

## UNDERSTANDING THE GEOGRAPHY AS A BASIS FOR STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCES

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**Abstract** Social Sciences is the integration result from a number of sciences such as geography, economics, history, sociology, anthropology, political. Integration of Social Sciences in the study is due to these sciences have the same assessment, namely human beings who live in an area on the surface of the earth (geosphere). The phenomenon geosphere to an area of the Earth's surface is at the core of the subject matter of science Geography, thus making science Geography used as a basis (platform) discussion of the Social Sciences field.

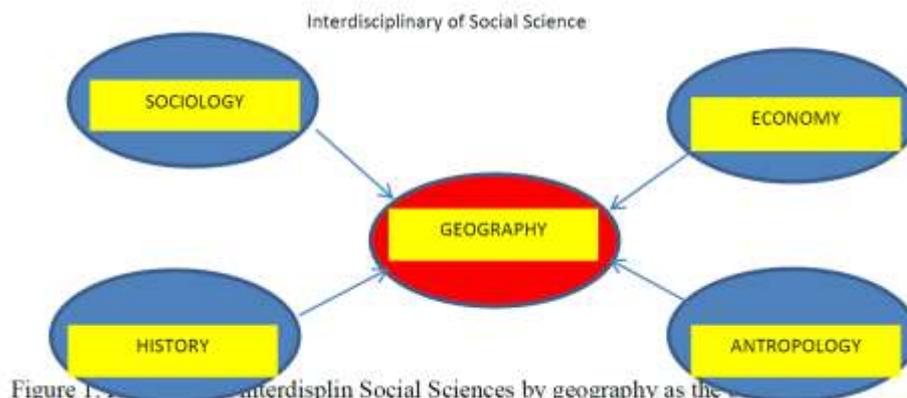
**Key words:** *Geography, Social Sciences*

### Introduction

Social Science is the knowledge of all something that is related to the public or to assess aspects related to human and social environment. Social Sciences does not concentrate on one topic in depth but provides a broad overview of the community (Sumaatmadja, 2016).

Social Science is a simplification or a blend of discipline social sciences and the humanities basic and human activity is organized and presented in a scientific pedagogical/ psychological for educational purposes. Because it is in the form of simplification of the social sciences, in Indonesia, Social Sciences used as subjects for students elementary school (SD) and junior high school (SMP). As for the level on it, ranging from senior high school (SMA) and universities, social sciences studied by branches in the science of the particular department or faculty that focuses on studying it. According Saidihardjo and Sumadi (1996), Social Sciences is the combined result or a blend from a number of subjects such as geography, economics, history, sociology, anthropology, political.

The ability to develop and integrate the social sciences in learning using an integrated learning approach where geography as the basis of field study. Social Sciences constantly trying to learn, study and assess the social life of human on the earth (geosphere), where the phenomenon on the surface of the earth (geosphere) itself is basically the core of the material object of study Geography, therefore the integration of Social Sciences makes science Geography used as a basis (platform) discussion of other disciplines. The combination of Social Sciences in the study subjects is due to these subjects have the same studies that people who live in an area on the surface of the earth (geosphere).



**Integrated Models of Social Sciences** Integration of social science material can be done through interdisciplinary includes three ways, namely: fragmented model, connected model, and nested model. **Connected Model**, which is learning that links one concept to another, one topic with other topics, the skill with other skills, the task is done in one day with the tasks performed on the next day, even the ideas that are taught in one semester with the ideas learned in the following semester in one field of study. **Fragmented Model**, as in learning traditional separating disciplines on some. Conventional learning models that separate subjects or the traditional model that separates each discrete subjects. **Nested Model**, the integration of the various forms of concept mastery skills through a learning activity. Giving attention to critical areas in the current one that does not require additional time and teachers can integrate comprehensive curriculum.

