



## THE INFLUENCE OF USING BANYUWANGI LOCAL HISTORY SOURCES ON AWARENESS HISTORY STUDENT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AUGUST 17, 1945 BANYUWANGI

Miskawi<sup>1a(\*)</sup>, Dhalia soetopo<sup>2</sup>

Universitas PGRI Banyuwangi

miskawihistory@gmail.com

(\*) Corresponding Author

miskawihistory@gmail.com

### ARTICLE HISTORY

**Received** : 21-03-2024

**Revised** : 20-04-2024

**Accepted**: 30-06-2024

### KEYWORDS

Utilization,  
sources history local,  
awareness history

### ABSTRACT

The problems that will be studied in this research are: (1) How are local historical sources used in history learning in high school 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi?, (2) What is the historical awareness of high school students? 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi?, (3) Is there an influence of the use of local historical sources on high school students' historical awareness? 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi? Population research is student SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi. In taking samples in the field using random sampling techniques by taking a sample of 20 students from each State High School in Banyuwangi. The variables of this research are: use of local historical sources and historical awareness of high school students 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi. Data uses a questionnaire (questionnaire). Research data was analyzed using descriptive percentage techniques and regression analysis. The results of this research show that utilization local history sources, Historical Awareness in SMA 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi is included in the criteria as quite good. The results of the regression analysis show that for every increase in the use of local historical sources by 1 unit, it increases students' historical awareness was 0.51. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the influence The use of local historical sources on students' historical awareness is 24.1%, the remainder is influenced by other variables not included in this this research. Based on the research results, there is an influence of the use of local historical sources in Banyuwangi Regency on the historical awareness of high school students 17 August 1945, Banyuwangi Regency.

*This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license.*



### INTRODUCTIONS

Regions in Indonesia have many historical sources, Good Which related with local history and national history. both of them Having strong historical ties, these sources hold a variety of information that can be extracted. However, unfortunately not all local historical events are accommodated in national history writing and used as learning resources.

Minister of National Education Regulation Number 22 of 2006 states that history education functions to make students aware of the process of change and development of society in the dimension of time and to build perspective and awareness in discovering, understanding, explaining the present and future, as well as national identity in the midst of history. amidst world changes, (Aman, 2011:58-59).

Based on the Law Invite System Education National No. 20 year 2003, specifically in Chapter 3, regarding the goals of national education, states that : "Education national oriented on development And formation character and dignified national civilization to achieve national intelligence, in matter This participant educate expected become man Which God-fearing and believe in God, have noble character, knowledge, health, creative, capable, independent, and produce responsible citizens and citizens Which democratic".

The long-term goal of education is creating a generation that is ready and able to face challenges and change (Hasan, 2012: 82). Education as a medium for forming the personality of the nation's generation. Objective education This, in context local, in a way explicitly stated in the Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Inpres) Number 1 of 2010, concerning "strengthening curriculum improvements based on values the value of locality to shape national competitiveness ". This Presidential Instruction shows that it will importance study of local potential in every region.

Banyuwangi Regency has a lot of local historical potential starting from the pre- historic period, the Classical period, the Colonial period and the post-independence revolution (Miskawi, et al. 2010:2). There are several historical sources around Banyuwangi district, including (1) the Kendeng Lembu neolithic site in Glenmore, punden terraces in Muncar, 2). The classical or Hindu-Buddhist period includes the Gumuk Payung site, the Bale Kambang site in Muncar District, 3). colonial period, including the coffee processing factory building on the Kalibendo Plantation, the British Dormitory, and a number of beachside bunkers built during the Japanese colonial era. 4). the period of physical revolution including the Bali Strait war.

Several historical sources in Banyuwangi district have been used as historical tourist attractions. But broadly speaking, it actually has potential also as a learning resource. So that in Banyuwangi Regency it is possible to implement local history learning as one of the educational curricula in schools. Approaches such as the inquiry approach with activity targets in the form of "local history" from a national historical perspective are considered to be more able to bring our students to appreciate history more fully. Therefore, it should be used to support the learning process, especially history subjects in high school.

The learning process becomes an activity very crucial in the process of providing education, where the main factor inside it is Teacher And participant educate Alone (LA Sutimin et al ., 2018:19). Demands That, will make Teacher role active in curriculum which is implemented at school, especially in class to be the main building. Implementation Curriculum Independent and Success in process learning very determined by the teacher's ability to manage the class, including in the study Which deep, election material Which relevant, And application knowledge developing history, as well as considering the school environment in which it is located they is at (LA Sutimin, 2019: 23).

One real effort to introduce and study the history of the Indonesian nation is through education and historical learning. Education history give understanding to society about the

meaning of past events. So that history education which is carried out based on understanding and wisdom can help create a generation that is aware of history and wise in responding to the past so that it can better organize the future. Therefore, history education has a very important role in shaping the personality of the nation, the quality of humans and Indonesian society.

