

The Role of Civic Education in the Formation of National Identity and Awareness of the Indonesian Nation in the Era of Globalization

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Abstract

Citizenship education is education that includes nationality and citizenship and its relationship with the state and democracy. In the current era of globalization, education is one of the media that is very effectively used to form national identity and build awareness of the Indonesian people. Globalization can be characterized by openness between one country and another. The current rapid development of globalization causes humans to be required to have qualified competitiveness due to the rapid flow of information and technology so that as individuals, we must have and develop the potential of ourselves, groups and all levels of society. Citizenship education in shaping national identity and national awareness in the current era of globalization has its own conveniences and challenges for us. In-depth improvement regarding citizenship education must be realized again in its implementation considering that currently the development of globalization is so rapid.

Keywords: Citizenship Education, National Identity, National Awareness, Globalization



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INTRODUCTION

Citizenship education is a field of education that aims to form the character of good citizens. Indonesia has civics education subjects at every level of education. This is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Article 37 Paragraph 1 letter b which states that the primary and secondary education curriculum must include citizenship education. As for paragraph (2) letter b, it states that the higher education curriculum must include citizenship education.

Learning citizenship education means learning to become a complete Indonesian, who has an identity and awareness to love the motherland and defend the Indonesian nation. Being a good citizen is the responsibility of every individual. A good citizen is someone who obeys the laws and regulations of the country, and has a sense of social responsibility towards the surrounding community. As for the opinion according to Asyari & Dewi (2021), a good citizen is someone who has an Indonesian personality, a high sense of nationality, loves Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and loves the Indonesian homeland and nation. Based on the dynamics of the life of society, nation and state, the struggle of the Indonesian people to maintain independence often experiences ups and downs. Especially in the era of globalization, today's society lacks awareness of the enthusiasm to fight for the Indonesian nation, so it is very worrying and can threaten the integrity and national identity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

National identity is a national identity that distinguishes a nation from other nations. National identity consists of characteristics, markers, patterns, characteristics, and traits that distinguish a nation from other nations. Identity in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) means the characteristics, circumstances, or identity of a person. Identity and national are words that form national identity. Identity comes from the word Identity in English, which means a characteristic, identity, or sign of a person or group that distinguishes them from other people

or groups. Meanwhile, the word national means a picture of national identity attached to a person or group of people based on physical similarities, language, national ideals, history, culture, goals and national life guidelines. Driving License, Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP), Student Card, Student Identity Card (KTM), and KTP are examples of personal identity. The dynamics of national identity can be influenced by globalization. Globalization is defined as the world's freedom in developing all aspects of life such as technology, science, culture, and others. This process is spread through technology and information controlled by developed countries. Therefore, Indonesia as a developing country has more of a role as affected rather than influenced.

Within the framework of national education, it cannot be denied that Pancasila as an ideology and national identity has undergone many changes from all regimes in power, from the old order to reform. Even though the challenges faced by the Indonesian nation are increasing and unpredictable, civics education must be able to adapt and survive to educate the nation's children in the current era of globalization. It is known that Indonesia has many differences from various elements of religion, culture, ethnicity/race, language, customs and so on, so it is very vulnerable to divisions and gaps. So the Indonesian people need to instill awareness with a sense of nationalism, unity and be able to uphold human rights (HAM) for all Indonesian citizens, so that they can form citizens who are anti-collusion, corruption and nepotism. This is done so that the Indonesian state can continue to progress and develop in accordance with the identity and character of the nation.

In the current era of globalization, it seems as if Indonesian citizens have forgotten how to be good citizens for this nation. The rapid development of the internet, especially social media and information media, has made most of the nation's children carried away by modernization in almost all aspects of their lives. By imitating foreign culture in terms of attitude, dress, speech, language and so on. In fact, it is not uncommon to find cases of division just because they like different artists or public figures. This is of course closely related to technological advances in the form of the internet in the era of globalization.

RESEARCH METHODS

Online Research Methods (ORM) is a researcher's attempt to collect data through internet sites as a means of conducting research. This method is also called internet research, internet science, or iScience or web-based methods. The online research method (ORM) has its own advantages and challenges. This method is popular because of advances in information technology such as communication which allows researchers to collect data, communicate with respondents, and carry out analyzes efficiently and effectively. The challenges faced in this research method are the validity of the data, the difficulty in selecting a representative sample or the extent of diversity in research participation which must be considered and handled with care.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Citizenship education is very important to build the nation and its character, so it is very important to achieve the national goal of educating the lives of the Indonesian people. Basic citizenship education helps students understand the relationship between society, the state, and various systems, values, and roles. Citizenship Education has a great responsibility in character building, because this education is the nation's moral education. The purpose of Citizenship Education is to produce young people who are aware of the safety and glory of their own country. The sense of responsibility that the next generation has will be reflected in their participation in development, such as filtering and sorting out the incoming impacts of globalization, taking lessons from their mistakes, and doing other things (Humaeroh & Dewi,

2021). National identity refers to the nationality that everyone has from birth. National identity is genuine and eternal, said Smith in Antonsich (2009). However, identities such as sexual orientation, social class, religion and others are situational and depend on the situation. In the modern era, people will seek ideologies that are more in line with the structural circumstances caused by globalization. like cosmopolitanism that will take over nationalism. However, Smith is quicker to point out in Antonsich that national identity is still the primary form of territorial identity.

