



## Education And Community Participation

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### ABSTRACT

Education is a process that focuses on developing and changing students' behavior through transmitting knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behavior. Education is considered an important component in achieving social goals and national development. This study examines the relationship between education and society and the role of both in creating a quality generation. The background of this study emphasizes the importance of education in developing children's insight into ideology, politics, religion, society, culture, and defense and security. Education aims to bring progress to individuals, society, and the state to achieve national development. This study also identifies several problem formulations, namely the definition of education and society, the function and role of education for society, and the relationship between education and society to achieve quality learning goals. This study aims to understand education and society, identify the functions and roles of education for society, and explore the relationship between education and society to achieve quality learning goals. This study confirms that education plays a vital role in individuals' socialization and preserving community culture. The functions of education include social control, cultural preservation, workforce development, and social change. This study also discusses the importance of collaboration between schools, families, and communities in improving the quality of education. Effective curriculum implementation and the community's active role in supporting education are the keys to achieving national development goals and creating a future generation that is knowledgeable, technological, and faithful. Thus, education is an agent of social change that contributes significantly to developing individuals and communities, ensuring the achievement of national goals through a quality and sustainable learning process.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Education is concerned with the development and change of students' behavior. Education is closely related to the transmission or distribution of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behavior to the younger generation. Human behavior is almost entirely social, learned in interaction with other humans.

Modern society generally views education as an important role in achieving social goals. The community's expectations of education are in the form of an educational process that seeks to move towards national development goals. Education should be able to develop children's insight into ideology, politics, religion, society, culture, and defense and security appropriately and correctly so that it can bring progress to individuals, society, and the state to achieve national development. (Sada, HJ 2017) So, on this occasion, we will discuss education and culture, which greatly influence national development to produce quality students.

## **II. THEORETICAL BASIS**

### **A. Understanding Education and Society**

Education is the process of teaching and learning patterns of human behavior according to what is expected by society. Education is concerned with the development and change of students' behavior. Education is closely related to the transmission or distribution of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills, and other aspects of behavior to the younger generation. Human behavior is almost entirely social in nature, which is learned in interaction with other humans. We know from relationships with others at home, school, playgrounds, workplaces, etc. The group or society determines the subject matter or content of education. (Hasibuan, L., Us, KA, & Nazirwan, N. 2021)

A group or society ensures its survival through education. For society to continue, each member, especially the younger members, must pass on the values, knowledge, skills, and other forms of behavior that each member must have. Every society passes on its culture, with some changes to the younger generation through education and social interaction. Thus, education is socialization.

Education here begins from the first interaction of each individual with other members of society. For example, When babies are accustomed to drinking at certain times. Here, there is no difference between parents and children or teachers and students because what is prioritized is a close relationship between individuals and society. Learning itself is a continuous socialization. Every individual can sometimes be a student and a teacher. Individuals learn from the social environment and teach and influence others. (Basri, H. 2023).

Many factors can influence the role or involvement of the community or parents of students in implementing a program, as explained by (Suroso, Hakim, & Noor, 2014), which are grouped into two factors, namely internal and external. Internal factors include age, level of education, type of work, level of income of the population, and length of residence in an area, while external factors include communication and leadership; communication and leadership in question when related to the implementation of education, are related to communication created through the school committee with the community and parents in building education through good cooperation. (Pakniyany, NSL, Imron, A., & Degeng, INS 2020) In modern times, society views education as having an important role in achieving social goals. The government, together with parents, provides the education budget needed for the advancement of education and social and national development. All of this is an effort to maintain the noble values that must be preserved. For example, they should respect parents and leaders, obey the rules in applicable norms, and increase the spirit of patriotism. In addition, education is expected to foster faith and piety to Allah SWT further and improve the progress and development of politics, economy, society, culture, and defense and security. The education process continues to strive towards the goal of national development, which creates Indonesian people who are knowledgeable, technological, and have faith and piety.

## B. Education and Human Resources

Education and community development cannot be separated from each other. The progress of a community and a nation is determined by the development of the education sector in preparing human resources based on the development of the times. In the future, human resources cannot be separated from the function of national education. In article 3 of the Republic of Indonesia Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, it is stated:

National education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation to make the nation's life more intelligent. It aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble morals, are knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens.

Educational programs are based on general teaching objectives derived from three sources: society, students, and fields of study. Those derived from society include broad concepts such as forming humans, making humans develop, having personalities, being responsible, and so on.

