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Efforts to Grow Democratic Attitudes in Students in the Era of Globalization Through Citizenship Education

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of civic education in higher education is a must in the national education system to prepare smart and responsible citizens, and foster a democratic attitude. This paper aims to describe efforts to foster democratic attitudes to citizens, especially students through Citizenship Education. This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. The results of this study indicate that: (1) civics education is one way to form a complete Indonesian human being as an embodiment of the individuality of the nation as a democratic country that can realize and implement the development of a democratic society. (2) Efforts to foster democratic attitudes and the spirit of nationalism are not only the responsibility of the government as state administrators, but also require the active role of the community, especially the role of the family.

ABSTRAK

Penyelenggaraan pendidikan kewarganegaraan diperguruan tinggi menjadi suatu keharusan dalam sistem pendidikan nasional untuk menyiapkan warga negara yang cerdas dan bertanggung jawab, serta menumbuhkan sikap yang demokratis. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan usaha menumbuhkan sikap demokrasi kepada warga negara terutama mahasiswa melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kepustakaan. Adapun hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Pendidikan kewarganegaraan adalah salah satu cara untuk membentuk manusia Indonesia seutuhnya sebagai perwujudan individualitas bangsa sebagai negara demokrasi yang dapat mewujudkan dan melaksanakan pembangunan masyarakat demokrasi. (2) Upaya menumbuhkan sikap demokrasi dan jiwa nasionalisme bukan hanya menjadi tanggung jawab pemerintah sebagai penyelenggara negara, tetapi juga membutuhkan peran aktif masyarakat, terutama peran keluarga.

PRELIMINARY

This research article seeks to describe efforts to foster democratic attitudes to citizens, especially students through Citizenship Education. Globalization is a process of global social order, which knows no boundaries. Globalization is essentially a process by which ideas are put forward, offered to be imitated by other countries, and finally reach mutual agreement and become general guidelines for countries around the world (Koesmiyati, 2021: 63-73).

The process of globalization takes place in two dimensions, namely the dimensions of space and time. Globalization occurs in all areas of life such as the fields of ideology, politics, economics and especially education. Information and communication technology is the most important factor supporting globalization. Information and communication technology is developing very rapidly, is flexible or adaptable to reach all over the world. Therefore, globalization cannot be avoided, especially in the field of education (Koesmiyati, 2021: 63-73).

Democracy generally means the government of the people. Supreme power is in the hands of the people and directly from them or their elected representatives under a free electoral system. The reality on the ground shows that the concept is not in accordance with what should be done in a democratic

country. The vision of an undemocratic government proves that a fully democratic environment has not yet been created in this country (Budiman, 2015: 29-34).

One of the important problems in the current era of globalization is the waning of the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, as well as democratic attitudes among the younger generation. Democracy is not only a system of government, but also a certain way of life and social order, which contains a moral element. Democracy as the value of our way of life reflects the participation of all citizens in shaping the values that govern our lives together as a belief (Suardi & Fachria, 2020: 1-8).

Democracy is the most important principle that must be explained and implemented systematically in the form of socio-political rules. That is why it is necessary for understanding and ability to realize democracy among citizens. Democracy will not come, grow and develop in the life of society, nation and state. For this reason, democracy requires the real effort of all citizens and all the supporting devices, i.e. the culture they promote as a manifestation of the way of thinking and social arrangement. The form of a democratic society will grow strong if the culture and values of democracy grow among the people (Suardi & Fachria, 2020: 1-8).

Education is the key word in every effort to improve the quality of life of the community. In the world of philosophy, education is often referred to as a process of community empowerment because of its role and purpose to "humanize humans". Therefore, it is not surprising that currently almost every country in the world is trying to improve the quality and performance of education in order to form a modern society that is able to adapt to the dynamics of culture and changing times (Putra, 2013: 37-54).

The implementation of civic education in universities is a must in the national education system to prepare smart and responsible citizens. Civic education is one of the groups of personality development courses. Law Number 12 of 2021 concerning Higher Education requires all higher education teachers to teach any material related to the Pancasila curriculum and citizenship. The purpose of this course is to encourage students to establish their personality as complete human beings and be able to apply science and technology with a full sense of morality and responsibility or clear beliefs (Saputra, 2022: 6-15).

