

**Social Studies Based Learning Technology, Information, and Communication in SMP-
SMIP 1946 Banjarmasin**

Raihanah Sari

reyhana89.rss@gmail.com

Social Studies Department, FKIP University of Mangkurat

Mahmudah Hasanah

mahmudahhasanah@ulm.ac.id

Social Studies Department, FKIP University of Mangkurat

Abstract

The use of technology, information and communication technologies (ICT) touch into a joint-life without exception education. The concrete form of the use of ICT in education is the use of instructional media. Social Studies has the challenge of learningharness ICT. Currently the use of only limited use of the LCD. However, other forms of innovation have not been touched. This article aims to describe the management of technology, information, and communication on social studies lessons for students of SMP SMIP Banjarmasin in 1946 in order to realize meaningful social studies learning, fun and of course emerging learning outcome of students. Social Studies learning not only traditionally taught only by way of lectures, but entered the stage of the revolution industry 4.0 learning social studies should certainly be more meaningful for the students, because the Social Studies teach students how will they live in the community, how will they face the challenges of the times are always changing so the social studies should be able to invite learners to improve their knowledge and understanding. One of them by using technology-based learning, information, and communication. Thus it seems we as educators need to better manage the media what is already owned by the school or the media what needs to be owned by the school for the sake of continuity of the learning process better.

Keywords: Technology, Information, Communication, and Social Studies Learning

PRELIMINARY

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an important topic that is growing in a variety of public policy, not least in the field of education. The integration of ICT in daily life changes our relationship with information and knowledge (Fitriyadi, 2013). The progress of science and technology has an effect on the use of teaching aids in schools and educational institutions. This adult learning in schools began adapted to the development of information technology, resulting in a change and a paradigm shift of education, (Muhson, 2010). Teachers are required to be able to use the tools to support ICT-based learning activities in schools that use tends to lead to the development of civilization.

The use of instructional media in teaching and learning can also arouse new passions and interests for students, the motivation to learn, and even bring a psychological impact on learners. In addition to increasing the motivation of learners, consumption or use of the media can also improve students understanding of the lesson. The media used must have a role as a teacher in teaching aids. For example the use of graphs, films, slides, photographs, and learning to use a computer. The point is to capture, process, and reconstitute the visual and verbal information. As a tool in teaching, the media is expected to provide concrete experience, motivation to learn, enhance the absorption and retention of learners.

Some schools are still many who are only concerned with cognitive aspects and less motivation to look at issues of learners. It also occurs at the level of secondary school (JHS), especially in social studies. Social Studies is an integration of various branches of the social sciences of sociology, cultural anthropology, psychology, history, geography, economics, political science and human ecology, which is formulated for instructional purposes with the material and the purpose of simplified so easy to learn and easy to digest.

Social Studies is an integrated study of the social sciences and humanities in the development potential of potential citizenship (Santoso, 2014). Social Studies is coordinated as a discussion which is built from multiple disciplines such as Anthropology, Archeology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Religion, and Sociology, but it also includes material humanities, Mathematics and Natural Sciences systematically, (Suarno & Sukirno, 2015) Social Studies learning, well-designed and creative to take advantage of multimedia technology, within certain limits will be able to enlarge the understanding of learners in achieving competence.

One way you can do that learning social studies teacher becomes more interesting is the use of media-based teaching technology, information and communication technologies (ICTs). Management of ICT-based learning social studies such as the use of various media includes text, audio, video, graphics, and pictures. Schools mostly also provide supporting tools to deliver ICT-based learning such as the availability of an LCD, a tape recorder, their wifi, etc. However, teachers are likely still many who do not utilize optimally. This is partly due to the limitations of teachers in the science and technology master. Sometimes to turn on the LCD only some teachers ask for help from the teacher or the other party more can.

The limitation is what makes learning-based Social Studies technology, information and communication to be blocked. In fact, one way to enthuse learners to Social Studies is to combine the development of civilization with science. In some junior high schools in Banjarmasin, especially SMP SMIP 1946 research areas, the social studies lesson there tend to be more stressed to cognitive aspects, despite the fact that the school has provided some supporting facilities for the management of ICT-based learning social studies. a variety of reasons put forward the teacher concerned among other limitations to master the technology, wasting time or feel when learning is done by lecturing them easier to transfer information to the learners.

CONCEPT TECHNOLOGY, INFORMATION, AND COMMUNICATION

The word technology comes from the Greek, *techne* means 'expertise' and *logia* meaning 'knowledge'. In a narrow sense, technology refers to the objects that are used to ease human

activities, such as machinery, tools, or hardware (Rusman, 2009). In a broader sense, the technology can include: understanding the system, the organization, as well as techniques. However, along with the development and progress of the times, the notion of technology becomes increasingly widespread, so that the current technology is a concept related to the type of usage and knowledge of tools and expertise, and how he can make an impact on a man's ability to control and change anything in the vicinity.

Characteristics of quality information (1) accurate, means that the information reflects the real situation. Testing is usually done by several different people, and if the results are the same, then the data is considered to be accurate, (2) on time, which means that the information must be provided/exist at the time the information is required, (3) the relevant means that the information provided must match those needed, (4) a complete, meaning that the information should be given in full not half-half. The term information technology became popular in the late 70s. In the past the term information technology known as computer technology or electronic data processing or EDP (Electronic Data Processing). According to the Oxford dictionary, is the study of information technology or the use of electronic equipment, particularly computers to store, analyze,

Information technology is a technology used to process the data, including processing, obtain, compile, store, manipulate data in various ways to produce quality information, ie information that is relevant, accurate, and timely, which is used for personal, business and government which is a strategic aspect for decision making. Information Technology also is a technology used to process the data, including processing, obtain, compile, store, manipulate data in various ways to produce quality information, ie information that is relevant, accurate, and timely used for personal, business, government and is strategic information for decision making.

