

The Development of Social Studies Learning based on the Local Wisdom to Improve Students' Social Skills at Social Science Faculty of Universitas Negeri Medan

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Abstract-This research aims to develop learning of social studies based on local wisdom to improving students' social skills at Social Science Faculty on State University of Medan (Unimed). The used method is R&D method with Borg & Gall procedure. The subject of this research is (1) lecturer and students of Social Science Faculty; and (2) six expert validators. The instrument used are questionnaires of expert validation analyze with the average score percentage (PRS). The research result shows that the textbook of social studies based-on local wisdom developed is very valid and eligible to be used for the subject of development of social studies course. Another finding is that the product can help lecturers to improve students' social skills, namely skills in term of (1) oral communication; (2) cooperative; (3) controlling emotions; (4) managing conflicts; and (5) determine decisions.

Keywords-social studies (IPS), local wisdom, social skills

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups with all the differences and special characteristics. One of them is a culture that develops in society as a national wealth and identity. Society traditionally continues to hold on to local values that are believed to the truth and become a guide to life that has been inherited from generation to generation. Vocal values in the community are interwoven through a process of interaction and social development that is started from birth to old age, and gradually based on the age [1]. Therefore, every individual needs social ability to survive in his community.

This social ability encourages the development of social skills. According to Sarason (in Widayarsi, 2008) social skills are skills that refer to skills from various aspects, namely: social, emotional, cognitive and behavioral skills that make a person successful in making self-adjustments. Social ability is the ability to understand social situations, which then affect the ability to choose the right behavior to face certain social situations so that individuals will be able to present themselves based on the demands of the social situation [2].

Social skills help in making social adjustments and building quality interpersonal relationships. The

development of social skills is influenced by guidance at home (family members), at school, and also the opportunity to use the skills possessed in the community [3]. In school, social skills are not just social behavior or social interactions conducted by school residents, but social skills that are integrated into learning, but social skills in schools must also be assessed and associated with noble characteristics and values in the community. The links between social skills in schools and noble values in the local community are an example of the application of local wisdom.

The application of local wisdom in school aims to adjust the knowledge learned by students with cultural characteristics and noble values in the students' environment so that the knowledge learned is more meaningful and useful in their life. A noble value is an important cultural value to be owned by the community. Therefore, community cultural values developed in the present context are also important to be used as studies in learning, including social studies learning, so that it can be internalized by students.

Three major forces that will affect the life of Indonesian individual in the globalization era are civil society, nation-state, and globalization [4]. First, globalization has resulted the achievement of the educational goals of the basic education unit level to put the foundation of independent living skills increasingly complex. Second, conceptually social studies is close to the environment". Therefore, globalization has a side effect in the form of eroding the noble values of the nation's culture and being replaced with a foreign culture that is often contrary to the culture adopted by students.

Alma argues: "for Indonesia, the entry of Western values with the flow of globalization is a threat to indigenous culture that portrays the type locality of regions in the country" [4]. Hikmat adds "Local cultural values that starts to be neglected in today's life are an important issue in social studies learning" [5]. In facing the globalization with all impacts, various approaches are needed by mobilizing all the potential of the nation, including local wisdom in the community. The local cultural system that is a large social capital, has grown and developed for generations which until now has strong roots in society. Therefore, it is important to

re-institutionalise local wisdom, where its role in helping to save the environment.

According to Atmodjo "local wisdom is the ability to absorb foreign cultures that come selectively, it means that they are adapted to local circumstances and conditions" [6]. This ability is very relevant to the objectives of social studies learning, especially because students get knowledge and skills that are right with their cultural characteristics so that they are meaningful to their life. Saini says: "students as the next generation who live at other times with different problems, certainly will not just accept that inheritance [7]. They will make an election or reprocess the inherited values and take those that they think are most suitable and right with the interests of the safety and welfare of the next generation". The selection will occur well through learning by using meaningful learning resources.

The importance of implementing local cultural values in social skills can be assessed with Perennials. According to Efendi "Perennialism views education as an important process in inheriting cultural values [8]. Cultural values possessed by the community must be transformed in education, so that it is known, accepted, and can be lived by students. Perenialisme considers that the value born in the past is a valuable thing to be inherited to the younger generation". In social studies education, the transformation of values does not mean indoctrinating the values contained in it, but rather studying logically, critically, and analytically so that students can solve the problems they face in real terms. Social studies education is not only learning that discusses the past and ignores the future, but social studies education discusses the past and its relationship for the future.

