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Contribution of Social Interaction Materials to The Establishment of Social Institutions in The Social Studies Student's Book Class VII

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Abstrak

Pendidikan merupakan salah satu upaya guna mengubah perilaku, keterampilan, dan sikap. Pendidikan pada dasarnya merupakan proses pembelajaran agar peserta didik secara aktif mengembangkan potensi dan kemampuan yang ada pada dirinya untuk memiliki kekuatan spiritual keagamaan, pengendalian diri, kepribadian, kecerdasan, akhlak mulia, serta keterampilan yang diperlukan dirinya masyarakat, bangsa dan negara. Terdapat tiga jalur pendidikan satu diantaranya yaitu jalur pendidikan formal. Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) dan Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) termasuk contoh dari pendidikan formal. Pada jenjang ini terdapat 10 mata pelajaran wajib satu diantaranya IPS. Mata pelajaran IPS merupakan mata pelajaran yang wajib pada jenjang tersebut menurut UU No. 20 Tahun 2003. Pada mata pelajaran IPS terdapat ilmu sosiologi yang terintegrasi hal ini dapat dilihat dari materi IPS pada buku siswa kelas VII mengenai interaksi dan pengaruhnya terhadap pembentukan lembaga sosial.
Kata kunci: Pendidikan, IPS dan Buku Ajar Siswa.

Abstract

Education is an effort to change behavior, skills, and attitudes. Education is a learning process so that students actively develop their potential and abilities to have religious-spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by society, nation, and state. There are three education pathways, one of which is the formal education pathway. Junior High Schools (SMP) and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) are examples of formal education. There are ten compulsory subjects at this level, one of which is Social Studies. Social studies subjects are compulsory at this level according to Law no. 20 of 2003. There is an integrated sociology science; this can be seen from the social studies material in the seventh-grade student books regarding interactions and their effects on the formation of social institutions.
Keywords: Education, Social Studies, and Student's Book.

PRELIMINARY

Sociology is an integrated part of social studies subjects. In the social studies sub-material, the material is integrated from the sociology sub-section, which concerns interactions,

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conflicts, social norms, deviations, stratification, and social change (Abbas, 2014; Jumriani *et al*., 2021). In the social studies material for class VII semester 1, sociology discusses social interaction. The definition of social interaction is a reciprocal activity between humans with other humans, between one human and a group of humans, and a group of humans with other human groups. Humans cannot avoid interaction because it is necessary to carry out interactions between humans in fulfilling human life. Every individual, every human group interacts with each other. Events of human activity that are constantly repeated in meeting and looking for alternative needs are finally institutionalized and attached to each individual. Therefore, interaction has an essential role in relationships or relationships between individuals with other individuals, groups with other groups, and individuals with social groups.

This interaction must happen anywhere, anytime, and to anyone—no exception in a social group containing many individuals (Soekanto, 2006). Interaction can occur under two conditions, namely communication and social contact. However, for now, along with the times, social contact still occurs, although not directly. Interaction can still be done with other people without direct physical contact, namely interacting via telephone, message, or other means. There are two forms of social interaction: associative social interaction (positive interaction) and dissociative social interaction (negative interaction). This social interaction led to the formation of social institutions. Social institutions are formed on unlimited human needs and must be met. To conform to the prevailing norms, social institutions are formed. Human activities constantly repeated to fulfill and look for various alternative needs are finally institutionalized and attached to each individual. Humans have various needs, so it is not enough to form one social institution (Setiadi & Kolip, 2013; Syaharuddin *et al*., 2021).

The institution is a system of norms used to achieve a goal considered necessary by the community. Social institutions contain an organized system of social relations that implement values that have been agreed upon by society to meet basic human needs. Social institutions arise due to patterns of human behavior to meet needs. This habit pattern occurs repeatedly and becomes a habit (Horton & Hunt, 1984; Jumriani *et al*., 2019). so the purpose of writing this article is to discuss how teaching materials related to introductory sociology in textbooks for class VIII at the junior high school level.

