

Comprehensive Analysis of Fundamental Concepts in Social Sciences: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Examining Society and the Environment

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Abstract. *This article aims to present the basic concepts of Social Science (IPS) as an interdisciplinary study that combines various disciplines, such as history, sociology, geography, and economics, to better understand the dynamics of society and the environment. Through this approach, the article provides insights into the importance of a comprehensive understanding in addressing complex social issues. This research uses library research methods, which involve a series of activities related to data collection from various bibliographic sources. The results of this study show that an interdisciplinary approach in Social Science (IPS) can offer a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of society and the environment. Integrating perspectives from history, sociology, anthropology, geography, economics, politics, and law enriches social analysis and clarifies the interconnections between various social phenomena. This study also recommends that in teaching IPS, the integration of other social science disciplines should be strengthened to produce a more holistic and practical understanding in the context of everyday life.*

Keywords: *Social Science, Interdisciplinary Approach, Society, Environment*

INTRODUCTION

Social Sciences (IPS) is a vital subject in education that provides deep insights into the dynamics of society and the environment, aiming to develop students' potential by fostering sensitivity toward social issues and shaping a positive mental attitude in the face of inequality. Furthermore, it hones the skills necessary to navigate daily challenges that affect both personal and collective life; for instance, while history allows students to understand the temporal dimensions that shape society, geography offers perspectives on humans within a spatial context, illustrating how people interact with their environment and how changes in that space inevitably impact human existence (Nashrullah, 2022a).

An interdisciplinary approach in Social Sciences (IPS), which integrates various disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, economics, and government, enables students to view social issues from multiple perspectives. This approach facilitates a more holistic understanding of human interactions across various aspects of life, including social, political, and economic dimensions. Consequently, Social Sciences serves not only as a means of acquiring knowledge but also as an educational tool that helps shape individuals who are socially intelligent and critical of the conditions within their society and environment (Kurniawan, 2022).

In facing various global challenges, the complexity of social and environmental issues has become increasingly apparent and urgent. Issues such as poverty, social inequality, climate change, and urbanization are problems that cannot be resolved through a single-disciplinary lens; instead, they require an integrated approach. The rapid pace of change and the increasingly integrated global network of knowledge drive humans to think in a more complex and adaptive manner (Nimawati et al., 2020). Issues such as corruption, law enforcement, human trafficking, gender bias, climate change, as well as environmental degradation and energy scarcity, demonstrate the interconnectedness between social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions that influence one another. An interdisciplinary approach in Social Sciences (IPS) is therefore essential to help students understand this complexity and enable them to formulate more comprehensive solutions.

However, in practice, Social Sciences teachers often face significant challenges in delivering material in an integrated manner. (Kurniawan, 2022; Nashrullah, 2022b) notes that Social Sciences material is still frequently explained from the perspective of a single specific discipline, such as geography or economics, without integrating broader perspectives. For instance, the topic of natural resources is often discussed solely from a geographical standpoint, even though its social, economic, and political aspects are also crucial for a comprehensive understanding. This limits students' understanding of how various issues are interconnected and require holistic solutions. An integrated approach in Social Sciences can serve as a bridge for students to recognize the linkages between social and environmental aspects, better preparing them to face multidimensional problems.

The primary goal of Social Studies education is to help the younger generation develop critical thinking skills and the ability to make rational, responsible decisions for the common good. In an increasingly interconnected and diverse world, students must be equipped with the fundamental capacity to understand cultural differences and coexist within a democratic society. Furthermore, Social Studies education aims to enable students to understand themselves, develop their potential in accordance with their interests and talents, and provide them with a strong knowledge base to pursue higher education (Nashrullah, 2022a). Through an integrated approach, students are taught to view issues from multiple perspectives, enabling them to make better decisions within complex social contexts.

The goals of Social Studies education are also reflected in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education (Permendiknas) No. 22 of 2006, which states that Social Studies aims to shape students into good citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in society and possess an awareness of moral values, honesty, and justice. Social Studies education is expected to train students to think critically, possess social skills, and develop positive habits such as cooperation, tolerance, and empathy. Consequently, Social Studies is not merely about learning social facts but also about instilling an awareness of the importance of good life values, including noble character, justice, and environmental concern. This approach prepares students to become caring individuals who contribute positively to their society and environment (Nashrullah, 2022a).

