

IN SOUTH EAST ASIA (CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA-MALAYSIA ANALYZING LOCAL HISTORY CURRICULA IN HIGHER UNIVERSITY)

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ABSTRACT

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After Covid-19, education in the world experienced many positive and negative things. The positive impact, post-covid-19, is the advancement of technology in education. Covid-19 has a negative impact on the pattern of ability and character of students. Learning history is one of the solutions in improving students' learning abilities and students' character. Learning history has an essential content so that students can have the ability to think critically. Learning history through its materials can be reflected for character education. Local history is rarely mentioned in the content of the curriculum because the curriculum prioritizes learning of national history. Local history has micro content that can explore regional identity. Local history can complete the distance between national historical events and events at the regional level. Local history brings people closer to their area. The purpose of this study is to analyze the position of local history in the history education curriculum at universities in the Southeast Asia region. Finding the concept of local history in the history education curriculum at universities in Southeast Asia. Finding a standard pattern of local history content in history education curricula in Southeast Asia. The method in this study uses the naturalistic method of a qualitative approach. The object of this research is the local history education curriculum in universities in Malaysia and Indonesia. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique used is an interactive data analysis technique from Miles and Hubberman which consists of data collection, data display, data reduction, and conclusion. The results of this research are 1) local history at UNY and UPSI has the goals and competencies to think critically, think creatively, think historically and think chronologically; 2) local history becomes a stand-alone subject and is integrated into every course that contains historical content. Local history is carried out using inquiry, contextual and scientific approaches. Evaluation is carried out using scientific writing assignments and HOTS-based essay questions. 3) the position of local history is part of enriching national history and introducing local history in connection with national history.

Keywords: *Local History, Curricula, Higher Education, Indonesia-Malaysia.*

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