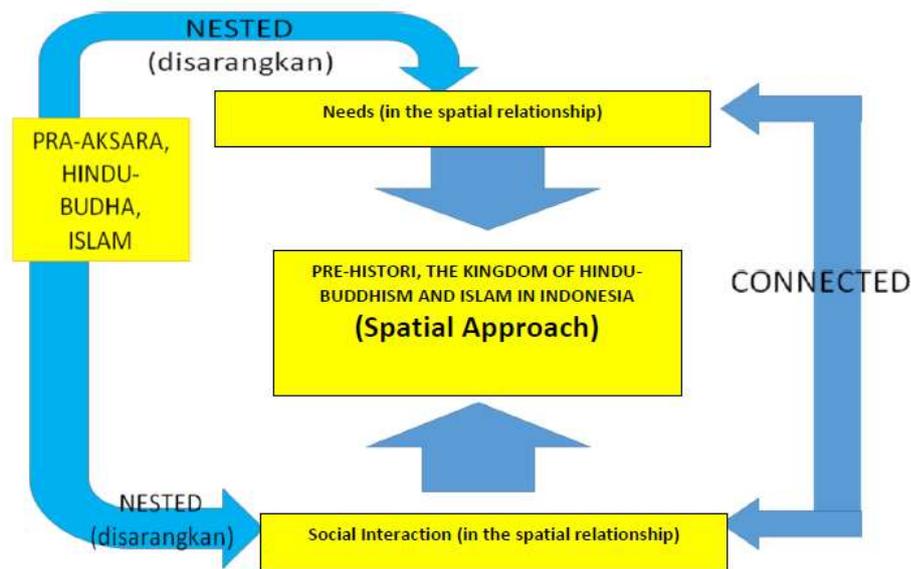


Figure 2. Integrated Models of Social Sciences

### Integrated Social Sciences on a Theme of Prehistory Human Life, Hindu- Buddhist and Islam Kingdoms in Indonesia

Social Sciences learn to examine and assess the system of human life on the earth's surface (geosphere) is in its social context or humans as members of society. Fundamentally, the learning of Social Sciences with regard to human life that involves all behavior and needs. Social Sciences with regard to the way humans to meet their needs, both need to satisfy the material, cultural, and mental, utilizing the various resources available in a region on the surface of the earth (geosphere), set up welfare as well as other needs in order to maintain the life of human society . Assessing the geographic or the living room area on the surface of the earth (geosphere) focuses on why a phenomenon in that place and how when he got there. The relation between geography in regional scope to examine the place and its inhabitants activity on the dimensions of space and time. Geographical factors are important such as: climate, location and morphology of the surface in the earth. Three factors were adapted by humans as a place to move his life. A landscape(*landscape*)as it now has undergone continuous change by human activity throughout the period (Daldjoeni, 1987).

By examining a geographical regions can be viewed how the ins and outs of how human beings from time to time have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the environment

geographical him. Geographical differences in environmental conditions will create a difference in the level of civilization as well. Geographical conditions in the region could witness raised the sinking of civilization of a society. For example: effects of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions can change the condition of the area which was originally a center of civilization into areas that are marginal.

The geographical conditions of an area can be Civilizations beginning of the beginning of the Nile is Egypt which is located in the zone of mediterranean so desert area that causes them to live and work harder, a lot of the famous Egyptian civilization heritage and still exists today. While tropical Indonesia does not have an early civilization strong state as relics of civilization were lost except the temple as a result of the climate of Indonesia is tropical with rainfall throughout the year, as well as various natural disasters that occur.

Location of astronomical determine the location of a country, which the effect of this layout will have an impact in terms of relations with other countries is said to cooperation. The partnership established for the needs of each country are different. For example, in the economic field Indonesia spice or oil and then exported to other countries that do not produce or shortage of those resources, and vice versa Indonesia imported industrial materials or other natural resources that are not available in Indonesia. Not only in economic sector but rather the cooperation conducted in various fields. Other examples in the field of politics. A country located in an astronomical unity by having a climate pattern that is almost as likely to cooperate in the field of politics as an example is Asia that are in tropical latitudes founded organization of Southeast Asia, known as ASEAN. Countries that are within the scope of the astronomically the same would be very advantageous to cooperate as much in common. In this case the role or function of astronomical layout similar to the role or function of the geographical location of a country. So the conclusion is that the astronomical layout will bring a considerable influence on relations with other countries (Prasetya, 2015). Thus the study of the geographic benefits of integrative knowledge of the relationship between the elements - the geographical element in the development of various civilizations in the world and the civilization of Indonesia.