The purpose of education, as expressed by A. trekena Sastrawijaya (1991), includes job readiness, problem-solving skills, constructive use of free time, and so on. Because each student has different expectations, objectives related to the field of study can be stated more specifically, for example, in language lessons, to develop the ability to communicate proficiently both orally and in writing.

Ferdinand Tonnies in J. Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyanto (2007) stated that society is divided into two types, namely:

1. Gemeinschaft (primary relationship)

A form of communal life in which members have a natural and eternal purely spiritual relationship. The basis of the relationship is a real and organic sense of love and spiritual unity. It is found in the lives of society, villages, families, and relatives.

2. Gessellschaft (secondary relationship)

A form of communal life whose members have a self-interested relationship and, in the short term, mechanical in nature. Found in agreements based on reciprocal ties, for example, relationships in a binding job.

In addition, society has other differences, such as society in industrial cities being different from society in mining areas or fishing villages, university cities being different from agricultural villages, and shopping areas being different from residential areas. To understand a society, the things that need to be known are the value system of its power structure. Each society has its own value system, which differs from other societies. These values have priority levels; some are considered higher than others and can vary according to stance.

Urban communities with universities and intellectual residents are open to modernization and new establishments or behaviors that are different from others, such as mindsets, morals, clothing, and relationships. Village communities have strong traditions and are more religious; their mindsets are more homogeneous. Deviants from habits will immediately get the spotlight, and everyone's behavior will be monitored and regulated by those around them.

It can be concluded that the two types of society above have similarities, namely that they are all members of a nation that has the same national culture in terms of philosophy, language, history, and culture, although each region has its own characteristics.

## C. School and society

Efforts that can be made by schools are to connect with the community and make the community a source of learning. In general, to utilize these sources, the community can be

brought into the classroom, for example by inviting resource persons to the school, or the school is brought into the scope of the community through field trips, field practices, or real work lectures (KKN) for students at colleges / universities.

Viewed from the meaning side, the relationship between schools and communities has a very broad meaning, each expert has a different perception, as expressed by the team of lecturers in educational administration that: "Community and school relations are two-way communication between organizations and the public reciprocally with the framework of supporting the functions and objectives of management by increasing the development of cooperation and the fulfillment of common interests.

E. Mulyasa (2009) said that one of the factors causing the gap between schools and the community is the lack of information related to education in schools and the weak relationship between the community and the government. To obtain wider support from the community, it is necessary to carry out socialization efforts aimed at introducing various things about curriculum implementation and its objective conditions. This aims to attract attention from various elements related to school management, so that they are encouraged to make efforts to improve the quality of education in schools.

If educators view children as their children, they will view families and communities as partners with schools in educating and developing students' education. The three parties (schools, families, and communities) work together to create better programs and opportunities. Regarding the rights and obligations of parents in advancing (national) education, it can be seen in Law No. 20 2003, namely:

1. Parents have the right to participate in choosing educational units and obtain information about their child's educational development.
2. Parents of children of compulsory school age are obliged to provide basic education to their children.

Rights and obligations of society in education:

1. The community has the right to participate in choosing educational units and obtaining information about the development of their children's education (Article 8).
2. The community is obliged to provide resource support in organizing education (Article 9). (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2005)

The role of society in education can be seen in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, chapter XV, part one, article 54, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3.

1. Community participation in education includes the participation of individuals, groups, families, professional organizations, entrepreneurs, and community organizations in organizing and controlling the quality of educational services.
2. The community can play a role as a source, implementer and user of educational results.
3. Provisions regarding community participation as referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 are further regulated by government regulations.

The reason for the importance of cooperation in educational development can be expressed through cooperation between schools, families, and the community in developing school climates and programs, providing services to families/parents (students), improving skills and leadership for parents, connecting families with others in schools and in the community, and assisting educators in their duties.

Education plays an important role in shaping and creating a society as expected. With education, what society aspires to can be realized through students as the future generation.

#### **D. The Function and Role of Education in a Society**

As Wuradji stated, there are many functions and roles of education for a society, such as those below:

- a) Socialization Function
- b) Function of Social Control
- c) Function of Preserving Community Culture
- d) Workforce Training and Development Function
- e) Selection and Allocation Functions
- f) Function of Education and Social Change
- g) Function of Cultural Reproduction
- h) Function of Cultural Diffusion
- i) Social Education Function, and
- j) Social Modification Function (Abdullah Idi. 2009)

In relation to the function of education in a society, H. Ballantine (1983) also stated the following;

- a) Socialization Function
- b) Selection and Allocation Functions
- c) The Function of Innovation and Social Change
- d) Personal and Social Development Functions

From the various opinions above, in principle there is no substantive difference about the function of education in society, where one expert complements another. One thing is certain, that the function of education in society is very crucial in maintaining and continuing the function of education in schools and families which cannot be separated between the two but are still integrated in forming an education system that empowers students.(Halim, A. (2021)

The function of socialization is explained here as a function of forming individual social behavior in a community group in general. In pre-industrial society, the new generation learns to follow the behavior patterns of the previous generation which is not through school institutions like today. Children learn the language or symbols that apply to the older generation, adjust the prevailing values, follow their views and acquire certain skills, all of which are obtained through the culture of their society. Everything learned in the form of education by the younger generation as socialization in society will be useful and have a direct effect on their daily lives.

