



The Relationship Between Social Sciences and Social Sciences: Resources and Energy

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ABSTRACT

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The aim of this research is to find out the relationship between social sciences and social sciences and society. Social sciences can play an important role in social education, because they provide the opportunity to understand relationships between humans more systematically and be able to apply them in everyday life. Social education is broader than social science and is not limited to one area of the curriculum, or to education within schools. The social sciences that have made many contributions to Social Sciences are Geography, History and Pancasila Moral Education. Besides that, a lot of material is needed from Anthropology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Psychology, Philosophy and sometimes even Natural Science.

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INTRODUCTION

Social Studies was first included in the school curriculum in Rugby (England) in 1827, about half a century after the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. In Indonesia, the term "Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS)" began to be used with the establishment of the National Curriculum in 1975, which applied nationwide. Before the 1975 curriculum, the term IPS did not exist, although several subjects categorized under it, such as History, Geography, Civics, and Economics, were already taught in schools. The 1975 curriculum grouped all these subjects under IPS. The basic idea of IPS in Indonesia adopted many perspectives from the United States, while the materials, objectives, and implementation were adjusted to the educational goals of Indonesia. This is because the United States is one of the countries that has given significant attention to the development of social studies. Relationship Between Social Sciences and IPS Conceptually, the relationship between IPS and the social sciences can be described as follows: 1). Framework and Curriculum Development: The social sciences serve as the main framework for developing the curriculum. Materials for IPS are developed by first selecting and identifying basic concepts from various social sciences that need to be

understood by students. These basic concepts are then adapted to the objectives to be achieved in the IPS curriculum. Hence, the topics taught in the IPS curriculum are results from the inventory of basic concepts from social science disciplines. Thus, IPS is essentially an amalgamation of social sciences taught in schools. 2). The relationship between IPS and social sciences is very interconnected, both relating to basic human needs, which can be achieved through fundamental human activities such as production, consumption, maintenance, protection, transport, governance, and recreation. Social sciences play a crucial role in social education by providing opportunities to understand human relationships more systematically and apply them in daily life. Social education is broader than social sciences and is not limited to any particular field of the curriculum or education in schools (Ekasari, 2015; Setyasto & Wijayama, 2018).

Social sciences that significantly contribute to IPS include Geography, History, and Pancasila Moral Education. Additionally, materials from Anthropology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Psychology, Philosophy, and sometimes Natural Sciences are also needed.

1. IPS and Geography: Geography, derived from "geo" (earth) and "grhapien" (writing or description), literally means a description of the earth. Geography studies the similarities and differences in the earth's surface, encompassing both the physical features and the phenomena that occur and their impact on human life. IPS incorporates geographic concepts related to spatial analysis and the relationship between human social life and the earth's surface. Geographic methods and approaches help understand phenomena and issues being studied.
2. IPS and Economics: Economics involves human actions aimed at achieving prosperity. Economic studies reveal efforts to meet material needs using limited resources and capital, including production, transportation, and distribution. IPS incorporates economic concepts related to human efforts to achieve prosperity and the relationships arising from these efforts. This helps students understand the basic relationship between economic systems and human lifestyles.
3. IPS and Political Science: Political science is closely related to other social science disciplines, all focusing on humans as individuals and groups. Political science studies human efforts to organize power and manage public interests, directly relating to IPS, which investigates human behavior in societal life.
4. IPS and Anthropology: Anthropology studies human cultural development from simple to advanced states. IPS uses anthropological concepts to understand human cultural efforts to sustain and enhance life, both materially and spiritually.
5. IPS and History: History examines past events based on time sequences. Historical material in IPS helps students appreciate cultural and artistic

achievements and understand past struggles for justice and human rights. This fosters an appreciation for historical figures and events, enabling students to understand past and present societal issues.

6. **IPS and Social Psychology:** Social psychology studies mental processes of humans as social beings, focusing on behavior in social contexts, including group interactions. IPS uses social psychology concepts to understand human social behavior and personality development.
7. **IPS and Legal Studies:** Legal studies encompass knowledge of legal systems and principles, covering broad issues related to law. IPS uses legal concepts to understand human efforts to establish justice and order in society (Dewi et al., 2023; Rando, 2017).

Social sciences have evolved to form the foundation of social studies (IPS), a simplified version of social sciences for educational purposes in primary and secondary schools. Materials from various social science disciplines, such as geography, history, sociology, economics, anthropology, social psychology, political science, and legal studies, are used to develop IPS curricula. These disciplines provide valuable sources and materials for IPS, helping students understand and appreciate the complexities of social life and human endeavors.

RESEARCH METHODE

The researcher employed several data collection techniques, including observation and interviews. Observation is one method used to obtain information about the research focus. The focus of observation includes events, behaviors, and expressions of individuals within the setting where they are located (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Syahrums, 2015).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Society is humans who are always in contact (interacting) with other humans in a group. The ever-changing (dynamic) nature of society is something that cannot be avoided. Humans as social creatures always need other humans to fulfill their needs, it is a necessity for humans to be able to live individually in their environment. Humans always have a feeling of living in groups as a result of environmental conditions that are always changing or dynamic. These changes force humans to use reason, creativity, feelings and endurance to deal with them, such as in conditions of cold temperatures requiring a jacket made by a tailor, when someone is hungry, someone goes to a food stall to look for food, when someone is sick, someone goes to the hospital for treatment. for healing, to fish in the middle of the sea a man needs a ship and so on. The existence of a nation is realized through exploring local wisdom in every region in this country. Educational practice at every level must be carried out programmatically and

