



SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY LIFE IN UJUNG BANDAR VILLAGE

Adinda¹, Masytha Handayani Rambe²

^{1,2}Elementary School Teacher Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Email: adinda890@gmail.com , masythahandayani@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is one of a kind qualitative research using descriptive methods where the reality will be the imitation of Indonesian culture on the social and culture of our nation. There are several basic general objectives of socio-cultural science, namely the first is the development of human personality as social beings and cultured beings, the second is the ability of a person to respond critically and broadly with insight into socio-cultural problems and socio-cultural environmental problems, and the third is the ability to solve properly, wisely and objectively the problems in social life. In determining the informants, the purposive sampling technique was used where the informants were selected with certain considerations and objectives, in this case the people who were selected were the people of Ujung Bandar Village.

Keywords : Socio-Cultural, Community Life.

Introduction

Basic socio-cultural science is a series of knowledge about the most basic and prominent aspects in human life as social beings that have culture and existing problems. Another aspect of the introduction of basic socio-cultural sciences is the introduction of social and cultural science theories so that one is expected to have multidisciplinary scientific insights concerned with religion, equality, and humans in social life. In general, basic socio-cultural sciences aim to develop human personality as a social being (zoon politicon) and as a cultural creature (homo humanus), so that they are able to face critically and have broad insight into issues concerning socio-cultural and socio-cultural environmental problems, and can solve them. well, there are several basic general goals of socio-cultural science, namely the first is the development of human personality as a social being and a cultured being, the second is the ability of a person to respond critically and with broad insight to socio-cultural problems and socio-cultural environmental problems, and the third is the ability to in resolving properly, wisely and objectively the problems in social life. So that in general we have to understand the basic concepts of humans as social beings, and humans as cultured beings have critical power, broad insight into issues of the socio-cultural environment. Humans as cultured beings (homo humanus) mean that humans are the most perfect creatures of God Almighty, because since birth they have been equipped with elements of reason (ratio), sense (sense) that distinguish them from other creatures. Humans as social beings (zoon politicon) means that humans as individuals will not be able to live alone and develop perfectly without living together with other human individuals. Humans must live in a society interconnected and interact with each other in their group and also with individuals outside their group in order to fight for and fulfill their interests.

Research Methodology

This study uses a type of qualitative research, according to Moleong (2017: 6) qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and

language, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research according to Hendryadi, et. al, (2019: 218) is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of natural social phenomena. Secondary data sources are data sources that cannot provide direct information to data collectors. Secondary data sources are data obtained through other parties, indirectly obtained by researchers from their research subjects.

Result & Discussion

Definition of Basic Socio-Cultural Science

As an Integration of Basic Socio-Cultural Science (ISBD) it provides the basics of social knowledge and cultural concepts to humans so that they are able to study social and cultural issues wisely. ISBD as a study of social, humanitarian and cultural issues at the same time provides a basis that comes from integrated social science foundations. ISBD is science and knowledge which is seen as having a real role in increasing the knowledge base (Basic Knowledge) capable of carrying out studies on social, human and cultural issues. ISBD is not a scientific discipline that stands alone, but only a knowledge of the most basic aspects that exist in human life as a cultured social being, and the problems that arise from it. Basic Socio-Cultural Science (ISBD) is an integration of Basic Social Sciences (ISD) and Basic Cultural Sciences (IBD) which provides the basics of social knowledge and cultural concepts to students so that they are able to study social and humanitarian and cultural issues, then students are sensitive, responsive, critical and empathetic to solutions to solving social and cultural problems wisely. ISBD as a social, humanitarian and cultural problem at the same time provides the basis for an approach that originates from the basics of science in accordance with integration. critical and empathetic towards solving social and cultural problems wisely. ISBD as a social, humanitarian and cultural problem at the same time provides the basis for an approach that originates from the basics of science in accordance with integration. critical and empathetic towards solving social and cultural problems wisely. ISBD as a social, humanitarian and cultural problem at the same time provides the basis for an approach that originates from the basics of science in accordance with integration.