Comprehensive social and environmental understanding necessitates the integration of diverse perspectives. However, traditional monodisciplinary teaching often creates a fragmented understanding of social phenomena, which significantly limits students' ability to synthesize information and hampers their critical thinking skills in facing modern complexities. To bridge this gap, Social Sciences (IPS) merges fields like history, geography, and economics to provide the holistic foundation necessary for analyzing complex societal dynamics.

According to (Rohmatika, 2019), an interdisciplinary approach is essential as it provides a framework for students to solve problems by integrating various social science concepts in a unified manner. This approach allows students to gain learning experiences that are more meaningful and authentic. Furthermore, (Ciciria, 2019) emphasizes that this method trains students to actively discover concepts, which strengthens their cognitive retention. In the current era, an interdisciplinary lens is vital to prevent rigid thinking and to equip students with the adaptive skills needed to navigate interconnected global challenges.

Addressing these phenomena, this article explores Social Sciences (IPS) as an interdisciplinary study. Unlike previous studies that focus on general curriculum integration, this analysis specifically highlights the synergy between historical and environmental perspectives such as climate change as a primary differentiator. This provides readers with a more specialized and relevant framework for understanding how past social structures and current environmental dynamics are inextricably linked.

METHOD

This research employs a library research method, focusing on systematic data collection from various bibliographic sources to build a robust theoretical foundation (Assyakurrohim et al., 2022; M. Hasan, 2022; Nina Herlina, 2020). To ensure transparency and academic rigor, sources were selected based on specific inclusion criteria, which included peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and scientific reports published between 2015 and 2025. This timeframe was strictly applied to ensure the integration of the most recent literature and contemporary academic discourses. The search process involved accessing reputable databases such as Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and SINTA, using targeted keywords including *"Interdisciplinary Social Sciences"*, *"IPS Fundamental Concepts"*, and *"Environmental Social Studies."* Conversely, sources that did not directly address the interdisciplinary framework or were published in non-academic forums were excluded from the study.

The data analysis technique applied is thematic analysis, which follows a structured four-stage procedure to ensure the objectivity and reliability of the findings (Sitasari, 2022). The process began with data familiarization and initial coding, where the selected literature was thoroughly reviewed to identify recurring concepts. These codes were then grouped into potential sub-themes, such as "monodisciplinary limitations" and "holistic integration," to facilitate a structured categorization. In the subsequent stage, these themes were reviewed and refined by validating them against the primary research objective to ensure consistency. The finalization stage involved defining the major themes that explain the interdisciplinary approach in examining society and the environment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fundamental Concepts of Social Sciences and the Importance of an Interdisciplinary Approach

Social Sciences is a subject that integrates various social science disciplines to understand the social life of society. The presence of Social Sciences in the Indonesian education system during the 1970s was influenced by educational reform movements in the United States, specifically those associated with "The New Social Studies" (Ciciria, 2019; Tetep, Eldi Mulyana, Nizar Alam Hamdani., 2023). Social Sciences equip students with the conceptual tools to understand societal dynamics and human-environment relationships, helping them navigate the complexities of daily social, economic, and political life.

Social Studies simplifies and integrates concepts from history, geography, economics, sociology, and anthropology into a cohesive curriculum designed for educational learning (Eka Susanti, 2018). Social Studies learning aims to provide a comprehensive overview of societal life, as well as to develop students' social skills and critical understanding of the social issues existing around them. According to the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), Social Studies is defined as the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence (Eka Susanti, 2018). This approach systematically integrates social sciences and humanities from anthropology to philosophy to provide students with a broader, coordinated understanding of diverse social phenomena

Social Studies covers the intersection of people, environment, history, and economics to help students understand societal relationships. This scope empowers them to recognize social challenges and contribute to positive community change. An interdisciplinary approach is essential for understanding complex issues like climate change and inequality. By integrating fields such as economics, geography, and sociology, students gain the holistic perspective necessary to analyze and

address multifaceted social and environmental challenges. An interdisciplinary approach provides a broader and more holistic perspective in addressing complex social problems (Romadin, 2021) . The advantages of the Interdisciplinary approach are further detailed in the following table:

Table 1. Advantages of the interdisciplinary approach

No	Advantages	Description
1	Time Allocation	Time allocation in learning is more effective because planning is carried out by both students and teachers.
2	Building student learning (interest) passion	The interdisciplinary approach is capable of fostering student passion because everyone is directly involved in the learning process.
3	Broader range of disciplines	The interdisciplinary approach is capable of viewing academic disciplines from a broad perspective.
4	Sharing ideas	The interdisciplinary approach is capable of creating collaborative learning.
5	Real-world learning	The interdisciplinary approach is not an isolated form of education.
6	Flexibility	In the implementation of interdisciplinary learning, both students and teachers find it easier to interconnect various existing disciplines.
7	Integration of disciplines	Integration between several supporting subjects, ensuring that complete objectives and benefits are achieved during its implementation.

The interdisciplinary approach fosters critical thinking and real-world relevance, preparing students to be socially conscious citizens capable of solving complex societal and environmental challenges.

Contribution of Each Academic Discipline in Social Studies

By integrating various social sciences, this multidisciplinary approach provides the holistic lens necessary to understand and analyze complex human and environmental interactions. (Kurniawan, 2022). By combining concepts from various academic disciplines, Social Studies provides broader insights into how different factors interact to shape human life. For instance, economics helps explain aspects of resource production and distribution, while political science provides an understanding of power structures and policies that influence society. History reveals the development of human civilization, and anthropology offers insights into culture and community. Consequently, an interdisciplinary approach in Social Studies not only enriches scientific inquiry but also provides a deeper understanding of the social and cultural changes occurring within society (Kurniawan, 2022).

a. History

History plays a vital role in providing temporal context and understanding regarding the development of society. According to Sartono Kartodirdjo, history can be understood in two senses:

subjective and objective. In the subjective sense, history serves to describe interconnected facts that form a cohesive unity, providing coherence and an understanding of the events occurring within social life. Conversely, history in the objective sense refers to the occurrences or events themselves, recording the historical process in its actuality. Through this understanding, history provides a deeper perspective on the social changes and dynamics that take place within a society over time (Darmawan Edi Winoto, 2022; Nurbaity & Tundjung, 2023; Susilo et al., 2024).

History links past events to modern social and political structures (Silva & Fatimah, 2025). For example, colonialism reshaped power, culture, and social hierarchies in ways that still influence the governance and societal dynamics of formerly colonized nations today. At the secondary education level, history education aims to introduce students to historical processes and develop their fundamental abilities in understanding societal development. History at this level does not merely focus on teaching major events; it also teaches students to understand the social and political contexts behind each event. This history education serves as a foundation for students who wish to pursue history at the higher education level or for those seeking a deeper understanding of the relationship between time and societal change (Darmawan Edi Winoto, 2022; S. H. Hasan, 2019).

b. Sociology

Sociology is the scientific study of society, which observes social structures, patterns of individual interaction, and social phenomena within a broader context. According to (Muhammad Amin Nurdin, 2019), sociology studies society through rigorous and systematic research methods. This allows sociologists to identify patterns of social life, relationships between individuals, and the dynamics occurring within society. In the sociological view, society is not seen merely as a collection of individuals, but as a complex structure governed by rules and norms. By studying these aspects, sociology provides insights into how society functions and how social change occurs.

Sociology, as defined by figures like Comte and Durkheim, examines social structures such as norms and institutions and social processes. These elements analyze how interactions between fields like economics and religion shape human behavior and societal dynamics (Baharuddin, 2021). Sociology also provides a broader perspective for understanding social phenomena and the challenges faced by society. By placing social interaction within a larger context, sociology helps us identify the social rules that govern our lives and how these rules are maintained or changed. This includes how social rules are passed down between generations and how individual behavior can be influenced by existing social structures. According to (Khaerul Umam Noer, 2021), a sociological perspective helps us understand the workings of social systems, where interactions between individuals are influenced not only by the relationships among the individuals themselves but also by the social structures and processes that shape our social lives.

c. Anthropology

Anthropology is the study of humans, particularly within the contexts of culture, behavior, and social interaction. In its broader reflection, anthropology seeks to understand human nature and place individuals within a more dignified social environment. As an in-depth science of culture, anthropology examines not only the physical aspects of humans but also the values, norms, traditions, and social systems existing within society. Anthropology provides insights into how humans adapt, interact, and form communities within diverse cultural contexts. In the view of (Yoesoep Edhie Rachmad, 2021), anthropology is a science that attempts to explain human nature in relation to broader social and cultural life