Geographical setting is required to assist the analysis of events in a wilayah. For example: any question, why the displacement of the Mataram kingdom in Central Java to East Java ?. The tops of the splendor that reached the ancient Mataram in Central Java had to be abandoned because of the kingdom was moved by MPu Sindok to Watu Galuh (about Jombang on the banks of the river Brantas, East Java). The questions then arise and now the answer is still hypothetical because the newly discovered little accurate data relating to that issue.

JGde Casparis believes moving the capital Mataram towards the east (East Java) to avoid attacks from the kingdom of Sriwijaya in South Sumatra. As a maritime country with the kingdom have many subordinates, not difficult for Sriwijaya attack Mataram. However Boecori found the cause of the Mataram kingdom moved its capital from Central Java to East Java more background by geographical factors such as Merapi eruption is very great at the end of the 10th century AD In fact, many of the temple in the south of Merapi buried by a mountain of material that is very thick, even today is still very active Merapi volcano with pyroclastic material issuing a very scary (Djafar, 1978).

The background can also be petrified geographic location great kingdoms patterned Hinduism in Java. Based on the fact the location, most of the big island kingdom of Mataram, Kediri, Singosari and Majapahit can be found on *intra-mountain basin* (mountain slope). As Mataram kingdom located on the southern slopes of Merapi Mount, the Majapahit empire located on the slopes Arjuno, Kediri kingdom located on the slopes of Kelud Mountain. Why big kingdoms sites are located in the region?

Geographically mountainous slope is a region of many fault lines that secrete water source (*spring belt*). Sources of water as a major factor in meeting the population as a life-style

agricultural sector. In addition there are many sources of water, the area is very fertile slopes of the mountain that is supported by volcanic material released from volcanic eruptions. Against geographical earthy fertile and lots of water to make the slopes of the mountains is the main choice of the establishment of kingdoms large patterned Hindu.

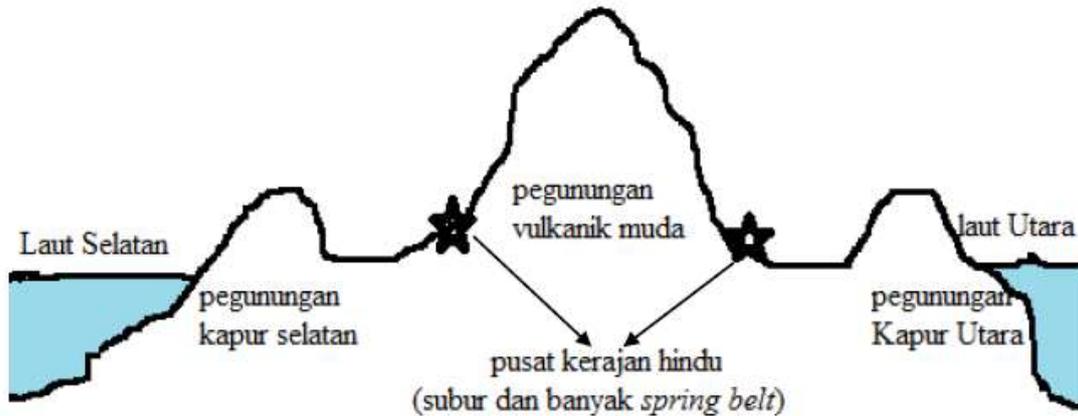


Figure 3. Location of the Hindu Kingdoms Viewed From the Side Sectional Java



Figure 4. Map of the distribution center Hindu kingdom in to the slope / basin mountains (intra-mountain basin) that many common spring belt and fertile  
(sumber: diadaptasi dari Dinjar, 1978)

