

Contribution of Geography Concepts in the Content of Junior High School Social Studies Subjects

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Abstrak

Upaya pemahaman konsep esensial hubungan antara manusia dan lingkungan sebagai kajian geografi dapat diintegrasikan dalam muatan mata pelajaran IPS melalui pengetahuan konsep dan pengaplikasiannya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mendeskripsikan kontribusi konsep geografi dalam perannya pada materi mata pelajaran IPS. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian studi literatur dengan mengumpulkan berbagai literatur terkait untuk dianalisis sebagai karya tulis. Strategi pencarian jurnal dan buku melalui penelusuran internet dan perpustakaan. Sintesis data dituliskan dalam bentuk narasi. Hasil penelitian mendeskripsikan kontribusi konsep esensial geografi yang diintegrasikan dalam mata pelajaran IPS SMP yaitu memberikan pengetahuan maupun keterampilan berkenaan ruang (bumi) dan komponen-komponen yang ada dalam kehidupan yang memiliki koneksi satu sama lain melalui kerjasama regional, peranan penting manusia agar memiliki sensitivitas terhadap lingkungan berkaitan dengan persebaran penduduk juga melalui nilai-nilai keunggulan potensi local untuk memecahkan masalah yang ada di sekitar peserta didik, serta cinta tanah air dalam memperkuat bangsa dan negara.

Kata Kunci: Geografi, Lingkungan, dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial.

Abstract

Efforts to understand the essential concept of the relationship between humans and the environment as a geographical study can be integrated into social studies subjects' content through concept knowledge and its application in everyday life. This research aims to describe the contribution of geography in its role in the subject matter of social studies. This study used a literature study research design by collecting various related literature to be analyzed as a written work. Search strategies for journals and books through internet searches and libraries. Synthesis The data is written in narrative form. The study results describe the contribution of the essential concepts of geography that are integrated into the Social Studies subjects of Junior High School, including the concept of spatial interaction, utilization of natural resources and maritime potential, regional economic cooperation, and population distribution.

Keywords: Geography, Environment, and Social Studies.

PRELIMINARY

Life between humans and the environment was initially quite harmonious before the development of technology. Of course, this will cause problems in the relationship between humans and their environment, known as the environmental crisis. The environmental crisis that occurred was one of the factors caused by the human point of view's mistake. The role of humans is increasingly showing strength, namely being a "controller of nature." This

paradigm is known as anthropocentric (Mutiani, 2015). Anthropocentrism is a view that views humans as the center or axis in the living system so that an understanding like this certainly makes humans feel superior as if they are "gods" and ignores other aspects such as the environment, which is an integrated component in human life (Febriyani, 2017).

The need for awareness and knowledge of geography requires everyone to understand the environment in which they live, natural phenomena that occur, and various human behavior that impact life on the earth's surface (Efendi, 2009; Setiawan et al., 2020). The results of research from Mutiani in 2016 entitled "The Use of Poetry as a Social Science Learning Source to Foster Environmental Awareness of Students at SMP Negeri 6 Banjarmasin" it is known that environmental damage that occurs can be anticipated by controlling human behavior and emphasizing the position of humans as part of nature, not a separate part, one of which is through the use of poetry as a social science learning resource (Mutiani, 2015). Based on the results of this study, the differences in this study emphasize the literature review relating to the contribution of geography from the conceptual aspect to its relation to the content of junior high school social studies subjects.

The term geography is viewed from the Greek word's origin. Namely, the word *geo* means earth, and *graphein* means painting or writing. Eratosthenes is considered a pioneer in geographic terms, and the first is his book defined geographical writing about the earth (Supardan, 2012). The interpretation of the earth based on the definition is known that it emphasizes only the earthly aspects and pays attention to all processes and phenomena in life in it. Geography plays a role and contributes to social studies subjects. Social studies as a subject for school level are integrated from several concept selections from social sciences, humanities, science disciplines and even combines various issues and social problems of life (Mutiani et al., 2021; Sapriya, 2017).

