

## Education System in the Era of Smart Society 5.0

Arjuna Indra

Program Study Magister Manajemen Inovasi ,Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Accepted: 02 January 2024

Publish: 04 January 2024

---

### Keywords:

Education System,

Society 5.0,

Education Components.

---

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Diterima: 02 Januari 2024

Terbit: 04 Januari 2024

---

### Abstract

*This research discusses the Education System in the Smart Society 5.0 Era. The aim of this research is to describe the Education System in the Smart Society 5.0 Era. The research method used is qualitative research using a library approach, a library approach, namely studies that use data analysis based on written material. Library materials include published notes, books, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, journals or articles. From the research results, it is clear that education as a system is a complete unit in education which consists of components that are interconnected with each other in order to achieve the desired goals. These components are the basis of education, educational objectives, educational content, educational methods, tools, educated, educators and objectives.*

---

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Sistem Pendidikan di Era Smart Society 5.0. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan Sistem Pendidikan di Era Smart Society 5.0. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan kepustakaan, pendekatan kepustakaan yakni kajian yang menggunakan analisis data berdasarkan bahan tertulis. Bahan kepustakaan berupa catatan yang terpublikasikan, buku, majalah, surat kabar, naskah, jurnal ataupun artikel. Dari hasil penelitian bahwa pendidikan sebagai suatu sistem merupakan suatu kesatuan yang utuh dalam suatu pendidikan yang terdiri dari komponen-komponen yang saling berhubungan satu sama lainnya dalam rangka mencapai tujuan yang diinginkan. Adapun komponen-komponen tersebut yakni dasar pendidikan, tujuan pendidikan, isi pendidikan, metode pendidikan, alat, terdidik, pendidik dan tujuan.

*This is an open access article under the [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)*



---

### Corresponding Author:

Name of Corresponding Author,

Arjuna Indra

Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa

Email : arjunaindrassb@gmail.com

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans cannot be separated from knowledge. Knowledge itself is difficult to obtain without education or learning. In the educational process, a strategy or method is needed so that students can explore and develop a potential within themselves which is called an education system. Each country has a different education system according to the type of students from each country. Such as Japan, which is famous for implementing a technology-based education system (Doyon, 2001), the United States with The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), and Finland which is said to be a country with a benchmark education system for undergraduates (Goodill, 2017). Meanwhile, Indonesia has used the National Education System since the issuance of Law no. 20 of 2003, as an embodiment of developing society into quality human beings while responding to the challenges of the ever-changing times (Wahab, 2010). The history of human development has recorded that humans are creatures who always want renewal in their lives, which makes them never stand still, but always try to do various things to make it happen. The Smart Society 5.0 era changes human behavior and lifestyle in various aspects of life, including the educational aspect. In order to

face the challenges of Smart Society 5.0, the world of education has an important role and influence in improving the quality of human resources. Apart from that, several elements and stakeholders such as community organizations, the government as policy makers, and various levels of society also have a role in responding to the Smart Society 5.0 era. Therefore, this article will further examine the Education System in the Smart Society 5.0 Era.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a qualitative research. In Sugiyono's book (2021), qualitative research deals with non-numerical data, collecting and analyzing narrative data. The research method used is qualitative research using a library approach, a library approach, namely studies that use data analysis based on written material. Library materials include published notes, books, magazines, newspapers, manuscripts, journals or articles (Firmansyah, 2021). From the research results, it is clear that education as a system is a complete unit in education consisting of components that are interconnected with each other in order to achieve the desired goals. These components are the basis of education, educational objectives, educational content, educational methods, tools, educated, educators and objectives.

## **3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Era Society 5.0 has brought educational transformation for schools, teachers and students to master and utilize advances in technology and information to change the learning and teaching process in a better and more efficient direction. Based on data obtained by researchers from various sources, it can be described as follows:

### **1. Understanding Society 5.0**

Society 5.0 or Society 5.0 is a technological concept of society that is human-centered and collaborates with technology (AI and IoT) to meet needs and solve social problems integrated in virtual and real world spaces.

### **2. The role and views of the community towards Society 5.0**

The community's participation and view of the Society 5.0 concept is that it can help improve the quality of human life by increasing access to better health and education services, as well as enabling the development of smart cities that are more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

### **3. The role of the Government in the world of education in the Society 5.0 era**

The government is the party that controls and manages the education system nationally, although in essence according to the law it is the community that has ample opportunity to organize education to achieve its goals, but in the end it is the government that organizes it. The government is tasked with supervising the implementation of education, whether carried out by the government or the community itself.

