

THE NATURE OF SOCIETY AND ITS RELATION TO EDUCATION

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21107/literasinusantara.v2n1.269>

Received: October 07, 2021

Revised: October 14, 2021

Accepted: November 10, 2021

Abstrak

Public relations and education are highly correlated, advanced societies because advanced education and education will only be found in developed societies. The community must actively establish the principles of education that are contained in the philosophy of public education (nation and state). Society is an embodiment of life with humans. In society, the process of social life takes place. In society as an institution of human life, the whole process of life development takes place. Thus, the community can be interpreted as a container or field where the interaction of the community members takes place. But society can also be interpreted as a subject, namely as the embodiment of citizens with all the characteristics in a particular symptom and manifestation or as a whole, socio-psychologically.

Keyword - Nature Of Society, Relation, Education

1. Introduction

Society is an embodiment of life with humans. In society, the process of social life takes place. In society as an institution of human life, the whole process of life development takes place. Thus, the community can be interpreted as a container or field where the interaction of the community members takes place. But society can also be interpreted as a subject, namely as the embodiment of citizens with all the characteristics in a particular symptom and manifestation or as a whole, socio-psychologically.

To understand the form and nature of society, in the mechanism there is a science of society (sociology), a sociological or scientific understanding is actually sufficient for a professional to more effectively carry out his functions in society, especially for educators. Living in society has become a necessity for anyone who lives in this world. Can anyone live alone without other people? Of course not. Various kinds of people with various characters make us have to be able to put ourselves well. Given the importance of studying society, this paper will discuss about society.

2. Method

This type of research method is the analysis of the literature examination (the research literature) this article describes the analysis of scientific journals that are relevant to the discussion that has been chosen, while the stages of studying this research method are (1) selecting the articles, (2) collecting initial ideas, (3) handle itopic ideas, (4) collect supporting data, (5) generate conclusions and ionic recommendations.

3. Result and Discussion

a. Community Rightsu

Understanding Society

The term community in English is society, which means a group of people who have long been formed, have their own social system or social structure and have shared beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. According to Paul B.

Horton and Hunt, society is a collection of humans who are relatively independent, live together for a long time living in a certain area, have the same culture and carry out most of the activities in groups or groups of people. According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, a society is a group or group of groups that inhabit an area. Meanwhile, according to Plato, society is a reflection of individual human beings. A society will experience shock as well as individual humans whose mental balance is disturbed which consists of three elements, namely lust, spirit and intelligence. In the concept of an-Nas that society is a social creature. Humans cannot live alone by ignoring their involvement with the interests of the association between each other in social life.

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that society is defined as a group of people who live together in a certain area at a certain time with procedures for thinking and acting that are relatively the same as the patterns of life formed by the relationships and interactions of the community members with the natural surroundings that make the community members realize themselves as a unit (group). Community elements include:

a. group of people

In social science there is no absolute measure or definite number to determine how many humans there should be. But theoretically, the minimum number is two people living together.

b. It's been around for a long time.

A collection of humans is not the same as a collection of inanimate objects such as chairs, tables, etc. Because with the gathering of humans, new humans will emerge. Humans can also talk, feel and understand. They also have a desire to convey their impressions or feelings. As a result of living together, there is a communication system and regulations that regulate human relations in the group.

c. It already has its own social system and structure.

d. Have shared beliefs (values), readiness and behavior.

e. There is continuity and self-defense.

f. Having a culture, a system of living together gives rise to culture, because each member of the group feels himself bound to one another.

In human relationships with the community active interactions occur. Humans can intervene with the community in their environment and vice versa society can give to humans as citizens. Therefore, in the view of Islam, society has certain characteristics.

The function of society towards individuals is to develop the creativity, taste, work and initiative of each individual. The work of the community is to produce technology and material culture/material culture that humans need to master the natural surroundings, so that they can be immortalized for the needs of society. Feelings include the human soul, embodying all the social norms and values that are necessary to regulate social problems. Copyright is a mental ability, the ability to think of people who live in society. All works, taste and creativity are controlled by intention (intention).

The development of a person's soul is largely determined by his association with other people. For example, people who have been isolated from socializing with other people since childhood, have behaviors that are similar to animals. Can't speak and can't act like a normal human. Physically they are human, but their mental development is far behind.

Theory of the Nature of Society

Theories about the nature of society that have developed and been adopted by the world in general to date are:

a. Atomic Theory

Human persons as individuals have freedom, independence and equality among other humans, because they are driven by a certain awareness, they voluntarily form society and society in a formal form, namely the state. Each person as an individual is equal and it is in their togetherness that for a certain purpose what is known as society is formed.