According to various experts, anthropology has diverse definitions. William A. Haviland states that anthropology is the study of culture aiming to construct meaningful descriptions of humans and their behavior. Haviland emphasizes the importance of gaining a profound understanding of human diversity within cultural contexts. David Hunter, on the other hand, posits that anthropology is a science born from an infinite curiosity about humanity. This illustrates the essence of anthropology

as an ever-evolving field dedicated to understanding the complexities of human life across various social and cultural dimensions (Ismail, 2020). Anthropology highlights how local traditions and norms, such as *musyawarah*, shape social behavior and conflict resolution. These cultural values offer unique, community-based alternatives to formal legal mechanisms in modern society.

d. Geography

Geography is the study of phenomena on the Earth's surface, including natural aspects such as population, flora, fauna, climate, soil, water, and the interactions that occur between these elements. According to Eratosthenes, geography is derived from the word *geographica*, which means the writing or description of the Earth. Furthermore, Claudius Ptolemy defined geography as the representation of part or all of the Earth's surface, along with the phenomena contained therein, in the form of maps (Ayu Gita Aprilia, 2019). With this understanding, geography provides a clearer picture of how natural phenomena interact and influence human life.

Geography examines the interplay between natural conditions and human activity. While physical geography analyzes how climate and resources shape settlements, social geography investigates how environmental factors influence societal and economic development. Furthermore, regional geography studies the characteristics of a region, from both physical and social perspectives, as well as the mutually influential relationships between regions. In this study, regional geography helps us understand the differences between one region and another, both in terms of natural resources and existing social structures within society. Through this multidimensional geographical approach, we can see more clearly how the physical environment plays a vital role in shaping settlement patterns, livelihoods, and the social development of a community (Ayu Gita Aprilia, 2019).

e. Economics

Economics is the science that discusses all activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and wealth. In general, economics involves the process of creating goods and services aimed at fulfilling human needs or desires. According to Adam Smith, economics is the study of the means of a nation's wealth, focusing on the material causes of prosperity, such as industrial and agricultural output. Meanwhile, Alfred Marshall states that economics is the study of individual efforts in daily life regarding how income is obtained and utilized (Hendra Safri, 2018).

Economics revolves around production, distribution, and consumption. By transforming resources into utility and channeling them to consumers, these three activities fulfill human needs and drive societal welfare (Muhammad Syaiful, 2022). In a social context, economic activities have a significant impact on societal welfare and social structures. Economic policies implemented by the government or the private sector can influence the distribution of wealth and the economic opportunities available within society. For instance, inequitable economic policies can exacerbate social inequality or increase poverty rates, whereas inclusive and fair policies can improve the overall welfare of the community. By analyzing economic activities within this context, we can better understand how economic factors influence social dynamics and affect the well-being of individuals and groups within society (Hendra Safri, 2018).

f. Politics

Politics is the study of power, governance, and policies that influence the lives of the public. Gabriel A. Almond defines politics as activities related to the control of public decision-making within a specific society, carried out through authoritative and coercive instruments. In line with this, Heywood (1992) states that politics is the activity of a nation to create, maintain, and amend the general rules that govern collective life. Politics, in this context, is inseparable from the continuous phenomena of conflict and cooperation occurring within society. Although political science only began to develop at the end of the 19th century, it has now become a crucial branch of social science

in understanding the dynamics of social life and governance (Muhammad Muthahari Ramadhani, 2022).

Political science examines three core pillars: the state and its institutions, the nature and acquisition of power, and political behavior. Together, these aspects explain how governance and policy-making shape social life (Eva Eviani, 2019). One significant example of the political impact on society is public policy implemented by the government to address environmental issues. Effective public policy can tackle environmental problems sustainably, such as through wise natural resource management or carbon emission reduction. Conversely, poor or misguided policies can exacerbate environmental degradation, increase social inequality, and undermine societal stability. Therefore, the political decisions made by the government heavily influence the quality of life and environmental sustainability. Research on politics and public policy is essential to ensure that the decisions made support societal welfare and maintain the vital environmental balance necessary for life (Muhammad Muthahari Ramadhani, 2022).

g. **Law**

Law is the science that studies all aspects related to the regulations and norms prevailing within society. Legal science encompasses not only legal theory but also its practical application in society. By definition, legal science examines the intricacies of law, ranging from its origins, principles, and systems to its classifications and sources. Law functions to regulate social life so that it runs in an orderly and organized manner. It aims to maintain social order, protect the rights of individuals and groups, and create justice that can be felt by all members of society. Legal science views law as a phenomenon inseparable from human social life, evolving over time and remaining consistently relevant to the prevailing social conditions.

