

ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL TRANSMISSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Education in the broadest sense is an influential life Promoting human development and progress, and education in a broader sense. In short, it is the process of improving one's ability to be better in various ways, including through the teaching process. According to Law no. 20 of 2003 In the national education system, education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process that makes students proactive. Develop self-potential, have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills that people need. Educational activities are teaching activities that make a person understand, with this understanding, one can develop by applying the learned potential. Education is also inseparable from cultural factors and scope. Culture is the result obtained by humans in the process of interacting with the physical and non-physical environment in their lives.

Keywords– Cultural Transmission, Educational Institutions, Influential life

1. Introduction

Discussing education, of course, cannot be separated from the important role of institutions or institutions that manage the educational process, namely educational units called schools or religious schools. Schools or madrasas are educational institutions that play an important role in the social and cultural transformation of society and continue to change along with human development as part of society. Social change has occurred since ancient times. These changes may be related to social values, norms, behavior patterns, organizations, social institutions and social levels. Changes occur because the old elements do not adapt to the conditions of people's lives. Changes occur, among others, in elements of knowledge and technology, social organization, livelihoods, religion or the arts . Education is considered effective from the observation that all cultural changes occur from the social order. So that cultural change can be a synergy with social life where it is expected (Sulasman 2013).

Likewise, education cannot be separated from cultural factors and scope. Culture is the result obtained by humans in the process of interacting with the physical and non-physical environment in their lives. The results of these acquisitions help improve the quality of human life through the educational process (Lias and Kasful 2021). The process of the relationship between humans and their external environment tells a natural series of learning. Finally, this process can produce a system of thought, action, and human creation. Culture can be said as a result of human learning from nature, nature has educated humans through certain situations that trigger human thinking to manage these situations and make them useful for life. The very close relationship between education and culture plays a role as an agent of teaching cultural values.

2. Method

The method used is Literature Review. Literature review is a critical analysis of research that is being carried out on a specific topic, as stated by Agusta, in (Evy 2021). At the beginning of the search for this journal article, 2,400 articles from 2017-2021 were found using the keyword "transmission of

educational culture". This literature review is taken from an article that discusses the transmission of culture and the development of educational institutions. However, the study that will be carried out is about how cultural transmission plays a role in education, because the previous article only discussed in general terms and did not explain too much. Therefore, various existing reading articles are a source for the results of this study, and the aim is to study more deeply related to the topics discussed based on relevant theories so as to gain a deeper understanding of the topics discussed because they are supported by theories and sources that are relevant.

3. Result and Discussion

Education As a cultural transmission

Education is a development activity and enrichment of thoughts and all powers through learning that has been designed, including formal education and non-formal education (Najeemah 2006). For human life, education is an absolute human need that must be fulfilled in life, without education it is impossible for a group of people to live and develop according to progress, prosperity, happiness according to the concept of the view of the desire to live (Nasution 2011).

Education has actually begun to be practiced since humans came to this earth in the form of a legacy of knowledge, skills and values of the role of parents in preparing their children for life. Education is coordinated towards the goal of forming maturity. After the formation of the ability to make decisions and be responsible for independently their actions, and the formation of maturity, then the formation is considered complete. In those days, education was simple, but with the growing complexity of needs and problems, education became more systematic, organized and governed by institutions organized in the form of schools and courses. The purpose of education is not only to prepare humans to adapt to their environment, but also to develop the ability to ask questions and the desire to protect the environment (Lias and Kasful 2021).

After understanding education, it can be seen that the relationship between education and culture is that education is a cultural transmission or intuition of the inheritance of cultural values. The education that is emphasized is formal education, in addition to formal education there is also education obtained from families, places of worship and the surrounding community (Imran 2018). Cultural change is currently very easy to find as it is known that cultural change occurs in the community through a process of shifting, development and discovery of new things in society that make the community order change (Mudji 2005).

It is through this education that cultural inheritance occurs which at the time of this cultural transmission we have tried to convey some knowledge that is usually used as a guide in continuing the cultural stage. effort This inheritance not just to communicate and give something, but most of all communicate the values that are considered the best and become the standard guidelines for the community. Without inheritance, society will be lost and forgotten. Efforts to promote heritage the cultural is being pursued seriously by involving various institutions socialas a channel of information both within their families, communities, schools institutions and media mass (Tirtarahardja 2005).

How to pass on culture and teach behavior to new generations varies from one society to another. Three general methods can be identified, namely: informal (occurring in the family), informal (occurring in the community) and formal (occurring in formal educational institutions). Formal education aims to guide the development of student behavior, the community plays a role in conveying culture to the next generation (Fuad 2005). The community also tries to make changes to adapt to new situations, so that new patterns of behavior, values, and efforts are formed to regulate community development according to their needs. Social institutions that are usually used as a means of disseminating and transforming culture are educational institutions, especially schools and families.

