



## THE ROLE OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN SHAPE CHARACTER OF STUDENTS IN THE MODERN ERA

**Dinda Eka Putri<sup>1</sup>, Nadila<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup>Elementary School Teacher Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Email: <sup>1</sup> [dindaekaputri64@gmail.com](mailto:dindaekaputri64@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup> [ndila6927@gmail.com](mailto:ndila6927@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Times change so fast that teachers are required to have competence because if the development of the times is not accompanied by adequate competence, then these developments will have a negative impact on human survival. This article focuses on creating an atmosphere in which students' hearts and attitudes can strengthen their own character and principles, as well as developing and strengthening citizenship and student character as century or modern learners. The main reference for student character uses Thomas Lickona's theory of personality components owned by children/ individual. This research method uses literature study (literature study). In the "Literature Study Compilation Guide" (Kartiningrum, 2015), according to (Puji Rahayu Maisaroh, 2008) literature study is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and recording and managing research materials. Data collection methods for data collection are from various sources in the form of journals and articles in accordance with the discussion of this research. In the process of this research using analysis techniques in the form of reading data, then discussed to then produce overall conclusions. Citizenship education is defined as preparing the younger generation to become citizens who have knowledge, skills and values. Active participation in society is required. With the spirit of Pancasila and good character education, students will be built to become Indonesia's golden generation in 2045 and ready to face the dynamics of future changes.

**Keywords :** Civics education, character education, modern era

### Introduction

According to Tristian (2012) in (Cahyani & Dewi, 2021) Education is a complex learning process in which behavior and norms are learned in science lessons. The aim of education is also to educate individuals to develop skills so that they are good for themselves and no one else. In addition, the training aims to develop positive personality traits in individuals. That is, education is not just giving directions, but education must achieve many goals, both physical and knowledge, attitudes and skills. According to Salsabilah (2021) Education is the main pillar in the form of instruction designed to focus on helping and developing attitudes, emotions, values, appreciation, motivation and others. Educate is an attempt to improve and maximize the features of the image of good physical and mental character. Therefore, the stage of changing the attitude and behavior of individuals or groups in which they become adults through teaching and training is one of the tasks of education in (Puji Rahayu; Maisaroh, 2008). Citizenship education is education that reminds us of the importance of the value of the rights and obligations of citizenship. Everything must be done according to the goals and ideals of the country not to deviate from expectations. Citizenship education is an educational program that focuses on expanding political democracy with other sources of knowledge, positive impacts from schools, society and parents, all to train students to think healthy life in a critical, analytical, attitude and democratic way based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Education implemented in the daily lives of students and applied in action based on Pancasila values. The Civics teaching method is certainly different from the teaching methods of other educational institutions. According to Agassy Sihombing, R. and Suhendro Lukitoyo, P. (2021), this is because the accuracy of teaching methods for

Civics subjects is usually Citizenship No only just rote, but more difficult to achieve compared to other methods of teaching the exact sciences. PKN views itself as civics education and general education that provides a way for schools and families, teachers and parents to work together to make education meaningful, and whose goal is to foster and educate citizens to have a civic spirit with character according to Rohayani, I., Djahiri, A . K. & Sapriya., (2010) in the journal (Humaeroh & Dewi, 2021). This shows the importance of civic education as an effort to build character. Citizenship Education itself involves learning about character values that can shape the character of students, especially in adapting to social norms in the era of globalization. Citizenship education is a discipline that plays a very important role in the world of education, especially in elementary schools, learning about citizen education has several moral values that can shape the character of elementary school students, and can also shape the personality of elementary school students. Civics classes can better shape the character and morals of students. Because Citizenship Education teaches students how to be virtuous, understand the homeland, love and defend the homeland, develop a sense of responsibility, unity, mutual love and respect, and obedience to God Almighty, namely Pancasila as the basis of the Indonesian state.