Several ways the government can take action in the world of education in the era of society 5.0

#### **1. Through infrastructure development**

Infrastructure supports a nation's civilization. Infrastructure development is very important, especially for Indonesia, an archipelagic country with its unique geographical conditions. For this reason, the government continues to strive to improve connectivity between regions and strives for equality by prioritizing development in regions and villages. The government and private sector need to build the necessary infrastructure to increase access to education for everyone, including in rural areas and underprivileged communities. This can be done by building new schools, improving the quality of existing infrastructure, and providing access to ICT technology.

#### **2. In terms of Human Resources (HR)**

The government is very aware of the important role of education in creating quality human resources. The state has also given mandates through laws, including Law 20/2003

concerning the National Education System, Law 14/2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, and Law 12/2012 concerning Higher Education. Technically, the implementation of government affairs in the education sector is currently the task and responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Dikbudristek).

Quality human resources are the key to increasing competitiveness and economic growth. Quality human resources have the right knowledge, skills and attitudes to face complex and dynamic business challenges. Education is one of the best ways to prepare quality and productive human resources. Education prepares human resources with the knowledge and skills needed in the world of work. Education also helps human resources to develop the right attitudes and values for success in the business world. Apart from that, education also prepares human resources to develop the creative and innovative abilities needed to create added value for the company. Education also has an important role in creating a healthy and ethical business environment. Education can help encourage companies to operate ethically and comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Education also helps encourage employees to behave with integrity and respect diversity. Apart from that, education also plays an important role in increasing productivity and economic competitiveness. Education prepares human resources capable of developing new technology, creating new products, and increasing production efficiency. Quality and productive human resources are the key to sustainable economic growth and social stability.

3. Coordinate education so that school graduates can work according to scientific disciplines

The government and private sector need to work together to develop training and education programs that focus on skills needed by the world of work, such as technology skills, management skills and interpersonal skills.

4. Incorporate technology into teaching and learning activities or the curriculum

The government and private sector need to continue to innovate in the education system to develop more effective and efficient solutions in improving the quality of human and economic resources. This includes the development of new technologies, the use of more innovative teaching methods, and the development of more flexible and affordable educational programs. Technology is generally interpreted as anything that can provide us with convenience in many ways. Technology has also had a huge impact on education. These two things become increasingly inseparable because their roles are interconnected.

Technology can be used as a tool by educators to simplify the educational process. Apart from that, students can also explore more knowledge and carry out different learning processes. Classroom learning can be made more enjoyable by implementing learning innovations that are driven by the presence of technology.

In the current era of digitalization, almost all access to information and material can be found in cyberspace, whether accessing a page or an application. The Ministry of Education and Culture is very aware of current needs, because by utilizing technology it can reach and distribute policies more widely, as well as optimize the implementation of the Merdeka curriculum through a differentiated learning process. During differentiated learning, there must be a supportive classroom environment where everyone in the class is welcomed and feels welcome, everyone respects each other, students feel as safe as possible in their class. Teaching to achieve student success. There is equality that is felt in real form by students, teachers and students working together to succeed, (Jamoliddinova 2019:321).

**4. What must be prepared to face the era of society 5.0**

Several things that must be prepared in facing the Society 5.0 Era include:

1. Digital Skills, Digital literacy is the knowledge and skills to use digital media, communication tools, or networks. Especially in finding, evaluating, using, creating information and utilizing it in a healthy, wise, intelligent, careful, precise and law-abiding manner. The aim is to foster

communication and interaction in daily life. The digital literacy framework includes digital safety, digital ethics, digital culture and digital skills. Various digital skills that must be mastered are related to how to access, utilize, understand and distribute the internet. In digital transformation, it is very possible to establish participation and collaboration relations from various parties by utilizing existing platforms.