Identify the location in the center of Hindu kingdoms in Java, which is located on the slopes of the mountains is reinforced by the findings of history, say: 1) kingdom of Daha (Kediri). From the story "Bubuksah and handle Aking" known of the capital of the kingdom of Daha in Kediri. In the story it was stated that on the slopes of Mount Wilis, where Bubuksah and handle Aking penance can be seen clearly Daha city located on the banks of the river Brantas with the boats being sailed, 2) United Wengker. From the tradition that is still stored in the fiber Centini known to Batara Katong their tomb in the former palace Wengker located on the slopes of Lawu Mount, 3) the Kingdom of Singosari (Tumapel). From news china mentioned as *Tu-ma-pan* and mentioned also the kingdom which lies on the southern slopes of the mountain until the year 1465 Arjuno Tu-ma-pan is still sent emissaries to China, 4) the kingdom of Mataram. Location

mataram is on the slopes of Merapi Mount, Yogyakarta which are well known in the eighth century since the days of the Sailendra dynasty (Djafar, 1978).

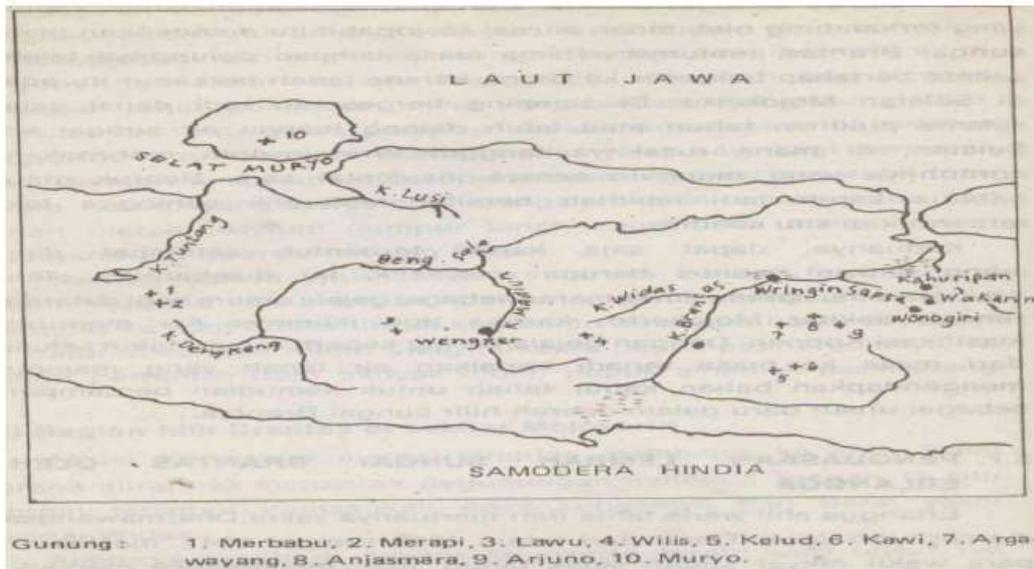


Figure 5. The grooves of the river as a transportation of trade  
(sumber: diadaptasi dari Daldjoeni, 1984)

In addition to setting the geographical slope of the mountain as the center of the Hindu kingdom, there is a background of other geographic which need to be considered in the placement of the center of the kingdom, namely waterway, As was explained earlier that the slope of the mountain at the center of the kingdom is an agricultural area that is fertile and rich in water resources. Sources of water will flow into rivers that can be used for transportation in disseminating agricultural produce abundant than hinterland fertile to various places to trade.

In contrast to the central kingdoms Hindu geographic location on the slopes of the mountains, the development of a center of civilization Islam in Java, especially more developed in the northern coastal areas. In line with the rise of trade and cruise through the river and the sea are increasingly crowded, in some coastal areas port city became the center of trade between regions and even between islands. The geographical position is very important, because this coastal area into line with those of the Malacca Strait through which the flow of international trade. Since the 7th century, has been visited by traders from Arabia, Persia, Turkey, India, and China. Since the tenth century there have been colonies of Muslim Traders (Djafar, 1978).

