Effort to Improve the Quality of Education with A Social and Cultural Approach in Bah Butong Village II

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Abstrak

Pengabdian Masyarakat (Pema) merupakan wujud nyata dari tugas dosen dan mahasiswa dalam melaksanakan Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi yakni aspek pengabdian. Melalui kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat desa Bah Butong II maka terjadi sinergi antara perguruan tinggi dengan masyarakat sebagai wujud partisipasi terhadap masyarakat desa Bah Butong II. Tujuan pengabdian ini adalah memberikan pemahaman kepada masyarakat setempat tentang pentingnya pendidikan dan melestarikan budaya-budaya yang ada di desa Bah Butong guna membantu pemerintah desa dalam mencerdaskan masyarakat serta anak-anak penerus bangsa. Pengabdian dilakukan melalui kegiatan: Edukasi, mengajar, sosialisasi, gotong royong dan menyemarakkan pesta kemerdekaan. Hasil pengabdian masyarakat ini memberikan semangat dan meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat terutama guru dan orang tua tentang pendidikan, sosial, budaya guna melahirkan generasi penerus yang memiliki pemahaman spritual dan intelektual.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan, Sosial, Budaya

Abstract

Community Service (Pema) is a tangible manifestation of the duties of lecturers and students in implementing the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely the aspect of service. Through community service activities in Bah Butong II village, there is a synergy between universities and the community as a form of participation in the Bah Butong II village community. The purpose of this service is to provide understanding to the local community about the importance of education and preserving the cultures that exist in the village of Bah Butong in order to assist the village government in educating the community and the children of the nation's successors. The service is carried out through the following activities: Education, teaching, socialization, mutual cooperation and enlivening the independence day. The results of this community service provide enthusiasm and increase public understanding, especially teachers and parents about education, social, culture in order to give birth to the next generation who have spiritual and intellectual understanding.

Keywords: *Education, Social, Culture*

Introduction

Based on Law No. 12 of 2012 defines community service as one of the activities of the academic community by utilizing Science and Technology to educate the nation's life and improve the welfare of the community. Then According to the Directorate of Research and Community Service, University of Indonesia, "Community service is an activity consisting of ways to improve the quality of human resources, in an effort to develop insight, knowledge, to efforts to improve skills carried out by the academic community as a form of dharma filial piety. as well as a form of concern to play an active role in improving welfare and empowering the wider community, especially for the economically weak". In terms of community service, namely carrying out the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely Community Service activities (PEMA).

In general, Community Service (Pema) has eight objectives (Fida' et al, 1997) as follows:

a) Students have valuable work experience through involvement in the community which directly finds, formulates, solves, and tackles development problems in a pragmatic and interdisciplinary manner;

b) Students can think based on science, technology and art in an effort to grow, accelerate movement and prepare development cadres;

c) So that higher education institutions can produce graduates who fill technostructure in society who are more aware of the complex conditions, movements and problems faced by the community in carrying out development. Thus, graduating from higher educationrelatively ready to use and trained in overcoming development problems in a more pragmatic and interdisciplinary manner;

d) Improving relations between Universities and local governments, technical agencies and the community, so that Universities can play a greater role and adapt their educational and research activities to the real demands of the developing community;

e) Accelerating the process of increasing the capacity of human resources in accordance with the dynamics of development;

f) Accelerating community development efforts towards the establishment of a dynamic community that is ready to make changes towards improvement and progress in accordance with prevailing social values;

g) Accelerating efforts to foster institutions and community progress in accordance with developments in the modernization process;

h) Universities receive feedback from inputs that can be useful for increasing the relevance of education and research conducted to the development needs of the community.

Education is a very important factor in nation building, education functions to develop and improve abilities and improve the quality of life and human dignity. Education in schools has shown rapid development in various fields including the curriculum, (Moto 2019, 46).

Education is intended as a forum for fostering, educating, and advancing the mindset of the Indonesian people so that they grow and develop into human beings who are knowledgeable, disciplined, devoted to God Almighty and have high dedication in continuing the ideals of the nation's struggle (Lazwardi, 2017). The level of progress of a nation is determined by quality human resources (HR). This is strongly influenced by the level of population participation in terms of education, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure. The dynamics of Indonesian society today when viewed

from the perspective of education in society, there are four sources of problems, namely low multicultural awareness, weak interpretation of regional autonomy, lack of creative and productive nature, low moral and legal awareness (Sodik, 2020), (Handitya, 2018).

