

Modernization and Social Change in the Community of Tanjung Pademawu Village, Pamekasan

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the effect of modernization on social change as well as the inhibiting and supporting factors. The next goal is to uncover and explain the positive values contained in modernization and social change. This research is a type of qualitative research that is descriptive. Informants were determined by purposive sampling. Data collection is done by; observation, interview, and documentation. As well as data analysis is carried out in stages; data reduction, data presentation and data verification. The results of the study explain that the influence of modernization on social change, namely; scientific thinking, and lifestyle changes. At first the people in meeting their daily needs, they took advantage of the natural surroundings. However, with the entry of modernization they began to follow the lifestyle that characterizes modern society. Several factors supporting the occurrence of modernization and social change, namely; heterogeneous society, dissatisfaction in various fields of life, and the perspective of humans who must improve their standard of living. While the inhibiting factors, namely; attitudes that are still traditional, the emergence of fear of wavering integration, and bad prejudice against elements of foreign culture. the influence of modernization on society in Tanjung Village, namely positive and negative influences. The positive influence of modernization can be seen in several fields, namely the fields of education, economy, socio-culture. Meanwhile, the people of Namlea village have always believed that everything can be calculated.

Keywords: Modernization, Community Social Change;

INTRODUCTION

Modernization is a form of social change that encompasses the transformation of traditional or pre-modern life. Manifestations of modernization include the development of aspects of modern life, including regulated mass media mechanisms, urbanization, and increased per capita income. Structural changes related to social institutions, norms, and social stratification are part of the modernization process.

Simply put, modernization is defined as the process of transformation from traditional to modern practices. This is emphasized by (Abdulsyani, 2015), who defines modernization as a series of changes in societal habits, from traditional to more advanced, in various aspects of life. Modernization is the transformation of old or traditional habits or ways of society into new, superior or advanced varieties or ways, with the aim of improving the welfare and well-being of society.

Modernization is one factor in social change in society. Modernization has a significant influence on social change in both rural and urban areas. The presence of modernization in society brings significant changes in all aspects of life. Social change is something that will occur in people's lives, whether it's a slow process, a very rapid process, or even a continuous process. This means that change occurs continuously and has implications for social change in society. Social change varies from region to region. Sometimes social change in one region occurs rapidly, while in others

it is very slow. In this case, several factors influence this social change, such as the mindset and principles adopted within the community itself.

Based on this reality, providing an overview of change can have a positive impact on human life. However, if a change moves in a way that is not in line with its intended function, it will have a negative impact. Every human being will fundamentally experience change due to their unlimited desires and interests.

Therefore, the research problem is how modernization influences social change in society, as well as the inhibiting and supporting factors for this change. The further objective of this research is to uncover and explain the positive values contained in modernization and social change occurring in Tanjung Village, Pademawu Regency.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, providing a systematic and clear overview of the object under study. The purpose of this study is to describe the influence of modernization on social change in society, as well as the inhibiting and supporting factors for social change in Tanjung Village, Pademawu Regency. This research was conducted in Tanjung Village, Pademawu Regency.

The data collection techniques used in this study were: 1) participant observation, where the researcher observed the situation and then recorded or recorded matters related to the problem. 2) interviews, where the researcher asked questions to informants. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews; 3) documentation, where the researcher collected data from various sources or documents regarding modernization and social change in Tanjung Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modernization and Social Change

Modernization is a process of transformation from one direction to a more advanced or improved direction in various aspects of social life. Simply put, modernization is the process of shifting from traditional methods to new, more advanced methods, intended to improve societal well-being. The process of modernization has penetrated all areas of human life, from technological (material) modernization to the level of ideas. Various forms of modernization have emerged in human life, many of which are unnoticed, and it can be said that almost everyone is caught in the current of modernization.

Modernization is essentially relative; it depends on the dimensions of space and time. The spatial dimension depends on the society undergoing modernization. Likewise, the temporal dimension of modernization is relative. Something considered modern today may still be considered traditional in the future. The modernization process that occurred in Tanjung Village began with the arrival of outsiders from various regions who brought cultural elements and social systems that differed from those of the indigenous population. These cultural differences sparked conflict between immigrants and indigenous people. This reality is normal for the indigenous population, as they are not accustomed to adapting to new things from outside. However, the indigenous population does not see this as a persistent problem; in other words, they accept change.

The influence of modernization has transformed the people of Tanjung Village into a consumerist society, one that requires high expenditures and is incompatible with their livelihoods as fishermen or farmers. While this is a positive aspect, if such a lifestyle is not aligned with the economy, such consumer behavior will create new problems in the future, ultimately worsening the community's economic situation.

Factors Supporting and Inhibiting Social Change

Every social change that occurs is always preceded by several factors that act as both supporters and inhibitors. Some of the factors supporting social change in Tanjung Village include:

First, the heterogeneous community, consisting of diverse livelihoods, including farmers, fishermen, teachers, and drivers. These diverse backgrounds lead to differences in perception between groups. These differences become drivers of change. Communities with diverse backgrounds are more likely to experience conflict due to the intersection of different elements. Consequently, some communities are constantly required to compromise among themselves. This then becomes a driver of social change.

