

THE CONCEPT OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE CHANGE, MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstrak

The national education system states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills needed for themselves, the nation and the world. country. Social change is all changes in social institutions in a society that affect the social system, including values, attitudes, and behavior patterns among groups in society. In education, socio-cultural changes can be made, namely the development of knowledge, adjustment of values and attitudes that support development and mastery of various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the development process.

Keyword - Education, Socio-Cultural Change, Modernization and Development.

1. Introduction

Education is the main means for the success of national development. This is because education is expected to produce quality human resources needed in development. The main focus in educational development lies in improving the quality of each level and type of education as well as expanding learning opportunities at the basic education level. In addition, education is something that must be fulfilled in an effort to improve the standard of living of a nation so that it does not become a backward nation and is left behind by other nations. Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills that needed for himself, the nation and the state (Prayitno, 2017).

Education as a cultural transformation is an activity of cultural inheritance from one generation to another (Tirtarahardja, U., and Sulo, 2005). Education is a humanizing process to make humans have a sense of humanity, become mature human beings, and complete humans so that they are able to carry out their main tasks and functions in full and develop culture. Culture is the whole result of human life in society which contains actions against and by fellow human members as members of society which are intelligence, belief, art, morals, law, and customs (Manan, 1989).

Culture and education have a reciprocal relationship because culture can be preserved and developed by passing on culture from generation to generation through education, both formally, non-formally and informally. If education is neglected, it can be estimated that the socio-culture of a nation will experience extinction because there is no transfer of culture, which means that there is no one to preserve and develop culture.

2. Method

This article discusses education, social change, modernization and development. Type method of research have was analysis study literature articles have provides an analysis of journal scientific that relevant to discussion that had been, while stage in method study have was (1) choose article, (2) gather the data beginning, (3) the challenges of topics, (4) gather data supporters, (5) produces conclusions and recommendations online.

3. Result and Discussion

Education

Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law no. 20/2003 on the national education system states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and the skills they need. , society, nation and state (Prayitno, 2017). Education has now been reduced to mere intellectual formation, thus causing cultural shallowness and loss of local and national identity (Tilaar, 2004). Education that is only oriented towards producing a generation that can be accepted by the market economically will only be able to produce students who think and act globally so that they do not have emotional intelligence.

Dewey (2001:6) suggests: Education, in its broadest sense, is the means of this social continuity of life. Every one of the constituent elements of a social group, in a modern city as in a savage tribe, is born immature, helpless, without language, beliefs, ideas, or social standards. Each individual, each unit who is the carrier of the life experience of his group, in time passes away. Yet the life of the group goes on . Education functions to provide students with experience and skills to be able to develop their abilities to maintain their lives. The condition of a pluralistic society due to changing times requires students to be active in improving the standard of living of the surrounding community

Social transformation

Social change is a symptom inherent in every society. Changes that occur in society will cause a mismatch between the social elements that exist in society, resulting in a pattern of life that is not in accordance with its function for the community concerned. Furthermore, in the literature on people's lives and culture several important terms always appear as a reflection of the dynamics of human life from the past until now. These dynamics reflect a process of change, both slow and fast. Some changes are evolutionary and some are revolutionary. Evolutionary change takes thousands or hundreds of years, a continuous process of change from lower, simpler forms to higher, more complex forms. While revolutionary changes are changes that take place in a shorter time, which are sudden, radical and comprehensive (Manan, 1989).

Social change can be interpreted as social change is all changes in social institutions in a society that affect the social system, including values, attitudes, and behavior patterns among groups in society (Hassan, 2004). Internal factors are factors of change originating from within the community, for example (1) changes in demographic aspects (population increase and decrease), (2) inter-group conflicts in society, (3) the occurrence of social movements and/or rebellions. (revolution), and (4) new discoveries, which include (a) discovery, or the discovery of new ideas/tools/things that have never been discovered before (b) invention, refinement of discoveries by individuals or a series of individuals, and (c) innovation, namely the application of new ideas or new tools to replace or complement existing ideas or tools (Goa, 2017).

External factors, or factors originating from outside the community, can be in the form of: (1) the influence of other communities' cultures, which include processes of diffusion (spreading cultural elements), acculturation (cultural contact), and assimilation (cultural marriage). , (2) war with other countries or communities, and (3) changes in the natural environment, for example caused by disasters (Goa, 2017).

Modernization and Development

Modernization is the process of being modern. The term modern comes from the word *modo* which means the present. Thus, modernization can be interpreted as a way of life that is in accordance with the current situation, or the present context. If the way of life of a society is as inherited by its ancestors or predecessor generations, the society is called a traditional society. The term tradition comes from the word *traditum* which means inheritance. The emphasis of the notion of modernization is on technology and social organization. modernization is the application of existing scientific knowledge in activities or aspects of people's lives. Modernization of society covers all aspects of life comprehensively such as education, social relations, legal system, state administration, agriculture, and information (Manan, 1989). The modernization process contains the following main characteristics (Hunt, 1975):

1. It is a gradual process, from a primitive-simple living order to a more advanced and complex order
2. It is a homogenization process. Modernization establishes similar structures and tendencies in many societies. The main cause of this homogenization process is the development of information technology, communication and transportation.
3. It is a process that does not move backwards, is unavoidable and cannot be stopped
4. It is a progressive process (towards progress), although it is inevitable that there will be an impact
5. It is an evolutionary, not revolutionary process; only time and history can record the entire process, results and consequences and impacts.

Development is a form of social change that is directed and planned through various kinds of policies that aim to improve people's lives. The Indonesian nation as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution has stated its national development goals. Community welfare is a condition that has always been the goal of all nations in the world. Various theories about development have been issued by many western social experts, one of which is also adopted by the

Indonesian nation in its development program is the theory of modernization. Modernization is the response of western social scientists to the challenges faced by second world countries after the end of World War II.

There are two paradigms in development, namely the modernization paradigm and the dependency paradigm. The main points of the modernization paradigm are:

1. Development is a spontaneous, irreversible process that is characteristic of each country
2. Development implicitly leads to structural differentiation and functional specialization
3. The development process can be divided into different stages, which indicate the level of development reached by each community
4. Development can be stimulated by external competition or military and internal threats and modernization of traditional sectors

The main points of the dependency paradigm are as follows:

1. The most important obstacles to development are not lack of capital or entrepreneurial dexterity. These things are external to less developed economies
2. The development process is analyzed in terms of the relationship between the regions, namely the center and the periphery
3. The fact that the outskirts lose their right to surplus, development in the center is implied. Means backwardness in the suburbs.

These two paradigms are interrelated, for example, the relationship between developed countries and developing countries. The necessity of developing education will open the door to the modern world, because only with education can socio-cultural changes be made, namely the development of knowledge, adjustment of values and attitudes that support the development and mastery of various skills in using advanced technology to accelerate the process. development.

4. Conclusion

Culture is the whole result of human life in society which contains actions against and by fellow human members as members of the community which are intelligence, belief, art, morals, law, and customs. One of the functions of the school includes a social function. Schools in carrying out social functions must be able to socialize students, so that they can later change themselves and change their society. Culture and education have a reciprocal relationship because culture can be preserved and developed by passing on culture from generation to generation through education, both formally, non-formally and informally. On the other hand, the form, characteristics, and implementation of education are also determined by the culture of the community in which the educational process takes place. If education is neglected, it can be assumed that the socio-culture of a nation will experience extinction because there is no cultural transfer process so that no one preserves and develops culture.

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