Aziz says, "students live in the community and therefore students need to know the life of the community [9]. One of the things faced by members of society is social issues ". Thus, it is known that various social problems cannot be separated from society and its objects which are the source of social studies teaching. As an applicable example, the issue of global warming can be studied from the local dimension in the form of cultural values that have been proven to be able to maintain forest sustainability. Then it is developed in the global dimension in the form of prevention of the warming of the earth's temperature. Environment and culture cannot be seen. According to Naisbitt, "Social studies learning tries to give birth to students who can think globally and act locally" [10].

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social skills in social studies education should apply learning based on local wisdom that is considered able to accommodate all the needs of students, both inheritance of noble values, intellectual development, preparing students for a better future, and forming competent social interaction. On this basis, researchers will develop social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving the social skills of students of State University of Medan. It is expected that the results of this research can be used as a basis for the faculty to formulate policies that can contribute to the development of the Social Sciences Material Development subject as an identity course at Social Science Faculty of State University of Medan and policies in developing student's social skills.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted at the Faculty of Social Science of Universitas Negeri Medan located at Williem Iskandar street. The research is conducted from May to October 2018. The subjects of the research are: (1) Lecturer and student of Faculty of Social Science of State University of Medan as subjects of limited group trials; and (2) expert validators consisting of four social studies experts (Sociologists, History experts, Geographers and Economic experts), a textbook design expert, and an Indonesian language expert. The research method is the R & D method by Borg & Gall [11]. According to Gall et al. the R & D method is a research that is intentionally and systematically directed to find findings, to formulate, to develop, to produce, to test the effectiveness of certain products that are superior, new, effective, efficient, productive and meaningful [11]. The development procedures taken up to produce products of textbook model-based local wisdom are divided into 4 stages, namely: (1) conducting preliminary research, (2) making textbook designs, (3) reviewing and testing textbooks in the form of formative evaluation and product revision, and (4) Testing the effectiveness of the product.

The instrument used in this research is questionnaire of expert validation. The expert validation questionnaire instrument uses a Likert scale modified by the researcher to be a scale of 4. The assessment criteria are classified on four levels with the following assessments: (1) Not good, (2) Good enough, (3) Good, (4) Very good, [12]. The data analysis of product advisability uses descriptive analysis with the formula of Score Average Percentage proposed by Sudjana [12].

III. RESULT

First Stage: The Research of Introduction

From the results of interviews with lecturers, it is found that social studies is an identity course at Faculty of Social Science, so that the material taught in social studies learning must have targeted learning outcomes, and it is found that one of the goals of social studies education is social skills. From the observations it is found that most students in Faculty of Social Science who have learned about social studies education only understand and even tends to memorize material to be able to answer the final semester exams, while their social skills are never trained. Therefore, it is very important to develop social studies learning, especially based on local wisdom so that students can be trained in social skills related to the surrounding culture. This description is the reason for this research to develop social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving the social skills of students in Faculty of Social Science of Universitas Negeri Medan with products eventually resulting in an Social Studies textbook that can be used.

Second Stage: Product Design

Products developed by social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving the social skills of students. Social studies learning is designed in the form of textbooks that have learning outcomes. Product design is carried out by developing the formulation of learning outcomes of social studies learning that prioritizes social skills and based on

national standard qualifications. Learning outcomes of social studies learning are presented in Table 1.

TABLE I. LEARNING OUTCOMES OF SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING

Materials	Learning Outcomes
Basic Concept of Geography	1. Limitation of Geography 2. The basic concept of geography 3. Relationship of location between the physical condition and social 4. The influence of location toward human's activity 5. The pattern of the spread and space between village or town 6. Country and location of the country 7. Understanding region and regional approachment
Basic Concept of History	1. life of Indonesian pre-script 2. The development of Hindu-Buddha in Indonesia 3. Islam development in Indonesia 4. Colonialism/imperialism toward social-economy life 5. The process of the form of national awareness and Indonesian identity 6. Japan Inhabitant in Indonesia 7. The unity of the Indonesian Republic 8. Pengakuan Kedaulatan NKRI Acknowledge of sovereignty on The unity of Indonesian Republic 9. The period of new order and reformation
Basic Concept of Economics	1. The Influence of location superiority toward economy activity 2. Money and Finance Institution 3. Bank Finance Institution 4. Finance Institution non-Bank 5. Cooperating inter countries –Economic cooperative
Basic Concept of Sociology-Anthropology	1. Social Interaction 2. Social Change 3. Social Mobility 4. A social group, Social Organization 5. Socialization 6. The concept in the Socialization Process 7. Socialization Agent 8. Culture 9. The way of viewing of culture 10. Region of culture 11. The diversity of Indonesian Culture 12. The preservation effort of culture

Third Stage: Reviewing and Trials of Product

After the textbook product of Social studies is developed based on learning outcome of Social studies education and social skills needed by students based on local culture(based on local wisdom), then the implementation stage it is validated on social studies textbooks. Validation is carried out by a validator team consisting of Sociology material experts, History material experts, Geography material experts, Economic material experts, Indonesian language experts, and textbook design experts. Assessments given by expert validators are analyzed by testing the validity and advisability of the product, while the improvement suggestions from expert validators are used as a reference for improvement or revision of the product being developed. Assessment of expert validators on social studies textbooks is presented in Table 2 and Figure 1.

