



Characteristics of Society in Education

Eti Robiatul Adawiah ¹, Moh. Jailani ², Cecep Hilman ³

¹ Insitut Madani Nusantara, Indonesia

² Insitut Madani Nusantara, Indonesia

³ Insitut Madani Nusantara, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Eti Robiatul Adawiah, E-mail; etirobiatuladawiah180@gmail.com

Received: March 19, 2023	Revised: March 22, 2023	Accepted: March 25, 2023	Online: March 27, 2023
Abstract: The characteristics of society in education are strongly influenced by various aspects. Among these are social, economic, cultural, legal, and political. These aspects greatly affect the characteristics of society in Education. The purpose of writing this article is to determine the correlation of social, economic, cultural, hukm and political conditions to the characteristics of society in education. The writing of this article uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach and data collection techniques in the form of literature studies. The results of the study show that the conditions of social affairs, economics, culture, law, and politics exert a major influence on the characteristics of society in education. Therefore, it is important for us as actors in the world of Education to consider the characteristics of the community when designing education policies and developing programs according to the conditions of the community. Keywords: <i>Characteristics, Correlation, Conditions of Society</i>			

Journal Homepage <https://ejournal.iainbatanghari.ac.id/index.php/attasyrih/index>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite: Adawiyah, R, E., Jailani, M., ilman, C. (2023). Characteristics of Society in Education. At-Tasyrih: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Hukum Islam, 9(2), 128-145.
<https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i2.170>

Published by: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat, Institut Agama Islam Nusantara Batang Hari

INTRODUCTION

Society is a group of humans "mingling", or in scientific terms, "interacting" with each other (Qureshi dkk., 2022). According to Susanto (1999), society or society is a human being as a social unit and an order that is found repeatedly, while according to Sinaga (1988), society is a person who occupies an area either directly or indirectly interconnected as an effort to meet needs, related as Social understanding through feelings of solidarity due to the same historical, political or cultural background.

Education is a learning process that involves individuals and society. In this context, societal characteristics can influence the way individuals learn and achieve their educational goals (Kartel dkk., 2022). Therefore, understanding the characteristics of society is essential in developing effective educational programs (Rohmalimna dkk., 2022a). The background of this issue relates to the fact that each society has its own characteristics, such as cultural values, social structure, patterns of thought, and attitudes towards education (Keshav dkk., 2022). These characteristics influence how societies view education, and how they participate in the educational process.

For example, communities that have values that value education are more likely to be more active in supporting education, including ensuring that their children attend school and have access to adequate educational resources. On the other hand, societies that value education less or consider that education is not important will tend to participate less in the educational process (Dewi S dkk., 2022). Therefore, to create an effective educational program, it is important to understand the characteristics of people and the ways they view education (Hikmah dkk., 2022). By understanding this, education can be adjusted to the needs of the community and educational goals can be achieved more effectively.

By understanding the characteristics of society, educators can design educational barriers and strategies that suit the needs of the community (Demina dkk., 2022). In addition, understanding the characteristics of society can also help educators in overcoming obstacles and challenges in providing effective and relevant education according to conditions social, economic, cultural, legal and also political.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, how to obtain data in the form of literature studies (Anoum dkk., 2022). Qualitative method is a method that uses tracing in the form of exploration and understanding a common phenomenon. These common symptoms are examined through interviews, observations, literature studies, and others (Hartini dkk., 2022). While descriptive is the presentation of the data obtained by providing data in the form of definitions and textual explanations of the data obtained.

This research was conducted by reading and reviewing literature sources in the form of books and scientific journals on the Characteristics of Education in Society (Ilham dkk., 2022). Through data collection using literary studies, it is carried out by collecting the data that will be needed, then classifying and describing the data systematically, then presents in descriptive form (Safitri dkk., 2022). This method and approach will produce research that emphasizes meaning rather than generalization.

Data analysis techniques using the Interactive Analysis Model are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Education is a valuable investment to improve the quality of human resources in the development of a nation (Nopiana dkk., 2022). The greatness of a nation is one of them marked and measured from the extent of education of its people. The higher the education possessed by a society, the more advanced the nation is.

The implication is that education must be managed autonomously, collaboratively and decentralizedly by providing the widest possible place for community participation (Najeed dkk., 2022). This participation is in the form of cooperation between the community and the government in planning, implementing, maintaining and developing educational activities (Dianovi dkk., 2022). A characteristic is a sign, trait, or feature that

can be used as identification (Rohmalimna dkk., 2022b). Or something that can distinguish between one thing and another.

Agus Wibowo: characteristics are ways of thinking and behaving that characterize every individual to live and work together, both within the scope of family, society, and state (Rahmah dkk., 2022). Wayne states a characteristic is something related to the way a person uses or applies good values into action.

