SOCIOLGY AND CULTURAL ROLE
STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

The world of education is closely related to social and cultural life, seen from the phenomenon exists, many teachers who just became a teacher, not an educator. That's because most teachers do not understand the socio-cultural aspects that have an important role in the educational process.

Teachers who do not master the socio-cultural aspects in educating students, not be possible to produce quality students. Therefore, in order to produce quality students, teachers / educators must master and be aware that the socio-cultural aspects are very influential and important role on the course of the educational process. Exposure above background for preparing this paper the results are expected to improve understanding of the candidates prepare educators to be qualified educators.

Thus, the paper socio-cultural role in strengthening this education, courtesy to their teachers and prospective teachers quality future and will produce quality students. Because the quality of learners who will only be generated from qualified educators. In this case, qualified educators are educators who master and realize the importance of socio-cultural aspects in education.

Keywords: social cultural, education

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans are creatures of life given by Allah SWT different potentials, but of course its potential to be used as much as possible as a provision in living his life. To maximize the potential of all human beings, of course, there must be something that directs and guides, so that walking and directed in accordance with what is expected. Given the very large and valuable potential of the human, then the man should be equipped with enough education early. On the other hand humans also have the ability and are given a mind that is different from other creatures. While education is a deliberate and well-planned effort to assist the development of human potential and abilities.

In sociology, education is a cultural heritage captivate the generations that, in order that the life of a sustainable society, and the identity of the community is maintained. Social culture is a part of human life that is closest to everyday life, and almost every human activity can not be separated from the social elements of culture.
Entering the 21st century and the third millennium will certainly meet a lot of changes in people's lives as a result of globalization. And in fact people experiencing social change so quickly, go ahead and show symptoms desintegratif covering various aspects of life and becomes a problem, one of which is felt by the world of education. Not only social change, culture was influential in the world of education as a result of the education paradigm shift that is changing the way of life, communicate, think, and how to prosper. By knowing that the rapid development of the world's current education is expected to be able to respond to these things well and wisely

II. PROBLEMS
Based on the above, the problems that need to be formulated solution are:
1. What is the purpose of the sociology of education as a foundation?
2. How is the role and function of the strengthening of the socio-cultural education.
3. What is the impact of education on the socio-cultural concept of the nation.

III. DISCUSSION
A. SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION
1. Definition of Sociology of Education

   Basically, sociology can be divided into two, namely the general sociology and special sociological. General sociology investigate socio-cultural phenomenon in general. While specific Sociology, namely specialization of general sociology, which is investigating a socio-cultural aspects of life in depth. For example: sociology of rural communities, urban sociology, sociology of religion, sociology of law, sociology of education and so on. So the sociology of education is one of the special sociology.

   According to Nasution (2004), Sociology of Education dalah science that seeks to find ways of controlling the educational process to develop individual personalities for the better.

   According to Robbins and Brown (1998), sociology of education is the science that discuss and explain the social relationships that affect the individual
to obtain and organize thoughts. Educational sociology study of social behavior and principles to control it. According to EG Payne, Sociology of Education is a comprehensive study of all aspects of education in terms of applied sociology.

According to Gunawan (2006), sociology of education is the science that attempts to solve the problems of education with the analysis or sociological approach.

From some of the above definition, it can be concluded that the sociology of education is the study of all aspects of education, be it the structure, dynamics, issues of education, or other aspects in depth through analysis or sociological approach.

Sociology is the study of the relationship and mutual influence between various kinds of social phenomena (e.g., economic phenomenon, the family symptoms, and symptoms moral), sociology is the study of the relationship and mutual influence between social phenomena with non-social phenomenon, and the last, sociology is the study of the common characteristics of all kinds of other social phenomena. Sociology of education consists of two words, sociology and education. The second term is of course different in terms of etymology means, but in the history of life and human life and culture, both of these into one indivisible entity. Especially in empowering the human system, which until now utilize education as an instrument of empowerment that.