TABEL II. THE RESULT OF EXPERT VALIDATION

Expert	%	Validity	Advisability
Sociology	93.75	Very Valid	Very Suitable
History	100.00	Very Valid	Very Suitable
Geography	87.50	Valid	Suitable
Economics	93.75	Very Valid	Very Suitable
Material	93.75	Very Valid	Very Suitable
Indonesian	91.67	Very Valid	Very Suitable
TextBook	91.67	Very Valid	Very Suitable
Average	92.36	Very Valid	Very Suitable

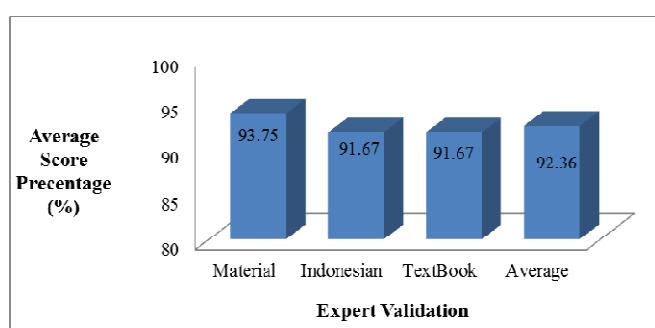


Fig. 1. The result of Expert Validation

Table 2 and Figure 1 show that the average of expert validator's assessment as a whole is 92.36% or categorized as very valid so that it can be stated that social studies based on local wisdom are suitable to be used by lecturers and students at Faculty of Social Science, State University of Medan, especially in social studies courses. The results of the expert validator's analysis of the product are: the material is suitable with the Social studies material based on local wisdom, Indonesian language is suitable with the rules and linguistics, and design textbooks already meet the elements of textbooks as a medium that facilitates students to understand education of social studies as a compulsory subject in Faculty of Social science, State University of Medan. Thus, it can be concluded that the products in this research, namely: social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving social skills is very suitable to use by lecturers and students, especially in the subject of social studies education.

After the results of expert validation prove that the Social studies textbooks are valid and suitable to use, the next stage is field trials. Field trials are carried out by using social studies textbooks in the department at Faculty of Social science, Universitas Negeri Medan and studied as many as 15 students. The results of field trials are presented in Table 3 and Figure 2.

TABLE III. FIELD TRIALS RESULT

Indicators	Pre-test	Post-test	Increase
Oral Communication	53.33	95.56	42.22
Cooperative	71.11	95.56	24.44
Controlling Emotional	42.22	86.67	44.44
Managing conflict	31.11	84.44	53.33
Making decision	17.78	80.00	62.22
Average	55.56	92.59	37.04

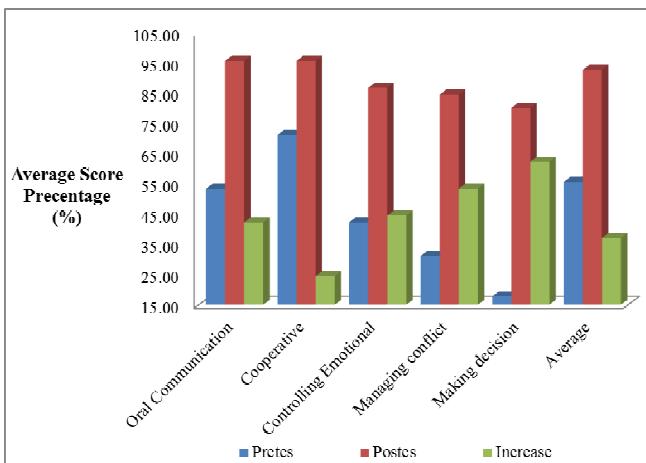


Fig. 2. Field Trials Result

Table 3 and Figure 2 show that the all average score of: (1) the pretest is 55.56; (2) the posttest is 92.59; and (3) the increase is 37.04. The data also shows that there is an increase in every indicator of student social skills, namely: (1) oral communication skills is 42.22; (2) the skills to cooperate is 24.44; (3) controlling emotional skills is 44.44; (4) managing conflict skills is 53.33; and (5) making decision skills is 62.22. The results of field trials prove that the application of social studies textbooks based on local wisdom can improve all indicators of student social skills.