Geography is part of the social studies subject that contributes knowledge and skills related to space and the components in life that connect. Students are expected to master the concept of geography that has been designed through social studies subjects to be able to apply the concept of geography in everyday life, which is reflected in how students should own critical thinking and actions. Therefore, it will create a society or citizen with high social sensitivity, one of which is through geography (Sugandi, 2015; Rahman, 2019). Writing this article aims to describe the contribution of geography to junior high school social studies subjects' content based on a review of the concept of geography.

METHOD

This research method uses a literature study. Literature study (literature) results from studying theory through reference sources or literature related to values, culture, and norms in the social situation being studied (Sugiyono, 2008). The method used to collect data or sources related to a particular topic can be obtained from various sources such as journals, books, the internet, and other libraries. The search strategy is through searching for research journals published on the internet and books in libraries. The data retrieval mechanism is an important stage in the research. Twenty-one journals and six books/ebooks were collected, which were analyzed as literature in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Education is required to meet the significant need for educational values that can integrate content to bring closer insight into the homeland. The emergence of various problems related to territorial boundary conflicts and seizure of outer islands has economic value. Problems regarding borders and disputes over outer islands. Besides, the Indonesian state's wealth and peculiarities such as the amount of mining wealth, forests, biodiversity (flora and fauna), and maritime wealth as an archipelagic country. Encouraging lifelong sustainability and improving the standard of living is one of geography's roles as a science (Sugandi, 2015; Suharwati & Rahman, 2018).

As a science field that connects natural and social sciences based on its basic concept, geography focuses on aspects of the similarities and differences of geosphere phenomena studied through spatial, environmental, and regional complex approaches. The science that underlies the study of space, the connection between spaces, and humans is geography. Geographical implications should have an important role, namely transferring human insights, skills, and abilities to be sensitive to the environment (Subiyakto et al., 2017; Suprpto, 2016; Mariati et al., 2021). Geography related to social phenomena is integrated into social studies lessons.

Social studies the interaction between humans in the environment as a unit. In this case, the context of the environment is the environment in physical aspects, namely the place of residence or space, and the environmental aspects of the social or society (society)(Alma, 2015). This environment relates to students experiencing a developmental transition into unity with society and introducing problems around them (Alma, 2015). The explanation above regarding social studies learning as learning that combines several concept selections from various social sciences and humanities disciplines which are thematically designed and presented in various ways using interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary, and cross-disciplinary

approaches so that the understanding of the given concepts can be understood by students optimally (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020).

Social studies learning to fit the identity of the goals to be achieved a variety of innovations in social studies learning by utilizing the environment as a whole, one of which is local potential (Permatasari et al., 2019). Local potential as part of learning resources in social studies learning can be done by using a living environment close to students who are designed in such a way as to the learning material and learning objectives to be achieved. The use of the environment in learning is expected that students will be able to create social awareness towards a democratic and responsible society (Mutiani, 2015). They are exploring the local potential in a place by paying attention to activities that provide value in teaching and learning activities (Jumriani et al., 2019). The environment contributes to social studies learning because it has a unique character as a place for all activities and the community's socio-culture to take place (Angriani et al., 2020; Jumriani et al., 2019; Syaharuddin et al., 2019).

Social studies describe individuals' or groups' interaction in society both in the physical and social environments (Sriyanto, 2016: 112). Social studies in the learning process are not limited to environmental aspects viewed by space or place of residence and aspects of the social environment as a forum for social activities to be woven as part of social life. Utilization of the socio-cultural environment into social studies learning can provide various things to enrich students' knowledge, not only limited to classrooms but also covering the entire space. Where the neighborhood where he lives (Syaharuddin et al., 2019). Based on Subiyakto's writing which alludes to the environment, it is explained that the carrying capacity of an environment, in this case, is in the form of river characteristics that have an influence especially on the culture of the Banjar people, which can be seen from the river transportation system that has developed for a long time (Subiyakto et al., 2020; Syaharuddin et al., 2019).

Social studies learning emphasizes a balance of understanding of local, national, regional, and global values. This is supported by the mastery of contributions from various social science disciplines, including geography, economics, history, sociology, and anthropology studies based on social themes or problems studied according to the perspectives of several social sciences into a single unit to achieve learning goals, as for what makes geography a part of social studies subjects due to studies that consider all phenomena and activities connected to space. Geographical reasons for contributing to social studies are

to emphasize the importance of spatial relationships to strengthen NKRI (the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) (Abbas, 2018; Abbas et al., 2016; Mariati et al., 2021).