Based on the principle of this atomism view, respect for the human person is the main principle. Social values in society are oriented to human

dignity, especially self-respect. This means that every practice of life in society is always directed at fostering human rights, for the sake of human dignity. The order of social life according to atomistic theory must be based on democratic values.

b. Organism Theory

The principles of implementing the patterns of life in society according to the organism theory are: 1) that the power and will of the community as a monist and vertical institution of rights, interests, desires, ideals and individual power, 2) community institutions that cover the whole nation, nationally, is totalitarian, education functions to realize ideal citizens, and not humans as ideal individuals.

c. Integralistic theory

According to this theory, although society as an institution reflects togetherness as a totality, the reality of humans as individuals cannot be denied. On the other hand, humans as individuals always exist and live in togetherness, in society. The implementation of principles according to integralistic theory is based on a balance between rights and obligations. The practice of social life is based on an awareness of values, social norms that apply and are upheld both by individuals as individuals and by society as institutions.

The Nature of Values and Morals in Life in Society

In this society, humans cannot live alone. They live interacting with other people, in that interaction humans should have an ethic of social life. Ethics can be used in the sense of the values and norms that become a guide for a person or a group in regulating their behavior. Values are closely related to society, both in the field of ethics that regulate people's lives in everyday life. Humans as creatures of value will interpret values as objective, if they see that value exists without anyone judging it, but there are some things that exist and guide humans and their lives. so values will not exist and will not be present without the presence of an assessment. Therefore the value is attached to the subject of the assessment.

Differences in the Lifestyle of Rural and Urban Communities

Communities based on where they live are divided into two, namely urban communities and rural communities. The pattern of life between rural and urban communities in general is very clearly different. In addition to environmental factors in which they live in carrying out their daily activities, ethical and cultural factors also show the differences. Simplicity, for example, some villagers are used to living in simplicity. This can be caused because basically they are economically incapable and culturally they do not like to brag. In contrast to urban people who tend to be accustomed to living in luxury.

In terms of vigilance, it is easier for villagers to be suspicious of new things that they do not understand and will perceive them as something foreign. Meanwhile, urban communities are more receptive to these changes or unfamiliar things as a new trend or development. Villagers highly respect politeness, for example in dealing with older people, with officials, with neighbors, people with high levels of education and so on. It has become characteristic for them that the atmosphere of kinship and brotherhood has been ingrained in their hearts.

Another characteristic of the village community, among others, is speaking as it is. They do not care whether their words hurt or not to others because they do not mean to hurt others. Honesty, that's what they cultivate. In terms of finance, urban people are more likely to publish it to the public. Because according to them, social status in terms of material is very influential in the association. Meanwhile, the village community will usually close themselves if someone asks about the economic capacity of the family. Especially if the person is not well known. Either directly or indirectly, when meeting and associating with city people, rural people tend to have a fairly large feeling of inferiority. Usually they prefer not to talk much. In contrast to urban communities who tend to be aggressive in socializing. The villagers really take into account the kindness of others they have received. The reward given to

other people is not always in the form of material things like most city people do.

There is also one characteristic of rural communities that are owned in almost all parts of Indonesia, namely mutual cooperation. Without being asked for help, they will immediately help their neighbors who need help. Meanwhile, urban communities usually tend to be less sensitive to the surrounding environment because of the busy lives that each individual lives. Because in this era of globalization, the pattern of life has changed drastically following the times.

Factors that cause and hinder human life in socializing in society

- a. Individual differences, including differences in the establishment and feelings. Every human is a unique individual. This means that everyone has different opinions and feelings. Differences in attitudes and feelings about something or a real environment can be a factor causing social conflict, because in carrying out social relationships, a person is not always in line with his group. For example, when a musical performance takes place in a residential area, of course the feelings of each citizen will be different. There are those who feel disturbed because of the noise, but there are also those who feel entertained.
- b. Differences in cultural backgrounds so as to form different individuals. A person will more or less be affected by the patterns of thinking and the establishment of the group. These different thoughts and stances will eventually produce individual differences that can trigger conflict.
- c. The difference between the interests of individuals or groups. Humans have different feelings, attitudes and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, at the same time, each person or group has different interests. Sometimes people can do the same thing, but for different purposes. For example, such a difference in terms of the interests of forest use. Community leaders regard the forest as a cultural treasure that is part of their culture so that it must be protected and not cut down. The farmers cut down the trees because it is considered as a

barrier for them to make gardens or fields. For timber entrepreneurs, trees are cut down and then the wood is exported to earn money and create jobs. As for environmentalists, forests are part of the environment so they must be preserved. Here it is clear that there are differences in interests between one group and another so that it will bring about social conflict in society. Conflicts due to differences in interests can also involve the political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Likewise, it can occur between groups or between groups and individuals, for example conflicts between groups of workers and employers that occur because of differences in interests between the two. The workers want adequate wages, while the entrepreneurs want a large income to enjoy themselves and enlarge the field and volume of their business.