Some experts thought about the sociology of education advanced by Ahmadi (1991). According to George Payne, who is often called the father of the sociology of education, expressed conceptually what is meant by sociology of education is “by educational sociology the science we with describes and explains the institution, social group, and social processes, that is the special relationships in the which or through roomates the individual gains and organizes experiences”. Payne asserts that, in institutions, social groups, social processes, there exists what is called social individuals acquire and organize experience-experience. This is what is asepek-aspect or sociological principles.

Furthermore, according to Nasution (2004), education Sociology is the science that seeks to find ways of controlling the educational process to develop individual personalities for the better. Furthermore, according to Robbins,
Sociology sociology of education is specifically in charge of investigating the structure and dynamics of the educational process.

With various definitions mentioned above indicate that the sociology of education is part of the course basics of education in educational institutions and its educational personnel shall be provided to all students.

Sociology is the study of the relationship between people in groups and social structure. Sociology has the following characteristics:
a. Empirical, is the main characteristic of sociology as a science.
b. Theoretical, is an increase in the phase of creation which became one of the forms of culture that can be stored for long periods and can be passed on to younger generations.
c. Cumulative, as a result of the continuous creation as a consequence of the changes in society, which makes the theories will evolve leads to a better theory.
d. Nonetis, because it tells what their theory about the community and the individuals in it, do not judge whether it is good or bad.

To realize the ideals of sociology of education in desperate need of assistance. Concept or sociological theory give guidance to teachers about how they should train the students so they can have a harmonious life habits, friends, and familiar peers. Sociology of education include 1) the teacher-student interaction, 2) group dynamics in the classroom and in the school intra organization, 3) the structure and function of the educational system, and 4) systems of society and its influence on education.

In sociology, human behavior related to values. Sociology of the view that the behavior was not free, but rather follow a continuous pattern and that pattern as a regulator of behavior are the values that exist in society. Broadly speaking there are four sources of value, ie norms, religion, regulations and legislation, and knowledge. Schools should pay attention to the development of these values in children at school. Wuradji said; 1). school as social control, which is to fix bad habits in children when at home or in the community and 2). School as a social modifier, which is to select values, produce good citizens, and create new knowledge and technology.
2. **Objective of Sociology of Education.**

Francis Broun suggested that educational sociology attention to the influence of the cultural environment as a whole and the way people acquire and organize experience. Nasution (1999), said that the sociology of education is the science that seeks to find ways of controlling the development of the education process to obtain a better individual personality. Of both understanding and some understanding that has been raised may be mentioned some sociological concepts about the purpose of education, which is as follows:

a). *Analyze the process of socialization of children, whether in the family, school, and community.*

In this case must be considered the influence of the environment and culture of the people of the children's personal development. For example, children are well-educated in a religious family, after the adults / parents will tend to be a religious man too. Children who are educated in an intellectual family will tend to pick / put intelektual path anyway, and so on.

b). *to analyze the development and social progress.*

Many people / experts who think that education gives great possibility for the progress of society, because by having a higher diploma will be able to occupy a higher position as well (as well as more income as well, in order to increase social welfare). Besides, with the knowledge and skills that can develop a lot of social activity and creativity.

c). *to analyze the status of education in the community.*

The establishment of an educational institution in society are often tailored to the level of the area where the institution is located. For example, the college could be established at the provincial or district minimally sufficient student interest and the availability of lecturers are bona fide.

d). *Analyzing participation of educated people / educated in social activities.*

Role / activities of people educated / intellectual often a measure of developed and developing community life. Educated citizens should not hesitate actively participate in social activities, especially in advancing the interests / needs of the community. He must become the motor of increasing the level of social life.
e). Assist determines the educational goals. Some experts argue that national education goals to be contradictory and can be discharged to the philosophy of life of the nation. As in Indonesia, Pancasila as the philosophy of life and personality of the Indonesian nation must be the basis for determining the national education goals as well as other educational purposes.

f). According to Payne, the main aim of education sociology gives to the teachers (including researchers and anyone involved in the field of education) exercises that are effective in the field of sociology that can contribute quickly and appropriately to the problem of education. In his opinion, the sociology of education is not only concerned with learning and socialization processes related to sociology course, but also everything in the field of sociology of education that can be analyzed. Such as sociology are used to improve teaching techniques that socio dramas method, playing the role (role playing) and so on. Thus the great sociological useful education for educators, in addition to analysys valuable education, are also useful to understand the relationship between people in the school and community structure. Sociology of education not only learn social problems in education, but also other major issues, such as the purpose of education, curriculum materials, learning strategies, learning tools, and so on.

