



Education and Social Environment

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ABSTRACT

Education is a process closely related to transmitting knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behaviour to the younger generation. In this context, education teaches and shapes human behaviour patterns according to societal expectations. This study aims to analyze the role of education in shaping individual social behaviour through interactions in the family, school, and community environments. The method used is qualitative research with a library research approach, where data is collected from relevant literature. This study found that in primitive societies, formal education does not exist, and every child learns from their social environment without a specific teacher who is responsible for their behaviour. However, in more advanced societies, formal education in schools becomes an important social institution in socializing individuals to become expected members of society. Formal education in schools has a major role in shaping individual personalities, where almost all individual behaviour is influenced by others. In addition, this study also highlights the importance of the educational environment, which includes the family, school, and community environments, in influencing child development both consciously and unconsciously.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a process closely related to transmitting knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behaviour to the younger generation. In this process, education teaches and shapes patterns of human behaviour to society's expectations. Human behaviour is social and is learned through interaction with others, whether at home, school, playground, or workplace. The content of education is determined by the group or community that ensures its survival through transmitting values, knowledge, and skills to its younger members.

Education can be interpreted as socialization that begins with an individual's first interaction with other members of society. In this case, there is no difference between parents

and children or between teachers and students; what is prioritized is the existence of a close relationship.

Between individuals and society. Learning is continuous socialization, where each individual can be a student and a teacher, learning from their social environment and teaching and influencing others.

In primitive societies, formal education does not exist, and each child learns from his social environment without any specific teacher responsible for his behaviour. In advanced societies, most basic habits and behavioural patterns are learned through informal education processes, such as language, eating habits, and personality acquired from the social environment.

However, education is often associated with formal education in schools. The formal education system is a social institution that plays a role in the socialization of individuals to become expected members of society. Schools are closely related to society, and a person's personality is formed through formal education. Almost all individual behaviour is influenced by others, so personality is a social phenomenon closely related to the culture of the individual's environment.

Definition of Educational Environment: Educational activities occur in an environment that includes everything outside the child, whether inanimate objects, living things, or events, including social conditions. This environment includes plants, people, politics, socio-economic conditions, animals, culture, beliefs, and other educational efforts. The educational environment consists of the family environment, school environment, and community environment, all of which play a role in influencing the development of children, both consciously and unconsciously.

The educational environment includes place (physical environment), culture (cultural environment), and living groups (social environment or society). Educational institutions are tasked with creating situations that allow the educational process to take place well and include important functions such as ensuring students' emotional well-being, helping them interact with the surrounding environment, and developing their abilities.

The educational environment's main function is to ensure students' emotional lives, help interaction with the physical, social, and cultural environment, and support individual and community development. The educational environment also teaches general behaviour and selects and prepares certain societal roles. In addition, the educational environment develops students' abilities in various fields, including career, academic, religious life, socio-cultural, and other skills.

Education in the community environment greatly influences a person's personal development. The community is responsible for education and becomes a major vehicle for developing individuals and society. Community education faces various challenges, such as unfavourable physical and non-physical environments, excessive tasks, and value conflicts between children and society. Education in community interactions covers various fields, including habits, knowledge, attitudes, interests, morality, and religion.

The community environment plays a major role in achieving national education goals, especially in helping to form intelligent, moral, social, and religious people. The community supports education by contributing to the formation of individuals related to Pancasila values, increasing the nation's intelligence, and creating a shared life that is responsible for dynamic social welfare.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

Education is concerned with the development and change of students' behaviour. Education is concerned with transmitting knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills and other aspects of behaviour to the younger generation. Education is the process of teaching and learning patterns of human behaviour according to what is expected by society. (Amini and others. 2023)

Human behaviour is almost entirely social, that is, learned in interactions with other humans (Hasan Basri, 2023). Almost everything we learn is the result of our relationships with others at home, school, playgrounds, work, and so on (Aris Munandar, 2006). The learning material or content of education is determined by a person's group or society.

Likewise, groups or communities ensure their survival through education. For a community to continue its existence, values, knowledge, skills, and other forms of behaviour that each member is expected to have must be passed on to its young members. Each community passes on its culture with some changes to the younger generation through education and social interaction. Thus, education can be interpreted as socialization. (The End of Heaven. 2023)

In this sense, education begins with the individual's first interaction with other members of society, for example, when a baby is first accustomed to drinking at a certain time. In this definition, there is no distinction between parents and children, between teachers and students. What is prioritized is a close relationship between the individual and society. Learning is continuous socialization. Every individual can be a student and a teacher. Individuals learn from their social environment and also teach and influence others. (Nasruddin Hasibuan. 2013)

In primitive societies, there was no separate formal education. Every child must learn from his social environment and must master several behaviours expected of him in time without any particular teacher who is responsible for his behaviour.

