

## Social Capital in Social Studies Through Zoning School System

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**Abstract.** Social capital is a form of a social obligation entered into life. For society, social capital is used as a benchmark role, authority, responsibility, reward systems, and other linkages. Social capital and its relation to Social Studies provides space for social cohesion between groups. This article aims to describe the social capital in the context of learning social studies in a school zoning system. Qualitative approach used in the study. The descriptive method is chosen to present research results. Data collected observations, interviews, and documentation. The interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman have to outline and describe the data that is saturated. The results of the study described the concept of the social model as the order of the social norm. For members of the community social capital is ideal unity. Instructional practices Social Studies contains the values of life so that students become good citizens. As for the connection with the practice of zoning as a policy, provide space to enable equality among learners. The zoning system trying to integrate social and academic status differences that occur in schools with the cluster system.

**Keywords:** Social capital, Social Studies, and Zoning School System

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### A. INTRODUCTION

Learning is a process of interaction of learners with educators and learning resources in a learning environment that includes teachers and learners to exchange information. In this regard, Social Studies performed well in basic education and higher education does not emphasize the theoretical aspects of scientific, but the practical aspects of studying, analyzing, reviewing symptoms, and social issues. Studies on people in Social Studies can be done in a limited environment, the environment around the school or students in spacious surroundings. It is intended that touches on the state environmental assessment Accordingly Social Studies learners who learn to live the present with the past given the knowledge of mankind.

Social Studies discuss teaching and learning activities man and his environment from various angles of social sciences in the past, present, and future, both in the environment near and distant neighborhood of learners. Fundamentally, social studies

learning relating to human life that involves all behavior and needs. Social Studies relating to the way humans to meet their needs, whether they need to satisfy the material, cultural, and mental, utilizing existing resources of the earth's surface, arrange welfare and administration as well as other needs to maintain the life of human society.

Social Studies as a field of study is meant examining and reviewing the system of human life in a social context. Exposure in line with the concept of social capital explains that social capital arises from the interaction between people in a community. Measurement of social capital can be seen from both individual and institutional interactions, such as the creation or maintenance of trust between citizens. Social capital is a resource owned by the public in the form of norms or values that facilitate and foster cooperation through interaction and communication networks harmonious and conducive. Social capital gives strength or

power in some social conditions in the community.

Social capital in the form of institutionalized social obligation to the common life, role, authority, responsibility, reward systems, and other attachments that generate collective action. Social capital as a relationship that is created from the social norms becomes social glue, namely the creation of unity within the group members together. Thus, Social Studies is related to the concept of social capital. However, it is difficult to prove because it is not obvious how the linkages between them. Based on the results of the study entitled "*Bridging vs. Bonding Social Capital and the Management of Common Pool Resources*" Social capital is part of the economic studies which look at the human competencies that are influenced by government intervention. The government should ideally be able to influence major capital in life (social capital) through policies issued (Kathy, Yazhen, & Wang, 2018).

Practice policies in terms of the education system adopted by the government are a school zoning system. In terms of the policy, the government put forward the mission so that learners can attend school close to home without seeing the results of national examination as a condition of an absolute beginning. The application of zoning also aims to remove the concept of a favorite school in public schools is state-supported. The zoning system provides educational opportunities for all without boxing. Thus, it is expected that the child's ability evenly as its terms of social capital in self-learners that are integrated into the learning Social Studies.

## B. METHODS

The operational methods used in this research is the descriptive method. The use of descriptive methods intended to support the design of the qualitative research paradigm, namely the ability of this method to provide a clear delineation, a thorough and complete investigation of the social situation (Afifuddin & Ahmad, 2009). The qualitative research with the descriptive method can provide available information to describe the situation. Data collected observational study site (Banjarmasin). Interviews were

conducted with the teachers Social Studies with a purposive sampling technique. Documentation zoning system policy. The interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman performed with data reduction and categorization. Presentation of information in the form of a chart that illustrates the pattern of current social capital social studies learning. Verification for the final step of inference data. Testing credibility by doing triangles before being made a theory that is both spatial and generalizations can not be made in a different place or situation (Huberman & Miles, 1992; Moleong, 2004).

## C. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Social Capital

Social capital is a new concept used to measure the quality of relations between social studies within communities, organizations, and communities. Or Social Capital Social capital is a resource that is seen as an investment to get new resources. That is called the resource is something that can be consumed and stored. Social capital is not defined by the material, but it is a social capital present in person. Social capital is more emphasis on the potential of the group and the pattern of relations social studies between individuals within a group and between groups. Social capital is a group that determines the survival and functioning of a community (Berns, 2004; Hasbullah, 2006).

According to Pierre Bourdieu in Sunoto (2014), social capital is social and cultural aspects that have economic value and can be institutionalized, that the overall resource either actual or potential associated with the ownership of network institutional relations social studies remain to be based on knowing each other and recognize. Social capital recognizes three important aspects that indicate the value of social capital, according to Robert Putnam (Lawang, 2004)) that social capital is seen as a social institution that involves a network, norms, social trust that encourages a social collaboration (coordination and cooperation) to the common interest.

