

CIVIC EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF STRENGTHENING STUDENTS' ARCHIPELAGO INSIGHT

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Abstract

This literature review aims to analyze the nature of civic education as an instrument of strengthening student insight. That the love of citizens of his country will grow when the citizens have strong knowledge or insight about the nation and country. In the context of Indonesia, the Insight to the nation and state is called the insight of the archipelago. The insight of the archipelago is defined as the perspective of the Indonesian nation and state against itself and its environment. The concept of self means the Indonesian nation, and the environment refers to the State of Indonesia in the sense of the territory of the of the Indonesia Republic. The insight of the archipelago becomes the visional foundation of Indonesia to make all citizens must have strong insight into the archipelago. Efforts to strengthen the insight of the archipelago must be continuously done in order to maintain the unity and existence of the Indonesia Republic. Strategic efforts that can be taken include through civic education in college. Civic education in universities specifically examines the nature and implementation of the insight of the archipelago in the life of the nation and state.

Keywords: Civic Education, Archipelago Insight

1 INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of citizens against his country becomes the decisive factor for the realization of citizens who love the homeland. Love of the homeland (nationalism) will arise if the citizens have knowledge or insight about the nation and state. In the Indonesian national context knowledge of the state is called the insight of the archipelago. The insight of the archipelago as the visional foundation of the state is a way of looking at the nation and state of Indonesia against themselves and their environment.

The insight of the archipelago plays a strategic role in realizing the state's goals in the framework of unity and national unity. This is in accordance with the position of the archipelago's insight as the state's visional foundation. Therefore, the strengthening of the insight of the archipelago needs to be done for all citizens. Education as a strategic effort in strengthening the insight of the archipelago. Within the scope of universities, the courses that specifically examine the concept of insight of the archipelago are civic education. Citizenship education as part of compulsory college courses aimed at the development of student personalities (which belongs to the culmination group of personality development) (Sulkipani, 2017), including the personality that is capable of understanding and implementing the rights and duties of citizens in a life of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

The insight of the archipelago in civic education is intended to strengthen its perspective on the Indonesian nation and state in the context of the archipelago's insight. Thus civic education is an instrument for strengthening student insight.

2 METHOD

The study of civic education as an instrument of strengthening students' archipelago insight is using qualitative approach with descriptive method through literature studies. The use of this method is intended to explore in-depth data on the various literature relevant to the study material. Through this method is also expected to obtain a comprehensive and comprehensive understanding of the reinforcement of student insight through civic education.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of civic education in universities is organized based on the provisions in UU No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education that in higher education units there are four general basic courses, one of which is citizenship. Basically civic education is an educational program to cultivate nationality awareness of Indonesian citizens (Faisal & Sulkipani, 2016). In the unit of higher education the vision and mission of civic education based on the Decree of Directorate General of Higher Education. 43/ DIKTI/ Kep/ 2006 as follows: vision of civic education in university is a source of values and guidance in developing and conducting study program, in order to deliver students to establish their personality as a whole person; the mission of civic education in college is to help students to strengthen their personality, to be consistently able to realize the basic values of Pancasila, the sense of nationality and love of the homeland in mastering, applying and developing science, technology and art with a sense of responsibility and moral (Sulkipani, 2016). The definition is in line with the nature of the general basic course itself is as an educational program in the form of courses that prepare students to be a whole person, and equip students to apply the knowledge that has been obtained with a smart and polite community approach, so as to build and develop citizens who have full intelligence include intellectual, emotional, social, and moral. Holistically the purpose of civic education is that every young citizen has a sense of nationality and love of the land in the context of Pancasila values and morals, the values and norms of the UUD 1945, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and commitment the unity of the Republic of Indonesia (Dikti, 2014).

Regarding the expected competence of Branson's citizenship education explains "Citizenship competencies developed in Civics are Civic Knowledge, Civic Skill, Citizenship (Civic Disposition) (Budimansyah, D & Suryadi, K. (2008)). "The three competencies are basically a unified whole, which means that good and intelligent citizens are citizens who have full intellectual intelligence, skill and character. Civic Knowledge is a citizenship knowledge related to the aspects of the life of the nation and the state, both within the scope of national state and in international level or relationship with other countries in the global era. Concerning the knowledge of this citizenship revealed that There are five important questions that must be continually proposed as a source of civic education. The five questions are: (1) What is the life of citizenship, politics, and government?, (2) The basic principles of the Indonesian political system, (3) how the government formed by the constitution embodies the goals, values , and the principles of democracy in Indonesia?, (4) What is therelationship between Indonesia and other countries in the world?, and (5) What is the role of citizens in Indonesian democracy (Budimansyah, D & Suryadi, K. (2008)).

These five questions are the essence of the study object of citizenship education. In the first question contains the understanding and knowledge of the basic nature of citizenship, politics, and government, everything related to political life and government ranging from who is said as a citizen, the purpose of the state, the elements of government both central and regional, politics as a study which is closely related to government, rights and duties. The second question provides knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the political system, including the political system being implemented, the elements of the Indonesian political system, the link between politics and democracy in Indonesia, the mechanism of leadership change (elections), and other studies of the system politics in Indonesia.