Also, in advanced societies, most of a culture's basic customs and behaviour patterns are learned through informal education or socialization. Language, eating habits, and fundamental personality traits are largely acquired through informal education. (Enjang Sudarman. 2022)

However, often, education is meant to be formal education in schools. Educated people are people who have attended school. If filling out a form asks about a person's education, then what is meant is the schools that have been attended. The education system, namely schools, is a social institution that contributes to the process of socialization of individuals to become members of society as expected. Schools are always interconnected with society.

A person's personality is formed through education. Personality is a social phenomenon since almost all individual behaviour is related to or influenced by other people.

The same aspects that exist in the behaviour of all people in a society can be called the culture of that society. An individual's personality is always closely related to the culture of the environment in which he lives.

a. Understanding Educational Environment

Educational activities always take place in an environment. In the context of education, the environment can be interpreted as everything that is outside the child. The environment can be real, such as plants, people, conditions, politics, socio-economics, animals, culture, beliefs, and other human efforts, including education. (Hubbil Khair. 2021)

The educational environment is everything that exists around humans, whether in the form of inanimate objects, living things, or events that occur, including social conditions, especially those that can have a strong influence on individuals, such as the environment where education takes place and the environment where children socialize. This environment is then specifically referred to as an educational institution according to the type and responsibilities that are specifically part of the institution's character. (Agusmanto Hutaauruk. 2019)

In influencing children's development, the environment is intentionally created (conscious effort). Some that are not conscious efforts from normative adults are called education, while others are called influence. Three environments are intentionally created to influence children: family, school, and community. These three environments are called educational institutions or educational units. (Vajar Vahrudin. 2008)

Educational institutions are organizations or groups of people who, for one reason or another, are responsible for implementing education. The educational body educates the

educated (Marimba, 1980). In general, the function of educational institutions is to create a situation that allows the educational process to occur. (Bustanul Arifin. 2019)

According to Hasbullah, the educational environment includes:

1. Place (physical environment), climate, soil, and natural conditions.
2. Culture (cultural environment) includes certain cultural heritages, such as language, art, economics, science, outlook on life, and religious views.
3. Groups living together (social environment or community) include family, playgroup, village, association, and others.

The environment and educational institutions are positive if the direction and goals of education influence them. The environment is negative if it is influenced contradictorily by the direction and goals of education. So, the intensity of the influence of the environment on students depends on the extent to which children can absorb the stimuli provided by their environment and the extent to which the environment can understand and provide facilities for the educational needs of students. (Nurlayli Amalia. 2019)

b. Function of Educational Environment

Among the functions of the educational environment are the following.

1. The educational environment can guarantee the growth and development of students' emotional lives, which are very important in forming a child's personality.
2. The educational environment helps students interact with various surrounding environments, including physical, social and cultural environments, especially the various educational resources available, so educational goals can be achieved optimally.
3. The educational environment is a large vehicle for developing individuals and society, expanding and accelerating efforts to make the nation's life more intelligent.
4. Teaching general behaviour and selecting and preparing for certain roles in society.
5. In an educational environment, students can develop their abilities through career, academic, religious, socio-cultural, and other skills.

c. Community/Social Environment

Education in the community environment is more advanced than education in the family and school environments. Society is one of the educational environments that greatly influence a person's personal development, outlook on life, national ideals, socio-culture, and the development of science will colour the state of the community. (Siti Juariyah. 2010)

The community also shares the responsibility for education. Community education is an important vehicle for developing individuals and society as a movement that expands and accelerates efforts to educate the nation. (Rosdiana. 2022)

In undergoing education in the community environment, one usually experiences difficulties, including:

1. Unfavorable physical and non-physical environment. Such an environment will greatly hinder children's learning.
2. The tasks given by the institution are too heavy or too many, so the child cannot complete them properly. Too many activities followed in a limited time can cause the activities not to be carried out properly and cause difficulties, which ultimately will produce fewer results.
3. If the values developed by children are different from or contrary to the values/customs that exist in society, then a value conflict will arise. If this happens, children will usually have difficulty adjusting to the environment, which will usually affect their learning efforts.