The characteristics of society refer to the traits or distinctive characteristics that distinguish one society from another (Pathurohman dkk., 2023). Every society has unique characteristics, which are formed from a number of factors such as history, religion, culture, language, and geography. Some examples of identifiable characteristics of society include (Muhammadong dkk., 2023): 1) social structure: the way a society organizes itself, such as a caste system, hierarchy, or political system. 2) Culture: the values, beliefs, customs, and norms that society has and influences social behavior and interaction. 3) Language: The language used by society and how it affects communication and social interaction. 4) Religion (Roshayanti dkk., 2023): The religion adopted by the community and how it affects culture. 5) Geography: geographical factors such as location, climate, and physical environment that affect people's way of life and way of thinking. The characteristics of societies are important to study, as they can help understand how they interact and develop, and help appreciate the cultural diversity of the world.

Community Values and Customs

The values and customs of a society refer to the beliefs, norms, rules, and actions held by a group of people (Asman dkk., 2023). Values and habits can influence the way people think, act, and interact with others in society. Community values can include various things, such as: (1) religion, (2) morality, (3) ethics, (4) honesty, (5) trust, (6) freedom, (7) equality, and (8) social responsibility. People's habits can include diet, how to dress, how to speak, and daily activities.

People's values and habits can vary between groups, and can change over time and outside influences (B. Beribe, 2023). People's values and habits can also be influenced by factors such as environment, economy, politics, and culture. In a diverse society (Yeltriana dkk., 2023), it is important to respect and understand the values and customs of each community group (Makniyah & Khotimah, 2023). This can help to strengthen relationships between individuals and community groups, as well as promote tolerance and positive cooperation.

As a country that has a rich and diverse culture, Indonesia has a variety of unique values and customs of society. Some important values for Indonesian society include: (1). Gotong royong, (2). Religious: religious and spiritual values have a strong influence on the life of Indonesian people, (3) Respect for parents and elders. (4). Togetherness, (5). Manners, (6). Justice, (7). Nationalism.

Some of the customs of Indonesian people include: (1). Respect for tradition, (2). Be friendly, (3). The concept of a good family, (4). Food and drink, (5). Music and dance, (6). Simplicity, (7). Respect for the holy place. However, keep in mind that the values and

customs of Indonesian people vary greatly depending on the culture, religion, tribe, and region in which they live.

The values and habits of society can have an impact on education (Yennizar dkk., 2022), Education is not separate from the culture and values of the society in which the education is located (Amirudin dkk., 2022). People's values and habits can influence the way society sees and values education, as well as affect the way students learn and interact in the classroom (Munawaro dkk., 2022). If societal habits value education and emphasize the importance of learning, then students tend to be more motivated to learn and pursue high academic achievement. On the other hand, if society tends to include activities outside of school such as working or following local traditions, then students can lose motivation to learn and achieve high academic achievement (Mustajab dkk., 2023). Community habits can also affect education such as the way of teaching and interaction patterns in the classroom. For example, if the custom of society is to value hierarchy and authority, then teaching can be done in the form of lectures from teacher to student without much two-way interaction (Ilham dkk., 2022). On the other hand, if the habit of society is to value participation and discussion, then teaching can be done in the form of group discussions or class discussions.

Therefore, it is important for educational systems to understand the values and customs in which the education resides. By understanding the values and habits of the community, the education system can develop teaching strategies and learning methods that are in accordance with the values and habits of the community, so that education can be more effective and efficient in achieving its goals.

The Impact of Community Education Level on Character

The level of education is a level or level that indicates the level of education pursued by a person. Education level can be measured by level or level, for example primary, secondary, or higher education level. The level of education can also be seen based on the curriculum, type of educational institution, or academic degree given.

The basic education level includes early childhood education (PAUD), primary education (SD), and junior secondary education (SMP). The secondary education level includes upper secondary education (SMA) and vocational high school (SMK). Meanwhile, the higher education level includes colleges and universities, both providing undergraduate and postgraduate programs. Different countries have different education systems, but in general, education systems allow a person to continue his education to a higher level after completing the previous level of education.

The level of community education can be seen based on the level or level, for example: (1) Early Childhood Education (PAUD): This is the first formal education attended by children aged 0-6 years. (2) Basic Education: Consists of elementary or elementary school education, and junior high or junior high school. Primary education is usually attended by children aged 7-15 years. (3) Secondary Education: Consists of high school or high school education, and vocational or vocational high school. Secondary education is usually attended by students aged 16-18 years. (4) Higher Education:

Consists of colleges and universities that provide undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

In addition, the level of education of the community can also be seen in terms of the quality and amount of education received by the community. There are several classifications of people's education levels based on literacy levels, namely: (1) Illiterate Society: People who do not have the ability to read and write. (2) Functional Society: People who have basic reading and writing skills to meet daily needs. (3) Literary Society: People who have better reading and writing skills and can understand literature. (4) Scientific Society: People who have high reading and writing skills and can conduct research or studies independently.

The level of education of Indonesians has improved over the past few decades, but there are still challenges and problems that need to be addressed. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, the gross enrollment rate (APK) at the basic education level reached 102.53% and at the secondary education level reached 90.79%. However, there are still some regions in Indonesia that have low participation rates and the quality of education that still needs to be improved. In addition, the illiteracy rate in Indonesia is still quite high. According to UNESCO data in 2020, the illiteracy rate in Indonesia reached 5.6% or around 11.2 million people.