The progress of a society that experiences social change is marked by the existence of a complex cultural pattern and has differentiation between one society and another and between one individual and another. Social change can also result in cultural transmission and one generation to the next will encounter new problems. In society, schools have become a strong institution that is very necessary to create and give birth to new cultural values.(Rosana, E. (2017)

The creation of new cultural values is intended as an effort to educate children to love and respect the established social and traditional institutions is the task of the school. Included in social institutions are families, religious institutions, government institutions, and economic institutions.(Rahmat, A. (2021)

Schools promise children a description of what their social institutions aspire to. Through this method, children are accustomed to behaving politely to parents and teachers, the community and obeying the prevailing norms. Religious institutions also teach their followers how to serve God in a certain way. Government institutions teach children how to become true citizens by taking on state obligations, having a patriotic spirit and having a sense of citizenship.(Syuhud, AF 2012)

Children learn to adapt to the traditional values where traditional institutions are built. The socialization process is the totality of the process of children learning to follow the prevailing cultural patterns and values. Parents hope that schools can carry out the socialization process for children well. Because teachers at school are held as models for

their children to teach the cultural values of the community, schools are considered museums that store policy values (museum of virtue) (Paradius and Parelus, 1978:24).

#### **The function of schools and society.**

In addition, schools as education providers have two functions, namely as community partners and as producers of labor. Schools as community partners will be influenced by the pattern of a person's experience in the community environment. Experience in various community groups, types of reading, watching and other activities in society can influence the function of education that is in line with schools. Schools are also interested in changes in the environment of a student in society. (Wahyudin, W. (2018)

Schools as community partners will also be influenced by the extent and functionality of the utilization of learning resources in the community. The wealth of community resources and efforts such as people, sources, libraries, museums, newspapers, magazines, computers, the internet, and so on can be used by schools in carrying out their educational functions.

#### **E. The relationship between education and society**

The need for education in schools and society has a rational relationship between the two, namely:

- 1) There is a match between the harmonious and positive function of education for schools and what society needs.
- 2) The accuracy of the educational targets or goals handled by pre-school institutions will be determined by the clarity of the formulation of commitments between the school as the service provider and the community as the ordering party.
- 3) The success of the implementation of the school's function as a public order service will be influenced by the objective bond between the two in the form of attention, appreciation, certain benefits such as funds, facilities, and other objective guarantees that provide important meaning for the existence and products of the school. (Abdullah Idi. 2009)

Constructive school and community relations are expected to improve the quality of school performance which is marked by an increase in the quality of the educational process in schools effectively, efficiently and productively in creating future graduates whose success is highly expected. Quality graduates are created from a quality learning process that is able to deliver students who have basic competencies as basic provisions in the business world, who will later continue to a higher level, live decently in society, and continue to be enthusiastic in learning. (Rahmat, A. (2021)

A quality learning process depends on the extent to which the ideal curriculum planning/text can be applied in real implementation in the classroom. (Abdullah Idi. 2009)

Teachers as educators are elements that are very decisive for the quality of the learning process in schools. All elements of the school should make optimal efforts to support a quality learning process.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to understand the role and function of education in society and how the interaction between the two affects national development. Qualitative methods were chosen because they allow for in-depth exploration of the perceptions, experiences, and views of various parties involved in education, such as students, teachers, parents, and community members.

### **CONCLUSION**

The following conclusions can be drawn from this paper entitled EDUCATION AND SOCIETY:

- 1) Education takes place through social interaction, interaction starting from the family, community and school environment. *Education plays an important role in shaping and creating a society as expected. With education, what society aspires to can be realized through students as the future generation.*
- 2) The function of education for society as expressed by Wuraji is the function of socialization, social control, preservation of community culture, training and development of the workforce, selection and allocation, education and social change, cultural reproduction, cultural diffusion, social education, and social modification.
- 3) Schools as educational institutions strive to prepare students for work, provide basic skills, and develop the workforce for society and the country.

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