According to Nasution (1999) there are some concepts about the purpose of Sociology of Education, among others, as follows: a) analysis of sociological process, b) analysis of the position of education in society, c) analysis of social interaction in schools and between schools and communities, d) means of progress and social development, e) the basis for determining the purpose of education, f) applied sociology, and g) training for education officers.

The concept of the purpose of educational sociology at the top shows that the activity of the community in education is an education process that can be used as an instrument by which individuals can berintraksi appropriately in the community and society. On the other hand, the sociology of education will provide explanations that are relevant to the present condition of society, so that
each individual as a member of society can adapt to the growth and development of various phenomena that arise in the community.

Nevertheless, the growth and development of society is another form of pattern formed by the culture of a society. Duty education course gives an explanation of why a phenomenon occurs, whether the phenomenon is something that should happen, and how to cope with all the implications that are worse than the development of the phenomenon, while maintaining the implications of the various phenomena that exist.

Educational sociology goal is basically to accelerate and improve the overall achievement of educational goals. Therefore, the sociology of education would not be out of efforts in order to achieve the objectives and functions of education achieved by education itself. Universal purpose and function of education is to glorify the human humanity. That is why the national education system according to UUSPN No. 20 of 2003 to develop the skills as well as improve the quality of life and human dignity Indonesia in order to achieve purpose national ". According to these functions is clear that education is organized; 1) to develop human capabilities Indonesia, 2) improving the quality of human life Indonesia, 3) improving human dignity Indonesia, 4) achieve national goals through humans Indonesia.

Therefore, education was held for Indonesian human so that human Indonesia has the ability to develop themselves, improve the quality of life, exalting dignity in order to achieve national goals.

Efforts to achieve the national goal is to create a civil society, which is a civilized society that upholds the values of humanity, who are aware of their rights and obligations, democratic, responsible, disciplined, control of resources in the fields of science and arts, culture and religion ( Tilaar, 1999). Thus the educational process takes place must be created in line with the direction of the efforts to achieve the civil society.

Changing values in society does not mean go unnoticed by the public. But in regard evolving values, the direction of which became a fad among the community with other people is not the same. Not all people are directed to understand the direction and purpose of life is true. Right direction and purpose
by Mulkham (1993: 195) is "an outline of the direction and purpose of human life can be divided into three stages. The first stage, the truth, the second stage, took the side of truth and the last stage is done ihsan basis and individual and social behavior were realized in worship ".

Until now education is considered to be used as an effective tool in human awareness both as individuals and as members of the community and society. Education will develop intelligence and mastery of science, on the other hand will be increasingly popular religion and internalized within each of its adherents, when administered through education.

3. As the Sociology of Education Platform.

Sociology is the study of the relationship between people in groups and social structure, in addition to studying how humans relate to one another in the group as well as the composition and linkage units of society or a social unit within a region, it can also be said of this science is the scientific analysis against social processes and patterns of social interaction within the education system.

Educational activity is a process of interaction between the individual and the generation that allows young people to develop themselves. Systematic educational activities occur in the institution called SCHOOL. School was deliberately set up by the public order patterns and intensified educational activities

Sociological basis with respect to the development, the needs and characteristics of the community. Sociology of education is a scientific analysis of social processes and patterns of social interaction within the education system. The scope studied by the sociology of education covers four areas:

a). The relationship aspect of the education system with other communities.
b). The relationship of humanity.
c). The effect of schools on the behavior of its members.
d). Schools in the community, which studied patterns of interaction between the school and other social groups in the community.
According Pidarta, forming patterns of social interaction within the education system through four forms; a) Imitation (impersonation), b) suggestion (imitating through appeals or coercion), c) Identification (imitating a match based on things inside the subject), and d) Sympathy (imitating based on pleasure)

According Karyono, formation of human character through social interaction; a) Empathy, b) Introspection. Interactions between individuals, between groups, occurring because there is action and reaction (in physics expressed as Newton's Law 3), namely the relationship between the two objects force equal but opposite direction. This interaction occurs in the world of schooling as a small part of the public education that shape the character of the students.

