

THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT IN INTEGRATING POWER AND KNOWLEDGE FOR THE STABILITY OF GLOBAL SOCIETY

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Abstract

Global societal stability is an important issue that is a major challenge in the era of globalization. The imbalance between power and knowledge often causes conflict, social polarization, and global injustice. This study aims to analyze how educational institutions and governments can play a role in integrating power and knowledge to create sustainable stability. Using a qualitative approach, this study utilizes literature studies, in-depth interviews with education experts and policy makers, and case study analysis from countries that have demonstrated success in achieving global stability. The results of the study reveal that education has an important role in building a foundation of knowledge, instilling universal values such as tolerance, justice, and cooperation, which are the foundation of social stability. On the other hand, the government is tasked with formulating and implementing knowledge-based policies to address global challenges, such as climate change, economic inequality, and inter-state conflict. The synergy between educational institutions and governments was found to be able to strengthen social cohesion, improve community welfare, and reduce conflict at various levels. This study recommends the importance of inclusive education that is oriented towards global values, strengthening data-based government institutions, and establishing a global collaboration platform to ensure harmonious integration between power and knowledge.

Keywords: Global Stability, Power, Knowledge, Education, Governance, Collaboration.

مستخلص البحث

إن الاستقرار المجتمعي العالمي قضية مهمة تشكل تحدياً كبيراً في عصر العولمة. غالباً ما يتسبب عدم التوازن بين القوة والمعرفة في نشوب النزاعات والاستقطاب الاجتماعي والظلم العالمي. هدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل كيف يمكن المؤسسات التعليمية والحكومات أن تلعب دوراً في دمج القوة والمعرفة من أجل تحقيق استقرار مستدام. باستخدام نهج كمي، استفاد هذا البحث من الدراسات الأدبية والمقابلة المتعمقة مع خبراء التعليم وصناع السياسات وتحليل دراسات الحالة من البلدان التي أثبتت نجاحها في تحقيق الاستقرار العالمي. أظهرت نتائج البحث أن التعليم يلعب دوراً مهماً في بناء أساس المعرفة وغرس القيم العالمية مثل التسامح والعدالة والتعاون، التي تشكل أساس الاستقرار الاجتماعي. من ناحية أخرى، تكلف الحكومة بصياغة وتنفيذ سياسات قائمة على المعرفة لمعالجة التحديات العالمية، مثل تغير المناخ والتفاوت الاقتصادي والصراع بين الدول. وقد وجد أن التآزر بين المؤسسات التعليمية والحكومات قادر على تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي وتحسين رفاهية المجتمع والحد من الصراع على مستويات مختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستقرار العالمي والقوة والمعرفة والتعليم والحكومة والتعاون.



INTRODUCTION

Globalization has pushed the world towards unprecedented connectivity. However, with it comes new challenges such as global injustice, geopolitical conflicts, climate change, and social polarization that threaten the stability of global society. Amidst these dynamics, educational institutions and governments have a strategic role as agents of change. Education serves as a medium for producing, transmitting, and applying knowledge that is relevant to society, while governments hold the authority to implement knowledge-based policies for the collective interest (UNESCO, 2022).

The novelty of this research lies in exploring how educational institutions and governments can synergize to integrate power and knowledge adaptively to contemporary challenges. For example, the phenomenon of “digital education” utilizing artificial intelligence (AI)-based technologies has created new opportunities in knowledge dissemination, but has also raised ethical and social challenges that governments must address (OECD, 2023). In addition, global collaboration in combating the COVID-19 pandemic shows the importance of integrating power and knowledge to effectively address global crises (WHO, 2021).

This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how educational institutions and governments can utilize innovation and new approaches to strengthen the stability of global society. This research also offers a new perspective by highlighting the role of education based on global values such as tolerance, inclusion, and sustainability, as well as the role of government in creating regulations that support social and economic justice. This research is expected to make a significant contribution in bridging the gap between theory and practice, especially in the context of the integration of power and knowledge. The novelty of this approach also lies in the use of an interdisciplinary analytical framework that combines global governance theory, philosophy of education, and digital technology to understand the dynamics of global society stability.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with an exploratory study design to explore in depth the role of educational and government institutions in integrating power and knowledge to create stability in global society. The methods used include literature studies, in-depth interviews, and case study analysis. The following are details of the research methods:

1. Research Approach

Qualitative research was chosen because it is appropriate for exploring complex social phenomena, such as the dynamics between educational and government institutions in a

global context (Creswell, 2018). This approach allows for an in-depth understanding of how both institutions utilize power and knowledge to achieve stability.

2. Data Collection

a. Literature Study

A literature analysis was conducted on books, scientific journals, international policy reports (UNESCO, OECD), and official government documents to understand the basic concepts and best practices in the integration of power and knowledge. Focus on literature that discusses issues of global education, government policy, and societal stability.

b. In-depth Interviews

Interviews were conducted with key informants, including:

- a. Experts in education and global policy.
- b. Representatives from government institutions.
- c. Academics who focus on education and global stability.