The formulation of the problem in this research is: 1) How are local historical sources used in history learning at SMA 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi?; 2) How awareness history student SMA 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi ?; and, 3). is There is influence utilization source history local to historical awareness of high school students 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi?

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used to examine the use of local historical sources around Banyuwangi district on the historical awareness of public high school students in Banyuwangi district is a descriptive research method with a correlational approach. The place where the research was carried out was at SMA 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi. The population of all students at SMA 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi for the 2023/2024 academic year is all students. sampling technique is simple random sampling, (Sugiyono, 2010:120). Sampling in research using the Slovin formula. The variables of this research are: use of local historical sources and historical awareness of high school students 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi. Data uses a questionnaire (questionnaire). Research data was analyzed using descriptive percentage techniques and regression analysis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

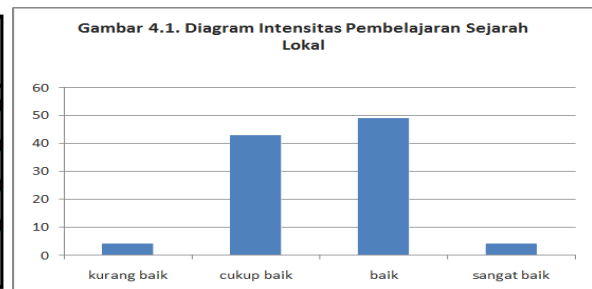
### Research Results and Discussion

#### A. Utilization of local historical sources in history learning

The use of local history sources consists of four indicators, namely the intensity of local history learning in schools, the benefits of local history, the use of local history sources, and students' responses to the use of local history sources around Banyuwangi Regency.

Indicators and diagrams of the intensity of Banyuwangi local history learning. Based on the results of respondents' answers, it was found that the intensity of local history learning by teachers was 3% of students said it was very good, teachers in carrying out local history learning, 47% of students said it was good, 45% of students said it was quite good, and 4% of students said it was not good.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Kurangbaik	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cukup baik	45	45.0	45.0	45.0
Baik	47	47.0	47.0	97.0
Sangat baik	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

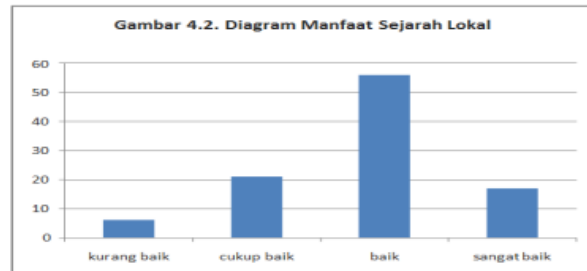




## A. Benefit History Local

Indicator benefit history local after studying history local .

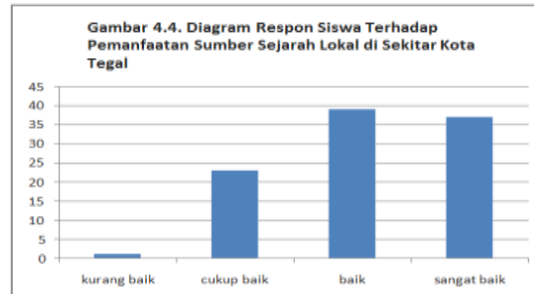
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Kurang baik	7	7.0	7.0	6.0
Cukup baik	20	20.0	20.0	27.0
Baik	57	57.0	57.0	83.0
Sangat baik	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	



Based on the results of respondents' answers, the benefits of local history for students were 20 students state Enough good, 18% of students said it was very good, benefits history local for student, 7% student state not good. and 57% student state Good.

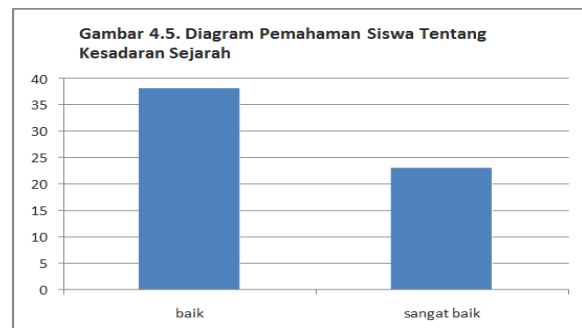
Student responses to the use of local historical sources around the city of Banyuwangi. The following are students' responses after utilizing local historical sources around Banyuwangi Regency.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Kurang baik	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cukup baik	22	22.0	22.0	23.0
Baik	38	38.0	38.0	63.0
Sangat baik	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	



Based on the results of respondents' answers, the students' responses to the use of local historical sources around Banyuwangi were, 38% the student stated Very good, response student After utilizing local historical sources around Banyuwangi Regency, 2% of students said it was not good, 22% of students said it was quite good and 38% students said it was good. .

