The Impact of Education on Social Stratification and Social Mobility in Communities in Indonesia

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Abstract-This research is a literature study on education on social stratification and social mobility in Indonesian society. This research was conducted to find out how the implications of education in changing and changing social stratification and social mobility in Indonesian society. It is important to know how important education is in enhancing social strata or levels in society, especially in Indonesia for now. This study uses a literature summary reading technique sourced from the study of books, literature, and relevant reading material. This research is a qualitative descriptive study by analyzing data collected, processed, discussed, and explained with descriptive analysis methods. Education is an activity that has existed since the beginning of human life. At present education in Indonesia greatly influences one's social stratification in the lives of community groups. Education is now one of the greatest facilities for determining one's social environment. Education can determine or classify social class or social class in society. Related, education can lift a person's social status to be higher. The higher a person's education, the more it will benefit the community. This phenomenon will lead to the layering of society which will be a differentiator of one's position in a vertically different position. Differentiating one's position in the society is called social stratification. Then education becomes one of the factors that cause social start in the community. At present in Indonesia, social stratification is a differentiator of individuals into classes hierarchically. In a society with an open system, education becomes very important to advance in social class. The higher the level of education, the higher the expectation for social status. Thus, education in Indonesia is increasingly considered important. All people who are aware of education, will compete in the highest education possible.

Keywords: education, social class, communities

I. INTRODUCTION

Education greatly influences social stratification and social mobility in a community group. Education is an activity that has existed since early human life. Education is one of the biggest means of determining one's social environment. That is, education can elevate one's social status. The higher a person's education, then he will be respected in the community. This phenomenon creates a layer of society, which is a differentiator in a person's position in a vertically different position. Distinguishing one's position in society is called social stratification. Education is one of the factors that cause social start-up in society.

Stratification is the differentiation of individuals into classes in a hierarchical manner. According to Soekanto, the coating system in the community is closed and open. Closed system means limiting the movement of a person from one layer to another, both up and down. While the open system provides opportunities to the community to try to rise to the social layer. Then the possibility of social mobility is very large. In a society with an open system, education is very important as a means of going up to class at the social level. The higher the level of education of a person, the greater the expectation to increase status at the social level.

The aim to be achieved in this article is to describe the role of education in social stratification and community mobility.

A. Problem Formulation

Based on the background above the problem can be drawn. namely: What is the effect of education on social stratification and social mobility?

B. Purpose of Writing

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives to be achieved in this paper are: Describe the effect of education on social stratification and social mobility.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method is one way of working to understand an object of systematic and intensive research from the implementation of scientific research, in order to obtain optimal truth. In this study used a qualitative descriptive writing method by collecting data or materials for history. critically assess and then present a synthesis and the results in written form. As for the method or technique of data collection in this study, namely, researchers used a literature study technique, which is a form of data collection that comes from the study of books, literature, and oral reading material that is relevant to research problems.

The analysis technique in this study is the analysis using data from the literature. The method taken in analyzing this data is trying to analyze the collected data, processed, classified, then described through sentences according to the source [1]. The analysis technique in this study is descriptive qualitative.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Social Education and Stratification

1) Understanding of Education

Education or can be said to be educational and pedagogical / pedagogical science is a discipline that is related to the process of civilization, human empowerment, and human maturity. In this context, education has three main functions, namely integrative, egalitarian and development functions. Waini Rasidin in one of his writings explained the development of the science of education as follows. Pedagogics, as a new

scientific science or educational theory, developed in the 20th century. The study was closely related to humans who educate and guide their educational subjects (young humans) to achieve educational goals. problems.

The growth of the science of pedagogy, especially in the discipline (teaching science) in the 16-17 century far preceded the science of educating in the European region which began with the publication of the book Allgeimeine Pedagogik (General Pedagogics) by J.F. Herbart, 1806. However, he succeeded in pioneering the science of empirical education, especially education psychology, complementing the concepts of philosophy of education and didactic science. Whereas the development of pedagogical (practical) and critical pedagogy in Indonesia began with education figures Ki Hajar Dewantara (1889-1959) and post-exilic European friends (1913/1914) who introduced him to the flow and character of progressive education and teaching, such as Jan Lighthart and Maria Montessori. In turn, the pilot of the 1922 Taman Siswa, the Republic of Indonesia's national / independence movement, and the development of educational science in Naderland helped spread the pedagogical science, in addition to the philosophy of education at the beginning of the Republic of Indonesia's independence (1949/1950) [2].

Education as a planned system that humanizes humans in order to exist in society and can encourage social mobility and class struggle. Education serves to prepare students to adapt in a social context, and this generation will lead to stratification and social mobility in society. Education is a valued asset in modern society, usually considered a high aspect. Families and other social groups that are arranged hierarchically have different access to the educational process and the gifts they generate, and they continue these features to a certain extent to their children.