Richard Weiner Information Technology according to Webster's New Words Dictionary and Communication noted that Information Technology is processing, processing, and dissemination of data by the combination of computer and telecommunications (Sa'ud, 2010). The role of information technology in learning will not only help students in learning, is also quite influential teachers, especially in the use of facilities for the benefit of ensuring that teaching ability. So basically, information technology should be developed so that its utilization in education can be optimized (Dimiyati & Mudjiono, 1999). With regard communication, communication concept comes from the Latin, the "Communicare" means to notify or jointly owned. Communication is a transfer and acceptance of the emblems which implies. Communication implies disseminating information, messages, news, knowledge, and

norms/values with the aim to inspire participation so that the notified that belong together (same meaning) between the communicator and the communicant. Communication is a process of delivering a message (ideas, ideas, subject matter) from one party to another to enable the interplay between them.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as part of science and technology in general is all the technology associated with the retrieval, collection (acquisition), processing, storage, distribution and presentation of information (Sutrisno, 2011). Modern technology in communications with products such as electronic equipment and material (software) it presents has affected all sectors of life including education. The use of ICT in education in Indonesia has had a long history. The initiative will be broadcasting educational radio and television education in an effort to disseminate information unity educational units scattered throughout the archipelago is a form of awareness to optimize the utilization of technology in helping the public education process.

The main drawback of educational radio and television is not the reciprocal interaction instantly. Broadcasts are unidirectional, from the resource persons or facilitators of learning to learners. Introductions computer with the ability to process and present a multimedia display (text, graphics, images, sound, and movie) provides new opportunities to address the weaknesses that are not owned radio and television broadcasts. Thus the technology in education can be defined as a systematic way in designing, implementing and assessing the overall learning process in relation to specific goals that have been set. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the context of Indonesian called Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in a very short time has become an important building material in the development of modern society. In many countries consider that understand ICT, ICT basic skills as well as have the concept of ICT is a core part of education, in parallel with the reading, writing, and numeracy.

UNESCO states that all developed and developing countries, need to gain access to ICT and to provide the best educational facilities, in order to obtain a young generation that is ready to participate fully in modern society and is able to play a role in the state of knowledge. Due to the rapid development of ICT, constant change is a challenge for the parties, from the Ministry of Education, teachers to publishers. Resource constraints impede the education system. Yet so important for healthy ICT industrial and commercial future of the country, so the investment in equipment, teacher training, and support services for ICT-based curriculum should be a priority.

TECHNOLOGY, INFORMATION, AND COMMUNICATION IN THE LEARNING SOCIAL STUDIES

Teachers as a major driver of success expected of learning activities are certainly very capable and can make learning more interesting and fun. This is, of course, compatible with the improvement of the learning outcomes of students. Because if the students enjoy learning the achievement will follow. Conversely, if learners already feel not interested even saturate the failure of the learning process will occur. Value also be dropped.

Of course, teachers are required to constantly change the way that's it, or can by using the media interest that could increase the passion of learners. In social studies lesson we usually always find major problems that learners feel bored with learning materials Social Studies that the charge more to rote-memorization. Even worse teachers teach social studies tend to use traditional teaching models just like a lecture. Though there have been several schools that provide media outlets such as the use of ICT-based learning LCD, tape recorders, video, and film. But some teachers still choose to deliver the traditional way with reasons such as (1) more easily deliver material if done lectures; (2) the material Social Studies have charges such as memorization and the material is very much so not enough time if delivered using ICT-based media; (3) the majority of teachers do not understand how to operate the ICT-based media, so that when they want to use it they tend to ask for help with another teacher who can operate it. If no one can help then they do not use these media.

The media type is developed for learning social studies of ICT-based instructional media such as the use of video footage related to instructional materials, the use of powerpoint when the teacher explains the material to students and so on, these media are used with the aim of making the students more interested in learning Social Studies. As science and technology require teachers to have a more varied strategy, which aims to make the students more interested in social studies. Media in the learning process is anything that can be used to deliver the message (study materials), so as to stimulate attention, interests, thoughts, and feelings of students in learning activities to achieve the learning objectives (Santyasa, 2007).

Meanwhile prior to the development of ICT-based learning media Social Studies implemented thing is doing the initial needs analysis to create a lesson plan. Of such material added image, video is used when learning takes place. Early before the learning process create a study group to the students, give assignments to students according to what is selected from the group, gave the assignment to each group to search for data and the source of the Internet, making powerpoint, and then present it in front of friends one class.

CONCLUSION

Fun learning course very coveted by all teachers. Because if the students delighted in learning achievement also likely to follow. There are various ways to foster a sense of the spirit of learners one of them is to use the models and strategies learned that not only was it alone or can also use the media learned that attract learners. Another example is the use of ICT-based learning media such as using LCD or projector, using a tape recorder when you want to convey the material in the form of voice and play the movie so that students feel the material they are learning to be more concrete. But the main obstacle when the teacher wants to take advantage of ICT-based media teachers tends to have difficulty in operation so they prefer the traditional way like a lecture. With the use of ICT-based media learners tend to be more interested and enthusiasm in accepting the lessons, particularly where cargo full social studies learning by rote-memorization. Social Studies learning about the charge usually contains an abstract, material development so that by using these media, such as video or moving images and sound.

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