In global developments, education plays a very important role in creating a new Indonesian society. To achieve this, we need several basic components, including: the need to continue to control the environment, the need to communicate, the need to escape from various environments that hinder self-actualization. Because the vision of national education is education that prioritizes independence and excellence that results in progress and prosperity based on universal values and the noble values of the Indonesian nation (Kemendikbud, 2017), (Anisa&Rahmatullah, 2020).

After realizing the importance of education for social life in increasing public insight and understanding through reading culture, as well as raising public awareness of the importance of reading, fostering children's love for Indonesian society and culture.

Limited education and the low level of education and skills of the community is a problem that is quite complicated in the development process. People at the lower strata are further away from the center of education services, it is difficult to increase knowledge and skills, thus worsening the growth structure of developing countries.

Seeing this, it is necessary to carry out activities that support the improvement of the quality of education, in order to create an equitable education that can educate and improve the life of the nation.

Theoretical basis

Education in Greek comes from the word pedagogic, which is the science of guiding children. The Romans saw education as educare, that is, to bring out

and guide, the act of realizing the potential of a child who was brought into the world when he was born. The Germans see education as Erziehung which is equivalent to educare, namely: awakening latent strengths or activating children's strengths or potentials. In Javanese, education means "processing", processing, changing the psyche, maturation of feelings, thoughts, will and character, changing the personality of the child.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) education comes from the basic word educate (educating), namely: maintaining and providing training (teaching, leadership) regarding morals and intelligence of the mind. While education has the meaning: the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts, action processes, ways of educating. Ki HajarDewantara defines education as an effort to advance children's character, mind and body, so that they can advance the perfection of life, namely living and reviving children in harmony with nature and society.

From the existing understandings and analysis, it can be concluded that education is an effort to guide children from birth to achieve physical and spiritual maturity, in the interaction of nature and their environment (Nurkholis, 2013).

According to Law no. 20 of 2003 Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. Country.

Ahmadi and Uhbiyati (2007: 70) argue that education is essentially an activity that is conscious and intentional, and full of responsibility carried out by adults to children so that interactions arise between the two so that children reach the

maturity they aspire to and take place continuously. Abdurrahman Saleh Abdullah (2007: 15) explains education as a process built by society to bring new generations towards progress in certain ways according to useful abilities to achieve the highest level of progress.

John Dewey (2003: 69) explains that "Education is the process of forming fundamental skills intellectually and emotionally towards nature and fellow human beings". On the other hand OemarHamalik (2001: 79) explains that "Education is a process in order to influence students to be able to adapt as best they can to the environment and thus will cause changes in themselves that allow them to function strongly in people's lives".

Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that education is a conscious and planned effort to provide guidance or assistance in developing the physical and spiritual potential given by adults to students to reach maturity and achieve goals so that students are able to carry out their life tasks independently.

The purpose of education is a very, very important factor in education, because the purpose of this education is the direction to be achieved or to be addressed by education. In its implementation, education cannot be separated from a goal to be achieved, this can be proven by the implementation of education experienced by the Indonesian nation. The educational goals that prevailed during the Old Order were different from those of the New Order. Since the New Order until now, the formulation of educational goals has always changed in accordance with the demands of development and development of the life of the Indonesian people and state.

Maunah (2009:1) states that the purpose of education is the expected change in the subject of students after experiencing the educational process, both individual behavior and personal life and the life of the community from the natural surroundings where the individual lives. Suardi (2010: 7) suggests that the purpose of education is a set of educational outcomes achieved by students after holding educational activities. All educational activities, namely teaching guidance or training, are directed to achieve the educational goals. In this context, the purpose of education is a component of the education system that occupies a central position and function. That is why every educator needs to understand well the purpose of education.

Based on Law no. 2 of 1985 which reads that the purpose of education is to educate the nation's life and develop a complete human being, namely those who believe and fear God Almighty and have noble character, have knowledge and skills, physical and spiritual health, a strong and independent personality and a sense of responsibility. the nation's social responsibility (Rahmad and Abdillah, 2019).