There is still an education gap between urban and rural areas as well as between Indonesian islands. Some regions in Indonesia still have limited access to educational facilities, such as schools and qualified teachers. Low levels of education also affect the socioeconomic conditions of the community. According to BPS data in 2020, the open unemployment rate among people with low education (elementary and junior high school) is higher than those with higher education. Despite challenges and problems that need to be addressed, the Indonesian government has made various efforts to improve the level of public education, such as improving access and quality of education, scholarship programs, and more inclusive education policies.

The level of education of society has a significant impact on the character of individuals and society. Some of these impacts include: (1) Increasing Self-Awareness: Education can help increase an individual's self-awareness and open their horizons to the existence of a wider society. So that the individual becomes more open and critical of various social and political issues. (2) Improve Thinking and Problem solving Skills: A high level of education can help improve the ability to think and solve problems creatively and analytically. This can help individuals and communities in facing various challenges and problems in everyday life. (3) Improve Communication Skills: Education can help improve an individual's communication skills. Individuals who have good communication skills can interact and communicate with others better, thus being able to establish more positive social relationships. (4) Increase Empathy and Openness: A high level of education can help individuals to be more empathetic and open to differences. Individuals who have a high sense of empathy can understand and appreciate the perspectives of others, so as to build more harmonious and inclusive social relationships. (5) Increase Self-Reliance: Education can help increase individual independence. Independent

individuals have the ability to make decisions rationally and independently, so that they can help individuals in facing the challenges and problems faced. (6) Improve critical thinking skills. (7) Empathy and tolerance. (8) Innovative and creative. (9) able to increase social responsibility.

Overall, a community's level of education can help improve the character of individuals and communities. This can have a positive impact on various aspects of life, including social, economic, and political. But keep in mind that the level of education is not the only factor that determines the character of individuals or society. Cultural values, religion, and social environment can also affect the character of society. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to other factors that can affect the character of the community, in addition to the level of education of the community.

Correlation Between Social, Economic, Cultural, Political and Legal Conditions on Community Characteristics in Education

Correlation is a statistical measure that shows how closely related two variables are. Correlation indicates the direction and strength of the relationship between two variables, whether positive or negative and how strong the relationship is. If the correlation between two variables is positive, then when the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable also tends to increase. Whereas if the correlation between two variables is negative, then when the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable tends to decrease. Correlation is expressed in terms of correlation numbers or correlation coefficients, which can be between -1 and 1. A correlation value of +1 indicates a positive perfect correlation, while a value of -1 indicates a negative perfect correlation. A correlation value of 0 indicates no correlation between the two variables.

Examples of common correlations are the correlation between height and weight, the correlation between income and education level, the correlation between air temperature and humidity, and so on. By knowing the correlation between two variables, we can understand the relationship between them and predict the value of one variable based on the value of the other.

There is a strong correlation between social, economic, cultural, legal, and political conditions and the characteristics of society in education. The following is an explanation of the correlation between social, economic, cultural, legal, and political conditions on the characteristics of society in education:

Social Conditions: The social conditions of society have an impact on the characteristics of society in education. Societies that have good social welfare tend to have characteristics in a more positive education, such as higher critical and creative thinking skills, the ability to interact socially well, and the ability to solve problems effectively.

The social conditions of today's society vary greatly depending on the country, region, and context. However, in general, there are several social issues that concern people in various countries in the world, such as: (1) Global health crisis: The COVID-19 pandemic crisis is still a major issue in many countries around the world. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on society includes physical health, mental health, and economic conditions. (2) Social and economic injustice: Social and economic injustice is still an

important issue in many countries. Significant differences in well-being between different social and economic groups can worsen social conditions. (3) Gender inequality: Gender inequality is still an issue of concern in many countries. Women often face discrimination in many aspects of life, including education and careers. (4) Conflict and violence: Conflict and violence often occur in many countries, both interstate conflicts and internal conflicts. Violence also occurs in the form of domestic violence, sexual violence, and other violent crimes. (5) Technology dependence: Dependence on technology and social media is becoming an important issue in many countries. There are concerns about the negative impact of technology on mental health and social interaction. (6) Climate change: Climate change is becoming an increasingly urgent global issue. The impacts of climate change, such as natural disasters, water crises, and temperature changes can worsen people's social and economic conditions.

Those are some of the social issues that are being watched in many countries today. The social conditions of today's society are strongly influenced by complex and constantly changing global and local dynamics.

Social conditions that exist in society can affect the characteristics of society in education. The following are some of the impacts of social conditions on the characteristics of society in education: (1) Availability of resources: The availability of resources in the community, such as educational infrastructure and educators, can affect the characteristics of the community in education. The availability of adequate resources can improve the quality of education and help people develop positive characteristics, such as skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities. (2) Poverty rate: A high level of poverty in society can affect the characteristics of society in education. People living in poverty may find it difficult to gain access to adequate education. This can affect the characteristics of society in education, such as skills and knowledge. (3) Social inequality: Social inequality, such as differences in social and economic status between individuals or groups in society, can affect the characteristics of society in education. Social inequality can hinder access to education for certain groups in society, such as the poor, women, or minority groups. This can affect the characteristics of society in education, such as skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities. (4) Culture: Culture in society can affect the characteristics of society in education. Culture can influence the values and norms adopted by society towards education. For example, in some cultures, education takes priority over girls. This can affect the characteristics of society in education, such as skills and knowledge. (5) Technological development: Technological development can also affect the characteristics of society in education. Technological advances can provide better access to education, such as by using information and communication technology in the learning process. This can affect the characteristics of society in education, such as skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities.