In this context, subjects that play an important role in fostering democratic attitudes in students are civic education subjects, because these subjects are subjects that focus on the formation of citizens who understand and are able to carry out their rights and obligations to become Indonesian citizens. intelligent, skilled, and with character as mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Civics subjects are based on the formation of a democratic society that is better known by civil society (civil society). Citizenship education has a vision to create a democratic society, while its mission is to form good citizens, namely to create student competencies so that they can actively participate in being responsible for the continuity of democratic governance through the development of knowledge, character and skills of citizens. From this statement, it can be concluded that civic education has a very important role for the development of students' democratic attitudes (Retnasari & Hidayah, 2019: 79-88).

Indeed, studies on methods of growing democratic attitudes in the era of globalization in students have been widely discussed by educational curriculum researchers. In fact, it has been widely studied by a number of people, including discussing the study from the aspect of the influence of civic education learning achievement on the democratic attitude of second-level students of Ciamis unigal history education in the 2013/2014 academic year, the influence of the PBM model in Civics learning on critical thinking skills and democratic attitudes (Ulfa, *et.al.*, 2018: 125).

Based on previous research that has almost the same theme written by Retnasari & Hidayah (2019: 79-88) regarding Growing nationalism attitudes of young citizens in the era of globalization through civic education in universities, this study focuses more on understanding the nationalism of PGSD students, while in our research, it focuses more on growing democratic attitudes of all students and citizens.

Based on the Literature Review above, it is known that there is something that needs to be added regarding the analysis in growing democratic attitudes in the era of globalization towards students. Thus, further and in-depth study is needed regarding this matter, which is summarized in the title of the research, "*Efforts to Grow Democratic Attitudes in the Era of Globalization in Students Through Citizenship Education*".

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a literature study method. Qualitative descriptive research is research that describes data as it is, explains data or events with explanatory

sentences in a qualitative way. While library research is collecting data by conducting a study of books, literatures, notes, and reports related to the problem to be solved (Hanum, *et.al.*, 2020: 33-36; Assingkily, 2021). The object of the study is reading books and journals that are very relevant to Democracy, Student Globalization and Citizenship Education. Data analysis was carried out by examining the substance and material of fostering democratic attitudes in the era of globalization in students through an understanding of civic education. Thus, this research can reveal the substance and material of fostering democratic attitudes in the era of globalization in students through an understanding of civic education. For this reason, checking the data in this study was carried out using reference materials.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Civic education or civic education in Indonesia is one of the means to achieve the goals of national education as referred to in Article 3 of the National Constitution, Number 20 of 2003 which states the purpose of education. Civic education carries the mission of moral education of the nation, forming intelligent, democratic, and noble citizens. The vision of civic education is to realize an educational process, coordinated to create participatory citizens who are responsible for educating Indonesian people who behave based on Pancasila values and positive characters of the Indonesian people and nation (Fauziah & Dewi, 2021: 93-103).

Citizenship education is one way to shape Indonesian people as a whole as a manifestation of the individuality of the nation as a democratic country that can realize and implement the development of a democratic society. Citizenship Education subjects take a very central and strategic position in national education. The topic of Citizenship Education (PKn) is the result of accepting the position of Pancasila as the basis of the state. Therefore, civic education is a conscious effort to realize democratic values, this is planned as outlined in the school curriculum from kindergarten to university, both public and private (Muhibbin & Sumarjoko, 2016).

Theoretically, Civics is designed as a learning object that contains cognitive, emotional, psychomotor encounter dimensions or mutual redemption and integrates the context of ideas, values, concepts and moral entities of Pancasila, democratic citizenship, and protecting the state. Programmatically, Civics is designed as a learning subject that emphasizes content that carries values and learning experiences in the form of various behaviors that need to be carried out in everyday life (Muhibbin & Sumarjoko, 2016).

Democracy is something very important, because the values contained in it are needed as a reference and a tool to organize the life of a good nation and state. Teaching democratic values to students is not only about teaching democratic values, but to develop them among students so that individuals with attitudes and behavior are formed in accordance with democratic values. The development of values is intended for students to process and grow mentally rationality according to competencies related to democratic values that allow students to achieve the optimal development of moral reasoning. Growing democratic values to students needs to be applied in everyday life, so that the nation's successors are able to implement democratic community development (Assingkily, 2021: 73).