METHOD

This research method is literature study or library research. Literature study or library research is research conducted based on written works. This research design does not need to meet the respondents to fulfill the data sought directly. The data searched for can be obtained from documents that have been collected and researched, research such as journals, and

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relevant books of 10 sources. Research with literature study is research with the same preparation as other research. Still, the sources and methods of data collection are taking data in the library, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials (Zed, 2004). This research uses a literature study with narrative methods. Researchers collected data through Google Scholar using keywords like the literature search strategy section. The researcher collects the appropriate data and then paraphrases it to be rewritten by citing the data sources used. Finally, all data that has been used are collected and summarized in the form of a bibliography.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Humans are social creatures who cannot live alone and depend on other humans. Humans interact with other humans to meet the various needs of life. Social interaction is the primary key to all social life. To fulfill the needs of human life, they must interact both individually and in groups. The formation of social institutions results from interactions carried out by fellow community members who have needs that must be met for their survival. Because humans have many needs that must be met, then lead to interaction and encourage the formation of a social institution. Social interaction has a significant influence on the formation of social institutions; from human interaction, people can respect each other, cooperate, and respect each other. The existence of these behaviors can create order in society and ultimately institutionalize the community itself (Syaharuddin *et al*., 2021).

To meet all needs, humans must behave following applicable norms and obey all rules in human activities. The more complex the needs of people's lives, the more diverse the social institutions formed. As an example of the human need for food, due to humans interacting with each other to meet these needs, economic institutions such as markets are formed, where sellers and buyers meet. The need for education also encourages educational institutions' existence; interactions in a patterned manner will produce social institutions (Soekanto, 2006).

Interaction and community institutions will always be connected and influence each other—for example, the relationship between interaction and family institutions. The family institution is the smallest institutional unit in the community system. Family institutions consist of nuclear family members, namely Father, Mother, and Children. From the institution of the human family, harmonious interaction is needed so that members of the family institution can interact by following the norms in society. Through the family institution, one gets his first education. According to Ratnawati and Sinambela, a harmonious relationship in the family, such as involving children in making decisions and constantly communicating well, is considered to increase children's intelligence.

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Starting from a harmonious interaction in the family institution will be the starting point in forming a person's personality and will affect society and himself. It's the same with educational institutions. In general, the school is a part of an educational institution. Educational institutions are designed to manage and carry out social, cultural, religious activities, research skills, and expertise that hone a person's cognitive, affective, and psychomotor intelligence. Educational institutions function as a place or forum where people gather, plan, organize, guide, control, and utilize resources, facilities, data, and others. The interactions that occur in educational institutions will affect the development of the actors (Bafadhol, 2017; Mutiani *et al*., 2021).

The success of interactions that occur in the classroom between teachers and students is the main thing so that other learning objectives are achieved. In the learning process, the smooth interaction of teachers in interacting with their students in delivering messages has a considerable influence. If the teacher cannot interact well, the learning process will be complicated for students to accept. So fluency in interacting in learning is the main thing that teachers must-have. In educational institutions, there is a lot of diversity ranging from religion, race and ethnicity, position, and others. Diversity in educational institutions is expected to make students think critically, help each other, and respect each other for differences (Purnamasari, 2017; Abbas, 2018).

Social interaction between cultural communities also occurs in religious institutions. Differences that exist in society if they do not get tolerance for each other can lead to conflict. So with the existence of a religious institution that functions to regulate people's daily lives to remain following the rules and regulations and regulate how to relate between humans and their God or fellow humans (tolerance between religions). Generally, interactions often occur between people of different religions; this can be seen from the assistance in mutual assistance, mutual assistance, and other activities. The interactions in these activities are positive relationships between people of different religions (Sujarwanto, 2012; Subiyakto *et al*., 2022; Putra & Subiyakto, 2022).

The existence of this multicultural society causes the need for institutions that regulate society to achieve order and order in society, called political institutions. Political institutions originate from a series of values and norms related to fulfilling power demands, especially power at the state level. A campaign is a form of interaction that exists in political institutions. With a political party campaign or someone who nominates himself to be a part of politics, he can express his opinion that he is worthy of serving in a position. Campaigns can influence people's views of candidates for a specific position (Heryanto, 2018).

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CONCLUSION

Humans are dynamic social creatures, so humans cannot live alone and must interact with other humans both individually and in groups to meet the needs of life. Social interaction is a reciprocal activity or relationship that occurs between humans. As in the case of humans interacting with each other to meet food needs, repeated interaction activities create a market as a form of economic institution. As a result of interactions carried out by humans to meet human needs, social institutions are formed that aim to meet complex human needs. Social interaction influences the formation of social institutions or social institutions. This is due to the various human needs. Social institutions are formed because of human activities to meet the needs of life. Activities that are constantly repeated in the community eventually become institutionalized.

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