Social conditions that exist in society can affect the characteristics of society in education. Therefore, it is important to address social problems in society to improve the quality of education and help society develop positive characteristics.

Economic Conditions: The economic condition of the community also has an impact on the characteristics of the community in education. Societies that have stable and developing economies tend to have more positive characteristics in education, such as the ability to access better education, the ability to acquire the necessary resources in education, and the ability to prepare for better careers.

The current economic conditions of society vary greatly depending on the region and social group in question. However, in general, there are still a large proportion of people in Indonesia who live in difficult economic conditions, especially in less developed rural and urban areas. Some factors that affect the economic condition of people in Indonesia include: 1) Unemployment rate. 2) Economic inequality. 3) The price of basic necessities. 4) Economic infrastructure. 5) Economic policy . In order to improve the economic condition of the community, the government and the community need to work together to overcome existing problems and strengthen economic infrastructure and develop economic sectors that have the potential to increase employment and income.

The economic level of the community is usually grouped by per capita income or income per month or per year. In Indonesia, there are several categories of economic levels, namely: 1) Poor: People who have incomes below the poverty line. They often find it difficult to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. 2) Vulnerable people: People who have incomes above the poverty line but are still at risk of poverty. They often have limitations in accessing jobs and other resources. 3) Lower middle class: People who have incomes slightly above the poverty line. They often have limited access to education, healthcare, and other public facilities. 4) Middle class: People who have a fairly stable income and can meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and education. They often have regular jobs and can access better healthcare and education. 5) Upper middle class: People who have a fairly high income and can meet basic needs and other needs such as transportation, tourism, and a more luxurious lifestyle. 6) Wealthy people: People who have very high incomes and can meet basic needs and other needs easily. They often own assets such as property, vehicles, and other investments.

The economic level of a community can have an impact on various aspects of life, such as access to education, health, and employment opportunities. Governments and communities need to work together to address economic disparities and provide fairer opportunities for all levels of society.

The economic condition of the community can have a significant impact on the characteristics of society in education. Some of the possible impacts include: 1) Limited access to education: People who are in low economic conditions may find it difficult to access good and quality education. They may not be able to afford the high cost of education and will have to choose a cheaper school or college, which may not be of the same quality as more expensive institutions. 2) Low quality of education: People who are in low economic conditions may have to attend school in an environment that is less supportive and educational facilities are minimal. This can result in low and inadequate quality of education. 3) Lack of motivation to learn: People who are in low economic conditions may have high economic burdens, such as meeting daily needs and helping

families. This can reduce motivation to learn and increase productivity. 4) Limited employment opportunities: People who are in low economic conditions may have difficulty finding decent work. This condition can result in them being less motivated to learn and develop skills that can increase their chances in the world of work. 5) Lack of access to technology: People who are in low economic conditions may have limited access to technology, such as computers and the internet. This can hinder their access to the information and skills needed to thrive in education and employment.

To address these impacts, governments and communities need to work together to provide better access to education, improve the quality of education, motivate and help underprivileged communities to learn, provide more equitable employment opportunities, and improve access to technology. All these efforts can help improve the characteristics of society in education and create a more developed and developed society.

Cultural Conditions: The cultural conditions of a society have an impact on the characteristics of the society in education. A culture that encourages positive values, such as a sense of discipline, responsibility, and hard work, tends to help people achieve better educational achievement.

The cultural conditions of the community include various aspects such as traditions, customs, religion, language, and so on. Each society has a unique and different culture depending on the region, ethnicity, religion, and history. However, in general, the cultural conditions of society can be divided into two, namely culture that is awake and culture that is threatened with extinction. A culture that is maintained is a culture that is still being preserved and maintained by the community, while an endangered culture is a culture that is endangered due to lack of attention and efforts to preserve it.

In Indonesia, we can still find people who uphold traditions and customs. However, with the development of the times and globalization, existing cultures tend to be threatened by foreign and modern cultures. Many societies experience changes in values and norms, lifestyles, and habits that are increasingly far from existing traditions and customs. The cultural condition of the community can have an impact on the characteristics of society in education. A maintained culture can provide positive values to society, such as respect for others, concern for the environment, simplicity, and a sense of attachment to tradition and history. Meanwhile, endangered cultures can affect people's characteristics in education by reducing the sense of attachment to history and culture, and lack of respect for traditions and noble values.

Therefore, it is important for society to preserve the existing culture and teach positive values to the younger generation. Cultural education can be incorporated into the educational curriculum, so that the younger generation can appreciate and strengthen a sense of attachment to existing cultures and traditions. That way, the characteristics of society in education can be well formed and have a positive impact on the progress of the nation and state.