The learning given to students must be meaningful so that learning targets can be achieved as expected. Indication of target achievement on the quality of learning aspects that a teacher must consider during the learning process. Geography as a spatial science can provide students with an understanding of spatial intelligence and spatial abilities. This spatial view requires using such a map as a visual tool for students in the learning process (Sholeh, 2019; Syahrin et al., 2020).

The process of life is constantly developing, giving rise to various challenges that must be faced by science. Therefore humans are expected to be able to develop and apply existing knowledge in facing all challenges. The following are some of the essential concepts that geography possesses and which are then integrated into junior high school social studies:

a. Spatial Interaction

The concept of space refers to physical distance and area. The concept of space allows one to ask simple things like where an event is happening. Bintarto (Wibowo & Rahayu, 2017), interaction is the occurrence of contact or a relationship between two or more regions. A new reality will emerge in a particular form. Interaction between spaces basically has an interaction principle, namely the occurrence of a movement process as a result of a reciprocal relationship. The movements that occur include human movement, movement of goods, and movement of information or ideas. According to Edward, three factors cause regional interactions, namely:

- 1) The existence of complementary (regional complementary)
The complementary regional factor is the existence of areas with different resources so that the interaction occurs as a mutually complementary relationship between the two regions. The embodiment of a reciprocal relationship can be in the form of trade, services, or fulfillment of needs.
- 2) Intervening opportunity
Intermediate opportunity is a location that offers a better alternative as a place of origin and destination. The existence of intermediate opportunities offered by one region to another can be caused by distance or cost factors to obtain an item.
- 3) The ease of transfer (transferability)
Ease of movement (transfer) in space, whether in the form of people / people, goods, services, or information, affects interaction. Several factors affect the ease of moving space: absolute distance and relative distance, cost, and ease of transportation. These three factors influence the interactions that occur between regions.

The implementation of the geographic concept into social studies learning, which is presented with the use of several other social science concepts, provides an

understanding of the spatial perspective. Space has similarities or differences in characteristics to encourage various economic, social, and cultural perspectives.

b. Utilization of Natural Resources and Maritime Potentials

Humans in their daily lives need resources, including biotic and abiotic aspects that can support human survival on earth. The problem of the relationship with resources is that the quantity is limited. The process of distribution is not evenly distributed. The ability to optimize the benefits of resources by humans is not the same as other humans. Geography provides insight and understanding of various potentials and managing resources efficiently and effectively (Sugandi, 2015).

Geography studies the earth's characteristics to the potential possessed by each space in the form of natural wealth as an essential component of survival. Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural wealth due to its natural geographical factors. However, this potential has not been fully utilized effectively and efficiently. Therefore, this is a challenge for Indonesia in developing its potential for society's welfare at large. Excessive use of nature has also become a problem faced by the state. Geography examines this based on the geographical point of view of the area, the potential that can be developed, the possible problems that will be caused, and solutions or efforts to overcome these problems.

Social studies learning is necessary for guiding the Indonesian people towards a "self-understanding of the nation" in dealing with nation and character-building (Subiyakto et al., 2017). The relationship with the natural resources and maritime potential of a country through the perspective of the geographic concept approach implemented in social studies learning by emphasizing the problems that occur, which can be reviewed with various other scientific concepts.

c. Regional Economic Cooperation

The growth of humanity with all its multifaceted needs can no longer be fulfilled by resources available locally in their respective places (Khafid, 2020). Globalization is ongoing; the earth as an ecological unit no longer recognizes boundaries (borderless). The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is a form of regional economic liberalization relationship connected to the global economy. The implementation of the AEC impacts activities in and out of the flow of goods or services both from within the ASEAN region and outside to encourage economic globalization (Rahadiyan & Savira, 2016).

Geography has a role in global understanding in an integrated manner through physical, resource, and socio-cultural elements and the dynamics of its population. In addition to global insight, it is also necessary to balance the provision of an understanding of the local potential presented in an integrated manner. In addition to being able to filter out the harmful effects of globalization or regional cooperation, it is hoped that it can simultaneously preserve the values of potential local advantages possessed by a nation as its advantages (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019; Sugandi, 2015).