Education is a conscious and planned effort to realize and develop his potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, noble character and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state. Education is based on the interaction between educators and students to bring students to master educational goals. Educational interactions can take place within the family, school and community. Education in the school environment is formal, the teacher as an educator has been formally prepared, the teacher as an educator has been formally prepared in the teacher education institution, he has studied science, skills and art as a teacher, he has also been nurtured to have a personality as an educator [3].

Education is a process of learning and teaching patterns of human behavior according to what is expected by society. Education as a planned system that humanizes humans in order to exist in society. Education can be strengthened by socialization in society. Education serves to prepare students to adapt in a social context, and this generation will lead to stratification and social mobility in society [4].

Education relates to the transmission of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, skills and other behavioral aspects to the younger generation. Human behavior is almost entirely social, which is studied in interactions with other humans. Almost everything we learn is the result of our relationships with other people at home, at school, at the playground, in the workplace and the community. Educational activities are an effort to shape human beings in various aspects, both legal, political, economic, social, and cultural aspects which ultimately education can be used properly so that it can carry out its mission as a good member of society.

Society functions as a cultural successor from generation to generation which is then dynamically according to the situation and conditions and needs of the community. Thus, education can also be interpreted as socialization. Every community has an appreciation of certain values and things in the community concerned. Because of the appreciation of certain values and things, social stratification arises in society. Social stratification eventually became known to the public which was subsequently applied in the community environment. Basically, socialization is applied in the community to balance in terms of the distribution of rights and obligations and responsibilities in the distribution of social values and their influence among members of the community.

Along with the times, society itself made the image of social stratification worse. Some people abuse social stratification to achieve power to fulfill their own interests. On the other hand, people who do not pursue power even assume that social modification is what makes social inequality in society. They do not realize that what makes social inequality in life is themselves. Then what really needs to be known from the social stratification process. Then about class differences, whether it is referred to as social stratification or layer, with an economic, cultural, religious, and political perspective, greatly influences how a social order, large and small scale, is included in a school [5].

The existence of a community layer system can occur automatically in the process of growing the community. However, there are also those that are deliberately arranged to pursue a common goal. Usually the reason for the formation of a layer of society that happens by itself is intelligence, age level, the nature of the authenticity of the kinship of a community head and perhaps also assets within certain limits. The reasons used are different for each social society. Theoretically, all humans can be considered equal. However, according to the reality of life in social groups is not the case. Distinction of layers is a universal phenomenon that is part of the social system of every society [5].

The size or criteria that are prominent or dominant as the basis for forming social layers are as follows: First, the measure of wealth. (material or material). Second, a measure of power and authority. Someone who has the greatest power or authority will occupy the top layer in the social coating system in the community concerned. Third, the size of honor. Respected or respected people will occupy the upper layers of the community's social coating system [6].

The size or criteria that form the basis of the formation of social layers are: a measure of science. The

measure of science is often used by community members who value science. A person who has the most knowledge of science will occupy a high layer in the social coating system of the people involved. Mastery of knowledge is usually found in academic degrees (scholarship), or professions carried by someone, for example doctors, engineers, masters, doctors or professional degrees such as professors. However, often the negative consequences of this condition arise if the titles held are more highly valued than the knowledge they master, so that many people try in ways that are not right to get a degree, for example by buying a thesis, bribing, diploma fake and so on [7].

Social groups arise because of differences in status among members of the community. To determine social stratification 3 methods can be followed, namely: First, objective method. In this method stratification is determined based on objective criteria such as the amount of income, duration or height of education, type of work. Second, subjective methods. The social group members of the community value themselves in the hierarchy of positions in that society. Third, reputation method. The social group is formulated according to how community members place each in the stratification of the community [7].

The existence of a multi-layered system in society, can occur by itself in the process of growth of the community, but there are also those that are deliberately arranged to pursue a common goal. What is usually the reason for the layers in society that occur automatically is intelligence, age level (seniority), the nature of the authenticity of one's relatives' membership to the community, and possibly assets within certain limits.

2) Social Stratification

In society there are several institutional arrangements, this indicates a structural inequality in society. Social coating basically talks about mastering social resources. Social sources mean anything that is deemed valuable by the community but limited in number so there is a need for sacrifice to get it. Social stratification occurs because there is no balance between rights and obligations so that a sense of social responsibility diminishes resulting in ownership imbalances and prices. Finally, strata emerged in society with various forms [8].

Social stratification is a strata or coating of people who have the same position in a continuum or a series of social status units [9]. The social stratification system can occur by itself in accordance with the growth of the community, but some are intentionally arranged to pursue certain goals.

