equipment is also different. It's all simple. Whereas in modern society, of course, it is completely modern.

2. Method

This research seeks to know and describe the perspective of education in a modern and simple society. In this case, the researcher conducted research by means of descriptive research using a qualitative approach. According to Nurdin and Hartati (2019), qualitative research is research that originates from data, utilizes existing theory as explanatory material and ends with a theory. The data collection techniques used in this study are adapted to the objectives of this study, namely literature study. According to Kurniawan (2018) a study is called library research because the data needed to complete the research comes from the library in the form of books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, journals, documents, magazines and so on. Variables in literature study (literature study) are not standard. The data obtained is poured into sub-chapters so as to answer the formulation of the research problem. According to Melfianora (2019) that in library research (library research) library research is not only the first step in preparing a research design, but at the same time utilizing several library sources. The source of the library is used to obtain research data. Sources of library research in this study were taken from printed books, scientific journals, and online news articles which contained information about the issues to be discussed in this study, namely the perspective of education in a modern and simple society.

3. Result and Discussion

The Concept of Education in Society

No matter how simple a community group is, no matter how small a community group is, they are always believed to have customs, teachings, arrangements, even a language to communicate. Women instinctively have a way to give birth to their children, breastfeed, bathe, raise and teach them things that can increase the knowledge of the child. Likewise the father, will instinctively teach habits to his baby children until they reach the age and body that are getting bigger. This educational instinct will be owned by a mother instinctively,

different from her baby daughter or son. Likewise the father. So that since the beginning of the life of the human group there has been a kind of "division" of tasks between fathers and mothers. This depends on the marriage system itself (in Panjaitan, et al., 2014).

Collins (in Mahmud & Suntana, 2012) divides the basic types of education found throughout world society into three, namely (1) practical skills education, (2) status group membership education, and (3) bureaucratic education. Each of these types is applied according to the conditions of the people who live in the area and the conditions of the area.

Practical skills education is designed to provide certain skills and abilities that are considered important in carrying out other work activities. This education is based on the teaching form of apprentice teachers. In essence, this type of education is the only system of education in primitive societies but is also found in agrarian societies and to a certain extent in modern industrial societies. In primitive societies, carpentry, such as working with metals and so on, was generally learned through apprenticeship. In an agrarian civilization, trade was also the basis for shifting occupational roles such as doctors, construction engineers and architects.

Status group education is carried out with the aim of symbolizing and strengthening the prestige and privileges of elite groups in a society that has social layers. This education is widely found in agrarian and industrial societies. Then, bureaucratic education was created by the government for two purposes, namely as a selection tool to recruit people to fill positions in the government and as a way to socialize and discipline the masses in order to win their political demands. This type generally emphasizes exams, attendance requirements, rankings and degrees. In this type of guess building a public school system at the elementary and university level and appointing state officials from university graduates (Mahmud & Suntana, 2012).

Education in Modern and Simple Society

According to Manan (in Ananda, 2016), almost all conscious learning activities of humans contain three processes, namely listening, paying attention

and carrying out certain cultures giving different emphasis to one and the other of these processes. In Western education, today's children pay more attention and listen, although the balance has shifted slightly because of the use of television as a medium and because much of education is from "learning through work". American children place a great deal of emphasis on learning through responsibility which encourages children to think for themselves, while Chinese are expected to learn through watching.

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In a simple society teaching and learning becomes easier because the object of teaching can always be obtained directly such as waves, plows or ceremonial masks. Even so, in a number of simple societies there are also a number of special sciences that must be taught clearly, because this knowledge is believed

to guarantee the continuity and fertility of society. teachers in America teach their students about ancient history to explain its relevance to modern life (Ananda, 2016).

So that the greater the amount of knowledge and the more complex the skills needed for cultural life, the longer education lasts. Modern societies teach their children much more knowledge than simple societies, spending more time in formal instruction. With more and more to be taught in modern society, the children of modern society are under greater pressure from parents and teachers to master the lessons by the allotted time.

Humans as Creatures and Creators of Culture

According to Manan (in Ananda, 2016), culture is a human creation and a requirement for human life. Humans create culture and culture makes humans cultured beings. Culture shapes us intellectually, emotionally and even physically. Culture determines ways to react physically such as gestures, facial expressions, how to walk, sit, eat and sleep.

In the study of culture and personality, it was found that parenting methods in certain cultures produce a personality structure that is in accordance with the core values of the culture and its institutions. Researchers on the relationship between culture and personality emphasize the role of parenting in determining a child's personality. Culture with certain values will produce certain personality types.

Abraham Kardiner (in Ananda, 2016) explains that social experience in the family, especially during upbringing and in subsistence techniques will produce a basic personality structure that is the same in the majority of members of a society. Margaret Mead (in Ananda, 2016) states that certain child rearing practices will also produce a certain character structure.

In psychology, especially the flow of psychoanalysis emphasizes the importance of early childhood development phases. Generally, people in all cultures do parenting but there are certain mores that are not the same. Differences are different in their implementation in terms of emphasis on values, motivation, norms, attitudes and so on because this parenting is carried out

almost evenly in the group so it will produce a pattern of behavior that is unique to the adult individual.

Relationship between Education and Socio-Cultural Change towards Development Modernization

Education is the door to the modern world, because only through education can socio-cultural changes be carried out, namely developing knowledge, adjusting values and attitudes that support development and mastering various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the development process. The process of developing all aspects of life is called modernization.

The development of education requires a large amount of money and the results depend on the accuracy of the method and type of education that is developed according to the stages of socio-economic development of a society. Education is said to be functional if it is able to prepare human beings who will plan and carry out development. According to Sarinah (2016) there are several functions of education in the context of social change as follows.

1. Carry out cultural reproduction
2. Cultural diffusion
3. Develop a cultural analysis of traditional institutions
4. Make changes and modifications to the traditional socio-economic level
5. Make more fundamental changes to traditional institutions that have been left behind

The direction of socio-cultural change, modernization, or development that a society undergoes in science and technology helps people solve almost all of the problems they face in order to achieve the level of welfare or prosperity that they desire, is the direction that all nations around the world will aim for.

4. Conclusion

Education is the door to the modern world, because only through education can socio-cultural changes be carried out, namely developing knowledge, adjusting values and attitudes that support development and mastering various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the development process. The process of developing all aspects of life is called modernization.

One very big difference between education in simple societies and modern societies is the shift away from the need for an individual to learn something on which everyone agrees. Children of the common people went to an expert in their tribe to learn what could be learned about certain activities such as fishing, hunting and setting traps. So he studies for his survival so he knows which path to follow and avoid. Modern society educational institutions have a series of supporting indicators that are modern, while in a simple society the form is different, the method of application may be different and the equipment is also different.

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