The theory of social capital is known to have three main currents. First, the theory of Putnam and Fukuyama; The second theory of Coleman; and the third theory of Bourdieu. Neither Putnam, Coleman, and Bourdieu agreed that social capital is a resource. However, Coleman tends to view social capital as social those resources available to individuals and families to achieve social mobility. Specifically, Coleman argues, social capital as a resource that can facilitate the individuals and families have adequate human resources (Coleman, 1990).

Putnam's basic theory emphasizes that social capital as a value of the mutual trust between members of the community and society as a whole against its leader. Social capital is seen as a social institution that involves a network, norms and social trust that encourages a social collaboration (coordination and cooperation) for the mutual benefit. It also implies that the necessary existence of social networks (networks of civic engagement) ties / social networks that exist in society and community norms that encourage productivity (Lesser, 2000; Baron, Field, and Schuller, 2000).

According to Putnam (Lawang, 2004) that social capital was changed from something that is earned by the individual to something that is owned (or not owned) by other individuals or groups of people in the area, communities, cities, countries, or continents. Social capital is a resource that individuals or groups to commit (Coleman, 1990). Commitment understood as social norms that are components of social capital eg honesty, the attitude of keeping commitments, the fulfillment of obligations, reciprocal bonds and others. Social norms are an unwritten rule in a social system that governs the community to behave in interactions with others. The use of this theory was shown to learn, know and analyze the pattern of beliefs, norms, and networks that exist,

Coleman's social capital theory has three forms: first, the obligations and expectations that are based on trust social environment; The second information flow capacity of the social structure; and third, the norms that are run by a variety of sanctions. In this case can be formulated that every

citizen or family in the context of disaster has social obligations and expectations to help each other, for example by exchanging information and experience on preparedness in disaster risk reduction (Coleman, 1990).

Social capital is believed to be something that refers to the institutional dimension, the relations social studies created, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of social relations in society. Social capital is not just the row of the number of institutions or groups that sustain social life, but with a broader spectrum, as the glue that holds together the group members collectively social. Modal is understood as a component in moving together, the mobility of ideas, mutual trust and mutual benefit, the Growing dimension of social capital in a community, which includes the values and norms and patterns of social interaction in regulating the daily lives of its members.

The ability of the public to cooperate can not be separated from the role of social capital they have. The essence of social capital is a social relationship that exists in the daily lives of citizens. The essence of social capital lies in how the ability of communities to an entity or group to work together to build a network to achieve a common goal. The cooperation is characterized by a pattern of interaction of reciprocity and mutual benefit and is built on trust, supported by norms and social values that are positive and strong (Hasbullah, 2006; Ivancevich, 2001).

Social capital plays a very important to the functioning and strengthening of modern life, which may mean that social capital is a prerequisite for human development, economic development, social, political and democratic stability (Mutiani, 2019). There are three core concepts of social capital there is, among other things:

- a. Trust (honesty, fairness, egalitarian attitude, tolerance, and generosity)
- b. Social network (participation, Reciprocity, solidarity, cooperation)
- c. Norma (shared values, norms and sanctions or rules) (Lawang, 2004; Hasbullah, 2006; Nawawi, 2003).

The core concept of social capital above is essentially the elements that should

be present in the life of a social group, be it a community, society or the other, because the concept of social capital is the glue that gives order and meaning to social life. The concept of social capital is also very complex, which can be formulated based on the point of view of the experts concerned. Social capital is a resource in the form of a network that has knowledge of the values, norms and social structures or institutions that have a spirit of cooperation, honesty/trustworthiness, doing good, as the knowledge of being, acting and behaving that will provide positive implications for productivity and results (Baron, Field, and Schuller, 2000; Fukuyama, 1995; Ivancevich, 2001).

## **2. Learning Social Studies: Definition and Functions**

The term "Social Sciences", abbreviated to SOCIAL STUDIES, the name of the subjects in primary and secondary school level or the name of the course in college synonymous with the term "social studies" (Sapriya, 2009). Social Studies term in primary school is the name of a stand-alone subject as the integration of several concepts of social science disciplines, the humanities, science and even social issues and problems of life. Social Studies material for the primary school level is not a visible aspect of the discipline because more important is pedagogic and psychological dimensions and characteristics of the thinking skills of learners holistic (Somantri, 2001).

Their social studies in elementary school students are expected to have knowledge and insight into the basic concepts of social sciences and humanities, has a sensitivity and awareness of social problems in the environment, and have the skills to assess and solve social problems (Al Muchtar, 2007), Social Studies learning emphasis on the "education" of the transfer of learning social studies concepts because the learners are expected to have understanding concepts and develop and train the attitudes, values, morals, and skills based on the concept already has.