Indonesia as a country that has a diversity of ethnicities, religions, languages, and cultures, has many kinds of unique and interesting community cultures to learn. Here are some examples of people's culture in Indonesia: (1) Customs: each ethnic group in

Indonesia has different customs, ranging from traditional wedding ceremonies, deaths, to traditional ceremonies to welcome the harvest season. (2) Art and culture: Indonesia is famous for its diverse and unique arts and culture. Each region has different arts and cultures, such as dances, traditional music, carving, batik art, and so on. (3) Language: Indonesia has many different regional languages, in addition to Indonesian. The regional language has different vocabulary and delivery methods, depending on the region. (4) Religion: Indonesia has several religions adopted by its people, such as Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. Each religion has different rituals and worship. (5) Culinary: Indonesia is famous for its delicious and distinctive cuisines. Each region has its own distinctive cuisine, such as fried rice, satay, rendang, soto, and so on. (6) Traditional clothing: each region in Indonesia has different traditional clothing, ranging from kebaya, baju kurung, to traditional clothing of certain ethnic groups such as traditional clothing of Toraja, Dayak, and so on. (7) Architecture: ancient buildings in Indonesia have their own unique architecture. Examples such as Borobudur Temple, Prambanan Temple, and Rumah Gadang in West Sumatra. The culture of the people in Indonesia is very diverse and has its own uniqueness. Community culture is an important part in strengthening the nation's identity and existing diversity.

The cultural condition of the community can affect the characteristics of society in education. Here are some of the impacts of people's cultural conditions on the characteristics of society in education: (1) Mindset: Community culture can shape people's mindsets. The mindset that develops in society, both positive and negative, can affect people's attitudes and behavior in learning. For example, if the culture of the community values education and knowledge, then the community will be more motivated to learn. (2) Value system: The culture of the community also affects the value system prevailing in society. The value system adopted by society can influence their views and behavior in education. For example, if people consider that the values of honesty and hard work are very important, then they will tend to value education and study diligently. (3) Learning style: Every society has a different learning style. This learning style can be influenced by the culture of the surrounding community. (4) Openness to differences: The cultural conditions of a society can also affect a society's openness to differences. If the culture of society tends to be conservative, then society can have difficulty accepting differences and become less open to new and different ideas. Conversely, if the culture of society is more open, then society is more receptive to differences and thinks critically about new ideas.

In education, the influence of the cultural conditions of the community is important to pay attention to so that education can be adjusted to the characteristics and needs of the local community. Education must be able to accommodate the cultural conditions of the community so that it can have a positive impact on the characteristics of society in education.

Legal Conditions: The legal conditions of society also have an impact on the characteristics of society in education. A stable and strong legal system can provide a sense of security and legal certainty for the community, so that it can help the community in focusing on their education.

The legal condition of society is a state or situation related to the application of law in a society or state. This includes rules, regulations, and policies set by the state to maintain order and justice in society. The legal condition of the community can affect the characteristics of the community in education, including: (1) Legal awareness: Good legal conditions of the community can increase legal awareness in the community. This can encourage people to obey the law and avoid unlawful behavior, thus creating a safer and more orderly environment for learning. (2) Justice: The legal conditions of a just and just society can provide a sense of security and comfort for the community in their activities, including in terms of learning. People who feel valued and treated fairly are more motivated to learn and participate in educational activities. (3) Legal protection: Good legal conditions of society can also provide legal protection for people who feel aggrieved. In terms of education, this can help people fight for their rights related to education, such as the right to access to proper education and the right to protection from acts of discrimination. (4) Legal compliance: Good legal conditions of society can improve the level of legal compliance of society. People who obey the law will be better able to respect and obey rules and regulations in education, such as school schedules, school rules, and so on.

In order to create good legal conditions for the community, the government and all relevant stakeholders need to work together to build a transparent, fair, and effective legal system. Thus, it is hoped that the legal conditions of the community will support the positive characteristics of society in education.

In society, there are various kinds of applicable laws, including: (1) Customary law: Customary law is a law derived from customs and traditions that apply in a particular community. Customary law is often passed down from generation to generation and is considered a rule that binds society for generations. (2) Criminal law: Criminal law is a law that regulates criminal law violations, such as theft, robbery, murder, and so on. The purpose of criminal law is to protect society from criminal acts and sanction perpetrators of crimes. (3) Civil law: Civil law is the law that regulates the relationship between individuals in society, such as the right to property, contracts, and divorce. Civil law aims to provide legal protection for people in their daily lives. (4) Administrative law: Administrative law is the law that regulates the relationship between individuals and government or public institutions. Administrative law is often related to government regulations and policies, such as business licenses, development permits, and so on. (5) International law: International law is the law that governs relations between states in the international community. International law includes international treaties, human rights, and regulation of international trade. (6) Islamic Law: Islamic law is the law derived from the Quran and Hadith. Islamic law regulates all aspects of human life, such as religious, social, political, and economic.

When in a society, every individual must obey and obey every applicable law, because the law plays an important role in maintaining public order and security and providing protection and justice for all citizens of society.

