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EDUCATION CITIZENSHIP AND CHALLENGE IN THE FORM OF THE NEXT GENERATION WITH A DEMOCRATIC CULTURE

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Abstract

Citizenship education is education that reminds us of the importance of the values of rights and obligations inhabitant Country of destination education citizenship for grow awareness and national patriotism, attitude and behavior, as well as learn and control knowledge knowledge and science which based on national culture, and future successors of the nation. Research methods used in this research is a library research *method*. The challenges faced in efforts to form the next generation with a democratic culture are: lack of understanding about democracy, unequal access to education, lack of involvement in Democratic Processes, Technological Challenges and deinformation, Gaps Generation, Instability Political and Conflict Social. According to Branson (1999) in Kokom (2011) There is three component Education Citizenship (1) Knowledge citizenship (*civic knowledge*), (2) civic skills (*civic skills*), and (3) civic character (*civic disposition*). In face challenges this, education citizenship must keep going adapt and develop to ensure that the next generation has a deep understanding of democracy and the skills necessary to participate actively in a democratic society.

Keywords : Education Citizenship, Democratic Culture

Introduction

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their own potential strength spiritual religion, control self, personality, intelligence, Noble character, as well as skills which required himself, public, nation And Country (Law No.20 of 2003). Education as a conscious and planned effort shows that education is a deliberate and well thought out process (intellectual work process). Education is always in the spotlight in every nation's development efforts, as well as in Indonesia, education is always a trending topic that is always questioned (Kardiman, 2014). By Because That, in every levels wherever, activity education must conscious and planned, both at the level national (macroscopic), regional/provincial and city districts (messoscopic), institutional/school (microscopic) and operational (learning process by teachers). Citizenship education is wrong one field study in context education national which own strategic role for the formation of national character amidst the heterogeneity of Indonesian society Citizenship education in Latin is called Civicus. Subsequently, the word Civicus was absorbed into English to become the word Civic, which means citizens or citizenship. From say civic born say Civic that is knowledge citizenship, and Civic Education, namely Citizenship Education (Alvira et al., 2021). Citizenship education is a conscious effort by the government to instill the concept of nationality which multi dimensional which related with basics knowledge regarding the cultivation of civic values, political/societal sociology political, democracy and preparation child nation for party sipation in the overall political process) in order to become good citizens (Subadi, 2017). Citizenship education is an important aspect in the process of forming the next generation with a democratic culture.

However, citizenship education is often faced with various challenges that hinder its effectiveness in creating individuals who have a deep understanding of democracy and are ready to participate actively in democratic life. In general, Citizenship Education aims to raise awareness and outlook inhabitant as well as grow attitude Love land water so that culture nation, archipelago insight and national resilience that exist within the prospective young generation of the nation's successors who are currently studying science and technology so what studied the can give benefit for progress nation and country. Citizenship Education is not just an ordinary subject, because through Citizenship Education it can create a young generation that will succeed the nation. Love to land water and form character man which in accordance with Indonesian national identity. The next generation with a democratic culture is a group of individuals who grow and develop with values, attitudes and principles that are in accordance with the principles base democracy. They no only own understanding which in depth about democracy as a government system, but also practicing democratic values in everyday life. This includes a participative attitude in the political process, award to rights basic man, tolerance to difference, social justice, openness to diverse views, and a commitment to building a more inclusive and just society. Citizenship education in Indonesia is expected to prepare students so that become inhabitant country which have commitment which strong and have potency in order to maintain the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, with a national spirit and community life, understanding of this commitment needs to be continuously improved among all components of the Indonesian nation, especially the younger generation as the next generation. To form committed and potential citizens strong, alive which democratic need known, understood, internalized, and applied in daily life in the family, school, community, government and non-government organizations, in order to be able to understand and implement rights and his obligations as inhabitant country through track education. In this case it becomes one of the focuses Citizenship Education subjects to teach it to students

Research Methodology

The research method used in this research is the library research *method* . Library research is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literature, notes, journals and reports that are related to the problem being solved (Nazir, 2003).

Result & Discussion

Education Citizenship

Education is formation process individual which own quality. Through process experience and systematic the, education expected become base for understand the true essence of life. For reach that hope, education need The important element is the subject. Subjects are part of the effort to provide understanding to students about various knowledge knowledge, improve skills, and form good attitudes in accordance with the objectives of each subject. One of the subjects included in the education curriculum in Indonesia is Citizenship Education (PKn). Education Citizenship is wrong one eye lesson which must taught in elementary schools (Irawana & Taufina, 2020). Citizenship education is education that reminds us of the importance of the values of the rights and obligations of citizens (Rizkya Salsabila et al, 2021). Civic education own origins of Language Latin "civicus" which means inhabitant Country on era Greece ancient. Definition of civicus this Then agreed as beginning from "civic education". Draft civic education. This was later adopted in Indonesia as citizenship education. Every thing that done it should according to purpose and national ideals and not deviate from what which expected. The main goal of citizenship education in Indonesia is to foster national awareness and patriotism, attitudes and behavior, as well as learning and mastering science and scholarship based on national culture, archipelago insight and adaptation national successor nation in Century front. That is knowledge knowledge, technology, and art. Apart from that, it also aims to improve the quality of Indonesian society which is moral, individual, independent, advanced, tough, professional, responsible, productive, and physically and spiritually healthy (Haliza & Dewi, 2021). According to Branson (1999) in Kokom (2011) Education Citizenship must covers three The components are: civic knowledge , civic skills , and civic character (*civic disposition*).