Relationships in geographic studies regarding the ASEAN economic community as a form of regional-based interaction or cooperation that contribute to the content of IPS SMP material so that each individual can participate as part of society or citizens with a global paradigm (world) (Supsiliani & Amal, 2017). The ongoing ASEAN economic community's relationship is cooperative, responsible, and participates well in this regional cooperation (Supsiliani & Amal, 2017).

d. Distribution of population

Population aspects include distribution and density with spatial characteristics; quality of population (education, health, economy) in an area. The population is one of the study objects studied in geography, especially the branch of human geography. The population has a vital role in the development of an area. The more the population, the more potentials can be developed for regional development (Aslamiah et al., 2021; Handy et al., 2021).

Geographical study of population, namely demography as the study of population in an area, especially concerning the number, structure (composition of the population), and its development or change. Human resources are an essential part of the development and natural resources and technology (Ruhimat, 2015). The increasing population is inversely proportional to the earth's condition; of course, it will cause various problems related to land availability, employment opportunities, supporting facilities such as social and economic facilities. Many areas in Indonesia that have high population numbers sometimes have many social problems that arise due to the effects of population growth.

The phenomenon relating to the population in an area is explicitly contained in social studies learning, especially concerning the population's distribution on the theme of humans, places, and the environment. Problems related to the population can be studied based on social, economic aspects in poverty levels and the environment in the form of inadequate settlements. They are relating to social studies learning based on contextual social problems around students. It is hoped that students can become

individuals who can think critically and act according to their decisions in solving problems around them.

The presentation of integrated social studies material on social themes using various social perspectives, such as studies, teaches the concepts of geography, economics, sociology, and history to achieve learning objectives (Syaharuddin & Mutiani, 2020). Social Studies at the level schooling has the aim of preparing students as part of future citizens who master knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values obtained from various concepts of social science disciplines integrated into practical learning as capital in the form of skills for solve problems both individual and social problems and be able to make decisions and participate actively as members of society and become good citizens (Sapriya, 2017). Social studies education is educated to form good citizens, which is shown based on working together, social care, and empathy for others and their environment (Subiyakto et al., 2017).

Geographical material presented at the school level is organized in an integrated manner covering physical geography and social geography because it is a complete unit. Some of the geographic contributions to social studies learning include understanding of space, location, and area; perceived interrelation (reciprocity) Among Symptoms (human, place, and environment); love of homeland; and international understanding (Nugroho & Hastuti, 2013). The attitude of caring for the environment is an important aspect to be taught in fostering understanding to students about the environment so that they have the attitude always to protect and preserve the environment. Social studies learning is a subject that can be used to instill an environmental care attitude in students through learning resources (Mutiani, 2017; Ahya et al., 2020; Handy & Maulana, 2021; Handy et al., 2021; Putra & Subiyakto, 2021).

Humans who have the character of loving the environment will realize that humans as active creatures are part of the ecosystem, not a separate part, so they will try to be wise in seeing the world and everything. The character of environmental love that has been embedded in a person will have a positive influence seen from the way he thinks, and his actions reflect awareness and understanding of the reciprocal relationship between humans and the environment, which helps realize harmony in the ecosystem (Suharwati & Rahman, 2018; Putra et al., 2020; Nababan et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

As a science field that connects natural and social sciences based on its basic concept, geography focuses on aspects of the similarities and differences of geosphere phenomena studied through spatial, environmental, and regional complex approaches. Geography is part of the social studies subject, which also contributes both in terms of knowledge and skills

regarding space (earth) and the components in life that connect and play an essential role. Humans have sensitivity to the environment. Geography, which is integrated into the social studies learning content, will foster an environmental care attitude to students so that they have the attitude always to protect and preserve the environment.

The contribution of the essential concept of geography in the context of social studies subjects is the concept of spatial interaction, which provides an understanding of the spatial perspective in encouraging various social activities, the concept of the potential of natural resources and maritime affairs, providing an understanding of various potentials and methods of managing resources efficiently and effectively, the concept of regional cooperation to provide understanding in filtering out the harmful effects of globalization and preserving the superior values of the local potential possessed by a nation and regarding the distribution of the population, it is hoped that students can become individuals who can think critically, act according to their decisions in solving problems around them.

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