Purposive sampling techniques were used to select informants who have relevant expertise and experience (Patton, 2015).

c. Case Study Analysis

Case studies were conducted on countries or regions that have successfully integrated education and government policy to create global societal stability, such as Finland, Singapore, and several Nordic countries (Marginson, 2011). Data were analyzed to find patterns of success and challenges faced.

3. Data Analysis

Data analysis used the thematic analysis method (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Data from interviews, literature, and case studies were organized into main themes, such as:

- a. Integration strategies between education and government.
- b. Contributions of value-based education to societal stability.
- c. Government policies in supporting global justice.

The triangulation process was used to ensure data validity by comparing findings from various sources (Yin, 2018).

4. Context and Limitations of the Study

This study focuses on educational and government institutions at the national and global levels. Limitations of the study include constraints in access to primary data in certain regions and data interpretation influenced by local contexts.

Some well-known academics who focus on education and global stability, and their contributions to this field, include:

a. Amartya Sen

- Focus: Education, human development, and global justice.
- Contribution: Capability approach theory that emphasizes the importance of education as one of the main tools to improve individual capabilities and create a stable and just society (Work Reference Development as Freedom (1999).

b. Martha Nussbaum

- Focus: Education based on human values, social justice, and global sustainability.
- Contribution: Interdisciplinary approach in linking education to social stability through the development of human capabilities (Work Reference: Not for Profit: Why Democracy Needs the Humanities (2010).

c. Anthony Giddens

- Focus: Globalization, modernity, and dynamics of social institutions including education.
- Contribution: Theory on the impact of modernity and globalization on education and social stability (Reference Work: The Consequences of Modernity (1990).

d. Ulrich Beck

- Focus: Global risks, globalization, and implications for societal stability.
- Contribution: Explains the role of education in building global awareness to address challenges such as climate change and social inequality (Reference Work: Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (1992).

e. Simon Marginson

- Focus: Higher education, globalization, and social justice.
- Contribution: Analysis of higher education as a global force supporting societal stability through the promotion of public welfare (Reference Work: Higher Education and the Public Good (2011).

f. Paulo Freire

- Focus: Critical education and social transformation.
- Contribution: Education as a tool for empowerment and social stability through the pedagogy of the oppressed (Reference Work: Pedagogy of the Oppressed (1970).

g. Pasi Sahlberg

- Focus: Education as an instrument for sustainable societal development, especially in the Nordic countries.
- Contribution: Analysis of the Finnish education model emphasizing equity, quality, and social stability. (Reference Work: Finnish Lessons: What Can the World Learn from Educational Change in Finland (2011).

h. Jeffrey Sachs

- Focus: Education, sustainable development, and global justice.
- Contribution: Education as a key element in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Reference Work: The Age of Sustainable Development (2015).

These scholars have made significant contributions in linking education to the stability of global societies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synergy between educational institutions and government plays a significant role in building stability in global society through:

1. Strengthening Global Literacy in Education

Educational institutions, both formal and non-formal, have integrated curricula that emphasize global literacy, tolerance, and universal human values. For example, educational programs based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been shown to increase students' awareness of global issues such as climate change and gender equality.

2. Knowledge-Based Policies by Governments

Governments that rely on data and scientific evidence in formulating policies have succeeded in creating greater stability. For example, countries with digital technology-based education policies have shown increased access to quality education and reduced social disparities.

3. International Collaboration

Collaboration between educational institutions and governments at the international level has resulted in cross-country programs such as student exchanges, global scholarships, and cultural dialogue forums that are effective in building global social cohesion.

Discussion

1. Integration of Power and Knowledge

Foucault (1980) emphasized that power and knowledge are interrelated in creating the structure of society. In a global context, educational institutions become a medium for distributing knowledge, while the government acts as a controller of power to ensure the use of knowledge ethically and equitably. Education as an Instrument of Social Transformation

Education that emphasizes the values of inclusiveness and openness is key to reducing the potential for social conflict. Sen (1999) emphasized that education is the main tool for expanding individual freedom and building a more stable society. Triwiyanto .Teguh (2023) “The Power of Globalization in the National Education Management System: Capitalization, Liberalization, Privatization, Commodification of Education”. examines the impact of globalization on the national education management system, including how global power influences education policy and its implications for societal stability.

2. Challenges in Power and Knowledge Synergy

Although this synergy brings significant benefits, challenges remain, including inequality in access to education, bias in policy, and imbalance of power between developing and developed countries. This is in line with Said’s (1993) view that the dominance of certain cultures can hinder diversity in the distribution of knowledge. Triwiyanto .Teguh (2023) “The Power of Globalization in the National Education Management System: Capitalization, Liberalization, Privatization, Commodification of Education”. This article examines the impact of globalization on the national education management system, including how global power influences education policy and its implications for societal stability.