systematically towards achieving national education goals. The combination of cultural values extracted from society is to produce Indonesian people who are intelligent and competitive and able to face global competition. Progress exposes Indonesian society to the impact of globalization and developments in science and technology, as well as shifts in values. This impact arises in the midst of life and social complexity or complexity and social chaos. This concept can be understood as a complex system consisting of various parts that are interconnected in a complicated way that requires an alternative paradigm to understand it. However, the most important thing of all is that education must become a leading sector. There is a belief that education must be a pioneer in overcoming the nation's current problems. The description of these conditions correlates with the current condition of social studies education. According to the results of a study by the Curriculum Center, social studies education problems include the following: teachers are still textbook-oriented, not referring to curriculum documents; The material has not been integrated even though the title of the book is "Integrated IPS"; teachers in compiling syllabuses and lesson plans have not shown much of the uniqueness of their educational units; There is a tendency to misunderstand that social studies lessons are lessons that tend to be memorized. This kind of understanding results in learning that places more emphasis on verbalism. Meanwhile, there are several weaknesses in social studies learning: less attention to changes in the goals, functions and role of social studies education in schools. Social studies learning objectives are unclear and not firm (not purposeful); positions, roles and functional relationships with other fields of study are neglected, factual information is more focused on out-of-date textbooks and less use of other sources; weak transfer of information on social science concepts and output. Social studies education does not provide additional power and does not contain strength (not empowering and not powerful); Teachers cannot convince students to study social studies education more passionately and seriously. Students are not taught to build independent conceptualizations; teachers are more dominant (teacher centered), learning levels are low and students' learning needs are not served; not yet accustomed to experiencing the values of social democratic life in society by involving students and the entire school community in various class and school activities and in class meetings not having local, national and global settings on the agenda, especially with regard to the structure of social systems and social behavior. Innovations in learning Social studies has been carried out through exploration of social studies learning resources by utilizing local potential. Local potential in social studies learning can be done by utilizing the potential of the surrounding environment, so that students are able to realize social awareness towards a democratic and responsible society. Local potential is not only in the form of artifacts as evidence of the local wisdom of the community.

However, local potential can also be explored through activities that generate values that are beneficial to educational practice.

Society is a system of interconnectedness between one human being and another human being that forms a unity. Humans as social creatures need other humans to fulfill their needs, they cannot live alone in a society, as a result reciprocity or interaction between humans arises, with the following criteria (Gunawan et al., 2020):

1. There must be more than one perpetrator.
2. There is communication between actors using symbols.
3. There is a time dimension (past, present, future) that determines the nature of the action currently taking place.
4. There are certain goals, regardless of whether or not they are the same as those predicted by the observer.

Interactions that take place throughout human life give rise to social contact and communication, both of which are something that cannot be avoided when two people meet. Social contact occurs if someone or several people have a relationship with another person and does not have to be a direct or physical relationship. Social contact can take place when someone talks to another person either in person or by telephone, a teacher teaches students in the classroom, a trader serves buyers in the market, a teller serves customers who want to save at a bank, a doctor treats patients in a hospital, plays football. face to face between teams and so on. Thus, social contact is someone's action in various ways which causes other people who receive the action to take action as a result of what they receive.

Society as a Place for Socialization

Humans as members of society are bound by the rules that apply in their society. These rules are manifested in the form of norms and values that vary from one society to another. This is because the needs, habits, beliefs, arts, language and behavior are different between people in one region and another. With these norms and values, people's lives will become orderly and controlled so that conditions are created that are conducive to carrying on their lives. Norms and values in a society take the form of traditions passed down from generation to generation and sometimes even in unwritten form. However, people who have these norms always maintain them by always accustoming existing norms and values to their future generations, whether in belief, art, language or in other forms.

The process of learning to recognize norms or values in a society in the form of habits is called socialization. The following are socialization limits given by experts:

1. Soerjono Soekamto, socialization is a process in which new members of society learn the norms and values of the society of which they are members.
2. Bruce J. Cohen, defines socialization as the processes by which humans learn the ways of life in society, to acquire personality and build their capacity to function

well as individuals and as members of groups. Through the socialization process, a person or group of people comes to know and understand how they or they should behave in their community environment, and also know and carry out their rights and obligations based on the roles they have.

Social Sciences is a field of knowledge that is extracted from everyday practical life in society. Therefore, social studies teaching that forgets society as its source and object is a field of knowledge that is not based on reality. IPS that is not based on this reality is unlikely to achieve its targets and objectives and will not meet societal demands. Teaching social studies is not just about presenting material that will satisfy students' memories, but goes further, to their own needs and in accordance with the needs and demands of society. Therefore, social studies teaching must be able to explore materials sourced from the community. Naturally, in implementing social studies teaching, we must use society as a source, material and as a laboratory in which to match theoretical and practical knowledge. In teaching social studies, teachers must bring students to the real realities of life that they can live by. He responded, analyzed and in the end was able to develop attitude sensitivity and mental skills in dealing with real life.

CONCLUSION

Social Sciences is a field of study which is a fusion of a number of social science disciplines. Social sciences are scientific fields that study humans in society and study humans as members of society. Social sciences are the basis of IPS. However, not all social sciences can automatically become material or subject matter in IPS. The age level, level of education, and development of students' knowledge greatly determine which social science materials are appropriate as material or subject matter in social studies. The social science disciplines developed in social studies in Indonesia include economics, history, geography, sociology, politics and anthropology.

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