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Baik	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
Sangat baik	62	62.0	62.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

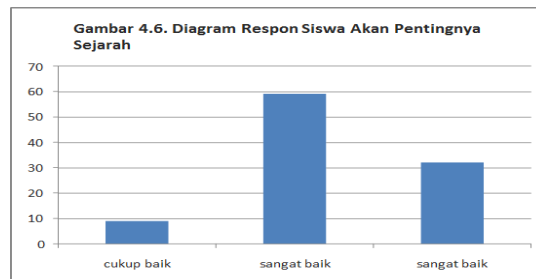


Based on the results of respondents' answers, students' understanding of historical awareness was obtained, 62% of students stated that students' understanding of historical awareness was very good and 38% of students stated that it was good. From the results of the questionnaire given to respondents, which consisted of four indicators of the use of local historical sources, it was stated that the use of local historical sources in SMA 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi included in the criteria of good enough.

### B. Awareness History Student

Understanding Student About Awareness History. Based on the results of respondents' answers, students' understanding of historical awareness was obtained, 38% of students said it was good. and 62% of students stated that students' understanding of historical awareness was very good.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Baik	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
Sangat baik	62	62.0	62.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	



### C. influence utilization source history local to historical awareness

#### 1. Test Linearity

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
kesadaran sej * sej lokal	1828.604	34	53.782	.801	.757
Between Groups					
Linearity	645.480	1	645.480	9.616	.003
Deviation from Linearity	1183.124	33	35.852	.534	.974
Within Groups	4363.036	65	67.124		
Total	6191.640	99			

#### 2. Test Equality Regression Linear Simple

##### Coefficient<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	79.277	5.026		15.773	.000
	sej lokal	.251	.074	.323	3.377	.001



### 3. F test

ANOVA<sup>1</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	645.480	1	645.480	11.406	.001 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	5546.160	98	56.593		
	Total	6191.640	99			

Based on the results of research from a questionnaire on the use of local historical sources given by respondents as many as 57 students at SMA 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi and the total assessment criteria were obtained. score 5546, if at percentage then the value is 67 and is included in The criteria are good enough for the use of local historical sources at SMA 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi.

The influence of the use of local historical sources on Students' historical awareness is that increasing students' historical awareness can be done through the use of local historical sources in history learning. The form of utilizing historical sources is that history teachers can make direct observations, conduct interviews with community leaders and tour guides at the location. Apart from being able to enrich students' knowledge of history, this will also grow students who are aware of history both in the past and as a basis for the future.

In their teaching tactics, subject matter experts give priority to designing learning activities for their pupils. The instructor's only tasks in a class are facilitator, mediator, and motivator in order to produce instructional interactions. Using a local history method is an interesting alternative to traditional history instruction. Being welcomed and given the chance to explore the surroundings as a historical laboratory can help students learn everything, become more involved in history lectures, and gain a deeper understanding of the past.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the use of local historical sources provided by student respondents at SMA 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi and the assessment criteria, a total of score 5546, if at percentage then the value is 67 and is included in Good enough criteria: Students' historical awareness is included in the good criteria. This can be obtained from obtaining a total score of 9616, if calculated as a percentage the value is 82.51%. There is an influence of the use of local historical sources around Banyuwangi district on the historical awareness of high school students. 17 August 1945 Banyuwangi, or  $H_0$  was accepted. This is proven by simple linear regression analysis calculations and the F test .

## REFERENCE

- Aman. 2011. Model Evaluasi Pembelajaran Sejarah. Yogyakarta: Ombak. Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. Hamalik, Oemar. 2008. Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

- 
- Kartodirdjo, Sartono. 1993. Pendekatan Ilmu Sosial dalam Metodologi Sejarah. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kasmadi, Hartono. 1996. Model-Model Dalam Pengajaran Sejarah. Semarang : IKIP Semarang Press.
- Kochar, S.K. 2008. Pembelajaran Sejarah. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Miskawi. 2019. Inventarisasi cagar budaya sebagai model pengembang pariwisata kabupaten Banyuwangi, Banyuwangi: Bappeda.
- Lapian, A.B. 1980. Memperluas Cakrawala Melalui Sejarah Lokal, dalam majalah Prisma, no.8, tahun IX. Jakarta: LP3ES..
- Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 22 Tahun 2006 Tentang Standar Isi untuk Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah.
- Priyadi, Sugeng. 2012. Sejarah Lokal: Konsep, Metode dan Tantangan. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Sutimin, L. A., & Wahyuni, S. 2019. Perencanaan Pembelajaran Sejarah. Yogyakarta: Ombak