Every society has certain ideals, regulations, and power systems, including education in the environment of life. The pattern and variety of education experienced by a person in society covers all areas, including the formation of habits, knowledge, attitudes, and interests, as well as the formation of morality and religion. (Haidar Putra Daulay. 2014)

Education in society, especially in many educational institutions such as mosques, prayer rooms, prayer rooms, madrasas, Islamic boarding schools, religious studies, courses, and spiritual development institutions.

d. The Role of Education in the Community/Social Environment

1. The community environment has a large role in efforts to achieve national education goals; its roles include:
2. Human education as individual beings, the social environment plays a role in helping to form intelligent humans according to the conditions and functions of each type of education.
3. Human education is a moral (social) process related to the values contained in Pancasila, the nation's philosophy of life and the foundation of the state.
4. Human education as a social being, the social environment, both directly and indirectly, is indeed developed as an individual and moral being, who together can create a life responsibly to achieve dynamic social welfare with a creative attitude.
5. The social environment plays a large role in educating humans as religious beings, providing provisions related to religious matters.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive design. This method was chosen because it is appropriate for understanding educational phenomena in the context of social interaction and educational environments. A qualitative approach allows an in-depth exploration of how the physical and social environment influences individual behaviour, growth, and development.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Research result

Education plays a crucial role in developing and changing students' behaviour. It is not only about transmitting knowledge but also involves transmitting attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behaviour to the younger generation. Education is a process of teaching and learning that shapes human behaviour patterns according to society's expectations.

Education as a Socialization Process: Education can be understood as a form of socialization in which individuals learn behavioural patterns through interactions with others in various environments, such as home, school, playground, and work. These social environments provide learning materials or educational content determined by the group or society. Thus, education ensures society's survival by transmitting values, knowledge, skills, and other expected forms of behaviour to the younger generation.

Influence of Environment on Education: The educational environment includes everything around individuals that can affect their development and learning, including inanimate objects, living things, and social and cultural conditions. This environment can be positive or negative depending on the extent to which it can provide an influence, that is, by educational goals.

Educational environments have three main types: Family Environment, Where informal and primary education first occurs. School Environment: Formal institutions responsible for academic education and skills development. Community Environment: Where individuals learn through interaction with the wider community

b. Discussion

Socialization and Personality Formation: The socialization process through education is very important in forming a personality. Everyone is influenced by their social environment, which shapes their habits, knowledge, attitudes, and interests. An individual's personality is always closely related to the culture and environment in which they live.

The Role of Environment in Education, Family Environment: The family environment provides an important emotional and moral foundation for a child's development. Education in the family is the initial foundation that influences how a child interacts with the outside world.

School Environment: Schools, as formal institutions, play an important role in children's academic education and social skills development. They also function as miniature societies where children learn to interact and work together with peers and teachers.

Community Environment: The community environment provides a broader context for children to learn and develop. Communities provide various educational resources and are places where children learn about different values, norms, and social roles.

Challenges in Community Environmental Education: Some challenges faced include Unfavorable Physical and Non-Physical Environments. Unsupportive physical conditions can hinder children's learning process. Too Much Homework: Excessive workloads can make it difficult for children to complete these tasks properly. Value Conflict: When the values taught at home or school conflict with the values in society, children may have difficulty adjusting.

The educational environment has several important functions, including ensuring an emotional life, helping children develop emotionally, and forming healthy personalities. Interaction with the Environment: Helping children interact with various physical, social, and cultural environments. Individual and Community Development: Encouraging the development of individuals and society. Teaching Behavior and Social Roles: Teaching general behaviour and preparing for certain social roles. Skills Development: Developing children's academic, career, social, and religious abilities.

5. CONCLUSION

An educational environment is where someone gets an education directly or indirectly. Educational environments consist of family, school, and community environments. The family environment is where a child is born. This is where he first learns values and norms. Education in the family environment serves to provide a foundation for developing children as individual, social, moral, and religious beings.

School is the second environment for children. In school, they get an intensive education. This is where the child's potential will be developed. School is the mainstay and hope of parents and society in making the nation's life smarter. In the community environment, children will receive education. Society is the third educational environment that is also responsible for efforts to make the nation's life smarter. All educational

environments play a major role in the implementation of education in achieving the goals of education itself, both for students as individual beings and as social, moral, and religious beings.

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