## SOCIAL CULTURAL PROBLEMATICS IN THE COMMUNITY

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### Abstract

This research is motivated by socio-cultural problems in society. The purpose of this research is to find out the factors that cause socio-cultural problems, the impact of socio-cultural problems and efforts to solve socio-cultural problems in the community. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach. The researcher chose this method because it is to describe the conditions that will be observed in society regarding socio-cultural problems. The results of this study found that there are many problems or mathematical problems that exist in society in terms of socio-culture where these factors are economic factors, cultural factors, biological factors, and psychological factors. The impact of socio-cultural problems, namely poverty, crime or crime, family disorganization, problems of the younger generation, and unemployment. Efforts to solve socio-cultural problems can be carried out by improving the quality of health and social welfare, creating a clean and healthy life, building social resilience, building appreciation, and developing and fostering the Indonesian national culture.

**Keywords :** Problems, Society, Social, Culture

## Introduction

Socio-culture is community life related to culture contained in a society that interacts with each other so that it can influence social values that characterize society. Indonesia's socio-cultural system is as a totality of values, social order, and procedures for Indonesian human behavior must be able to embody the Pancasila state view of life and philosophy into all aspects of national and state life. In the development of society, social problems often occur which are considered as normal things. Many things happen in human life along with changes in society. One of the consequences that arise is the emergence of phenomena in the form of social problems, both visible and invisible. As long as humans live in society there are always social problems. In social problems there are several forms that are organized or not organized, are group or individual. At present these problems are generally not always visible or prominent, because these problems must arise at certain times. Appears in a social condition, in a certain cultural system. In general, it appears that this problem has not yet received public attention, especially by the authorities. Social and cultural problems can appear small but can grow to be cumulative and complex in nature. Culture and society are discussions that often lead to debates, problems, in the sciences of humanity, the relationship between humans and other humans in society, along with their culture both in economics, culture, biology and psychology. According to(Nasution & Zahri, 2005)said that the socio-cultural conditions of a society are formed from the pattern of people's behavior in various aspects of life. Associated with the notion of community empowerment, then five aspects of life namely public health, economy, customary law, politics, and human behavior.

### Social

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) Social is matters relating to society and the characteristics of society that pay attention to the public interest. Social comes from the Latin word "socius" which means

everything that is born, grows and develops in shared life (Salim, 2002). According to Lewis, social is something that is achieved, produced and determined in the daily interactions between citizens and their government.

*Culture*

According to KBBI, culture means thoughts, intellect, results, customs or something that has become a habit that is difficult to change. According to(Mahdayeni et al., 2019)expressed his opinion that "culture is a universal phenomenon. Every society - nation in the world has a culture, even though the shape and style differ from one nation-society to another nation-society. Culture clearly shows the similarity of human nature from various tribes, nations, and races. Every culture must have a container and society is a container of that culture, so that between culture and society the two cannot be separated. According to(Nurdien H. Kistanto, 2011)expressed his opinion that the elements of culture are elements that appear real, visible or tangible (tangible elements) as well as elements that are invisible, unreal, invisible or intangible (Intangables elements; intangibles). According to(Maulana, n.d.)said that culture is a set of ideas that are used to understand the environment and experiences that exist in humans which become the way of life of a group of people, this view of life can be in the form of beliefs, values, behavior or symbols that they receive and understand from the communication process from one generation to the next. According to(Sumarto, 2019)said that culture or culture is a term that comes from the discipline of social anthropology. In the world of cultural education, it can be used as one of the transmissions of knowledge, because what is actually covered in culture is very broad. Culture is like software that resides in the human brain, which guides perception, identifies what is seen, directs focus on one thing, and avoids others.

*Public*

In English, society is a society whose meaning includes social interaction, social change, and a sense of togetherness. The term community is also called the social system. In a broad sense, society is the whole relationship of living together without being limited by the environment, nation and so on. Meanwhile, in a narrow sense, society is the whole relationship of living together without being limited by class, nation, territory, and so on.(Bambang Tejokusumo, 2014)put forward the opinion of (Setiadi, 2013: 5) society is a human being who is always in touch (interacting) with other humans in a group. According to ((Waspodo, 2008)) said that the structure of Indonesian society as it is known can raise questions about how Indonesian society is integrated at the national level. With the existence of the structure of Indonesian society and the problem of its socio-cultural diversity, government policies regarding education are needed that ensure the survival of the community by respecting existing institutions, structures and habits (social sustainability).