In citizenship education, students can also learn how to respect other people, respect other friends, Education is defined as a form of effort by adults who are aware of their humanity to guide, educate, teach, and transmit basic values and attitudes to life to the younger generation in order to change and improve their personal qualities (Pendidikan, 2022). In education, character education can be said to be a very important part, because it is one of the things related to personality and morals that must be instilled from an early age so that children can have good character during their growth. Education is an effort that allows a person to mature and humanize his fellow beings and even other living things, character education also plays an important role in humans because character helps in the growth of children, especially at the basic level, give them good qualities. Caring fellow citizens, rational and responsible. Character is essentially a collection of habits that can be seen and felt because character is not just behavior and understanding but has become a person's habits and must apply in everyday life according to Sari, (2017) dalam jurnal (Iryanto, 2021). It is clear that schools as educational institutions must be able to provide education, counseling, and habituation of honest behavior to every student. Character education is not an easy task and requires time, effort and hard work from educators. Therefore, it is clear that in character education, both teachers as educators, as well as students and parents as educators, all need to work hard to work together and participate together to create effective character education, in order to provide quality education, which is driven by quality education, better learning support (Jailani, 2019). Times change so fast that teachers are required to have competence because if the development of the times is not accompanied by adequate competence, then these developments will have a negative impact on human survival. This article focuses on creating an atmosphere in which students' hearts and attitudes can strengthen their own character and principles, as well as developing and strengthening students' citizenship and character as contemporary or modern learners. The main reference for student character uses Thomas Lickona's theory about the personality components owned by children/individuals (Adha & Ulpa, 2021). From the description above it can be concluded that this statement proves the need for a mutually supportive synergy between civics learning (PKN) that shapes student character. For this reason, the authors see the need for a study with the theme: The Role of Citizenship Education in Shaping Student Character in the Modern Era.

## Research Methodology

This research method uses literature study (literature study). In the "Literature Study Compilation Guide" (Kartiningrum, 2015), according to (Puji Rahayu; Maisaroh, 2008) ) literature study is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and recording and managing research materials. Data collection methods for data collection are from various sources in the form of journals and articles that are in accordance with the discussion of this study. In the process of this research using analysis techniques in the form of reading data, then discussed to then produce overall conclusions.

## Result & Discussion

Citizenship education, according to Zamroni, is education in a democracy, what is meant Encouraging citizens to think critically and act democratically. Meanwhile, according to Merphin Panjaitan, political education is democratic education whose goal is to educate the younger generation.become democratic and engaged citizens through dialogue pedagogy. in that case,Citizenship education is a passive tool for building and advancing the country's democratic system. learnis a very dominant part or element in the realization of the educational process and its quality graduates (output), which also depends a lot on teaching and learning. The purpose of citizenship education as education is to help students become politically mature citizens to participate in the development of democratic politics. Citizenship Education is one of the educational concepts that plays a role in the formation of

the young generation as citizens with character. Connecting Citizenship education about character building has many dimensions. Dimensions are inseparable from aspects of civic character development and societal morality. Role is an activity carried out because of obligations or demands in a profession or in relation to the environment and reality. Thus the role is the behavior expected of others from someone who is consistent with his place in the system. Therefore, this role is influenced by internal and external social conditions and is stable. Personal behavior is very closely related to roles in everyday people's lives. Because roles include things and obligations that must be fulfilled by individuals in society. Responsibility must be carried out in accordance with the norms that also apply to society. From the role played in everyday life, a person will see his social status. Citizenship education is defined as preparing the younger generation to become citizens who have knowledge, skills and values. Active participation in society is required. Meanwhile, according to Godfrey Thomson education is the influence of the environment on individuals and permanent changes in behavior, thoughts, and feelings. Basically civics education aims to develop democratic citizens to support and develop democratic life. However, in its implementation it is often supported by certain political interests.

