

International Journal of Students Education

Page 162-163

ISSN 2344-4890

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BASIC SOCIO-CULTURAL SCIENCE: SOCIAL AND CULTURE

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Abstract

Indonesia has a wealth of cultural and ethnic diversity. Cultural diversity is a national asset that can be developed to improve people's welfare through various economic, social and cultural activities. As citizens of Indonesia, you must be proud of the wealth of our nation by appreciating the nation's cultural heritage sites. Socio-cultural changes can originate from new experiences, new knowledge, new discoveries, new perceptions and conceptions, as well as new technologies, thus demanding adjustments to people's ways of life and habits in new situations. It also includes changes in the cultural value system, mental attitude for the sake of creating balance, and integration of the cultural value system. Changes in society can of course recognize social values, social norms, organizational behavior patterns.

Keywords : Indonesia, Culture

Introduction

Every individual who lives in society as long as he lives is certain experience changes, changes in the meaning that are not flashy or unattractive, changes that are limited or unattractive, changes that are limited or broad, and there are also changes that are very slow, but there are also those that go fast. Changes in society or individuals can only be seen if someone has time to examine the structure and life of a society at a time and compare it with the structure of the community's life in the past. Changes on society can certainly recognize social values, social norms, patterns of organizational behavior, the composition of social institutions, layers in society, power and authority, social interaction and so on. Indonesian society is currently experiencing a period of tremendous transition as a result of demands for reform as a whole. Meanwhile, the demand for reform stems from national development activities apply advanced technology to accelerate its implementation. On the other hand, without being aware of it, the application of advanced technology requires reference to cultural values, a pluralistic Indonesian society with its multi-cultural as if experiencing confusion in rearranging today's social, political and cultural order.

Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive method. Quoted from (536) According to Sugiyono (2016) a qualitative research method is a method used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. According to Nazir (2014) descriptive research examines the status of human groups, objects, conditions, systems of thought or current events with the aim of making systematic, factual and accurate descriptive of the facts studied. According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011: 73), qualitative descriptive research is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both natural and human-made, which pay more attention to characteristics, quality, interrelationships between activities. This method is used so that researchers can understand deeper into how the community can make efforts to preserve cultural traditions and how this has implications for cultural resilience. Where in this study listen to behavior and words in writing to produce descriptive data. To fulfill the principles of human nature and culture, the research uses data sources in the form of

written data taken from discourse on the internet. Data collection techniques by conducting a review study of books, literature, records, and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. This technique is used to obtain the basics and opinions in writing which is done by studying various literature related to the problem under study. This is also done to obtain secondary data that will be used as a basis for comparison between theory and practice in the field. Secondary data through this method is obtained by browsing the internet, reading various literature, results of studies from previous researchers, lecture notes, and other relevant sources.

Result & Discussion

The results of the study show that Indonesia has a variety of socio-cultural diversity which is a national development asset, therefore the government must be able to manage this socio-cultural wealth optimally by involving all components of society that are in direct contact with culture (culture). As a social being and at the same time as an economic being, humans cannot be separated from this interaction. Everyone has different needs to support their life. To fulfill all of this, humans may not be able to fulfill it alone because he needs other people. Because this is what drives the interaction earlier. Socio-cultural development as a process of planned socio-cultural change designed to improve people's living standards, where development is carried out to complement each other's economic development process. Socio-cultural changes can be sourced from new experiences, new knowledge, new discoveries, new perceptions and conceptions, as well as new technology, thus demanding adjustments to people's way of life and habits in new situations. It also includes changes in the cultural value system, mental attitude for the sake of creating balance, and integration of the cultural value system.

Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that Indonesia has a wealth of cultural and ethnic diversity. Cultural diversity is a national asset that can be developed to improve people's welfare through various economic, social and cultural activities. As citizens of Indonesia, you must be proud of the wealth of our nation by appreciating the nation's cultural heritage sites. Development in the socio-cultural field is not easy, because it is related to issues of the nation's philosophy of life, people's outlook on life, perceptions, ways of thinking, value systems and orientation to society. The goal of development in the socio-cultural field is to build a nation-state so that it becomes a modern state without losing its identity. Because the development aspect is community-oriented, it must be categorized into three groups. The community groups are traditional groups, modernist groups and ambivalent groups. Traditional social groups tend to reject modernization because they consider that modernization is closer to the process of "westernization", oriented towards the past and the level of education is still low. The modernist group is a group that has received education, especially higher education, has broad insights, and is future oriented. Meanwhile, the ambivalent group is present-oriented, and does not want to be responsible and take risks from modernization.

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