

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMANS, SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Ratnasari ^{1*}, Firman², Riska Ahmad³

^{*1,2,3} FIP Guidance and Counseling, Padang State University, Padang, Indonesia

^{1*}ratnasari.bk12@gmail.com, ²firman@konselor.org, ³ra5402945@gmail.com

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Abstract

This article discusses "The Relationship Between Humans, Society and Culture". Humans, society and culture there are 3 important things that cannot be separated from their role in life. As we often hear that without the existence of society, culture cannot be preserved. The aim to be achieved in this research is to reveal the relationship between humans, society and culture itself. This research is a library research (library research). Library research is research that obtains data or materials needed from libraries in the form of books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, journals, documents, magazines and so on. The results of this study reveal that culture is the most basic element of a society, so that until now some sociologists and anthropologists still adhere to the notion of cultural determinism, namely that attitudes and patterns of human behavior in society are determined by culture.

Keywords– Human, Society, Culture.

1. Introduction

Often we hear words or statements about the culture of a society. Society is a collection of people who live in a certain area for a long time and have rules that govern them towards the same goal. While humans are the source of culture and society is like a big lake where water from these sources flows and is accommodated in it. Humans take water from the lake, so the relationship between society and culture is very close. Culture cannot exist without society. Likewise, the existence of a society can only be maintained by the existence of culture.

Culture is closely related to society. According to Melville J. Herskovits and Bronislaw Malinowski, everything contained in society is determined by the culture that is owned by the community itself. The term for that opinion is Cultural-Determinism. Society, population and culture there are 3 important things that cannot be separated from their role in social life.

In this article the author wants to conduct research on human relations, society and culture by reviewing material about humans, society and culture.

2. Method

This article discusses the relationship between humans, society and culture. This type of research method is library research. Khatibah (2011) suggests library research as an activity carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data using certain methods/techniques in order to find answers to problems faced through library research. Meanwhile, Danandjaja (2014) suggests that library research is a systematic scientific method of bibliography research, which includes the collection of bibliographic materials related to the research objectives; collection techniques with library methods; and organize and present data.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that library research is a research activity carried out by collecting information and data with the help of various materials in the library such as reference books, similar previous research results, articles, notes, and various journals related to the problem. want to solve.

Activities are carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data using certain methods/techniques in order to find answers to the problems encountered.

3. Result and Discussion

A. Human

Human Understanding

Etymologically, the word “human” comes from Sanskrit, namely from the word “manu”, and the Latin word “mens” which means thinking, intelligent or intelligent beings (capable of controlling other creatures).

In life, humans have a role as social beings. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture's Learning Resources, the opinion of humans as social beings was also put forward by Aristotle through the term *zoon politicon*.

Zoon politicon means that humans are destined to live in society and interact with other humans. In addition, humans as social beings also mean that in fulfilling their needs, humans will always depend on other people.

That way, humans as social beings cannot be separated from community groups because humans have the instinct to live together with other people. In social life, social interaction is needed which can be realized in various ways.

Social interaction can be done by talking, shaking hands, asking questions, working together, and so on. In fact, in today's digital era, social interactions can be done online without face to face, such as making voice or video calls via telephone and sending messages through applications.

Characteristics of Humans as Social Beings

Citing the Learning Resources of the Ministry of Education and Culture, humans as social beings have the instincts of sympathy and empathy, loyal friends, tolerance, and help. Then, these instincts will create a good, harmonious, and harmonious society. So that norms, ethics, and manners are adopted by the community.

Humans as social beings have the following characteristics:

- a. Humans cannot live alone.

- b. Humans have social needs, namely interacting with other people.
- c. Humans can develop their potential if they live among humans.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that humans are social beings, meaning that humans will only become what and who depends on whom they associate with. Man cannot live alone, because if he is alone he does not “become” a human.

B. Public

Community Understanding

Humans are part of the life of social beings on earth. This collection of humans is then known as society.

The term community comes from the Arabic language, namely *syaraka* which means to participate or participate. Meanwhile, in English, society is a society whose meaning includes social interaction, social change, and a sense of togetherness. In other literature, society is also called a social system. Society also means that the unity of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs that is continuous, and which is bound by a sense of shared identity (Koentjaraningrat: 2013).

M.J. Herskovits states that society is an organized group of individuals who follow a certain way of life. While J.L. Gillin and J.P. Gillin said that society is the largest group of people who share the same customs, traditions, attitudes, and feelings of unity. S.R. Steinmetz, defines society as the largest human group including smaller human groupings that have close and regular relationships.

The opinion of Maclver who says that society is a system of ways of working and procedures, of authority and mutual assistance which includes groups and other social divisions, a system of controlling human behavior and freedom, a complex and ever-changing system, or a network of relationships. social (Beni Ahmad Saeban: 2012).

From some of the explanations above, it can be understood that society arises from the existence of a collection of individuals who have lived and worked together for a long time. The formation of social groups or communities is because humans use their thoughts, feelings, and desires in reacting to their

environment. Humans have an instinct to always relate to each other. This continuous and continuous relationship produces a social pattern called the pattern of social interaction.