Cultural transmission in education includes:

- a. Cultivation (cultivation).
- b. Socialization (socialization)
- c. Education and school education (education and school education).

The concept of learning culture comes from the concept of culture. Strictly speaking, culture is defined as the knowledge total of people as social entities, environmental experiences and behaviors. So it can be concluded that education is a medium of cultural transmission. Therefore, education must look at anthropological studies and provide conditions for cooperation between education and anthropologists in preparing educational plans. In short, in the educational mission there is a cultural mission which has implications for culture as the fundamental frame of education.

Educational Institutions

According to Haidar Putra, there are three types of institutions:

- a. Informal institutions are home-based institutions.
- b. Informal education in the community.
- c. Institution formal education organized in a school.

There are four types of special forms of formal institutions: pesantren, schools, madrasas, and universities (Haidar 2009). On the other hand, according to Ungguh Muliawan, "Islamic educational institutions can be divided into two types: educational institutions outside of schools and within schools." Educational institutions outside school eachare institutions such as families, communities, places of worship, TPA, and boarding Islamic schools. On the other hand, school educational institutions (formal) such as madrasas, madrasas, and Islamic universities" (Muliawan 2005).

From the opinion above, it can be concluded that education can be obtained anywhere and anytime. In Ungguh Muliawan's view, education outside of school hierarchically occupies the first (most concrete) and last (most philosophical) place for several reasons. The first reason, according to the sequence of processes, is that education outside of school is obtained earlier and later by students than education in school. Another reason is that in

accumulative space and time, the education obtained by students in the school environment is generally relatively less than outside of school.

Steps in the Development of Educational Institutions Educational

Institutions need to continue to innovate and adapt in accordance with the progress and development of community culture. Educational institutions need to carry out strategic educational campaigns or steps based on the development of science and technology as well as the cultural diversity of the community (Suwardi 2019). Some specific steps that can be taken include:

- a. Sort of. Building the right educational paradigm. An in-depth study, in accordance with the spirit of change for the better, rebuilds the educational paradigm.
- b. Building an ideal educational institution model requires a school/educational institution model built in an ideal format. Perhaps one school has an advantage or two, while another school has advantages in other areas. This model school can be an example that other schools can follow. At least we hope to find educational institutions that have the following characteristics:
 - 1) Carrying values certain as the spirit of school activities. Every aspect of school activities always breathes values and a spirit of change. The manners of all school members and ethics social, their environment, their environment, laws and regulations, environmental agreements, educational and learning, activities and various regular school activities and non-regular reflect the achievement of education goals increasing generally.
 - 2) Application and development of learning methods to optimize the process of education and learning. The learning approach is related to the development of learning principles, the principles of psychology educational, and the advancement of educational technology. The use of the skills and thinking skills are abundant such as thinking, critical creativity, analytical, inductive, deductive, solving the problem with approach. a

different learning The use of sources, media and images inactivities learning is part of an effort to create an environment and learning interesting, motivating and supportive. Learning needs to be adapted to process learning a productive, not a process educational. Students are instructed and supported to use their skills as learners quality and productive.

- 3) Prioritizing hasanah etc in shaping the character of students. All education personnel (both teachers and school staff) must be role models for students. Giving examples will greatly affect learning outcomes. And the quality of learning outcomes is strongly influenced by the quality of the teaching staff exemplary.
- 4) Cultivation of Religious Culture in the School Environment Climate and School Environment must live and prosper with all commendable activities and behaviors such as: getting used to living in worship, respect, love, protect, clean and tidy each other. On the other hand, the school environment must also be free from vulgar behavior such as swearing and swearing..
- 5) Involve parents and the community to support the achievement of educational goals. There is a systematic and effective collaboration between teachers and parents to develop and enrich educational activities in various programs. Teachers and parents work together to improve school quality. Parents should actively participate by encouraging and supporting the individuality of their children and their participation in school participation in various systematic programs. Parental involvement has a very significant impact on improving school performance.
- 6) Ensure that the entire process of school activities is always quality oriented. There is a comprehensive quality management system that can guarantee the quality of school management.

The system is built according to quality standards that are known, accepted and recognized by the community(Lias and Kasful 2021).

4. Conclusion

Education is a system that can influence socio-cultural changes, and vice versa. With cultural changes, it is necessary to innovate the education system to support development. culture. Education is very important for us, because through education we can know the good and bad, we also understand culture through education.

Education cannot be separated from culture. Because there is a very close relationship between education and culture, because both are related to the same thing, namely values. Therefore, without culture and education, there is no educational process. There is education without culture and society. As a form of cultural transformation, education can be interpreted as an activity of cultural inheritance, which is passed down from generation to generation, or the next generation. Education is part of culture because education is an effort to provide basic knowledge as a provision for life, namely culture.

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