Law not only regulates relationships between individuals but also ensures certainty in various aspects of social life. In this regard, law acts as a protector that regulates the interests of society while considering the aspect of justice. However, law does not always provide immediate decisions, as it requires a profound deliberation process before taking appropriate action. In this context, law also functions to create social stability by formulating regulations that guarantee the protection of public rights and the creation of harmonious relations between individuals and the state. According to Meuwissen, law possesses certain characteristics, including decisions emanating from legitimate power or authority, objectivity in its application, and a focus on observable human actions or behavior (Muhammad Rifqi Hidayat, 2022). Law maintains social order and environmental justice by regulating issues like deforestation and pollution. By enforcing sanctions and protecting the public's right to a healthy environment, legal frameworks resolve ecological conflicts while educating citizens on sustainability and balance.

Practical Application

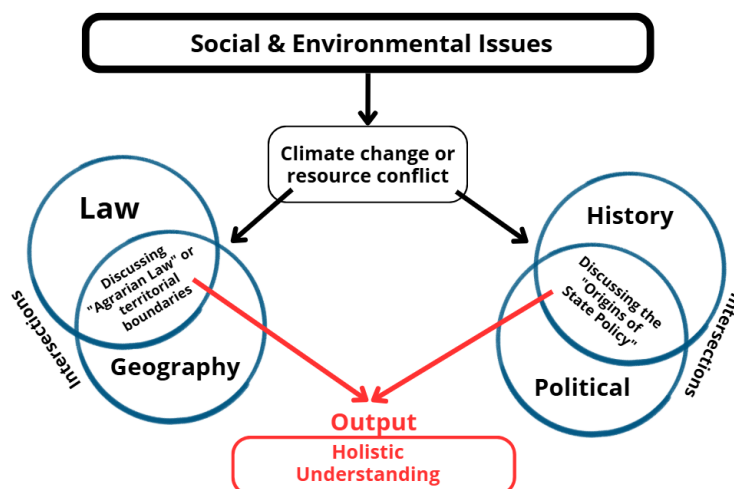


Figure 1. Visualize how these disciplines intersect in an interdisciplinary model

This diagram visualizes the interdisciplinary integration model within Social Sciences (IPS), where complex social and environmental issues, such as climate change or resource conflicts, are positioned as the central focus of analysis. In this framework, various academic disciplines are no longer viewed in isolation; instead, they are examined through their intersections, which provide complementary perspectives. For example, the interaction between the disciplines of Law and Geography provides a foundation for discussing agrarian law or territorial boundaries, while the synergy between History and Politics enables a profound analysis of the origins of state policy. Through this approach, each discipline offers its specific contribution to dissecting multifaceted phenomena in a more systematic and integrated manner.

Through these inter-disciplinary linkages, the diagram demonstrates that the resolution of social problems cannot be achieved through a single monodisciplinary lens. The final output of this integration process is a Holistic Understanding, allowing students or researchers to perceive the "big picture" of an issue comprehensively. This emphasizes that public policies or social solutions become more effective when they are grounded in a synthesis of spatial data, historical context, legal regulations, and political dynamics. In an educational context, this model reinforces the urgency of training students in integrative thinking, empowering them to address interconnected global challenges with more systemic and adaptive solutions.

CONCLUSIONS

An interdisciplinary approach within the basic concepts of Social Studies is essential for understanding the complexity of society and the environment. Combining perspectives from various disciplines such as history, sociology, anthropology, geography, economics, politics, and law provides more comprehensive insights into the social dynamics and changes occurring within society. This approach enables a more holistic understanding of social phenomena by connecting various mutually influential factors. Therefore, in the teaching of Social Studies or further research, there is a need for efforts to delve deeper into the interconnections among other social science disciplines to provide a more profound and applicable understanding within real life contexts.

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