## Research Methodology

The method used in this research is a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. Qualitative descriptive research is a formulation of the problem that guides research to explore or photograph social situations that will be thoroughly, broadly and deeply examined. The researcher chose this method because it is to describe the conditions that will be observed in the community regarding socio-cultural problems. According to(Nurmalasari & Erdiantoro, 2020)in (Mohajan, Haradhan, 2018) qualitative descriptive research is defined as research that examines natural social action events emphasizing the way people interpret, and understand their experiences to understand social reality so that individuals are able to solve their own problems.

## Result & Discussion

*Definition of Socio-Cultural Problems*

Socio-cultural problems are considered as unwanted conditions because they can bring harm. Either physically in individuals, groups or society as a whole, or is a condition that is considered contrary to agreed values, norms or social status. Socio-cultural problems are a discrepancy between elements of culture or society that endangers the life of social groups. Cultural problems that arise due to the occurrence of striking differences between values in society and the existing reality. Social problems always exist and arise at any time as long as society develops and changes. In social problems there are several forms that are organized or not organized, are group or individual. Social problems are defined by many figures. The following is the definition of experts on social problems.

a. Soerjono Soekamto

Defining social problems as discrepancies between elements of culture or society which, if left unchecked, can endanger interactions within social groups. Social problems are problems in the midst of society, the

problems that arise have a close relationship with the values or norms that apply in society. The problem is social in nature so it needs a socially comprehensive approach.

b. Pincus and Minahan

Allen Pincus and Anne Minahan stated that social problems are social conditions that are not in accordance with community values after being evaluated by the community. According to the community, social problems can be recognized if something happens that is displeasing or not horrific in their opinion.

c. Earl Rubington and Martin S. Weinberg

Prove social problems as conditions in a society that are inconsistent with the values shared by that society. this discrepancy is not desirable and there is no need for mutual agreement in society to change these conditions to be conducive according to the values espoused.

*Factors Causing Socio-Cultural Problems*

In general, these factors include structural factors, namely the patterns of relationships between individuals in people's lives and cultural factors, namely the values that grow and develop in people's lives. The causes of social problems can be categorized into four types of factors, namely:

a. Economic Factors

The economic factor is the biggest factor causing social problems. Global crises and layoffs can trigger criminal acts. This problem is driven by the inability of a person to meet his needs properly, for example unemployment, street children and others. Economic factors can also be used as a reference for progress or not a country, as well as economic factors can affect socio-cultural problems in the psychological and biological aspects of society. According to Suparlan (1988:6) in(Tumanggor, 2010)emphasizing the importance of fulfilling technological and economic human needs and welfare. Involve the biological and emotional aspects concerned. Fulfilling this quality, human ingenuity manipulates the various resources and energy available in the environment.

b. Cultural Factors

Social problems caused by cultural factors are triggered due to discrepancies in the implementation of norms, values, and social interests due to processes of social change and heterogeneous or multicultural patterns of society. Examples of juvenile delinquency, interethnic conflict, discrimination, gender, early marriage, and even the recognition of cultural property rights across countries. Culture that is increasingly developing in society will have a role that can trigger social problems. Apart from that, there are also several cultures in society that can become social problems, such as the culture of being pervasive, and fatalistic. This cutting-edge culture gives people the habit of not being disciplined and obeying rules. In taking care of something, for example, would prefer to cut the compass and ignore the process/procedure that should be. So the practices of brokering, bribery, and low queuing culture were widespread. Vatalistic attitudes sometimes give beliefs to society that are anti-logic. Beliefs and beliefs that can be a problem for their lives and property. This vatalistic attitude can also lead people to be a priori and apathetic towards change. Although the change will actually bring their lives into better conditions.

c. Biological Factors

This problem can arise due to unsuitable environmental conditions that have the potential to cause instability in the biological conditions of society, such as outbreaks of infectious diseases, new disease viruses, and poisoned food. Infectious diseases can cause social problems if the disease has spread in an area. Malnutrition is also a social problem caused by this factor. This is due to the lack of proper health facilities and also due to inadequate economic conditions and community education. Some of the factors that can cause social problems due to biological factors are:

1. The must-eat factor.

In everyday life, the necessity to eat turns out to have a huge influence on the emergence of social problems. Hungry people can get out of control to engage in deviant behavior.

2. Population factor.

The population factor concerns the increase in the number of people in a permanent field of life.

3. Factor for self-defense.

Humans in general can not be separated from this factor. For whatever the reason, what is certain is that the true nature of human beings is to first concern themselves as individual creatures. But on the other hand the individual will not be able to defend himself, so then associate, join, or form social groups.