Social Studies discusses the relationship between man and his environment. Community environment

where students grow and develop as part of society and are faced with various problems in the surrounding neighborhood (Buchari, 2015). Based on the description above, the Social Studies researchers concluded that learning as learning that integrates the concepts selected from various social sciences and humanities. It is intended that the students have an understanding of the concept of a holistic and ongoing optimal.

Social science as a field of study that study, examine, analyze symptoms, and social and community issues by reviewing various aspects of life and blend. In implementing the Social Studies program properly, appropriate if the teacher knows exactly the function and role of social studies. Social Studies learning function, namely:

- a. Gives stock of basic knowledge, either to proceed to higher education as well as applied in everyday life.
- b. Develop skills in developing the concept of Social Studies.
- c. Inculcate scientific attitude and train students to use the scientific method to solve problems.
- d. Sensitize the students regarding the forces of nature and all its beauty so that learners are compelled to love and glorify its creator.
- e. Nurturing students' creative and innovative power.
- f. Helping students understand the idea or new information in the field of Science and Technology (Science and Technology).
- g. Nourish yourself and develop students' interest in Social Studies (Martorella, Beal, and Bolick, 2005; Jarolimek, 1997).

Social Studies learning function in the research is to inculcate a scientific attitude and train the learners in solving problems, developing creative and innovative power of students as well as provide sufficient knowledge base to continue to pursue higher education.

### 3. Relevance of Purpose Social Studies and Zoning School System

The learning objectives Social Sciences that develop the students to become active citizens who have the knowledge, values, attitudes and skills appropriate to participate in democratic life in which the content subject area excavated and are selected based on the history and social sciences, as well as in many things, including the humanities and science (Sapriya, 2009).

The second main purpose of the Social Sciences learning, inseparable and constitute a single unit that is integrated, interrelated and complementary. Social science has a role in preparing citizens to help with the planting of democratic national values and citizenship supported by the mastery of the discipline of the social sciences. The purpose of this study so that the students could have the knowledge and insight into the basic concepts of social sciences and humanities has a sensitivity and awareness of social problems in their environment, and have the skills to assess and solve social problems. Some notion of Social Science (Social Studies) as has been proposed by some experts at the top,

Learning word definitions and word definitions Social Studies as described above combined into one sense meaning Social Studies learning is a deliberate attempt made by educators to convey knowledge related to social issues and citizenship. Social issues are expected to be taught thoroughly to learners. This is certainly the case without any limitation of social and academic status. Practical thinking is in line with the policy of the zoning system that tries to unify the differences of social and academic status at her school with a cluster system (once). A zoning system is the Structuring Reform In Schools Regional Division. overall system current zoning is the basic foundation of the arrangement of school reform from kindergarten (TK) to High School (SMA). Zoning system which regulates the area zone for prospective students included in the new system through Permendikbud PPDB No.14 of 2018. The new zoning system Almost the same principle Bina system environment,

only the total quota of the zoning system is far more than environmental development which reached 90%. The provisions in the Zoning System, among others:

- a. Zoning, schools organized by the local government must accept prospective students residing in the zone radius closest school with a minimum percentage of 90% (ninety percent) of the total sum received by learners.
- b. Domicile address prospective students based on the family card issued no later than six (6) months before the implementation of the PPDB, is purposed to ensure the closest zone radius prospective students to a school.
- c. In terms of the radius of the nearest zone, set by local governments following the conditions in the area based on the availability of school-age children in the area and the number of available capacity in the study groups at each school.
- d. In establishing the zone radius of local government, in this case, involves the education and culture department meetings/joint working group headmaster or related agencies.
- e. Candidates for Admission Process Students who reside outside the radius of the zone can use the track achievements with a quota of 5% of the amount that will be received. Or prospective students who make the shift domicile with special reasons to use the path of domicile transfer of 5% of the amount that will be received. This means that this Zoning System provides 90% quota for the prospective students with the radius of the nearest zone and 10% outside the reception through the nearest zone radius.

The zoning system developed and implemented by basing the principle of non-discriminatory, objective, transparent, accountable and equitable. However, it is excluded from schools that specifically serve students from a particular religious group or gender. Similarly, more humanistic learning practices as learning principles Social Studies.

#### D. CONCLUSION

The zoning system acceptance criteria of learners based on the proximity of the school and residence learners. Zoning system policy practices reap the pros and cons of the community. However, the zoning system meant that no superior schools. Superior levels of income and learners homogeneous. Policies intended the zoning system so that learners can school near the villages. Concerning learning, favorite school zoning system change (formerly known as the cluster system) to be evenly distributed. The zoning system is not been the subject of discussion is complicated. This is because through the zoning system where learners are much more transparent. Social capital in perspective social learning is applied to the zoning system is expected to bridge a variety of social issues. Therefore, social issues, education can serve as a strategic issue so that learners have established national awareness.

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