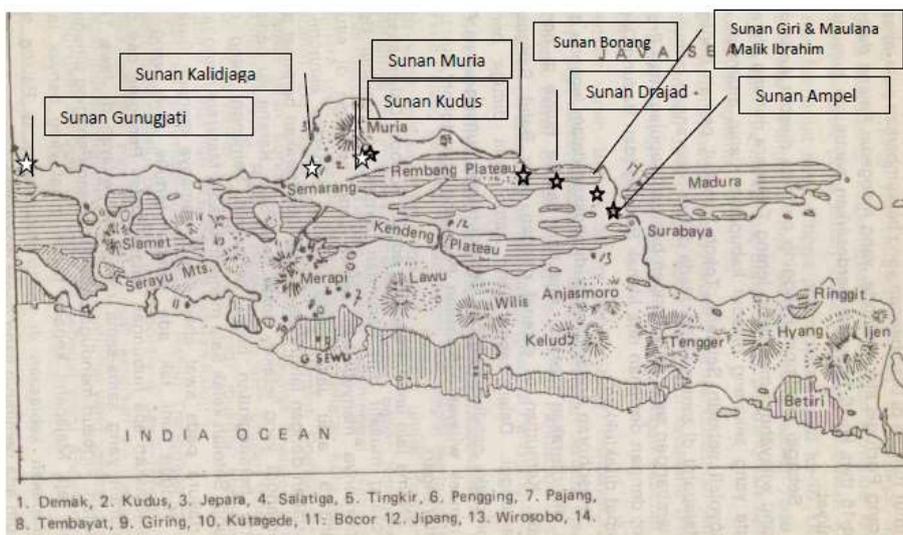


Figure 6. Distribution center of Islamic civilization in the north coast of the Java Island  
(sumber: diadaptasi dari Daldjoeni, 1984)

Once the strategic land of Java so a lot of other countries to visit the country for the purpose of trade. However, over time not only to trade, they also spread the teachings of one religion is Islam. The entry of Islam in Indonesia and Java in particular can not be separated from the role of Wali Songo, although the number of spreaders Islam is actually more than nine people. The Wali Songo was a reformer of society at the time. Their influence is felt in different forms of manifestation of a new civilization Java community, ranging from health, farming, commerce, culture, art, society, up to the government.

The effect of setting geographic against historical not only happen in the time of the royal Hindu or Islam, but also influential in the kontemporer now. The world crisis events in 1930, 1965 and 1998 can not be separated from the geographical factor. In the thirty-annual cycle phenomenon occurs long drought in producer countries food scarcity caused by the drought that triggered the food price inflation is the price of other goods. This sparked economic turmoil which has resulted in community and political life. Geographical conditions in the form of extreme weather does not directly influence the economic and political turmoil of a country, but it can be a 'catalyst' great event that will always be recorded in the piece events.

The life of human civilization starting from a strong environmental determinism. Prehistoric life and human behavior is largely determined by the natural environment, ranging from life to collect food (*food-gathering*) and living large valley-basin in a way to move where. Every living thing needs water. Similarly, prehistoric humans need water as a major factor to meet life (Moentadhim, 2014)). Thus the great river valleys became the site of the discovery of prehistoric human fossils.

The development era Hindu kingdom in Indonesia was far progressing civilization means. The important thing is the ability to cultivate the land in producing food crops (*food-producing*). Agrarian life requires support in the form of a natural environment abundant water resources and fertile land. Thus the slopes of the mountain became a major center of civilization choice because the land is fertile (derived from volcanic soils) and is the main source of water (*springbelt*). Hindu kingdoms sites can be a lot founded in basin between the mountains (*intra-mountain basin*).

During the development of Islam in Java in particular, a shift in the location of the civilization of strip mountains in the island's interior to the coastal strip north of the island of Java. In the geographical environment, the northern region of the island of Java is infertile soils because it comes from ground *terrerosa* limestone weathering very basic and a little water. The water surface in an area that lime litologies is very difficult to find, the water that is obtained is underground water elderly can form underground rivers and caves.