2. Communication Ability, What is meant by this is skill in the process of transmitting information, ideas, emotions using word symbols, images, graphics (Raymond Ross, 1996). These communication skills in learning include how students use skills in expressing their ideas, how they use spoken language related to the attitudes they show, how they behave in listening to other people's opinions and the use of multiple languages.
3. Creative and Innovative, What is meant is a divergent way of thinking that is productive and has creative power (Guilford, 1976). The desired competency is that students have the ability to develop, implement and convey new ideas. Students can be open and able to express creative ideas conceptually and factually. As well as being able to adapt and contribute positively to the environment.
4. Critical thinking, where students can think independently, be disciplined, monitor themselves, and can improve their own processes. This of course requires effective communication and problem solving and communication in overcoming innate egocentric attitudes (PaulandElder, 2006: xviii). Critical thinking according to Beyer (1985) is: 1) determining the credibility of a source, 2) distinguishing between the relevant from the irrelevant, 3) distinguishing facts from judgments, 4) identifying and evaluating unspoken assumptions, 5) identifying existing biases, 6) identify points of view, and 7) evaluate the evidence offered to support the confession. There are still many experts who provide understanding or definitions of critical thinking, but in this discussion the results will be presented as follows.
  - a) Use various types of thinking/reasoning or reasoning, both inductive and deductive appropriately and according to the situation.
  - b) Understand the interconnection between one concept and other concepts in a subject, and the relationship between concepts between one subject and other subjects.
  - c) Carry out assessments and determine decisions effectively in processing data and using arguments.
  - d) Test results and establish connections between information and arguments.
  - e) Process and interpret the information obtained through initial conclusions and test it through the best analysis.
  - f) Create solutions to various non-routine problems, either using the 2013 Curriculum 21st Century Skills Implementation Guide, or in your own way.
  - g) Using the abilities they have to try to solve problems
  - h) Compiling and expressing, analyzing and resolving a problem.

## **5. Components in the education system**

### **1. Basic education**

The basis of education can be interpreted as something that is a starting point for thinking about educational problems or a starting point for carrying out educational activities. In education, the basis of education is the philosophical basis, historical basis, psychological basis, sociological basis and juridical basis.

### **2. Educational Goals**

Education is a conscious effort. So it can be seen that the goal of education is everything that every educational activity aspires to. According to Langeveld and FH. Phonnik, there are several types of educational goals, namely general, specific, incomplete, temporary, incidental and intermediate goals.

### **3. Educational Content**

Education Contents is educational materials or materials provided to students. In this way, the expected goals can be achieved.

#### 4. Educational Methods

Method or how to educate, so that later you can choose and use the right method according to your goals and supporting conditions. The educational process allows interaction between educators and students. In this way, educational methods can be based on the relationship patterns of both parties.

#### 5. Educational Tools

Education Tool is all conditions and situations, actions and behavior, behavior and deeds as well as all things that are carried out intentionally and planned directly and indirectly. Educational tools can be divided into two types, namely: a. Material educational tools. Its function is to create effective education. b. Non-material educational tools, for example orders, rankings, warnings, role models, advice, gifts, praise and punishment.

#### 6. Students

Educated is an individual who is the target of educational activities so that the expected goals can be achieved well. Students are human beings who have potential and experience development from birth until death. One of the duties of an educator is to develop the potential of students, but as an educator you must be able to develop and develop the potential of each student because in general the potential of students is not the same but different.

#### 7. Educator

In Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Onal in Chapter (Arifin, 2015), When he said that an educator is a person who is entrusted with not only planning, carrying out learning, assessing, guiding but also carrying out research and service to the community. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that educators are people who have responsibility for carrying out the educational process so that it leads to educational goals.

#### 8. Parents/Community/Environment

Wasty Soemanto (1984:80) stated that the environment includes all materials and stimuli inside and outside the individual, both physiological, psychological and socio-cultural. In the world of education, the environment is very influential in the success or failure of education. However, there are still many people who do not realize that the environment also plays an important role in the learning process, so people only rely on teachers to guide students. The environment that is very influential in developing the potential of a student is the family environment, because the family is the first madrasah that a child will receive. Apart from family, the school environment also has an influence in developing a person's potential. Not only that, the community environment can also influence the behavior and abilities of a student. If students are born in a bad environment then it is very likely that the students will be influenced to become bad, but on the other hand, if the environment is good then the students can become good too.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Rapid developments have an impact on the world of education, especially on the education system in the era of society 5.0, which emphasizes the use of technology and digital innovation to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and quality of the education system. Education does play an important role in improving the quality of human resources.

The era of smart society 5.0 has changed the way we view education, requiring us to adapt to rapid changes in technology, work needs and find the right concept of knowledge.