The Nature, Objectives, and Scope of Basic Socio-Cultural Sciences

Basic socio-cultural science is aimed at developing the human personality as a social being and as a cultural being who has a broad and critical perspective and can solve a problem well, understands basic concepts about humans as social beings. Humans as social beings (zoon politicon) means that humans as individuals will not be able to live alone and develop perfectly without living together with other human individuals. Humans must live in a society interconnected and interact with each other in their group and also with individuals outside their group in order to fight for and fulfill their interests. Humans as cultured beings (homo humanus) means that humans are the most perfect creations of God Almighty. because since birth it has been equipped with an element of reason (ratio), taste (sense) that distinguishes it from other creatures. As cultured beings, humans are only able to develop themselves and their culture when dealing with other humans. Based on scientific nature, the basic socio-cultural science objectives as part of social life are:

- a. Developing students' awareness of mastering knowledge about diversity, equality, and human dignity as individuals and social beings in social life.
- b. Growing a critical, sensitive and wise attitude in understanding diversity, equality and human dignity on the basis of aesthetic, ethical and moral values in social life.
- c. Providing a broad foundation of knowledge and insight as well as confidence to students as provisions for living in society, as individuals and social beings who are civilized in practicing academic knowledge and expertise and are able to provide socio-cultural problem solving wisely.

Basic socio-cultural sciences always help develop broader insights of thought and personality traits that are expected of every member of the Indonesian student class, especially with regard to human attitudes and behavior and mindset in dealing with other human beings, including human attitudes and behavior and mindset. to the person concerned. Starting from the learning objectives of the basic socio-cultural sciences course as stated above, there are 2 (two) issues that can be used as material for consideration in determining the scope of the discussion, namely:

- a. The existence of various aspects of realities which together constitute a social problem, can be responded to with different approaches by different fields of expertise as separate or combined approaches.
- b. There is a diversity of groups and social units in society, each of which has its own interests, needs and patterns of thinking and patterns of behavior, but there are also similarities in interests, needs and similarities in patterns of thought and patterns of behavior that lead to contradictions and relationships. – Solidarity and cooperation in society.

The scope of study in Basic Socio-Cultural Science is as follows:

a. Basic Human Activities

The basic activities of every human being are examined in detail to gain attention that in essence humans cannot live alone, therefore it is necessary to contribute someone in fulfilling all the demands of their life.

b. Social Sciences

Another scope in Basic Socio-Cultural Science is about the various objectives of social science and the benefits of social science that influence them, one of which is psychology, sociology, history, all of which are deemed capable of giving them a real role in exploring existing culture.

c. Humanities

Humanities as science and knowledge that are seen as capable of educating how humans become humans or in other words humanize humans according to their respective portions. With this reality, it is certain that the goal of Basic Socio-Cultural Science is seen as being able to contribute broad knowledge to the advancement of existing culture.

Basic Socio-Cultural Science in Community Life

Basic socio-cultural science as part of social life has a main theme as stated by Temanggor et al (2010), namely the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment. With this insight in order to be able to produce three types of abilities simultaneously, they are:

- a. Personal ability means that experts are expected to have knowledge so that they are able to show attitudes, behavior and actions that reflect Indonesian personality, understand and recognize religious, societal and diversity values, and have broad views and sensitivity to various problems faced by the Indonesian people.
- b. Academic ability means, namely the ability to communicate scientifically both orally and in writing, mastering analytical tools and thinking logically, critically, systematically, analytically, has the conceptual ability to identify and formulate problems faced and is able to offer alternative solutions.
- c. Professional ability means, namely ability in the field of profession according to the expertise concerned, experts are expected to have high knowledge and skills in their field of profession.