- d. Rapid and sudden changes in values in society. Change is something that is common and natural, but if the change takes place quickly or even suddenly, the change can trigger social conflict. For example, in rural communities experiencing a sudden industrialization process, social conflicts will arise because the old values in traditional societies which are usually agricultural in nature quickly turn into industrial values. The changed values, such as the value of mutual cooperation, changed to the value of a work contract with wages adjusted according to the type of work. Kinship relations shifted to structural relationships that were arranged in the company's formal organization. The values of togetherness turned into individualism and values about the use of time which tended to be less strict turned into strict time divisions such as work and rest schedules in the industrial world. These changes, if they occur quickly or suddenly, will shake up social processes in society, and there will even be an attempt to reject all forms of change because they are considered to have disrupted the existing order of people's lives.

Social interaction

The general form of social processes is social interaction which is called social process because social interaction is dynamic social relations involving individuals and groups of people. someone is fighting.

Interaction is a process in which people communicate and influence each other in thoughts and actions. As we know that humans in everyday life cannot be separated from relationships with one another. There are several understandings of interaction in society, including:

- a. According to H. Booner, formulating social interaction is a relationship between two or more individuals, where the behavior of one individual affects, changes or improves the behavior of the other individual or vice versa.
- b. According to Gillin (1954) which states that social interaction is the relationship between people individually, between groups and individuals with groups.
- c. Social interaction is a reciprocal relationship between individuals and individuals, between groups and groups, between individuals and groups.

Social interaction as a major factor in life. There are also factors that underlie the ongoing social interaction, namely:

- 1) Imitation factor, this factor has a very important role in the process of social interaction. One of the positive aspects is that imitation can bring applicable rules.
- 2) The suggestion factor, what is meant by suggestion here is psychological influence, both coming from himself and from others, which are generally accepted without any power of criticism.
- 3) Identification factor, identification in physiology means the urge to be identical (same) with other people.
- 4) Sympathy factor, sympathy is the feeling of attraction of one person to another. Sympathy arises not on the basis of logical rationale, but based on the assessment of feelings as well as on the identification process. Even

people will suddenly feel attracted to other people by themselves because the whole way of behavior is attractive to them.

b. Public Relations and Education

Public relations and education are highly correlated, advanced societies because advanced education and education will only be found in developed societies. The community must actively establish the principles of education that are contained in the philosophy of public education (nation and state).

According to Thompson, education is related to personal and community human problems, and by some experts it is defined as a process of adjustment by individuals to carry out their functions in society. For guidelines for the implementation of education, it is contained in the education law. So the society/state as the subject of macro education naturally determines the motivation, goals, institutions or the entire national education system based on the ideals of initiative.

4. Conclusion

Society is defined as a group of people who live together in an area at a certain time with procedures for thinking and acting that are relatively the same as the patterns of life formed by the relationships and interactions of the community members with the natural surroundings that make the community members realize themselves as members of the community. one unit (group).

Theories about the nature of society: Atomic Theory, Organism Theory, and Integralistic Theory. In interacting with other people, humans should have an ethics, values and norms of social life. The pattern of life between rural and urban communities in general is very clearly different, the distinguishing factors are environmental factors, ethical and cultural factors. Factors causing and inhibiting human life in socializing in society.

- a. Individual differences, including differences in the establishment and feelings.
- b. Differences in cultural backgrounds so as to form different individuals.
- c. The difference between the interests of individuals or groups.

d. Rapid and sudden changes in values in society.

Public relations and education are highly correlated, advanced societies because advanced education and education will only be found in developed societies.

Thank-you note

Praise and gratitude for the presence of Allah SWT who has given favors and gifts so that the presenter can complete his task until the specified time. because with his help this scientific work can be arranged. We always convey shalawat and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, he is a role model for all creatures on this earth, so only by following his sunnah we hope to get intercession on the last day, amen.

I would like to say thank you very much to the supervisor of the Scientific Foundation of Education course, Prof. Dr. Firman, M.S., Kons and Dr. Riska Ahmad, M.Pd., Kons With their guidance and direction, I can complete individual assignments with Basic materials, Nature Of Community And Its Relationship With Education. In the preparation of this article, there are mistakes, therefore I ask for corrections for future improvements, so that I can make even better articles.

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