Good and stable legal conditions in a society can have a positive impact on the characteristics of society in education. Some of these positive impacts include:

(1) Cultivating legal awareness: In a society where the law is good and stable, individuals tend to be more aware of the importance of obeying the law and respecting the rights of others. This can create an environment conducive to education, where individuals value education more and see it as a means to improve their abilities and quality of life. (2) Encourage creativity and innovation: Good and stable legal conditions can encourage people to be more courageous and creative in developing ideas and innovations. This can have a positive impact on education, where individuals are more open to new ideas and more eager to develop their abilities and potential. (3) Improve the quality of education: In a society where the law is good and stable, governments and educational institutions tend to be more open to people's needs and expectations for education. This can improve the overall quality of education, because educational institutions focus more on developing curricula and learning methods that are in accordance with the needs and expectations of the community.

However, on the other hand, poor and unstable legal conditions can negatively affect the characteristics of society in education. Some of these negative impacts include: (1) Fostering lawless behavior: In societies where laws are poor and unstable, individuals tend to find it more difficult to understand the importance of obeying the law. This can foster lawless behavior and harm others, including in educational contexts. (2) Degrading the quality of education: In societies where laws are poor and unstable, educational institutions tend to be limited in resources and opportunities. This can reduce the overall quality of education, because educational institutions find it difficult to develop adequate curricula and learning methods. (3) Encouraging social inequality: In societies where laws are poor and unstable, individuals who have power and influence tend to be easier to exploit others. This can reinforce social and economic inequalities, which can ultimately affect the quality of education.

Political Conditions: The political conditions of society also have an impact on the characteristics of society in education. Stable and orderly politics can provide a conducive environment for educational development, such as an adequate education budget and clear education policies.

In society there are various types of politics that can be identified, including: (1) Formal Politics: politics carried out through formal institutions such as parliament, political parties, and government. (2) Non-Formal Politics: politics conducted outside formal institutions, such as social movements, interest groups, and political campaigns. (3) Elite Politics: politics conducted by elite groups or political elites, who have influence and power in society. (4) Participatory Politics: politics that involves active participation of the public in political activities, such as elections, referendums, and public dialogue. (5) Identity Politics: politics that focuses on the identity of a particular group, such as religious politics, gender politics, or tribal politics. (6) Global Politics: politics relating to international relations and global influence in domestic politics. (7) Politics of Interest: politics carried out to meet certain interests, both individuals and groups. (8) Political

Ideology: politics based on a particular ideology, such as socialism, liberalism, or conservatism. (9) Security Politics: politics related to security issues, such as national security, public security, and armed conflict. (10) Environmental Politics: politics related to environmental issues, such as climate change, natural sustainability, and natural resource management. (11) Politics Humanities: politics related to humanitarian issues, such as human rights, gender equality, and poverty reduction. (12) Social Politics: politics related to social issues, such as education, health, and social welfare.

The political conditions that exist in today's society vary depending on the country and region in question. However, in general, some political conditions that occur in today's society in various countries include: (1) Politicization of Social Issues: Social problems such as poverty, economic inequality, gender justice, and discrimination have become more dominant political issues in many countries. (2) Political Polarity: The condition of political polarization in which society is divided into two camps with different political views is increasing in some countries. (3) Populism: Political populism has become a global phenomenon, where political leaders use simple, populist messages to gain popular support. (4) Nationalism: Nationalism has become an increasingly discussed topic in several countries, focusing on the national interest and economic and political protection of the country. (5) Migration Policy: Migration policy has become a significant political issue in many countries, where people feel threatened by the presence of migrants and immigrants in their countries. (6) Technology and Politics: Technology has become an integral part of modern politics, both as a tool for political campaigns, influencing people's views, and for managing political data. (7) The Role of Media: The role of the media in politics is increasing where the media is the main source of information of the public about politics and policies. (8) Community Participation: People are increasingly active in participating in politics, whether through social movements, political campaigns, or political parties. (9) Corruption: Corruption is becoming a significant problem in politics in some countries, where corruption and abuse of power are becoming increasingly visible. (10) Environmental Issues: Environmental issues, such as climate change, natural resource management, and environmental conservation, are becoming increasingly important in modern politics.

The political condition of society refers to the current situation and conditions in the political field in a society or country. This includes everything related to public policy, political participation, political stability, and the relationship between government and the people. Some factors that can affect the political condition of the community are the government system, economic conditions, public policies, and political participation of the community. The impact of the political condition of society on the characteristics of society in education can vary. Some of the positive impacts include: (1) Encouraging community political participation: Stable and democratic political conditions can encourage people to be more active in participating in the political process. This can create a more dynamic and open educational environment, where individuals can be actively involved in the development and formation of educational policies. (2) Fostering political awareness: Good political conditions can foster political awareness and public concern for

public issues. This can have a positive impact on education, as individuals will better understand the importance of education and how education can play an important role in achieving political and social goals. (3) Improve the quality of education: In good political conditions, governments and educational institutions tend to be more open to people's needs and expectations for education. This can improve the overall quality of education, because educational institutions focus more on developing curricula and learning methods that are in accordance with the needs and expectations of the community.