Of social interaction will give rise to cultures, such as: cultural dress, behave culture, culture character, learning culture, writing culture, a culture of listening, teaching culture, and other cultures that occurred from social interaction.

Well, that becomes the problem. As the cornerstone of education, the role of cultural and social view of glasses Islam and Christianity as a religion of rules or norms including binding rules regularity harmonization of relations between individuals and between groups that need to be discussed and sharpened its existence so that a wide range of cultural and social backgrounds were taken by learners do not collide.

In normative collisions can sociocultural-assimilation in Culture Pancasila as grains of the precepts of existing and already road since time immemorial, but the progress, the times, the development of the local community association, national, regional, global demand for an increase in the relationship.

Aspects of the clash between the values of western and eastern inevitable, but can be filtered and adjusted to resonate with the socio-cultural aspects that have been rooted and growing in Indonesian society, especially in relation to the world of education.

Western education system wanted for pluralism, diversity of life aspect is fine, but still just one goal and some have claimed that religion is different but still the same essence. (Well, this is the danger of such pluralism). Customs and
cultural pluralism absorbed in it that need to be anticipated, to be harmonized in part with traditional values, rules, norms that have long applied in society.

Meanwhile, according to the philosophy of the Republic of Indonesia, national unity, although different but still one nevertheless, describe the pluralistic society (having properties plurality). Since the days of the kingdoms of the archipelago, Hindus and Buddhists as well as Muslims can join hands, unite, combine to form the forerunner of the State of Indonesia. Until modern times, the Republic of Indonesia declared in 1945 to protect the diversity of religions and faiths in Indonesia with various differences in rituals, customs, culture, and others. Also provide security guarantees to the various ethnic regions in Indonesia to grow and develop their culture while maintaining stability and harmony without collisions that lead to physical conflict and tend criminalist.

Social refers to relations between individuals, between communities, and individuals with society. The social element is an individual aspect naturally, meaning that aspect of it has been around since humans are born. Therefore, the social aspects inherent to individuals who need to be developed in the course of life of students to become mature. In addition to the educational task of developing the social aspect, the aspect itself is very instrumental in helping children to develop themselves. Then this social aspect to consider in the educational process.

B. CULTURE AND EDUCATION

1. Meaning of Culture

Cultural meaning, it simply means all ways of life (ways of life) that have been developed by members of the public. From another perspective, we can look at a culture as a behavior that is learned and experienced together (thoughts, actions, feelings) of a given society-including artifacts artifacts, studied in the sense that such behavior be submitted (transmitted) socially, not genetically inherited and experienced together in the sense of good practiced by all members of the community or some groups within a society.

Society is a local resident who work together in the long term to achieve certain goals, while culture is the way of life of the people or things that they
think, feel and do. Communities may have one culture if the community is small, separate and stable.

2. Nature of Culture

Culture that developed in the community has properties; a) organic and super organic because rooted in human organs as well as the culture continues to live beyond a certain generation, b) visible (overt) and hidden (covert) visible in the actions and objects, as well as a hidden character in the aspect that must be integrated by each member, c) explicit and implicit form of action that is reflected directly by the people who carry it out and things are considered to have known and these things can not be explained, d) ideal and manifest in the form of actions to be done and the actual actions, e) stable and changes are measured by the elements of relative stability and the stability of the cultural elements.