Citizenship education in Indonesia in the past was more oriented towards the interests of the government than the interests of the citizens. Because of that the concept and material of civics education is very thick with the nuances of indoctrination, hegemony, legitimacy and political mobilization. Historically, citizenship education (Civics) came from citizenship education (Citizenship). Stanley E. Dimond explained that Citizenship as connected with school activities has two meanings in a narrow sense, citizenship only includes the legal status of citizens in a country, government organizations, managing power, legal rights and responsibilities. The interesting thing from Dimond's opinion is that Citizenship is related to learning activities in schools considering the importance of this discipline of knowledge for the lives of citizens with each other and with the country in which they are located. In subsequent developments the important meaning of citizenship has given birth to a citizen movement (civic community) that is aware of the importance of citizenship education. The main goal of citizenship education is to strengthen national insight and awareness, as well as attitudes and behavior that are rooted in national culture, love for the motherland, insight into the archipelago, and resilience. In subsequent developments, the importance of citizenship gave birth to a civic movement that is aware of the importance of citizenship education. The main goal of citizenship education is to strengthen national insight and awareness, as well as attitudes and behavior that are rooted in national culture, love for the motherland, insight into the archipelago, and resilience. In subsequent developments, the importance of citizenship gave birth to a civic movement that is aware of the importance of citizenship education. The main goal of citizenship education is to strengthen national insight and awareness, as well as attitudes and behavior that are rooted in national culture, love for the motherland, insight into the archipelago, and resilience. for resident students/researchers who are citizens of the Republic of Indonesia and are studying and studying Science, Technology and Arts. National Education System Law No. 20/2003. Article 3 National Education System The law states that "The task of national education is to form valuable skills and character and civilization of the nation in relation to the education of the people's life whose purpose is develop opportunities for students to become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and strong-willed democratic and responsible citizens. The goal of national education is to shape Indonesia human qualities that must be developed by every educational institution. Because the formulation of national education goals forms the basis for the development of character education. Character is the nature, character, morals or personality of a person who forms a person to inculcate credible virtues, which are the foundation of a perspective, a pat thinking, attitudes and ways of acting. This virtue consists of several values, morals and standards such as honesty, courage to act, trustworthiness and respect for others (Izma & Kesuma, 2019)

Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that character education is the process of instilling character values in students so that they become whole human beings who have a heart, mind, body, feelings and goals. In other words, character is defined as good personal qualities, feeling good, wanting to do good, and behaving very well. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2010: 7), the goals of character education are: (1) Develop the heart/awareness or affective potential of students as human beings and citizens with character (2) Forming habits and behaviors in students that are commendable and in line with universal values and cultural traditions of religious communities (3) Instill a sense of leadership and responsibility in students as the next generation of the nation (4) Develop the ability of students to become independent, creative human beings (5) To shape the school life environment into a learning environment that is safe, honest, full of creativity and friendship as well as having a high sense of nationalism and full of strength (values). Character building is an important goal in the education system. As stated in Article 3 of the National Education System Law, the task of national education is to develop skills and form valuable character and national civilization in order to advance the life of the nation which leads to the development of potential. Students or students become human beings who believe and

fear God Almighty, are healthy, experienced, noble, creative, independent and a responsible citizen. The government is currently recommending a program called Strengthening Character Education (PPK). PPK is an effort to advance character education in schools. The PPC program will be implemented in stages and as needed. The aim of the PPK program is to promote quality and moral education that is evenly distributed throughout the country. The PPK issued through Presidential Regulation Number 87 § 2 of 2017 concerning Character Education (PPK) has the following objectives: (1) With the spirit of Pancasila and good character education, students will be built to become Indonesia's golden generation in 2045 and ready to face the dynamics of future change (2) A national education forum will be developed, where character education with the support of community participation is identified as the main concern in the implementation of student education. Education is organized through formal, nonformal and informal learning pathways, bearing in mind the diversity of Indonesian culture (3) Revitalize and strengthen the potential and capacity of educators, teachers, students, communities and families to implement PPC.

Character education is everything a teacher does to influence the character of his students. Teachers help shape the character of students. Through character education, habits are instilled about what is good, so that students know what is right and what is wrong, and how to feel good grades and get used to it. In elementary schools the methods used by teachers to develop character are counseling, habituation, exemplary, reinforcement, and punishment. Character values that will be explored in learning such as religiosity, honesty, hard work, discipline, sense of responsibility, love of the motherland, care for the environment, strong social spirit (Agama et al., 2018). Suyanto (2011) in (Fadila et al., 2021) argues that character is a way of thinking and behavior that shapes every life and every collaboration, both within the family, community, nation and state. In line with Suyanto, Hasanah (2012) says that the character of a nation is based on core ethical values originating from religious values, state philosophy and culture. Values that originate from the diverse culture of a nation and include the noble values of a nation that can make that nation a strong social asset to build a better civilization. Current currents have a strong influence on the character of students in the modern era, so character development is needed. In principle, a committed character is expected to protect students from negative influences. Bearing in mind the mission and goals of citizenship, this is the nature of a good citizen. The character that must be developed by the Indonesian nation must be in the form of concepts, values, and actions that are in accordance with applicable regulations. Pancasila as the basis of the state will be the basis for various regulations or citizen programs. This shows that civics education is an important part of character education. This is very important in elementary school Civic Education, because it relates to everyday life which later becomes a guide for students to become human beings naturally. prepare to be a good citizen. In character building, citizenship education in elementary schools must be in line with Indonesia's national education goals. We hope that students are truly able to bring about changes for the better and in accordance with the law. From some of the descriptions above, the role of civics education in shaping the character of students in the modern era has an important role in building the character of students in elementary schools who have good character and have intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual intelligence. Efforts to shape student character are through learning civics education to be a support in shaping student character, which means students become good citizens as the next generation who face developments and changes in this modern era.

## Conclusion

Citizenship education, according to Zamroni, is education in a democracy, which aims to develop citizens to think critically and act democratically. The purpose of citizenship education as education is to help students become politically mature citizens to participate in the development of democratic politics. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture (2010: 7), the purpose of character education is to develop the heart/awareness or affective potential of students as human beings and citizens with character. Students or students become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, are healthy, experienced, have noble character, are creative, independent and become responsible citizens. With the soul of Pancasila and good character education, students will be built to become Indonesia's golden generation in 2045 and ready to face the dynamics of future change. This is very important in elementary school Civic Education, because it relates to everyday life which later becomes a guide for students to become human beings naturally.

## References

- Adha, M. M., & Ulpa, E. P. (2021). Peran Orang Tua Dan Guru Dalam Mengembangkan Karakter Anak/Peserta Didik Di Era Modern. *Jurnal Global Citizen : Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 10(2), 90–100. <https://doi.org/10.33061/jgz.v10i2.5325>
- Agama, I., Negeri, I., & Curup, I. (2018). *Pendidikan Karakter Pada Anak Sekolah Dasar di Era Digital*. 2(1).
- Cahyani, K., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Peran guru pendidikan kewarganegaraan dalam mencegah membentuk karakter

- peserta didik agar menciptakan siswa yang ber kualitas. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 9(2), 268–281. [eprints.ums.ac.id/26682/21/NASKAH\\_PUBLIKASI.pdf](https://eprints.ums.ac.id/26682/21/NASKAH_PUBLIKASI.pdf)
- Fadila, R., Herdiansyah, P., Dewi, D. A., & Furi, Y. (2021). *Membangun Karakter Siswa Sekolah Dasar Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*. 5, 7176–7181.
- Humaeroh, S., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Peran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan di Era Globalisasi Dalam Pembentukan Karakter Siswa. *Journal on Education*, 3(3), 216–222. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v3i3.381>
- Iryanto, N. D. (2021). Jurnal Basicedu. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 5(5), 3829–3840.
- Izma, T., & Kesuma, V. Y. (2019). Peran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dalam Membangun Karakter Bangsa. *Wahana Didaktika : Jurnal Ilmu Kependidikan*, 17(1), 84. <https://doi.org/10.31851/wahanadidaktika.v17i1.2419>
- Jailani, ani dkk. (2019). Peran Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Membentuk Karakter Jujur Pada Siswa Ani Jailani 1 , Chaerul Rochman 2 , dan Nina Nurmila 3. *Al-Tadzkiyyah*, 10(2), 257–264.
- Pendidikan, J. I. (2022). *Al-Ikhtibar: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, Volume 9 No. 2, Juli-Desember 2022. 9(2), 68–81.
- Puji Rahayu; Maisaroh, S. (2008). Peran Guru Dalam Membentuk Karakter Siswa. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 287.