Second, dissatisfaction in various areas of life. Dissatisfaction in various areas can be a driver of social change, particularly in the economic sphere. For example, if an individual acquires a new item, and at the same time, other individuals learn about it, then other individuals will also strive to acquire the same item. This demonstrates that an individual does not want to be left behind. As a result, almost all communities have the same types of goods, from household appliances to house designs, etc.

Third, the perspective that humans must strive to improve their standard of living. This perspective will bring about changes in individuals. Because with such a perspective, society will be open to new things that can support their needs and simplify their activities.

Meanwhile, factors inhibiting social change include: First, traditional attitudes. Society generally highly values old customs, making them reluctant to make changes. Second, there is the emergence of fear that integration will falter. In general, integration is the hope and ideal of society, therefore integration is something that is protected by society. So that some things that are considered new are rejected, to avoid instability. Third, prejudice against foreign cultural elements. This kind of attitude is normal and is often found in societies colonized by foreign nations. Several previous experiences have become a factor in the emergence of prejudice against several foreign cultures.

Values Contained in Social Modernization

There are two influences of modernization on society in Tanjung Village, namely positive influences and negative influences.

1. The positive influence of modernization on social change in the community in Tanjung Village

a. Field of education

The people of Tanjung village are becoming more scientifically minded about seThis initiative, particularly in the field of education and teaching, is aimed at the younger generation. Previously, the Tanjung village community did not prioritize education because they believed that higher education was a drain on their finances. Furthermore, many young people did not continue their education to higher education because there was no university in Buru Regency. However, completing a higher education would significantly change aspects of life, both for themselves and their communities.

b. Economics

In economics, community consumption patterns are highly scrutinized because they are one indicator of the success of economic development. Higher consumption indicates greater economic growth.

The Tanjung village economy is supported by several factors, such as the existence of entrepreneurial groups under the village program, namely the Village-Owned Enterprises (BumDes), pre-cooperative groups, and community empowerment. The village government also frequently provides education and training to the community to broaden their perspectives and lead to better lives.

Community empowerment in Tanhung Village was introduced as an effort to help the community make changes towards a better and more quality life. The village government

consistently encourages its community to innovate in various fields and to create superior products.

c. Socio-Cultural Field

Socio-cultural changes in society are also caused by the development of the times. A revolution can change existing cultural and social structures. The impact of modernization has both negative and positive social and cultural aspects.

2. Negative Impact of Modernization on Social Change in Tanjung Village

a. Increasing Social Inequality

Social inequality is a state of social imbalance that exists in society, creating striking differences. Social inequality in Namlea society is very visible, as some people still enjoy wealth (the rich) while many live in poverty. The factors causing this social inequality are poverty and a lack of employment opportunities.

The increasing population, not accompanied by adequate employment opportunities, has resulted in a growing number of unemployed. This lack of employment has fueled the imbalance in society. Several factors contributing to unemployment in Namlea Village include a lack of human resources who can create jobs, overpopulation/job seekers, and a lack of entrepreneurial education.

b. Erosion of Local Culture

Modernization has led to an expansion of cultural contact in the present era. The internet plays a crucial role in today's era. With it, we can learn about cultures both domestically and internationally. However, modernization also has negative impacts on society, such as the erosion of local culture, such as assimilation, where people begin to forget their own culture and are influenced by foreign cultures. This loss of cultural identity is evident in the younger generation's adherence to fashion, makeup, language, social interactions, customs, and so on.

c. Declining Demoralization

Demoralization is a decline in moral quality, manifested in deviant sexual behavior, brawls between residents or students, and the rise of crimes such as theft. Demoralization is a social phenomenon that arises from social interaction.

d. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a form of social neglect that can lead to deviant behavior. In Namlea Village, juvenile delinquency appears to occur due to constantly observing or imitating negative Western behavior.

CONCLUSION

The influence of modernization on social change in Tanjung Village includes: First, scientific thinking. People are beginning to think scientifically about everything that happens in their environment and the information they receive. This influences their behavior, particularly in education and teaching. Second, lifestyle changes. Initially, the people of Tanjung Village utilized the natural environment to meet their daily needs. However, with the advent of modernization, people are now adopting urban lifestyles, especially among young people, including food preferences, clothing styles, housing styles, and a consumerist lifestyle, all of which characterize modern society. Social change occurs due to the influence of several supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include a heterogeneous society, dissatisfaction in various aspects of life, and a perspective that humans must strive to improve their standard of living. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include traditional attitudes, fear of disrupting integration, and prejudice against foreign cultural elements.

Modernization has two influences on society in Tanjung Village: positive and negative. The positive influence of modernization is evident in several areas, namely education, economics, and socio-cultural aspects. Meanwhile, the negative influence of modernization includes planning, trust in science, and the emergence of a more holistic approach to planning. The people of Tanjung village always have the belief that everything can be calculated; the people of Namlea village are sensitive to the problems of community politics; active and critical in pursuing facts and information.

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