The importance of the education system cannot be underestimated. The education system is the key to creating a relevant education system. The various components of the education delivery system must also be understood and developed well so that they can function appropriately. Every individual must be able to respond to the development of this technology so that it can be utilized optimally. The role of all groups is very important in implementing society 5.0 in the field of education.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher is fully aware that this research still has shortcomings and imperfections, therefore we really hope for constructive suggestions from all parties for the perfection of this research. This research process was inseparable from various parties and on this occasion the author would like to express his deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Mr. Dr. Suparman, S.Pd., M.Pd.BI, as Head of the Innovation Management Master's Study Program, Sumbawa University of Technology, Mr. and Mrs. Lecturers at the Graduate School of the Master of Innovation Management Study Program, Sumbawa University of Technology.
  2. All staff of the Postgraduate School of Innovation Management Master's Study Program who have helped a lot in the administration process.
  3. Parents and family who have provided material and moral support.
- Hopefully this research can be useful not only for writers, but also for readers.

## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agustini, R., & Sucihati, M. (2020). Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter melalui Literasi Digital sebagai Strategi menuju Era Society 5.0. In Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Pascasarjana Universitas PGRI Palembang.
- Alimbudiono, Ria Sandra, Fidelis Arastyo Andono. (2004). *Kesiapan Sumber daya Manusia Sub Abdal*. (2015). *Kebijakan Publik (Memahami Konsep Kebijakan Publik)*. Bandung: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, 37,57.
- Andi Prastowo. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Rancangan Penelitian*. Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Apryanto. F. (2022). Peran generasi muda terhadap pendidikan era society 5.0. *Media Husada Journal Of Community Service*, 2(2), 130-134
- Aqib, Zainal dan hasan Rasidi, Mohammad. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Andi Yogyakarta.
- Arikunto. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Arwildayanto, dkk. (2018). *Analisis Kebijakan Pendidikan, Kajian Teoritis, Eksploratif dan Aplikatif*. Bandung: CV Cendikia Press.
- Bungin, B. (2008). *Penelitian Kualitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial lainnya*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Bungin, B. (2020). *Post-Qualitative Social Research Methods Kuantitatif-Kualitatif-Mixed Methods*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Hermawansyah. (2022). Manajemen Pendidikan Berbasis Informasi Di Era Society 5.0 . *Jurnal Studi Pendidikan* , 46-57.
- Komang Novita Sri Rahayu .2021. Sinergi Pendidikan Menyongsong Masa Depan Indonesia Di Era Society 5.0. *Edukasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar* Vol. 2, No. 1, Desember 2023, pp. 87-100
- Kurniawan, N. A., & Aiman, U. (2020, October). Paradigma Pendidikan Inklusi Era Society 5.0. In Prosiding Seminar Dan Diskusi Pendidikan Dasar.
- Moleong, (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung, Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mumtaha, H. A., & Khoiri, H. A. (2019). Analisis Dampak Perkembangan Revolusi Industri 4.0 dan Society 5.0 Pada Perilaku Masyarakat Ekonomi (E-Commerce). *JURNAL PILAR TEKNOLOGI Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Teknik*, 4(2).
- Mustamin, Sirojudin, D., & Waqfin, M. S. (2020). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pendidikan Di SMA 1 Darul Ulum. *Jurnal Education and Development Intitut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan*, 8(4), 276-280.
- Nastiti, F. E., & Ni'mal'Abdu, A. R. (2020). Kesiapan pendidikan Indonesia menghadapi era society 5.0. *Jurnal Kajian Teknologi Pendidikan*, 5(1), 61-66.

- Poerwadarminta WJS. (2002). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesi*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Rahayu, K. N. S. (2021). Sinergi pendidikan menyongsong masa depan indonesia di era society 5.0. *Edukasi: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar*, 2(1), 87-100.
- Riduawan. (2006). *Metode dan Teknik Penyusunan Tesis*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Silaen, Sofar., (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial Untuk Penulisan Skripsi dan Tesis*. Bandung: In Media.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: PT.Alfabet.
- Surawan. (2020). *Dinamika Dalam Belajar (Sebuah Kajian Psikologi Pendidikan)*. Banguntapal, Bantul, Yogyakarta: K-Media.
- Usmaedi. (2021). Education Curriculum For Society 5.0 In The Next Decade. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Setiabudhi*, 63-79.