3. Functions of Social Culture in Education

In the development of socio-cultural foundation has a very important function in the world of education namely:

a. Realize intelligent people, namely people who Pancasila who have ideals and hopes of a democratic and civilized, uphold human rights and responsible and noble orderly and litigious, cooperative and competitive and has a consciousness and solidarity between generations and between nations.

b. Transmission of cultural, educational institutions function as cultural reproduction puts school as a center of research and development. Such a function is a function of the college. At schools are lower, this function is not as high as at the level of higher education.

c. Social control, social control functions eliminate or fix a deviant behavior. Social control also serve to protect the welfare of society as correctional institutions and educational institutions.

d. Increase Iman and Taqwa to almighty God, as cultural education should be able to make children develop a conscience and feelings obedient to the teachings of the religion he follows.
e. Position Analysis of Education in Society, the relationship between public educational institutions with analogous as a piece of batik cloth. In this case the motives or patterns of educational institutions and the picture is the background fabric is public. Between public educational institutions with a mutual relationship of symbiotic mutualism. Education or schools provide benefits to improve their role as citizens of the community.

4. **Education as Social Process Culture**

Education is a process of inheritance cultural values owned by a community group. The results of which form of writing culture can be used as a source Study abroad. In a civilized society board learning resources other than face-to-face in the association also through writings and educational institutions are sought formal. The process of learning can occur anywhere throughout life. The school is one where learning occurs. School is a place of culture, because it is basically the process of learning is a process of acculturation. In this case, the process of acculturation in schools is for the academic achievement of students, to cultivate the attitude, knowledge, skills and traditions that exist in a cultural community, as well as to develop a culture within a community through academic achievement of students.

Civilizing process occurs in the form of inheritance cultural traditions from one generation to the next, and the adoption of cultural traditions by those who do not know the culture before. Inheritance of cultural tradition known as the process of enculturation, while the adoption of a cultural tradition known as the acculturation process. Both these processes lead to the formation of culture in a community.

Enculturation civilizing process usually takes place informally in the family, the community culture of a tribe, or community culture of a region. Enculturation civilizing process carried out by parents, or those who are considered senior to the children, or for people who are considered younger. Manners, customs, skills of a tribe / family usually passed down to the next generation through a process of enculturation.
Meanwhile, the process of acculturation usually occurs formally through education. Learning process is a formal process of acculturation, or the process of acculturation. The process of acculturation is not merely cultural transmission and cultural adoption, but also cultural change. Someone who does not know, be informed and made aware of the existence of a culture, then the person adopting the culture. For example, a person who moves to a new place, and then learn the language, culture, customs of the society in the new place, then that person would speak and cultured, as well as the habits of society in that place.

Conditions objectively society is the result of rigging between the natural environment, social environment and individual characteristics. Basically social change has space for a multi-layered, starting from the smallest group like family to institutions in society

According to Faisal and Yasik (1985) the flow of development education differentiation can be explained in several points as follows.

a) Education in the simple people who are not familiar with writing. In life people develop informal education that serves to provide supplies livelihood skills and introduce patterns of behavior in accordance with the values and norms of the local community. At this stage, the role of students and teachers are purely determined by measurements ascriptive. Children become students motivated by their age factor, while the teacher is symbolized as a representation of parents who have a degree of charisma and authority to educate young clans. Specification of the role of teachers, it is also determined by the sex (which teaches women cooking while men teach

b) At a more advanced level, the socialization process identified in part out of bounds family, submitted to all the youth in the community of course with the guidance of parents who experienced or skilled. Educational curriculum is not merely a collection of exercises acquire skills but also emphasized the problems of metaphysical and moral. On who acts as a teacher, seems to have started to consider the talents and experience "sit" ever obtained. In this connection, the teacher is not a person who has "specific specialization" as well as specializations today, but the "students" can learn a lot about the values of life because the teacher is seen as the source of all knowledge.
c) With the growing differentiation in society itself, it also increases the efforts of social selection. Some families or groups increased to more powerful in terms of power and economic strength compared to other citizens. Those who have occupied the posisikuat, formally restrict access to education for all citizens. The main consideration in determining who the "student", lies in the background of one's class or keterurunan. While the selection of the "teacher", in addition to required to have a higher level of knowledge, is also taken into account the factors of intelligence and talent. In terms of curriculum has taken into account the needs of the times by focusing on character education, law, theology, arts and languages. Teachers still play a role as a figure who controlled everything rather than as a specialist branch of a particular subject.

d) At the next level the relationship between education and society becomes increasingly complex and increasingly complex. In line with the current tendency of industrialization and social differentiation, the specialization became cirib special role of the community in this fourth stage. Here education has tiered so much, and qualifications of teachers already spread into diverse areas of expertise as well. In connection new burdens, ie as a teaching center for the wider community, as well as the role of social media selection as well as employment.