Citizenship education is needed to produce the next generation who have developed knowledge, skills, and character. Citizenship education does not have to be used to study development, but it is better if this education is used to develop oneself as broadly as possible. This is because being a nationalist will make you less influenced by foreign cultures. They will also appreciate and have a sense of pride in their nation, culture and values. The goals of Citizenship Education can be achieved well when learning is implemented through good planning, implementation of learning based on objectives, and evaluation as supervision. In addition, it can educate students to understand their rights and obligations as citizens of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

According to Yani in Lestari (2019), there are several internal factors that have caused a decline in nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation, including:

1. The first is that the current administration is not living up to the youth's expectations, leaving them disappointed with the current government's performance. Due to the many cases of corruption, embezzlement of state funds, and abuse of power by officials, the younger generation no longer supervises the government.
2. Perceptions of the family and the surrounding environment that do not reflect the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, so that the younger generation imitates this perception. Youth are good imitators of their environment.
3. Democratization which violates ethics, manners, and frequent demonstrations has caused frustration and loss of optimism among teenagers, so that only lazy, selfish, and emotional people are left.
4. Indonesia is different from other countries in all fields.

As for the external causal factors, including:

1. The acceleration of globalization affects the values of the younger generation. They prioritize the culture of other countries rather than their own; for example, young people prefer to wear batik or modest clothing that reflects Indonesian culture rather than skimpy clothing that reflects Western culture. Drugs and liquor now dominate the youth, undermining the dignity of the Indonesian nation.
2. The ideology of liberalism adopted by western countries influences the life of the nation. The younger generation imitates these ideas, including indifference to government and individualism that only thinks of itself without considering the environment.
3. Less and less pride in domestic products. Because more and more foreign products, such as food and clothing, are flooding the Indonesian market. The majority of Indonesian people use imported products. They believe that using local products will look old, old, and of low quality. However, domestic products are of the same quality as foreign products.

In civic education, character values are very important because they are related to identity which must be in accordance with learning objectives. According to the Ministry of National Education (Karim, 2010), character education has several functions, including:

1. Growing students' potential to behave well with students who already have the attitudes and behaviors described.

2. Helping national education to become more responsible for developing more dignified students.
3. Serves as a filter that can distinguish national culture from foreign culture.

According to the Ministry of National Education, the objectives of character education are as follows:

1. Increase students' conscience or affective potential as human beings and citizens who have character values.
2. Foster good attitudes and habits in accordance with universal values and cultural traditions of the religious nation.
3. Fostering a sense of responsibility and leadership as the nation's successor.
4. Improve students' ability to communicate with others.

Society has ignored Pancasila since the decline of the New Order until now. This is because the government has deviated from the principles of Pancasila. Governments, departments, communities, and organizations are all examples of deviance. The problem of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) is the biggest deviation component and the most difficult to eliminate. As if this has become a chronic disease in Indonesia. KKN was carried out because Indonesian nationalism had collapsed. The moral and ethical values that deviate from the true and good Pancasila principles have made nationalism irrelevant. A good state should be able to filter bad actions and distinguish between personal and group interests. In other words, they must not violate the principles contained in Pancasila. However, when applied in everyday life, it is impossible to avoid discriminatory attitudes. In other words, prioritizing common interests is very difficult and almost impossible to get rid of because blood relations, friendships and personal relationships are very close and can even overpower a sense of Indonesian nationalism (Lestari et al, 2019).

The younger generation is starting to lose their spirit of nationalism. This can be seen from the many young people who believe that Western culture is more modern than their own; this is especially true for university students, who closely imitate lifestyle, clothing, and language. This happens in almost all corners, even in villages outside the big cities. Recently, the national perspective of the younger generation has begun to be discussed or questioned. Many programs have been carried out, including seminars, workshops and Pancasila congresses which are still ongoing. These activities always involve the younger generation as subjects for developing Pancasila values. The younger generation is expected to play a role and contribute to national development, both now and in the future (Irhandayaningsih, 2012).

To prevent Indonesian culture from being influenced by negative foreign cultures, here are some ways:

1. Growing a strong spirit of nationalism, such as the passion to love domestic products and culture.
2. Instill and practice Pancasila values as well as possible.
3. Instill and carry out religious teachings as well as possible.
4. Selective towards foreign cultures that enter Indonesia.
5. Keeping Indonesian culture from fading.