However, on the other hand, poor and unstable political conditions can negatively affect the characteristics of society in education. Some of the negative impacts include: (1) Fostering distrust of the government. (2) Encourage political polarization: Unstable political conditions and political conflicts can strengthen polarization and social conflicts in society. This can make the educational environment uncondusive and less harmonious, so that it can affect the development of community characteristics in education. (3) Degrading the quality of education: In poor and unstable political conditions, educational institutions tend to be limited in resources and opportunities. This can decrease the overall quality of education, because educational institutions are difficult to develop kurikulum.

Overall, the correlation between social, economic, cultural, legal, and political conditions and the characteristics of society in education is very important. People who have good social, economic, cultural, legal, and political conditions, tend to have characteristics in education that are more positive, so as to help the community in achieving better educational goals.

Learning Programs that Suit People's Needs

A learning program is a plan created to achieve a specific learning goal. The learning program details what the student will learn, how it will be learned, and in what way the student will be assessed. Learning programs contain curriculum and learning guidelines, and outline the teaching methods and learning experiences students are expected to achieve. Learning programs can be tailored to student needs and desired learning objectives. Learning programs can also be tailored to the student's abilities, such as the use of technology or special teaching methods needed to facilitate the learning of students with special needs.

Learning programs can be arranged by educational institutions, such as schools, universities, or other educational institutions. These learning programs can be created by teachers, school administrators, or curriculum teams, and can be updated and adjusted regularly to ensure a quality of learning that continues to evolve according to student needs and the demands of the times.

There is no specific law on learning programs in Indonesia. However, learning programs must be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in the field of education, such as:

Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System This law regulates the national education system, including curriculum, education delivery, and education governance.

Government Regulation No. 19 of 2005 concerning National Education Standards This Government Regulation regulates national standards of education, including content standards, process standards, and assessment standards.

Permendikbud No. 22 of 2016 concerning Primary and Secondary Education Process Standards This regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture regulates the standards of the learning process, including core competencies, basic competencies, and achievement indicators.

Permendikbud No. 65 of 2013 concerning Content Standards for Primary and Secondary Education This regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture regulates curriculum content standards, including curriculum content, graduation criteria, and assessment.

In addition, there are also various regional regulations governing education, including learning programs in their respective regions.

Learning programs that are in accordance with the needs of today's society must pay attention to existing political, economic, cultural, social, and legal conditions. Some examples of learning programs that can be adapted to these conditions include:

Entrepreneurship education This learning program can help improve the economic ability of the community. With entrepreneurship education, it is hoped that people can develop their own businesses or businesses and can create jobs.

Education about democracy and human rights This learning program is very important in democratic political conditions. With education about democracy and human rights, people can understand the rights and obligations as democratic citizens.

Multicultural education This learning program can help increase awareness of cultural diversity that exists in the community. With multicultural education, people can better understand the cultural differences that exist and appreciate these diversity.

Education about law and justice This learning program is important in strong legal conditions. With education about law and justice, people can understand legal regulations and have awareness not to violate the law.

Information and communication technology education This learning program is important in conditions of globalization and increasingly advanced technology. With the education of information and communication technology, people can understand information and communication technology that continues to grow and can use the technology for personal and community interests.

In essence, learning programs must be adapted to the conditions and needs of the community and strive to produce graduates who have strong character and are ready to face the challenges of the times.

CONCLUSION

The characteristics of society refer to the traits or distinctive characteristics that distinguish one society from another. Every society has unique characteristics, which are formed from a number of factors such as history, religion, culture, language, and geography. The characteristics of society in education include various aspects that can

affect the education system of a country or region. Some characteristics of society that are influential in education include: 1) culture, community culture can affect education, including values, norms, and beliefs applied in the education system. 2) Social systems, Social systems are interconnected parts, each working alone and supporting each other and aiming to achieve common goals. 3) Economy, the economic condition of the community can affect education, either directly or indirectly 4) Politics, The political condition of a society can also affect education, including funding, regulation, and education policy. In some countries, changes in government systems or political policies can affect the funding and quality of Education 5) Technological advances can affect Education and allow access to wider educational resources.

All these characteristics of society can affect the Education system of a country or region, both positively and negatively. Therefore, it is important for us as actors in the world of Education to consider the characteristics of the community when designing education policies and developing programs in accordance with the core of the community.