Basic Socio-Cultural Science Component

Basic socio-cultural science as a component, namely as a learning process carried out by considering it to be a support or support for the field of expertise, so that the output is able to form students who have professional abilities (natural science). Insights, attitudes, and behaviors through basic socio-cultural sciences are expected that students who study them can become human beings who have personal abilities, academic abilities, and professional abilities. Therefore, graduates will be able to describe problems and overcome these problems with wisdom. Thus, the problems of humanity and human civilization are objective facts that are important to be recognized academically, rationally, not common sense and at the same time upholding the thoughts and noble values of traditions that give wisdom.

Social Problems and Basic Socio-Cultural Science Approaches

Human life as a social being when faced with social problems that cannot be separated in life. This social problem arises as a result of its relationship with other human beings and the consequences of their behavior. This social problem is not the same between one society and another because there are differences in the level of cultural development, the nature of the population, and the state of the natural environment. Disciplines - scientific disciplines belonging to the social sciences have studied the nature of society with different perspectives, hence the diversity in viewing and studying it. Social problems are obstacles in an effort to achieve something you want. The solution uses a method that is known and applicable, but the application faces reality, things that usually apply have changed, or have been hampered in their implementation. These problems can manifest as social problems, moral problems, political problems, economic problems, religious problems, or other problems. What distinguishes social problems from other problems is that social problems always have a close relationship with moral values and social institutions, and have something to do with human relationships that are realized (Nisbet, 1961). Social problems have two definitions, the first is according to the general public or citizens, everything that concerns the public interest is a social problem,

One of the examples we took from the book is the problem of a street vendor. According to the general definition of street vendors is not a social problem because it is an effort to make a living for their survival, and a service for citizens at a certain economic level. On the other hand, urban planning experts, street vendors are a source of traffic chaos and opportunities for crime. So that there are several scientific experts who express their opinions, including Leslie (1949) and Cohen (1964), namely as follows:

- a. According to Leslie (1949) explains that social problems are conditions that have an influence on the lives of most citizens as something that is not wanted or disliked, therefore it is felt the need to be addressed or corrected. The definition of social problems is actually rather complicated, considering that social problems are related to the value system prevailing in the community concerned.
- b. According to Cohen (1964) explained that social problems are limited to family, group, or individual behavior problems that require regular intervention from society so that society can continue its functions. So social problems are a way of behaving that can be seen as behavior. against the norms that have been mutually agreed upon by the community. This limitation still contains objective and subjective aspects. But what is clear, none of human behavior can be considered as a social problem, if it is not considered a moral deviation from generally accepted norms. There are various social problems and realities, so to understand and explore the problem, it is necessary to explore various approaches, namely: Interdisciplinary approaches and multidisciplinary approaches are caused by the diversity of groups and social units that exist in society, each of which has different interests, needs, patterns of thought and behavior. But behind that there are still similarities, but no less conflicting and loyal relations of the herd

Conclusion

ISBD is science and knowledge which is seen as having a real role in increasing the knowledge base (Basic Knowledge) capable of carrying out studies on social, human and cultural issues. Based on several explanations regarding the introduction to the basic socio-cultural sciences of the group, we conclude that humans cannot live alone. Humans are zoon politicon, which means that in developing we must complement each other, help each other and cannot live alone. also as a cultured creature or homo humanist, that is, humans are created to have ratio and sense, humans can also develop the culture that they have by mingling or associating with a group or in family life.

References

- Ahmadi, Abu. 1991. Basic Social Sciences. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Al-Attas, SM, Al-Naquib. 1981. Islam and Sukalarism. London: Libraries.
- Arifin, Zainal. 2012. Basic Socio-Cultural Science. Makassar: Independent Grace.
- Cohen, 1964. Social Work and Social Problems. New York: NSW Publishers.
- Elly M. Setiadi, et al. 2006. Social science and basic culture. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media.
- Giri Wiloso, Pamerdi, et al. 2010. Social Sciences and Basic Culture. Salatiga: Widya Sari.
- Leslie, White. 1949. The Science of Culture. Strauss: Farrar Publishers.
- M. Sulaiman, Munadar. 2006. Basic Cultural Sciences. Bandung: PT. Aditama Refika.