IV. DISCUSSION

From the research results, it is found that the products developed are social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving social skills in the form of social studies textbooks which are very suitable to be used by students. This is based on the average of expert validator's assessment that is 92.36% or very valid category. Products are not only proved to be very valid regarding material, language and textbook design but also fulfills the social skills dimension.

According to Sapriya, Social science is a study of knowledge that includes four dimensions [13], namely: (1) Dimensions of Knowledge, it includes facts, concepts, generalizations that are understood by students; (2) Skill dimensions include research skills, thinking skills, and social skills; (3) Dimensions of Value and Attitude, this value and attitude dimension include values including substantive values and procedural values; and (4) Dimensions of Action. The four dimensions of Social science have different characteristics each other, but these four dimensions complete and are interrelated each other, but these four domains, the domain that must be developed so that social studies learning is more meaningful is social studies skills, especially in this research, namely social skills.

The Ministry of National Education presents several indicators of social skills, namely: oral communication skills, cooperative skills, emotional control skills, conflict management skills, and decision-making skills. The five indicators of social skills can be implemented if social studies links between the latest social science material with the surrounding culture which is known as local wisdom based [14].

According to Atmodjo, "local wisdom is the ability to absorb foreign cultures that come selectively, it means that they are adapted to local circumstances and conditions" [6]. Hikmat argues that "local cultural values that are being neglected in today's life are an important issue in social studies learning" [5]. Aziz stated that "students live in the community and therefore students need to know the life of the community [9]. One of the things faced by members of society is social issues ". According to Naisbitt "Social studies gave birth to students who have the ability to think globally and act locally". So that local wisdom is also important to be applied in order to improve social skills [10].

From the research results that social studies textbooks can improve the social skills of students. This is based on the results of field trials that there is an increase in indicators of student's social skills, namely skills: (1) oral communication is 42.22; (2) cooperate is 24.44; (3) controlling emotions is 44.44; (4) managing conflicts is 53.33, and (5) determining the decision is 62.22.

The research results are supported by the results of previous research that have been published in national and international journals, including Anggraini and Kusniarti prove that "the local wisdom-based instructional model could impose the students' comprehension and strengthen the students' character during the classroom instructional activities" [15]. Rukiyati & Andriani said "(1) batik making on piggy banks which integrates creativity, determination, and responsibility; (2) traditional song called cublak-cublak suweng integrates knowledge, loving value, honesty and responsibility; (3) traditional game and song gundhul-gundhul pacul integrating some values such as modesty, carefulness, and cooperation". Some research results support this research that a learning system that emphasizes local wisdom is needed, and has even been proven to have a positive impact on various learning such as developing character [16].

Besides the importance of learning based on local wisdom, there are also some results of previous research that support the importance of social skills, and ways to improve social skills, including the results of Widyasari's research that "the development of learning programs can develop students' social competencies" [1]. Korukcu, et al. concluded that "students in the experimental group who had drama education were significantly higher and acquired more social skills than students in the control group who did not have drama education [17]. In accordance with the results obtained was another educational method for social skills to be improved conclude the results of their research that "general social skills become different according to mothers' attitudes [18]. The children whose mothers are democratic and permissive seem to have higher social skills than the authoritative and protective". The mother's attitude is included in the category of local culture because it is still in the family environment and the surrounding community, and the research proves that the mother's attitude influences her children's social skills. Some of the research results support the results of research on the importance of social skills and how to improve them.

Thus, research on the development of social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving the social skills of students at Faculty of Social studies, State University of

Medan is very important and proven to produce social studies textbooks that are very valid and suitable to be used as a material source in the Social Sciences Material Development course.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the research results and discussion, it is concluded that: the product developed in the research of the development of social studies learning based on local wisdom in improving social skills in the form of social studies textbooks. Social studies textbooks developed to show that the criteria are very valid and very feasible to use, even the application of social studies textbooks can improve the social skills of students of Faculty of Social Science. Thus, this social studies textbook is highly recommended to be used in social studies courses at Faculty of Social Science of the Universitas Negeri Medan because it is not only very valid and feasible to use, but it helps lecturers in improving students' social skills.

From the research results, several suggestions are proposed as follows: (1) To the lecturers to pay attention to local wisdom around and adjust it to the learning outcomes that will be achieved; (2) The lecturers are also asked to pay attention to social skills so that social studies learning is more meaningful and fostering students to become good human; (3) For other researchers who will carry out development research, it is better for the product to be developed based on the demands of the needs and usability of the product.

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