Society developed countries have socio-cultural values are upheld and practiced in everyday life. Social and cultural values of the community it is; a) Ethics, as a basic principle in everyday life, b) honesty and integrity, c) Responsible, d) Respect for the rules and laws of society, e) Respect for the rights of people / other residents, f) Love at work, g) Strive for saving & investment, h) Willing to work hard, and i) Timely.

5. **Indonesian Community and Education**

Most of the Indonesian people are now aware of the importance of education to improve life and living. Why people or teenagers behave like that,
assuming they are higher diploma that can be achieved more quickly can work as well as the greater salary received.

To make culture, including education in the community, as something that is not always realized oleh educator, a forum of learning process so that the child can develop reasonable since the beginning, requires a number of improvements, namely; a). Cooperation of parents, communities, and governments in repairing, b) non-formal education and informal education, to be taken seriously, at least equal in intensity to the handling of formal education, c) culture, especially television, which most influence on the development of children and adolescents and d) cultures negative others need to be removed in various ways.

Furthermore, to make children become independent and competent, which in fact is also the educational ideals that have been outlined, is a matter of learning and teaching methodologies. If in learning they frequently or always exposed to the real problems in society and given the opportunity to solve it, of the objectives that have been formulated to be achieved. Therefore in accordance with the policy of curriculum change in 2013, the need for initiatives to; b) Include the subject matter drawn from the real situation in the community or family, b) Method of learning that enable students either individually or in groups, c) Several times conducted a survey in the community about different cultures, d) Participate solve the problems of society and the family, e) provide opportunities to innovate or creative to create something new and better about life and living.

6. Impact of the Social Concept of Education Against Culture

Elevating the human concept of education as cultural beings are creatures endowed the ability to create the ability to create value cultural and educational and cultural functions are activities catapult niali-cultural values from one generation to the next generation. Education as a process is an activity to obtain and deliver:

a) socio-cultural values of the nation are the values that we jungjung high, we resume practicing, we have secured is abiding values in Pancasila. Thus the values of our life is the religious value of human values, values of unity, democratic values, and the values of social justice.
b) Awareness outlook on life aspirations, ideals and responsibilities of national education is an awareness of all things (aspiration outlook on life, national ideal, and responsibility for education) is an important key to the success of efforts to achieve the goal.

c) The dynamics of technological and economic science.

Three of the above are very close relationship with the educational activities of education wherever it is implemented. After discussing sociology, culture was associated with the education community if it found a number of educational concept.

a) The existence of schools can not be separated with the surrounding community, both support each school should be an agent of development in society.

b) agency cooperation needs to be established between schools with community leaders, including representatives of parents to improve education.

c) The process of socialization of children needs to be improved.

d) The dynamics of the group used for learning.

Culture involves the whole way of life and human culture created by human influence education or child development and education contrary can also change the culture of the child.

D. CONCLUSION

Sociology of education is the study of all aspects of education, be it the structure, dynamics, issues of education, or other aspects in depth through analysis or sociological approach.

Sociology of education aims to analyze the process of socialization of children, development and social progress, the participation of educated people / educated in social activities. Educational sociology goal is basically to accelerate and improve the overall achievement of educational goals.

Social refers to the relationship between individuals, between communities, and individuals with society. Social element is an individual aspect naturally, means that this aspect has been around since humans are born. Therefore needs to be developed in order to become mature.
Social and cultural functions of education; 1) embodies an intelligent society, 2) Transmission of culture, 3) Social Control, 4) Increase Iman and Taqwa to God Almighty and 5) Analysis of the Status of Education in Society.

Culture involves the whole way of life and human culture created by human influence children's education or development. Conversely education can also change the culture of children

Elevating the human concept of education as cultural beings are creatures endowed the ability to create the ability to create value cultural and educational and cultural functions are activities catapult cultural values from one generation to the next generation.

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