REFERENCES

- Amirudin, Maryam, Zilawati, & Xin, D. (2022). Management of Madrasah Head in Implementing Character Education in MIN 2 Batang Hari. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 8(1), 20–31. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v8i1.104>
- Anoum, P., Arifa, F., & May, C. (2022). Strategies to Increase the Motivation of Tahfidz Al-Quran. *Journal International Inspire Education Technology*, 1(2), 74–85. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.88>
- Asman, A., Congzhao, H., & Huazheng, H. (2023). Observing the Managemet Implications of Zakat Management in Indonesia. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 23–33. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.123>
- B. Beribe, M. F. (2023). The Impact of Globalization on Content and Subjects in the Curriculum in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah: Challenges and Opportunities. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 54–68. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.157>
- Demina, D., Remy, T., & Danyl, A. (2022). The Use of Quranic Learning Strategies Through the Wafa Method in Elementary Schools. *Journal International Inspire Education Technology*, 1(2), 62–73. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.91>
- Dewi S, Y., Rasyid Umar, A., Ali Khan, A., & Aziz, A. (2022). Fun Arabic Teaching With Media Song For Early Child Education School. *Journal International of Lingua and Technology*, 1(2), 140–156. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i2.80>
- Dianovi, A., Siregar, D., Mawaddah, I., & Suryaningsih, S. (2022). Guidance and Counselling in Education. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 27–35. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.95>
- Hartini, S., Alie, E., & March, J. (2022). The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting and Aggressive Behavior of Adolescents in Nagari Bungo Tanjung. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 18–26. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.98>
- Hikmah, D., Petoukhoff, G., & Papaioannou, J. (2022). The Utilization Of The Animiz Application As A Media For Arabic Language Learning On Students. *Journal*
-

-
- International of Lingua and Technology*, 1(2), 157–171. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i2.84>
- Ilham, S., Adelir, D., & Delr, Q. (2022). The Benefits of Whatsapp as a Medium in Depositing Memorization of the Qur'an. *Journal International Inspire Education Technology*, 1(2), 86–98. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.90>
- Kartel, A., Charles, M., Xiao, H., & Sundi, D. (2022). Strategies for Parent Involvement During Distance Learning in Arabic Lessons in Elementary Schools. *Journal International of Lingua and Technology*, 1(2), 99–113. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i2.82>
- Keshav, M., Julien, L., & Miezal, J. (2022). The Role Of Technology In Era 5.0 In The Development Of Arabic Language In The World Of Education. *Journal International of Lingua and Technology*, 1(2), 79–98. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i2.85>
- Makniyah, J., & Khotimah, U. (2023). Implementation of Tahfidz Program in Increasing Community Interest in Madrasah Diniyah. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 88–95. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.163>
- Muhammadong, M., Dylan, M., & Catherine, S. (2023). Subjectivity of Implementation of Islamic Legal Thought Products. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.143>
- Munawaro, S., Sawitri, M., Daris, Pahmi, & Ridwan, A. (2022). The Use of Online Media in Learning English During the Pandemic of Covid-19: Study From Home. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 8(1), 51–60. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v8i1.106>
- Mustajab, M., Lee, C., & Jansee, J. (2023). Principal Leadership as a Quality Culture Motivator. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 7(1), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v7i1.128>
- Najeed, M. A., Hakonarson, C., & Mentch, G. (2022). Learning Tahfiz with Talaqqi Method Using Whatsapp Application. *Journal International Inspire Education Technology*, 1(2), 125–137. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.86>
- Nopiana, N., Egie, J., & Mers, O. (2022). The Impact of Internet Addiction on Introvert Personality. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.97>
- Pathurohman, P., Berger, M., & Michael, G. (2023). Implementation of Hybrid Learning to Maintain the Quality of Learning in Fostered MTs During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 8(2), 96–104. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v8i2.139>
- Qureshi, M., Mahdiyyah, D., Mohamed, Y., & Ardchir, M. (2022). Scale For Measuring Arabic Speaking Skills In Early Children's Education. *Journal International of Lingua and Technology*, 1(2), 114–130. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i2.81>
- Rahmah, A., Rouns, E., & Luck, A. (2022). The Effect of Self-Development Program for Improving Independence in Defective Students in SLB N 1 Lima Kaum Batusangkar. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 46–53. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.96>
- Rohmalimna, A., Yeau, O., & Sie, P. (2022a). The Role of Parental Parenting in the Formation of the Child's Self-Concept. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.99>
- Rohmalimna, A., Yeau, O., & Sie, P. (2022b). The Role of Parental Parenting in the Formation of the Child's Self-Concept. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.99>
-

-
- Roshayanti, F., Minarti, I. B., & Reza Liviviyanti, B. W. (2023). Informal Reasoning Profile (IR) Students of SMA Negeri 1 Toroh, Grobongan District, Central Java Province. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 9–22. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.144>
- Safitri, S., Alii, M., & Mahmud, O. (2022). Murottal Audio as a Medium for Memorizing the Qur'an in Super-Active Children. *Journal International Inspire Education Technology*, 1(2), 111–124. <https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.87>
- Yeltriana, Batubara, I., & Kausar, A. (2023). The Position of Private Lecturers in Hinger Education in the Perspective of Labor Law. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 9(1), 69–79. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v9i1.160>
- Yennizar, Kausari, D., Ningsih, R., Avinash, B., & Bevoor, B. (2022). Implementation of Early Childhood Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Kindergarten Children Mamba'ul Bajubang, Bajubang District. *At-Tasyrih: jurnal pendidikan dan hukum Islam*, 8(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.55849/attasyrih.v8i1.101>
-

Copyright Holder :

© Eti Robiatul Adawiah et al. (2023).

First Publication Right :

© At-Tasyrih: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Hukum Islam

This article is under:

