



CULTIVATING STUDENTS NATIONALISM ATTITUDE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION THROUGH CIVIC EDUCATION LEARNING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

The waning sense of patriotism is caused by two factors, namely internal and external factors. An internal factor is something that comes from within the nation itself. And the external factor is something beyond, like the current of globalization. The tide of globalization has unwittingly entered Indonesia, which is slowly eroding the nationalism of Indonesians, especially among children of the millennials. The sense of love for the country and nationalism will gradually disappear and will be replaced by foreign cultures. Basically all nations and peoples share in the renewal process, though the pace and direction of change vary from one society to another. With these factors and the greater current of globalisation, the importance of a higher spirit of nationalism for the Indonesian people, especially for the golden generation, namely students who are in education. Learners must have an attitude of nationalism as the noble ideals of Pancasila because they are the golden generation of future leaders of the nation to achieve independence and be able to contribute in order to realise the character of the nation's learners to develop learners who have a competitive and resilient personality in the midst of globalisation. For this the teacher's role is essential in developing nationalistic attitudes toward learners. Through civic education in schools as an important means of fostering the spirit of nationalism and instilling high ancestral values of the Indonesian nation so as not to be affected by globalisation. The aim of the study is to cultivate the nationalism of learners in the age of globalization through civics' education education in elementary schools. The research method used is qualitative research with descriptive analysis through an approach to literature study derived from credible journals and scientific works.

Keywords : Nasionalism, Globalization, Civic education

Introduction

The spirit of citizenship is needed in the development of education based on the character and mentality of citizens character and mentality of citizens. In the current era of globalisation, everyone has a responsibility to ensure that modernisation and technology do not undermine nationalism undermine the sense of nationalism. The introduction of the values of nationalism can be nurtured from an early age and instilled directly through parental or school activities. The establishment of high loyalty in each individual citizen is a sign of evidence of of nasionalism in a country. Throughout history there has always been a deep love for the homeland for the homeland local traditions and local officials, excellence and a clear faith in the country giving them a sense of community and unity. A sense of nationalism is something that everyone should have. especially students. The embedded sense of nationalism will be a meaningful capital for the survival of the country (DJ & Jumardi, 2022). The causes of waning love for the country are caused by two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors that come from within the nation, such as people who are disappointed with the government and indifferent to the nation and external factors that come from outside the nation, such as the strong flow of globalisation. Whether we realise it or not, the flow of modernisation has entered the country of Indonesia which has gradually eroded the nationalism of the people, especially among the children of the millennial generation. This sense of nationalism,

love for the country is gradually disappearing, a little, and replaced by foreign cultures. In principle, all nations and societies in the world always participate in the process of modernisation, although the speed and direction of change differ from one society to another.

The rapid advancement of science and technology has led to globalisation, which makes the world transparent and homogeneous. The rapid advancement of science and technology has increased openness and bequeathed the world a new form or structure. This situation certainly has a huge impact on the life of society, nation and state. With regard to this, the importance of the younger generation being equipped with an education that will teach nationalism, namely through civic education. With the development of technology in this globalisation era that will continue to develop over time, the nationalism that exists in Indonesian society will be eroded and closed with the rapid development of technology. In addition, the flow of globalisation is increasingly flowing to support the development of technology (Aisy et al., 2021). Today's youth may seem apathetic, as if nationalism were not part of an Indonesian identity. Even the nationalism is driven by the growth of globalization that has significantly affected People's Daily lives. Nation-states life, whether direct or indirect. Nationalism in Indonesia will be affected by the growth of globalization, especially the younger generation that holds the nation's future in its hands (Asyari & Dewi, 2021). In the face of the global cultural onslaught, nationalism presents itself as a trivial problem. To enhance and recultivate sentiments of nationalism, it needs to foster the example that can be taken from Pancasila in the younger generation. This is vital because it would be difficult without nationalism to cultivate the unity and accomplishments needed to build a nation. The goal that was set to build a nation would never be accomplished (Puspita Ratri & Najicha, 2022). With these statements and realities, to address the importance of civic education in promoting nationalistic sentiments. In civic education there is Pancasila as the basis of the state and there are precepts from Pancasila fostered nationalism. By making Pancasila our current foothold so that Indonesian citizens can sift out the positive and negative from the current of globalization (Septiano & Ulfatun Najicha, 2022).

Research Methodology

This research uses a qualitative research method with descriptive analysis. The researcher used a literature study by utilising various books, articles, journals, and reliable scientific works to collect information related to the research topic (Hazimah et al., 2021).