Thus, the community can act wisely in determining their attitudes so that national identity and personality do not fade due to foreign cultures that enter Indonesia. According to Aulia et al (2021), globalization definitely has good and bad effects on the world community, including Indonesia. The existence of globalization benefits people because it allows them to find information or phenomena that occur around the world easily and quickly. For example,

Indonesians who are very interested in football can use social media such as COPA90 to find out about global football events and phenomena. In addition, people are now not only viewers and listeners, but can also leave comments through their social networking sites. This means that people can express themselves both at home and abroad thanks to globalization. One of the negative consequences of globalization is the emergence of difficulties in maintaining Indonesian national identity. Indonesia's national identity faces problems, like:

1. Hedonism: A view of life that places pleasure and satisfaction as top priority. Therefore, hedonism makes it easy for Indonesian people to spend material things just to enjoy and be satisfied. The emergence of cafes, fast food restaurants, malls, and others shows the existence of this hedonism.
2. The emergence of the value of solidarity in the life of the nation and state. The increasing individualistic attitude in Indonesian society is to blame. As a result, this shows that the values contained in Pancasila have not been implemented in everyday life.
3. Increasing the spirit of nationalism and patriotism. An example is people who tend to be more proud and happy to use foreign goods than domestic goods. In addition, there is a dominance of foreign products in the Indonesian market in areas such as clothing, food and technology. Then there are other examples when a person is more proud of another culture than his own. For example, using a foreign language on a daily basis is something that is worth learning. However, that doesn't mean it's always used in everyday interactions. Because Indonesian is the language of unity and unity of the Indonesian nation, every citizen must respect it.
4. Losing manners Many young people today are impolite. Because globalization contains values of openness and freedom, they can act as they see fit. For example, many posts on social networking sites use inappropriate words, videos and photos, but they are liked by many people. National identity still faces many problems due to globalization. Therefore, the community must have the ability to overcome these problems. because as citizens we must understand, understand, and maintain our identity that has been built through long struggles.

As a community that loves the Indonesian nation, we must be able to firmly reject culture that can damage our nation's cultural values. Pancasila is used as a reference for the younger generation so that they behave and speak in a way that is in accordance with Pancasila standards. Often we hear of anarchist demonstrations carried out by students on the grounds of struggle for the interests of the people. These demonstrations eventually led to the vandalism of government facilities, the burning of cars, and so on. In addition, there was chaos at football matches because the supporters of each team were dissatisfied because their team had lost. Student fights still occur in Indonesian society as well. Looking at the cases above, it appears that defending what one loves is the main problem that triggers all these events. Students demonstrated because they wanted to change a system that was not working or because they disagreed with the government's plan which was deemed not to benefit the people, justice, and other things.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of Citizenship Education is to produce young people who are aware of the safety and glory of their own country. The sense of responsibility that the next generation has will be reflected in their participation in development, such as filtering and sorting out the incoming impacts of globalization, taking lessons from their mistakes, and doing other things. Citizenship education is needed to produce the next generation who have developed knowledge, skills, and character. They will also appreciate and have a sense of pride in their

nation, culture and values. There are several internal causative factors that lead to a decline in nationalism and patriotism identity among the younger generation, including: The first is that the current government has not met the expectations of the youth, making them disappointed with the current government's performance. Perceptions of the family and the surrounding environment that do not reflect the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, so that the younger generation imitates this perception. Democratization that violates ethics, manners, and frequent demonstrations has caused frustration and loss of optimism among teenagers, so that only lazy, selfish and emotional people are left. They prioritize the culture of other countries rather than their own; for example, young people prefer to wear batik or modest clothing that reflects Indonesian culture rather than skimpy clothing that reflects Western culture. Character education has several functions, including: Growing students' potential to behave well with students who already have the attitudes and behaviors described. Fostering good attitudes and habits in accordance with universal values and cultural traditions of the religious nation. The moral and ethical values that deviate from the true and good Pancasila principles have made nationalism irrelevant. A good state should be able to filter bad actions and distinguish between personal and group interests.

In other words, prioritizing common interests is very difficult and almost impossible to get rid of because blood relations, friendships and personal relationships are very close and can even overpower a sense of Indonesian nationalism (Lestari et al, 2019). This can be seen from the many young people who believe that Western culture is more modern than their own; this is especially true for university students, who closely imitate lifestyle, clothing, and language. To prevent Indonesian culture from being influenced by negative foreign cultures, here are several ways: Growing a strong spirit of nationalism, such as the passion to love domestic products and culture. Thus, the community can act wisely in determining their attitudes so that national identity and personality do not fade due to foreign cultures that enter Indonesia. The existence of globalization benefits people because it allows them to find information or phenomena that occur around the world easily and quickly. Because as citizens we must understand, understand, and maintain our identity that has been built through long struggles. As a community that loves the Indonesian nation, we must be able to firmly reject culture that can damage our nation's cultural values. Pancasila is used as a reference for the younger generation so that they behave and speak in a way that is in accordance with Pancasila standards. Students demonstrate because they want to change a system that is not functioning or because they disagree with government plans that are considered unprofitable for the people, justice, and other things.

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