Community Characteristics

In association and living together, the community has main characteristics, the main characteristics of society are:

- a. Humans living together, in society there is no absolute size or definite number to determine the number of numbers that must exist. But theoretically, the minimum number is two people living together.
- b. Mixed for a long time. A collection of humans is not the same as a collection of inanimate objects such as curates, tables and so on. Therefore, with the gathering of humans, new humans will arise. And from that arise the rules governing the relationship between the individual and the group:
 - 1) They realize that they are a unit.
 - 2) They are a system of living together. The system of living together gives rise to culture, therefore each member of the group feels himself related to one another (M. Munandar Soelaeman: 1992).

From the explanation of the characteristics of society above, it can be understood that society is not just a mere collection of humans, but among those who gather it must be marked by a relationship or affinity with one another.

C. Culture

Cultural Meaning

Etymologically culture comes from the Sanskrit "budhayah", which is the plural form of budhi which means mind or reason. While the anthropologist who provides a systematic and scientific definition of culture is E.B. Tylor in a book entitled "Primitive Culture", that culture is a complex whole which includes other knowledge and habits acquired by humans as members of society.

On a slightly different side, Koentjaraningrat defines culture as a whole human being from the behavior and results of behavior that are ordered by the code of conduct that must be obtained by learning and all of which are structured in people's lives.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that culture is the whole system of ideas, actions, and the work of humans to fulfill their lives by learning, all of which are arranged in people's lives.

The forms of this culture are objects created by humans as cultured creatures, in the form of behaviors and objects that are real, for example behavioral patterns, language, living equipment, social organization, religion, art, and others. , all of which are intended to help humans in carrying out social life.

In addition, there are three forms of culture, namely:

- a. The form of thoughts, ideas, ideas, norms, rules, and so on. The first form of this culture is abstract, in the minds of each member of the community in which the culture lives.
- b. The activity of patterned human behavior in society. The social system consists of human activities that interact, relate and associate with one another at all times and always follow certain patterns based on customary behavior. This social system is real or concrete.
- c. Physical form, is the total physical result of human actions and activities in society.

Based on the classification of cultural forms above, culture can be grouped into two, namely:

- a. Abstract Culture

This abstract culture is located in the human mind, for example manifested in ideas, ideas, values, norms, rules, and ideals. So abstract culture is an ideal form of culture. Ideal means something that is an ideal or hope for humans according to the size that has become an agreement.

- b. Culture that is concrete

The concrete form of culture is patterned from actions or regulations and human activities in society that can be touched, seen, observed, stored or photographed.

Koencaraningrat mentions the nature of culture with a social and physical system, which consists of: behavior, language and material (materials such as clothing, housing, arts, household tools, weapons, means of production, and means of transportation.) (Koentjaraningrat: 2013).

Cultural Elements

The elements of culture include all cultures that exist in the world, whether small, medium, large, or complex. According to Malinowski's concept, culture in this world has seven universal elements, namely language, technological system, livelihood system, social organization, knowledge system, religion, and art. All these elements are interrelated with one another and cannot be separated.

D. The Relationship Between Humans, Society And Culture

The relationship between humans, society and culture are interrelated with each other. Society is a human organization that is interconnected with culture. Mc Iver, a political sociologist, once said: "Man is a creature ensnared by a web of his own making." These webs are culture. Mc Iver wants to say that culture is something created by society but in turn is a force that regulates and even compels humans to take actions with "certain patterns". Culture is not even a force from outside of humans but can be embedded in the individual's personality. Thus, culture is a force that forms patterns of human attitudes and behavior from outside and from within.

The most central elements in a culture are values which are a conception of what is right or wrong (moral values), good or bad (ethical values) and beautiful or ugly (aesthetic values). From this value system then grows norms which are benchmarks or signs that regulate human behavior in society.

From the explanation above, it is clear that culture is the most basic element of a society, so that until now some sociologists and anthropologists still adhere to the notion of cultural determinism, namely that attitudes and patterns of human behavior in society are determined by culture. Lawrence Harrison in his book

"Culture Matters" describes how cultural values affect human progress and decline (Harrison, 2000).

The settlement of the population in a certain area within a certain time also allows for the formation of a community in that area. This means that society will be formed when there are residents, so it is impossible for there to be a society without residents, society is formed because of the population. Culture is a characteristic possessed by a resident of a society who was born from generation to generation from an area or country. Culture includes beliefs, customs, arts, morals, values and norms, and so on.

Rapid population growth encourages the growth of aspects of life which include social, economic, political, cultural, and so on. Unlike other creatures, humans have advantages in life. Humans can use and develop their minds. The use and development of reason has been revealed in the development of culture, both spiritual culture and material culture. As a result of this cultural development, it has changed the way people think in meeting their needs.

4. Conclusion

In life, humans have a role as social beings. Humans are destined to live in society and interact with other humans. Humans as social beings cannot be separated from community groups because humans have the instinct to live together with other people. Then we know that society arises from a collection of individuals who have lived and worked together for a long time.

Culture is everything that humans do and produce. Culture is obtained by humans as members of society. Without society the possibility is very small to form a culture. On the other hand, without culture it is impossible for humans (individually or in groups) to maintain their lives. So, culture is almost all human actions in everyday life.

The relationship between humans, society and culture is that humans or residents cause society and society to have their own culture. So that these three things cannot be separated from human life. Population, society and culture are concepts that are very close and related to each other.

5. Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Thank-You Note

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