Education In Structural Perspectives And Conflict On Social Relations In Community

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Abstract

Education is a foundation that must be built as well as possible. To form and develop students, it is necessary to pay attention and synergize all aspects related to education such as parents, community, school government. It aims to solve problems together if there are problems and negative symptoms in students. The purpose of this paper is to examine education in a structural perspective and conflict about social relations in society. The methodology used in this paper is a library research method using a data collection model in the form of a literature review that is relevant to the focus of the discussion in this article. The results of the discussion show that Education in structure and conflict sees that every individual in the class has different opinions, interests, and desires that can lead to conflict. Conflict can have both positive and negative consequences. Conflict in the classroom is positive when there is healthy competition between students.

Keywords: education, student, conflict

1. Introduction

Education is a foundation that must be built as well as possible. Education must be able to make a real contribution to the ability, skills and self-improvement both individually and in groups. People's lives today experience a variety of very complex problems. The rapid development of technology and science has caused changes in all fields.

Social structure has various forms in society, this is caused by differences in status and roles that individuals have in people's lives. They are divided into groups that have power and those who feel they have no power. In society there is also a division of classes or groups. There are social classes which have powers capable of meeting their needs. There are also classes that are dominated, exploited and subordinated.

Conflict is a social phenomenon that always comes and always exists in social life, the cause of conflict is differences in social interests. Conflict perspective thinking emphasizes the differences and divisions in each group that are structured between various individuals and groups that give rise to the formation of personal relationships in a social system (Maunah 2015).

In the world of education, conflicts often occur, both between students and students, students and teachers, teachers and teachers, teachers and principals, and other conflicts. Through this research, it is hoped that teachers can formulate how teachers create constructive conflict, master conflict management, and build a constructive conflict culture.

2. Research Methods

This research is library research, namely research conducted to explore and analyze data sourced from written documents (text) (Hermawan 2019). The data analysis process uses a content analysis approach, which is a technique used to draw conclusions by trying to find the characteristics of the message from the text which is carried out objectively and systematically (Moleong 2014).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Education

In the National Education Law No. 23 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. what he and society need. Education must be able to provide output for each individual to become a complete human being. Education is a human effort to grow and develop the potential that exists in every human being, both physically and spiritually by holding on to the values that exist in society and culture.

Islamic Religious Education Becomes a moral defense for students (Sunhaji 2013). It is further explained in the National Education System Law number 20 of 2003 in chapter 1 of the general provisions of article 1 that education is developed so that students have religious spiritual strength, self-control, superior personality, intelligence, and have noble character, as well as the skills needed to undergo life.

To form and develop students, it is necessary to pay attention and synergize all aspects related to education such as parents, community, school government. It aims to solve problems together if there are problems and negative symptoms in students, including lazy, bored, restless, lack of confidence, excessive shyness, lack of willingness to work, social conflicts, brawls, and like to fantasize. To prevent and reduce these symptoms in students, it is necessary for all elements ranging from parents, teachers, and the community to synergize, realize and improve both in the formal and non-formal education processes (Sunhaji 2018).

3.2. Education in the Perspective of Structure and Conflict on Social Relations in Society

Conflict in language, comes from the Latin "con" which means together and " fligere " which means collision or collision (Rohman 2020). Conflicts in social life have the meaning of conflicts of interest, desires, opinions, and others that involve at least two or more parties. Thus, conflict can simply be defined as a dispute or dispute that occurs between forces either individually or in groups to compete with each other by dropping, getting rid of, defeating or setting aside.

The structural conflict theory emerged as an answer to the reality that occurred in society. Conflict and tension always have the potential to be present in the midst of society. Structural conflict sees that in society it will not always be in order. The proof is that in any society there must have been conflicts or tensions. Then the structural conflict also sees the existence of domination, coercion, and power in society. Conflict theory is one of the perspectives in sociology that views society as a system consisting of various parts or components that have different interests where one component tries to conquer the interests of the other in order to fulfill their interests or obtain the maximum benefit .

In his theory (Setiadi and Kolip 2011), Marx views the existence of personal relations in production and social classes as key elements in society. The conflict between the dominant class and the subordinated class plays a central role in creating important forms of social change. Mark has several views on social life, namely society as an arena in which there are various forms of conflict. And social conflict is a conflict between segments of society to fight over valuable assets. Types of conflict between individuals, conflicts between groups, and even conflicts between nations. But the most prominent form of conflict according to Marx is the conflict caused by the mode of production of material goods .