Although environmental conditions are unfavorable, but the Northern region of Java became the center of civilization due to the influence of human adaptation in the processing environment (*posibilism*). Posibilism in geography culturalis a theory that suggests that the environment is not absolutely determine constraints or certain limitations, but the technology through culture determines human action.

A human life at the time Islamic kingdoms does not only come from agriculture, but shifted toward trade with the establishment of many harbors trade in the Northern region of Java. The Walisongo have an important role in the adaptation of the environment, for example in the area of Tuban and Lamongan barren then Sunan Bonang and Sunan Drajat equip local people with the skills to make batik as a popular commodity traded under the trial. Sunan Kalijogo with the philosophy of „pacul“ dan „wluku“, teach the locals how to intensify agriculture by optimizing function of the „embung“ in *logva or doline* which are often found in karst topography that lime litologies .

In the kontemporer now, the conditions geographical environment is no longer a The main factors residential centers or civilization. Almost in all areas of human has been able to

adapt to their environment. The human ability to respond to nature is inseparable from the use of the technology it uses. With the ability of technology creation by humans, making human life easier and lighter. Human success in applying technology, make that technology into belief as the foundation for subsistence. Humans are basically unable to live alone because humans are social creatures. Man in his life desperately needs relationships and cooperation with others in meeting their needs. Social interaction is one of the important factors underlying social activities to meet the needs of life.

The social interaction that occurs between nations in the trading process of acculturation and cultural assimilation. Traders who come from a variety of corners of the globe to bring the culture of each. Traders coming from China and India carrying Hindu-Buddhist culture. Traders who came from Arabia, Persia, and Gujarat brought Islamic culture. Similarly, Traders from Europe brought Christianity. This has become the main driver of the formation of religious diversity in Indonesia.

Hindu and Buddhists arrived in Indonesia around the second century and the 4th century AD. Traders from India who came to Sumatra, Java and Sulawesi, bringing their religion. Hinduism began to develop in Java in the 5th century. Traders also developed Buddhism. As a result, Hindu and Buddhist culture influence the formation of the kingdoms patterned like Hindu-Buddhist kingdom of Kutai, Srivijaya, Tarumanegara, Hindu Mataram, Majapahit, and other kingdoms. A world Buddhist temple, Borobudur, was built by the kingdom of Mataram from Syailendra dynasty. At almost the same time, the Prambanan temple was also built. The heyday of kingdoms patterned Hindu-Buddhist occurred in the 14th century, during the reign of the kingdom of Majapahit. This kingdom has managed to impose its political influence into all corners of the country.

Islam first entered Indonesia in the 7th century by Arab traders. Islam spread in the west coast of Sumatra, and then spread to the east of Java Island. In the 13th century, the Kingdom of Samudra Pasai stands as the first Islamic kingdoms. In the next period, stood many other Islamic kingdoms, such as the Kingdom of Aceh Darussalam, Malacca, Demak, Banten, Banjar, Islamic Mataram, Makassar Sultanate, as well as the kingdom of Ternate and Tidore. The number of Islamic kingdoms stand signifies the strong influence of Islam in Indonesia. Until now, Indonesia is the largest country in the world that is predominantly Muslim.

## **Conclusion**

The Perspective of Geography are studying the phenomenon of the geosphere in the space on the surface of the earth as the basis for the study of Social Sciences requires the perspective of other disciplines, including the perspective of history, Social perspective (*sociology*) and economic perspective. Historical perspective will enrich geographical perspective by adding a question of when (*when*), why this is so and why it matters. The question will give an explanation neighbor chronology of the process that occurs in a place and why the process or the incident occurred at the place. The combination of geographical perspective and historical perspective will provide an understanding that the material object of geography is not static but dynamic, always undergo changes both by the activity of natural, human, or any combination thereof. The main objective in mempelajari geography is for the benefit of human beings, one of the main interests of humanity are economic needs, therefore, important economic perspectives in the study of geography. The focus of economic studies is how humans produce and exchange goods and services to meet the necessities of life such as food, shelter, transportation, trade and others.

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