Result & Discussion

Nationalism

The term nationalism has been assimilated into the Indonesian language with two meanings, namely the understanding of love for one's homeland and awareness of nationhood. Asserting the superiority of a group based on a common language, culture and territory is what nationalism is all about. There is some overlap between the Greek word ethnic and the English words nationalist and national, which comes from Latin meaning "born in" (nationalis). The word nationalism also overlaps with the Greek-derived word "ethnicity", but the word is usually used to refer to a group based on common language, culture and region. Outside of political contexts, however, the latter phrase is usually used to refer to culture, language, and ancestry (Lestari, 2018). Nationalism can be defined as putting the interests of the nation and state above personal and group interests. Love for the country is one aspect of the character of nationalism that is embedded in students. There are several indicators of nationalism attitudes that can be applied to students according to (Basuni, 2021), namely (1) by being proud to be Indonesian, (2) a sense of love for the homeland and nation, (3) fostering an attitude of willingness to sacrifice, (4) an attitude of openness in accepting progress, (5) having a sense of pride in diverse cultures, (6) having an attitude to appreciate the services of heroes, (7) having a sense and attitude to prioritise the state over individual and group interests. With the attitude of nationalism that exists in every student, it will have an impact on the integrity and progress of a nation. One example, if every community has a high attitude of nationalism, then natural resources will be maintained and can be preserved. However, if a society does not have an attitude of nationalism or a declining sense of nationalism, then natural resources will be quoted by foreign nations and it will be difficult for each generation to enjoy (Nurqorih, 2019).

Factors causing the decline of nationalism

The waning spirit of nationalism by every Indonesian citizen is a challenge that is quite heavy, it requires an attitude of enthusiasm to build together the nation's nationalism. There are 2 common factors that cause the collapse of the spirit of nationalism owned by people in Indonesia, namely internal factors (from within) and external factors (from outside). Internal factors as (1) The importance of a parent's role as the closest figure to a child can give an example of nationalism (2) The emphasis on ethnocentric. Understanding this had a poor effect on people who excessively thought that the culture of the tribe was better than that of any other tribe (3) A mistaken view of

democracy led people to become so free that they gave themselves up and External Factors as (1) The rapid growth in the technological world is helping to spread globalization rapidly (2) New external misconceptions that are incompatible with those already in Indonesia (3) The taking of a whole foreign culture because it considers that more modern will suffer less than good for the loss of native Indonesian culture. According to eta yni lestari and miftahul janah in (Amalia et al., 2021) there are several ways to cultivate nationalism among trainees, namely (a) Watch over learners in learning so that activities being done can run properly (b) Teach learners always to use and be proud of products produced by their own countries (c) Teach a protégé for smart people in a foreign culture Also, telling stories about the battles of heroes for Indonesia is another way to cultivate nationalism (Amalia et al., 2021).

Globalization Era

Globalisation has a tremendous impact both positively and negatively. For this reason, in this increasingly developing era with the influence of foreign cultures, especially on the negative side, it will have an influence on the fading of the values of Pancasila and the norms that have applied. For that, every Indonesian citizen, especially students, must be able to filter which negative things and which positive things (Anshory, 2022). Globalisation in general is the process of introducing new reforms that are later followed by other countries, and there is a mutual agreement to make it a guideline. Globalisation has an impact on social inequality, apathy, and the culture that has long been entrusted by our ancestors is replaced by foreign cultures (Asyari & Dewi, 2021). With globalisation at its peak, the spirit of nationalism is important in order to create the best and positive things for the nation and state. In the current onslaught of globalisation, it has an impact with the depletion of nationalism. Lack of civic education will be a big threat. Civic education is one of the ways to instil attitudes and characters in increasing high nationalism, especially for the millennial generation who are the future of the Indonesian nation. This increasingly widespread globalisation can be prevented and anticipated through Civics learning, especially for students in elementary schools. With Civics learning as a means or bridge for teachers to foster an attitude of nationalism, starting to love the country, be willing to sacrifice, love domestic products, learn and preserve culture, and so on.

Civic Education in Fostering Students' Nationalism

In education, civic education is a bridge that can overcome all the evils of globalisation. Citizenship education must be prioritised in education, because civic education has aspects in building the nation's morals. According to (Hazimah et al., 2021) there are several things that make civic education a priority in education. First, training and inviting students to practice Pancasila values in everyday life. Second, presenting the divine side as a form of student awareness in the power and majesty of the universe that has been created. Third, making students to think openly and not narrow in thinking, and avoiding anti-ideological attitudes. Civic education is a bridge in making a good citizen. civic education has a big role in overcoming the increasingly fierce globalisation. Citizenship education equips every learner in building learners' insights in the future in fostering a sense of love for the Indonesian nation. The role of civic education shapes a person to have Pancasila values and shapes a person to become a strong individual and fosters innovation and obligation (Sastradipura et al., 2021). Civic education is not something that can be easily ignored because, with civic education, it has the concept of the development of Indonesian culture which has a rope of life for the Indonesian people (Amalia et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The era of globalisation has opened up many new avenues of change around the world, including Indonesia. For the Indonesian nation, these changes must still be accompanied by a strong attitude of nationalism. The younger generation needs to learn how to maintain their love for the country. Teaching the attitude of nationalism through civic education is an appropriate effort to foster the attitude of nationalism as early as possible, starting with the formal education level from elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), senior high school (SMA) or vocational high school (SMK), to the level of higher education. The embedding of the spirit of nationalism in each young generation puts them to be wiser in responding to developments in the era of globalisation by not forgetting the identity of the Indonesian nation. The foundation in maintaining the attitude of nationalism must be truly strengthened by the younger generation as evidence of pride and love for the country. This evidence can be realised by continuing to provide constructive works following the development of the globalisation era but always accompanied by the spirit of nationalism as the identity of the Indonesian nation that will not fade.

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