1. Knowledge Citizenship (*Civic Knowledge*)

Civic knowledge is an academic ability that comes from political, legal and moral theories or concepts which are the basis for developing citizen competence.

2. Skills Citizenship (*Civic Skills*)

Indonesian citizens not only need to have intelligent knowledge, but also have good skills. They must be able to apply the knowledge they have to contribute to the nation and state. Citizenship capabilities apply his knowledge addressed for interest together, not just for personal gain. *Civic skills* covers skills participate (participation active) and intellectual skills (ability think critical) in national and state life Character

3. Citizenship (*Civic Disposition*)

Citizenship characteristics to form Indonesian citizens Good. This civic character will differentiate the attitudes of Indonesian citizens in seeing and doing something. Character this also give understanding about things what is appropriate and inappropriate, good and bad, and appropriate or inappropriate in various situations.

Democratic Culture

Democracy requires the attitude or behavior of a citizen who is responsible and has a role towards the State (Widiyanto & Istiqomah, 2023). Democratic culture must become a style/lifestyle for every good citizen life social, nationality, and patriotic. Culture democracy must be become a way of life for the Indonesian people; because, that is the only way we can truly implement democracy based on Pancasila in the political, economic or social fields. Behavior democratic no only applies in life patriotic, but also in life daily. Because aspect life that no can separated although can be differentiated. Political life cannot be separated from social, economic and so on life. Therefore, we need to learn seriously and try hard to get used to always acting and behaving democratically. Citizenship Education (PKn) plays a crucial role in forming the next generation who has a democratic culture. Although democracy has become the foundation for many countries, challenges in creating a generation that understands and appreciates democratic values still remain. The following are some of the challenges faced in forming the next generation with a democratic culture:

- a. Lack of Understanding about Democracy
Many individuals, especially young people, have a limited understanding of the basic concepts and principles of democracy. They may not fully understand its importance right and obligation inhabitant country, process political, or importance participation active in public. Civics must role in give understanding which comprehensive about democracy to the next generation.
- b. Inequality Access Education
Access to education, including civics, no always equally in all over layer public. This inequality can resulting in gaps in knowledge and understanding about democracy between individuals from various background behind social and economy. It is important to ensure that all children and young people have equal opportunities to obtain quality civics education.
- c. Lack of Involvement in Process Democratic
Many future generations are not actively involved in political and societal processes. They may feel like they have no voice or influence in decisions that affect their lives. Civics should encourage active participation in various democratic activities, such as group discussions, election simulations, and social projects.
- d. Challenge Technology and Disinformation
The development of digital technology has brought new challenges in efforts to form a generation with a democratic culture. The spread of false or tendentious information can influence individuals' political understanding and views. Therefore, Civics needs to develop the critical skills needed to identify and interpret information obtained through social media and the internet.
- e. Gaps Generation
Differences in values, attitudes and preferences between generations can become obstacles in building an inclusive democratic culture. The next generation needs to learn to respect diversity of views and create space for intergenerational dialogue to achieve a deeper understanding of social and political issues.
- f. Instability Political and Conflict Social
Political instability and social conflict can hinder the development of a democratic culture. Civics must help generation successor understand the importance of dialogue, negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution as part of the democratic process.

In the face of these challenges, citizenship education must continue to adapt and evolve to ensure that future generations have a deep understanding of democracy and the skills necessary to participate actively in a democratic society. Through joint efforts between educational institutions, government and society, we can form a generation that is an agent of positive change in strengthening democracy and building a better future for all.

Conclusion

Democracy requires the attitude or behavior of a responsible citizen answer and own role to Country. Education citizenship one of the important aspects in the process of forming the next generation with a democratic culture. There are 3 important components in citizenship education, namely: Civic knowledge, civic skills (CS) and civic

character (civic dispositions/CD) are determinant factors in efforts to create good citizens. Viewed from an integration perspective political CS And CD is aspect important in develop behavior

integrative which contributes positively to national integration (nation building) and the integration of elites with the people. Success in developing integrative behavior in citizens can develop a productive national and state life to realize the common good as desired in national ideals and state goals.

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