Conflict is a strengthening of identity for groups and individuals to keep them from being carried away into the world around them. In the process, conflict is instrumental in the formation, integration and maintenance of social structures. Coser divides conflict into two, Realistic Conflict, stems from disappointment with the special demands that occur in the relationship and from the estimation of the possible benefits of the participants, and which is aimed at objects that are considered disappointing. For example, employees who go on strike so that their demands for an increase in wages or salaries are increased. And Non-Realistic Conflict, conflict that stems not from the goals of antagonistic rivals, but from the need to defuse tension, at least on one side. As well as advanced societies, they act as "scapegoats" as a substitute for their inability to fight against groups that are supposed to be their opponents.

Ralf Dahrendof divides society into two groups, namely the basic group of authority education , namely the class that has the authority (dominant) and the class that does not have the authority (subject). First, change is a symptom that has a permanent nature that adorns social life. Symptoms of change often lead to conflict both personally and interpersonally. Second, every social life conflict always occurs in each individual, the symptoms of conflict will go hand in hand with life. Third, every element in social life contributes to growth and variables that influence each other. These elements will always be faced with similarities and differences. So that similarities will lead to accommodation while differences will lead to conflict. Fifth, every social life, society will be integrated over the domination or domination of a number of other forces. The domination of the factions on a one-to-one basis will lead to conciliation, however, looking at the hidden seeds of latent conflict, which at any time will explode into open conflict .

The cause of conflict in social life is individual conflict with other individuals, this can occur because of differences, personalities and needs (Usman 2006). Individual conflict with the group, this occurs because of pressure on individuals, or violations committed by individuals against group norms so that they are treated as enemies and ostracized by the group. Group conflict with the group occurs because of the ambition of one group to rule.

To understand Social Stratification, one should look at the class theory that was formed since the prophet Adam until now, in history there have been conflicts and conflicts between classes. Human relations occur in the relationship of each position to

the means of production. Conflict theory has implications for education in society and planning strategies to free the curriculum from the dominating ideology, creating an orderly, hierarchical and conducive education without the influence of school structure, conflict and exploitation. Giving strength and power that creates social order, develops education that can liberate, and fights for class continuously.

In conflict theory, it seems clear that the bourgeoisie is dominated by the bourgeoisie as the holder of control as well as policies and decisions, they easily get social stratification in society, so in the world of education, because what can control is economic status. In social stratification we know that the lower class will not have and get an education compared to the middle and high classes. An example in this case is the high class will not be understood by the middle class and the lower class, because the experience they get is very different from one another. Reality shows that education is determined by the authorities, so the policy to get the opportunity to receive education and science is not even what we expect, and at the same time it is not part of the wishes of students and their fields of competence.

The description above can provide information that education in structural conflict sees that every individual in the class has different opinions, interests, and desires that can lead to conflict. As is known, the existing classes contain students from multicultural or multi-ethnic. In fact, the existing classes are also multi-cultural, multi-religious, multi-gender, multi-racial, multi-aged, and multi-intelligent. Therefore, it is very natural that conflicts will occur easily.

Conflict can have both positive and negative consequences. Conflict in the classroom is positive when there is healthy competition between students. Students compete with each other to be the best in the class. They compete with each other to become champion one. When that happens, the teacher needs to create conflict so that student competition occurs rationally and correctly.

Conflict in the classroom in a negative sense, will lead to unhealthy competition by bringing down each other between students. Cheating is one example of a conflict that is not right and not good. Why it is said to be not good because students who have studied hard and earnestly, may lose their grades with students who cheat because they are successful in cheating and are not detected by the teacher.

Conflict can be created, managed, and even prevented. Negative conflicts that occur in the classroom can be positive when the teacher is able to manage conflict well. the teacher's ability to manage conflict becomes the foundation when the teaching and learning process wants to run well. When the teacher is not able to manage conflict well, the conflicts that occur between students become counter-productive, destructive, not constructive, and detrimental to all parties. Therefore, all teachers should be able to manage conflicts that occur in the classroom well.

4. Conclusion

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 and society. Education in structure and conflict sees that every individual in the class has different opinions, interests, and desires that can lead to conflict.

Conflict can result in both positive and negative things. Conflict in the classroom is positive when there is healthy competition between students, so they compete with each other to become champions. Conflict in the classroom in a negative sense, will lead to unhealthy competition by dropping each other between students. Negative conflicts that occur in the classroom can be positive when the teacher is able to manage conflict well.

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