Education Quality

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary "Quality is (a measure), good or bad an object; level or degree (intelligence, intelligence, etc.) (Lukman Ali, 1995). In terms of quality is "Quality meets or exceeds customer expectations (M. N. Nasution, 2004). Thus, quality is the level of quality that has met or even exceeded expectations.

In the world of education, quality is seen and interpreted as "a program or result of an educational management that aims to meet the expectations of educational customers in accordance with the level of needs and development of society or the world of work (Marzuki Mahmud, 2012).

It can be concluded that the quality of education is the excellence or ability of the education system in managing and processing educational inputs effectively and efficiently so as to produce quality and

useful educational outputs to meet customer needs.

To improve the quality of education needs to be seen from many sides.Many education experts have expressed their opinions about the causes and solutions to the decline in the quality of education in Indonesia.

From the various views, criteria and indicators described above, we can conclude that quality education/schools can be improved if schools have 1) support from the government, 2) effective principal leadership, 3) good teacher performance, 4) relevant curriculum, 5) qualified graduates, 6) effective organizational culture and climate, 7) community and parental support. For more details, each of these indicators is described below.

Research methods

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. Denzin and Lincoln (Hardiansyah, 2012) say that qualitative research is more aimed at achieving a deep understanding of a particular organization or event than describing the leading part of a large sample of a population. Qualitative research is a process of scientific research that is more aimed at and understanding human problems in social life.

The type of research used is descriptive research, namely research that aims to describe or describe in detail how certain social phenomena are. Qualitative case study method used to obtain information on the quality of education as well as social and cultural conditions in Bah Butong II village. The method of collecting primary data is by means of semi-structured interviews, while secondary data is collected from published data such as articles in journals and books.

In qualitative research, purposive sampling technique is a method used to achieve certain research objectives. There is no limit to the number of respondents to make a purposive sample, as long as the desired information can be obtained and generated (Bernard, 2002).

To conduct case study research, Creswell (2013) provides observations and some recommendations for sample sizes, which range from no more than four to five cases. In the case study respondents were interviewed until data saturation was reached and no new information could be obtained (Guest et al., 2006; Krysik and Finn, 2010). Data collection techniques in this study used a questionnaire or questionnaire, interviews, observations, and documentation.

Results and Discussion

In an effort to improve the quality of social and cultural approach education in the village of Bahbutong II, we carry out several activities such as the learning process, education, socialization, mutual cooperation and also the independence party and Indonesian children's festival to develop the interests and talents of human resources (HR). located in the village of Bah Butong II.

In educational activities we carry out learning programs in PAUD, MDTA, and SDN in Bah Butong II Village. This learning program aims to provide enthusiasm and motivation to learn and increase their knowledge so that students know that education is very important role in their future lives. This education is also carried out by making an Indonesian children's festival. The purpose of this festival is to see and improve the abilities or potentials of the children in the village of Bah Butong II. To improve the quality of education, Sudarwan Danim involves five dominant factors, namely: (1) principal leadership, (2) students as the center, (3) maximum teacher involvement, (4) dynamic curriculum, (5) cooperative network (Sudarwan Danim, 2007).

In socialization activities, mutual cooperation and enlivening the independence party were carried out with the aim of increasing a solid unity between the local residents in Bah Butong II

village. Where this activity is carried out well without any element of coercion, so that with activities like this at least it can help in increasing progress in the village of Bahbutong II other than through education.

In essence, learning is a process of interaction between students and their environment, so that there is a change in behavior towards a more positive direction. Process evaluation carried out throughout the process of implementing the quarterly/semester curriculum as well as formative and summative final assessments includes an overall assessment as a whole for the purposes of evaluating the implementation of the curriculum.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the PEMA implementation in Bahbutong II village, efforts to improve education can be carried out through several activities, namely:
1. Learning,
2. Education,
3. Socialization,
4. Development of interests and talents,
5. Race.

In addition, this Community Service Program is also carried out with the aim of providing enthusiasm and motivation to learn and increasing their knowledge so that students know that education is very important in their future lives.

In essence, learning is a process of interaction between students and their environment, so that there is a change in behavior towards a more positive direction. Process evaluation carried out throughout the process of implementing the quarterly/semester curriculum as well as formative and summative final assessments includes an overall assessment as a whole for the purposes of evaluating the implementation of the curriculum.

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