Bernard Barber in "Social Structuration, Structure and Trends of Mobility in Western Society", suggests 6 (six) dimensions of social stratification [15]. First, is the prestige of office or occupation (occupational prestige), second, ranking in authority and power (authority and power ranks). Third, income or wealth (income or wealth). Fourth, education or knowledge Fifth, religious purity or religious leadership (religious or ritual purity) and sixth, position in kinship and position in ethnic groups (kinship and ethnic group ranks) [9].

3) Occurrence of the Social Layer

Social layer differences are universal forces that are part of the social system of every society. The following are the basics of the social coating process.

- The lining system is based on a system of conflict in society. Such a system only has a special meaning for a society that is the object of investigation.
- The coating system can be analyzed as follows:
a) Distribution of objective privileges such as income, safety wealth.
b) A buffer system created by community members (pretensions and rewards)
c) The criteria for the buffer system can be based on personal quality, certain membership groups, property, authority, or power.
d) Lambing status such as behavior, manner of dress, housing, membership in organizations and so on
e) It's easy to exchange positions
f) Solidarity between individuals or social groups that occupy equal positions in the social system
g) Interaction patterns
h) Similarity or inequality in belief systems, attitudes and values
i) Collective organ activity

4) Nature of the Social Layer System [9]:

a. Closed

Limiting the possibility of moving someone from one layer to another, whether it is an upward motion or a downward motion. In this system the only way to become a member in a society is through birth.

b. Open

Every community can try independently to climb the layers or to fall from the top layer to the layer they carry. In general, an open system provides greater opportunity for every member of the community to be used as a community development base on a closed system.

5) Education and Social Mobility

Social mobility is a community movement in activities leading to good change. Social mobility can be interpreted as a movement in social structures (movements between individuals and their groups) [10]. According to Paul B Horton social mobility is a movement to move from one social class to another [11]. Social mobility can mean an increase or decrease in terms of social status, including aspects of income that can be experienced by some individuals or the whole group [5].

Social mobility in a society is certainly influenced by many factors and education is one of the important factors in encouraging social mobility [12, 13]. Some empirical studies of the relationship between education levels and salaries obtained show the results that the level of education is positively correlated with income levels. Thus, it can be said that education is a determinant factor for social mobility.

In the modern world almost, everyone is trying to do social mobility. If the level of social mobility is high, even though the social background is different, they still have the same rights in achieving a higher social position. If the level of social mobility is low, certainly many

people are supported in the status of their ancestors, and they live in closed social classes. Social mobility is easier for open societies because it is more likely to move strata. In a society that is likely to move strata is more difficult.

Communities that adhere to the caste system will complicate social mobility. For example, in India, if a person is born in the word Shudra, he will continue to be in the Sudra caste. Even though he has the ability and expertise, caste cannot change because the criteria for strata are descendants. According to P.A Sorokin there are several channels for conducting social mobility; armed forces, religious institutions, educational institutions, political organizations, economics, expertise, marriage.

Education is an important channel for individuals or social groups to carry out social mobility [14]. With education an individual can improve his social status. Through education, someone who cannot read so can read the same book, can think of the same social, cultural, political, religious and economic problems. Through human education not only can it adapt but can intervene.

Through education someone can prepare the structure of the work and can give the possibility of someone improving their employment status, for example with the status of their father's work. By comparing the work status of fathers and children, this has occurred between generations. It can be concluded, the increasing level of education the greater the likelihood of mobility for low- and middle-class children.

So social mobility is the movement of social status, whether horizontally or vertically, whether individually or in groups from one social status to another. The transfer of social status can occur because of wealth, position, education and science, religion or in other words social mobility can occur because someone has something that is given a very high value (appreciation) by the community. But religion (Hinduism), including social coating in society is very difficult to be found in social mobility because it is not permissible for one caste with another caste to become social mobility.

According to PA. Sorokin social mobility consists of two parts, namely [10]:
a. Horizontal mobility is a movement from one position to another that is parallel
b. Vertical mobility
- Social climbing means from low status to high status, where high status has existed before. And form a new top (status) group; because there is no more status (promotion) above
- Social sinking means that from the lowest social status group (demotion). The group's degree decreases.

IV. CONCLUSION

Education is an activity that has existed since early human life and has greatly affected a person's social stratification in a community group. Education as an institution functions to determine the social environment especially in open society. Social stratification is a strata or coating of people who are domiciled in the continuum or a series of social status units. Social start-up arises by itself since humans existed. The social layer has two characteristics, namely a closed social layer and an open

social layer. Social mobility is the movement of individuals or groups from a particular social layer to another social layer. Social mobility can be vertical or horizontal. Vertical mobility consists of social climbing and social sinking.

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