The progress of science is developing continuously, this is marked by the creation of information and communication technology (digital). From time to time technology continues to produce interesting findings ranging from smart phones, computers, smart applications and others. This digitalization changes the way humans work to be more effective and efficient, which previously was only done conventionally, now switches to (digital) technology such as e-banking, e-learning, e-commerce, e-government and so on.

The rapid development of digital has brought its own consequences, both positive and negative impacts for humans. The positive impacts include helping humans to complete work from all areas of life quickly, making it easier to disseminate information, facilitating communication between individuals and even across countries and providing easy access in finding information. While the negative impacts of digitalization are the emergence of anti-social behavior, the occurrence of cyber bullying, the spread of fake news, the emergence of pornography, and so on.

If you look at today's sophisticated developments and the impact of globalization on all aspects of life, it is necessary to adjust digital technology in the implementation of the learning process for this course on campus. This can be done by: (1) using online-based learning media (google classroom, whatsapp group and others), (2) learning methods and strategies used, (3) learning resource teaching materials (google books, websites and others) , (4) other administrative purposes such as databases, letters,

learning outcomes and others. The adaptation of the digital world in Citizenship Education is one way to optimally utilize digital technology as well as an effort to face the challenges of increasingly massive digital developments.

Democracy education is one of the materials in citizenship education in countries that adhere to a democratic system. This is something that is important to be implemented from the start in a planned, structured, and sustainable manner. If democracy is not accompanied by law, legal politics and a clear political order, there are some situations that will turn into anarchism. From elementary school to university, a discipline with a clear vision and mission for democratic education is Citizenship Education. Civic education can be said to be political education, moral and value education, national education, legal education, social education, and human rights and democracy education (Admojo, *et.al.*, 2021: 112).

Civic education has become a form of education for its successors which aims to become smart citizens and aware of their obligations in society and the state, and so that all citizens become smart global citizens. Citizenship education is very important so that students understand their rights and obligations as Indonesian citizens, think seriously, tolerate, and love peace, and become people who understand and participate in local, national and international political life. This kind of learning method is a student-centered learning method, giving students the opportunity to dialogue, discuss and be more active in class. Because of this, students will better understand the important role they play in the life of the nation and state.

The formation of citizenship involves many factors, namely: (1) The relationship between cognitive knowledge and perceptual knowledge or the relationship between religion and science. (2) The target of Indonesian national culture and education. (3) Educational discipline, especially educational psychology. (4) Social science discipline, especially citizenship. (5) Especially Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as national laws and regulations and the history of the nation's struggle. (6) Basic human activities. (7) Definition of social science education.

Efforts to foster democratic attitudes and the spirit of nationalism in the nation's young generation are not only the responsibility of the government as state administrators, but also require the active role of the community. The most important thing is the role of the family: (1) Providing examples of love and respect for the nation. (2) Always use domestic products and be proud to use them. (3) Supervise children on the surrounding environment, and ensure that children grow up in a good environment.

The role of education in an effort to foster democratic attitudes and the spirit of nationalism, namely: (1) Providing lessons on Pancasila and citizenship education. (2) Provide moral education. (3) Instilling an attitude of love for the homeland and respect for the services of heroes by holding a ceremony every Monday. The government's role in efforts to foster an attitude of democracy and nationalism are: (1) Listening more and respecting the aspirations of youth to build a better Indonesia. (2) Promote various activities that can improve democratic attitudes and a sense of nationalism. (3) Require the use of batik for civil servants every Friday (Lestari, *et.al.*, 2019: 20-27).

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that citizenship education is mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which states that citizenship education is a subject that focuses on educating citizens who can understand and fulfill their rights and obligations as Indonesian citizens. Democracy education is one of the materials in civic education in countries that adhere to a democratic system, which is something that is important to be implemented from the start in a planned, structured, and sustainable manner. Citizenship education is very important so that students understand their rights and obligations as Indonesian citizens, think seriously, tolerate, and love peace, and become people who understand and participate in local, national and international political life.

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