*Psychological Factors.*

This factor relates to the problem of the mindset of a particular society or individual that intersects with the existing social order of life. Such as heretical sects and other understandings that deviate from religious teachings which, if observed in detail, makes no sense. This one social problem is not easy to handle because it involves a matter of belief, so it needs to be handled on an ongoing basis with wise approaches. Other examples of social problems caused by this factor are: Separatist movement, non-governmental separatist movement., Sexuality, for example waria, homosexual, and transgender and Beliefs that are not true, for example believing in certain myths. Psychological factors that cause social problems include:

a. Good environment and friends.
b. Parents who do not pay attention to their children.
c. Belief in religion and state is weak.
d. Still immature, unable to distinguish between right and wrong.

Psychological factors can also arise if the heavy burden of life is felt by the community, especially those in urban areas. Work piling up causing stress can lead to emotional outbursts which can later trigger conflict between community members.

*Efforts to Solve Socio-Cultural Problems*

What efforts should be made to solve socio-cultural problems in Indonesia? The rapid progress in human civilization will certainly give birth to many changes in every aspect of life in society. Changes that occur automatically will cause socio-cultural problems in life. In terms of social problems, various influences arise from the dissemination of incoming information to each individual through the internet network. This influence may be imitated and adapted by the individuals who are affected, even though it is not necessarily compatible with the local culture of the community. In the opinion of Suyanto (2004) in(Listari, 2022)said that one of the ways in which society exercises social control is by not using violence, usually this control action is more inviting, suggesting and guiding.The strategy in an effort to solve problems that arise in the socio-cultural field certainly needs the participation of all levels of society coordinated by the relevant government. Some efforts to solve socio-cultural problems include the following: Improving the quality of health and social welfare, Creating a clean and healthy life in the home environment, residence, school, public places and workplaces, Build social resilience that is able to provide rescue assistance and empower people with social welfare problems, Build appreciation for senior citizens and veterans to maintain their dignity and take advantage of their experiences and Develop and foster the national culture of the Indonesian nation.

*Impact of Socio-Cultural Problems*

Every problem that occurs in the long term, continuously and continuously will have an impact on individuals and social groups. Below are the negative impacts of social problems:

**a. Poverty**

Poverty can be both a cause and an impact of social problems. Continuing poverty can spread like the plague. Poverty is getting worse when stratification in society creates barriers in the form of social class and gaps. This causes irregularities in the interaction between someone who is in one economic class and someone whose economic class is below or above. Poverty can move a person to get together with others to be safe from the hurt and embarrassment caused by an undeserved social verdict. In general, because of the forced conditions of poverty, they gather to form settlements on slum and neglected suburban lands. The result is an environmental imbalance.

**b. Crime or Crime**

Social problems that are not resolved by the government and society will lead to crime or criminality. In addition to causing concern, this certainly causes a loss of feeling of security and comfort. Crimes occur because of social or economic changes, population problems, economic difficulties, weak government and KKN (corruption, collusion, and nepotism), mental health disorders, and wrong parenting styles. Crime can be learned by someone through any media, including interactions with people near them. Social problems that give birth to crime can give birth to other crimes. It is possible that thriving criminal organizations could inspire others to commit similar crimes.

**c. Family disorganization**

Social problems can cause family divisions as the smallest unit in a community group. This division arises because members in the family cannot meet the minimum needs of wholeness as a family. From a sociological point of view, disorganization can take the form of an incomplete family due to the absence of marriage, divorce, internal crises, family crises, and deficiencies in the family. Basically, family

disorganization occurs because of the inability or delay to adjust to the new social and economic situation. Unpreparedness to face the transition period is the main cause for most cases of family disorganization.

**d. Youth problem**

The impact of social problems at this point is often caused by two fundamental things, namely the desire to fight and apathy. The desire to fight is generally accompanied by fear of family, society and God because of the destruction as a result of deviant actions. Meanwhile, apathy is often accompanied by a feeling of disappointment that has accumulated in society. The younger generation is often caught between the old norms that were obtained from their ancestors and the new norms that have emerged as a result of the times. In a society that is in a transitional phase, the younger generation feels increasingly pressured. The younger generation who cannot control their feelings, ego, manners, and faith often break through values head-on. In negative behavior

**e. Unemployment**

Unemployment arises because of low human resources, lazy to learn, sluggish economy, or because of a lack of jobs.

## Conclusion

Socio-cultural problems are a discrepancy between elements of culture or society that endangers the life of social groups. Cultural problems that arise due to the occurrence of striking differences between values in society and the existing reality. Socio-cultural problems are problems that are faced by every individual during their lifetime, because in human life requires good social interaction. Socio-cultural problems require problem solving to resolve these social problems in order to create a peaceful living environment and prevent disputes between communities.

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