THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN BULUSARI VILLAGE, GANDRUNGMANGU DISTRICT CILACAP DISTRICT

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Abstract. Education provides the advancement of human thought, so that their level of life increases. Nowadays the development of the era has brought the impact of change in various aspects. The impact of changes that occur so quickly and easily observed is the social aspect. The social change is not just heading towards progress, but it can also lead to setbacks. It has been happening since ancient times. There are times when the changes occurred so rapidly, that it confuses the human being to deal with it. Any change occurring in the community always raises the risk of social life or social uncertainty. The function of education in social change in order to improve the ability of learners that critical analysis plays a role to instill new beliefs and values on the way people think. Education in the modern century has succeeded in creating a new generation with the power of creativity and the ability of critical thinking, attitudes are not easy to give in to the situation and replaced with attitudes that are willing to change. These ways of thinking and attitudes will escape dependence on the help of others. Thus learners besides as understanding the changes in social life can also as agents change themselves. In fact, the community of educated Bulusari village is still less involved in government and family drive

Keywords: education, change, social

INTRODUCTION

Education is important for people's lives. Because with the existence of education an individual is able to actualize himself. According to Law no. 2 of 1989 "Education is a conscious effort to prepare students through guidance, learning, and/or training activities for their future roles". Education provides advancement of human thought, so that their standard of living increases. In its development from time to time, education has turned into a system. An

education system that is systematically arranged as regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the Law on the National Education System Article 11 paragraph 1, which explains that education is carried out through 3 channels namely formal, non-formal and informal education.

These three educational paths are interrelated with each other and require to carry out social changes that occur in society. Most modern societies view educational institutions as a key role in achieving social goals. The government together with parents has provided the education budget needed on a large scale for social progress and nation building, to maintain traditional values in the form of noble values referred to in the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution, namely educating the nation's life. Education is expected to foster a sense of piety to God Almighty, increase political, economic and social progress and development in order to achieve national development goals. Currently, the development of the era has brought about changes in various aspects.

The impact of changes that occur so quickly and easily observed is the social aspect. Social changes that occur not only lead to progress, but can also lead to setbacks. This has happened since ancient times. There are times when the changes that occur take place so quickly that it confuses

the people who deal with them. Every change that occurs in society always raises the risk of social life or social uncertainty. The new (modern) social order places more emphasis on progressive rationalization in the world of society, a society that is undergoing transformation, considering solidarity is no longer a priority, but more individualistic or oriented towards considerations of profit or loss.

Given that education is an absolute and important matter for the progress and welfare of society, especially rural communities, education in rural areas needs to be carried out intensively by providing the widest possible opportunities for them. If you want to be associated with the social context of society, education can actually be a way out to reduce poverty. Smart children are future assets that can raise the standard of living for families.

The function of education in social change in order to improve the abilities of students who are critical analysis plays a role in instilling new beliefs and values about human ways of thinking. Education in the modern era has succeeded in creating a new generation with creativity and critical thinking skills, an attitude that does not give up easily in existing situations and is replaced by an attitude that is capable of change. This way of thinking and attitudes will break away from dependence on the help of others. Thus students apart from understanding changes in social life can also be agents of change themselves.

So fast changes in social life in Bulusari Village, Gandrungmangu District, Cilacap Regency, often give rise to phenomena in society and are associated with the world of education. Because of this there are those who accuse the failure of the world of education. The question arises in our minds where is the role of education in overcoming social problems in society

RESEARCH METHOD

The type that was carried out in this study was field research. This type of research is research using information obtained from targets or research objects called information or respondents through data collection instruments such as interviews, observation and documentation. This research is a qualitative research when viewed from the data point of view. Researchers begin to think inductively, namely capturing various facts or social phenomena through field observations, then analyzing them with data that is not in the form of numbers. This approach is a qualitative approach. Researchers also use models in research because researchers examine existing education in communities and schools.