Strategic Recommendations, To improve the stability of the global community, it is recommended that:

- a. Educational institutions develop curricula that are more adaptive to local and global needs.
- b. The government prioritizes cross-sector collaboration with a data-based approach.
- c. The international community strengthens cross-cultural dialogue through global platforms such as UNESCO.

Analysis

Number of Findings That We Can Analyze Based on Relevant Theories and Practices

1. Synergy of Power and Knowledge: Foucault's Theory Perspective

Michel Foucault (1980) stated that power and knowledge are two interrelated elements, where knowledge is used to maintain power, while power shapes the production and distribution of knowledge. In this context, educational institutions function as key actors in distributing knowledge, while the government uses power to ensure that knowledge is used to create a stable social order.

It can be analyzed that the government that implements evidence-based education policies tends to create a more inclusive and stable society. However, there is a risk if knowledge is used as a tool of hegemony by the government or certain groups, which can trigger social inequality.

2. Education as a Tool for Social Transformation

Education is often considered an important pillar in building a stable and inclusive society. According to Amartya Sen (1999), education not only expands individual abilities but also strengthens social cohesion.

From the statement of the argument, we analyze that educational institutions that incorporate global values such as tolerance, diversity, and social justice into the curriculum can minimize social conflict and increase global solidarity. The biggest challenge is ensuring equal access to education, especially in areas facing economic and social inequality.

Agus Siswadi (2024) "Power Relations to the Construction of Knowledge in Schools: Foucault's Perspective". This article discusses how educational institutions can be a tool to train individuals to submit to the rules that exist in society, in accordance with Foucault's perspective on the relationship between power and knowledge.

3. Government as a Power Regulator and Knowledge Facilitator

Government plays a role in creating policies that support the integration of knowledge into people's lives. Policies such as digitalization of education, cultural exchange, and international collaboration play an important role in global stability.

From this statement, there are already countries that have succeeded in integrating technology into education, such as Finland and Singapore, showing better social stability and adaptability to global change. However, the digital divide between developed and developing countries remains a major obstacle. Based on a rational analysis, "Government plays a role in creating policies that support the integration of knowledge into people's lives. For example,

the digitalization of education in developing countries has been shown to increase access to education by 40% in the last five years (UNESCO, 2020). This shows that technology-based policies can accelerate the distribution of knowledge and support global stability.

4. Global Collaboration in Education and Governance

Cross-country collaboration through international organizations such as UNESCO and OECD shows how governments and educational institutions can work together to solve global problems, such as climate change and humanitarian crises.

Analysis Cross-country collaboration programs through international organizations such as student exchanges, SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) based curriculum development teach students relevant skills, values, and knowledge to address global challenges such as climate change, equity, and sustainable development, and joint research makes a real contribution to global stability.

However, there is a risk of power imbalance, where developed countries dominate global decision-making.

There are many Challenges and Practical Implications The main challenges in integrating power and knowledge include:

- a. Inequality of access to education due to economic and geographical factors.
- b. Dominance of certain ideologies that can hinder the diversity of knowledge.
- c. Low digital literacy in developing countries.

And Practical Implications:

- a. There is an Education Policy, the Government must prioritize inclusive policies, with a focus on access and quality of education.
- b. Curriculum Development: Educational institutions need to adopt a more adaptive approach to global issues such as sustainability, tolerance, and conflict resolution.
- c. And Technology Empowerment: in this implication Technology must be utilized to expand access to knowledge and accelerate innovation in education.

Thus, the analysis above is the basis for developing more effective strategies and policies in supporting the integration of power and knowledge to realize the stability of global society through the integration of power and knowledge managed collaboratively by educational institutions and government. This synergy requires inclusive policies, equitable access to education, and equal global collaboration. By addressing existing challenges, educational institutions and governments can become the driving force for stability and progress in global society.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that synergy between educational institutions and government is a key factor in building the stability of global society. Educational institutions act as agents of knowledge transformation, while governments act as policy makers that support the distribution of knowledge inclusively and equitably. The integration of both allows for the creation of a society that is more tolerant, inclusive, and adaptive to global challenges.

However, the success of this synergy requires a holistic approach, taking into account equitable access to education, inclusive adoption of technology, and equal collaboration between countries. The practical implications of this study emphasize the importance of strengthening global value-based curricula, increasing teacher capacity, and strategic policies that support sustainable development goals.

Thus, the results of this study can be the basis for developing more effective strategies and policies in supporting the integration of power and knowledge to realize the stability of global society.

In conclusion, the integration of power and knowledge through inclusive education and governance can be the main foundation in realizing the stability, peace, and sustainability of global society.

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