The derived model is based on an analysis of the training data (i.e. data objects that have known class labels). The derived model can be represented in various forms such as if-then classification, decision tree, and so on. The classification technique works by grouping data based on training data and classification attribute values. The grouping rules will be used to classify new data into existing groups. Classification can be represented in the form of a decision tree. Each node in the decision tree represents a test of the dataset's attributes, while each branch represents the result of the test.

The decision tree that is formed can be translated into a set of rules in the form of IF condition THEN outcome. (Mewati Ayub, 2007:7) The stages of classification in data mining consist of:

1. Model development, in this stage a model is created to solve class or attribute classification problems in the data, this model is built based on the training set - an example of data from the problems encountered, this training set already has complete information on both the attributes and the class.
2. Application of the model, at this stage the previously built model is used to determine the attributes/classes of new data whose attributes/classes were not previously known.
3. Evaluation, at this stage the results of applying the model at the previous stage are evaluated using measured parameters to determine whether the model is acceptable

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

1.1 Educational Conditions

1.1.1 Curriculum

According to Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding objectives, content, and learning materials as well as the methods used as guidelines for organizing learning activities to achieve certain educational goals. Wina Sanjaya (2008) curriculum planning process has provisions, namely:

Curriculum planning usually uses expert judgment in the field of study. By considering social factors and educational factors, the expert determines what subjects should be taught to students.

In determining and selecting the curriculum, several things need to be considered, such as the level of difficulty, student interest, the order of learning materials, and so on.

Curriculum planning and implementation emphasizes the use of learning methods and strategies that enable students to master the subject matter. Actual issues related to the new curriculum in 2013 include issues of subject matter and readiness of human resources (teachers). Many critics doubt that the curriculum can be put into practice properly, because the quality of teachers is not yet conducive and the unification of a number of subjects seems forced.

1.1.2 Teacher Professionalism

One important component in educational activities and the learning process is the educator or teacher. Even though technological advances have provided a variety of tools to increase the effectiveness of the learning process, the teacher's position cannot be completely replaced. That means the teacher is an important variable for the success of education.

According to Suyanto (2007: 1), "teachers have a huge opportunity to change the condition of a child from being completely illiterate to someone who is smart and fluent in reading and writing as well as functional, so that in the end he can become a proud figure of his community and nation". But he immediately added: "Such a teacher is certainly not just any teacher. He definitely has high professionalism, so he can be "imitated".

1.2 Social Transformation

Soemardjan (1982), argues that social change and cultural change have the same aspects, namely both are related to a way of accepting new ways or an improvement in the way a society meets its needs. Social change is all changes that occur in society in a society, which affect the social system. The emphasis on this definition is on community institutions as a set of human groups where changes affect other societal structures (Soekanto, 2000).

William F. Ogburn in Moore (2002), tries to provide an understanding of social change. The scope of social change includes both material and immaterial cultural elements. The emphasis is on the great influence of material cultural elements on immaterial elements. Social change is defined as changes that occur in the structure and function of society. In other words, social change is any change in social institutions in a society. Changes in these social institutions then have an impact on their social systems, including values, patterns of behavior or attitudes in the society which consists of social groups.

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1.3 Definition of Social Change

Social change is a form of transition that changes the order of life in a society that takes place continuously because of the social nature that is dynamic and can continue to change. Because in essence humans cannot stop at one certain point throughout time, which means they will always experience changes. Whether it's a fast or slow change, or a small or big change. Communities have an important role in the occurrence of social change at a certain period of time. It is this society that will then face the factors of change occurring to experience social change itself.

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CONCLUSION

The role of education in the process of social change in Bulusari Village, Kec. Gandrungmangu Kab. Cilacap is concluded as follows:

1. The Bulusari community understands that education is an effort so that humans can develop their potential through formal, informal and non-formal educational processes in their lives in society.
2. Formal, informal and non-formal education are forms of education that complement or support one another.
3. In fact the people of Bulusari Village, Kec. Gandrungmangu Kab. Educated Cilacap is still less involved in government and family support.

So it is only natural that our life today can be very much different from the social life of our ancestors who lived decades ago. We can then study the traces of these changes as the history of civilization which has influenced many fields, one of which is social and cultural

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