The third question contains the knowledge and understanding of the state constitution as the embodiment of the goals, values and principles of democracy in Indonesia, how the implementation of democracy in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The fourth question contains knowledge and understanding about the relationship between Indonesia and other countries. other countries in the world. Starting from the forms of cooperation, the role of Indonesia in various international organizations, and explicitly examine the attitude of the nation to the various impacts of globalization in the global era. The fifth question provides an understanding of the role of citizens in Indonesian democracy, what roles citizens can take in democratic life in Indonesia, and other studies on democracy.

Civic Skill (skills of citizens) is a relevant intellectual and participatory skill (Budimansyah, D & Suryadi, K, 2008). Civic Skill has a close relationship with Civic Knowledge . Citizens can show their involvement in elections, of course, once they know the meaning of the general election, or at least know what the elections are held around. The ability to respond wisely to the positive and negative impacts of globalization must begin with the knowledge of the nature of globalization itself. The ability to analyze various socio-political problems that developed in a country can certainly be done if you know the root of the problems. Civic Skill is needed in improving the quality of self, especially in the life of the global era as now, where the complexity of life is increasingly widespread in various aspects of life, both nationally and on an international scale.

According to Branson Civic Disposition implies both the private and public character important to the maintenance and development of constitutional democracy (Budimansyah, D, 2012). Private character is essentially a personally related character, or in other words, this character is born from within the self as a personal responsibility, for example, responsible, honest, self-discipline, and others. While the public character is a character that is applicable related or related to others, such as concern as citizens, politeness, showing a positive attitude towards something, tolerance, and so forth.

Civic Disposition the good of the citizens is absolutely necessary in keeping and positioning ourselves as individual creatures, especially as social beings. The good character of a citizen will be to determine how he or she is in the community or the environment, whether it is acceptable to the public or not. Furthermore, in the international association as a society of the character world of this citizen becomes a mandatory norm that must be owned so that citizens can maintain national identity and noble values of the nation amid the flow of international political system and glitter of splendor in the era of cutting-edge technology that flows increasingly rapidly to various lines national life.

Regarding the importance of the competence of knowledge, skills and character of the citizen, explains that absolutely necessary as a bulwark that will help them to treats well any effects of globalization in addressing any challenges in the global era. The citizenship knowledge in question is the knowledge of how the relationship between Indonesia and other countries in the international life which closely related to the process of globalization, citizenship ability means a skills which possessed by every citizen in attempt to see the progress in the global era. And disposition of the citizen represents the owned character which based on the foundation of the constitutional and idiil nation are Pancasila and the UUD NRI 1945 (Sapriya, dkk. 2013).

The opinion asserts that the strong people's knowledge, skills and character of each individual is absolutely necessary as a fortress that will help mature itself in addressing every challenge in the global era. In other words, both knowledge, attitude, and character are the competencies that are needed for every individual citizen in dealing with various dynamics of life in the modern era. Various competencies developed in the Civics is a mandatory stock that must be owned by learners in order to display active participation as a citizen based on a sense of nationality and love of the homeland (nationalism) both in daily life on a smaller community, as well as in the wider aspects of life in the order of life of nation and state.

Based on the nature, vision, mission, objectives, and competences of civic education, it can be understood that civic education is an educational program in the form of courses that can develop citizens' awareness that has the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, has awareness of rights and obligations, and has national insight in the form of insight of archipelago , so as to understand and give moral awards for the nation and state of Indonesia.

In relation to the archipelago insight student, according study of the literature obtained data concerning the archipelago insight studies in civic education courses implemented in college. Based on the Plan, Method, and Evaluation Model of Civic Education Learning at College in 2012 (Dikti, 2014) the scope of civic education consists of: (1) The essence of civic education in the development of proficiency of bachelor or professional, (2) Essence and urgency national identity as one of the determinants in the development of the nation and the character derived from the values of Pancasila, (3) The national integration urgency as one of the parameters of unity and unity of the nation in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, (4) The values and norms contained in the constitution in Indonesia and the constitutionality of the provisions under the Constitution in the context of the life of the nation-state of Indonesia, (5) The harmony of obligations and rights of the state and citizens in the order of democratic life of Indonesia which is based on people's sovereignty and deliberation to consensus, (6) substance, instrumentation and praxis Indonesian democracy sourced from Panc asylum and the Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 as a vehicle for the implementation of a prosperous and just state, (7) Historical, constitutional, socio-political, cultural, and contemporary context of law enforcement in the context of development of a justice state, (8) historical and urgency of the Archipelago Insight as the conception and collective view of Indonesian nationality in the context of world affairs, and (9) Urgency and challenge of national resilience for Indonesia in building a strong collective commitment of all components of the nation to fill Indonesia's independence.

Insight into the archipelago becomes an important part of the civic education course. Urgency of archipelago insight in principle related to the nature, position, function, and purpose waw asan nusantara itself. The Decree of MPR of 1993 and 1998 on GBHN, the insight of the archipelago is the way and the attitude of the Indonesian nation about the self and its environment by giving priority to the unity and unity of the nation and the unity of the region in organizing the social life of the society, nation and state to achieve the national goals (Sumarsono, dkk. 2002). In line with the definition, Lemhanas 1999 (Sumarsono, dkk. 2002) stipulates the insight of the archipelago is the perspective and attitude of the Indonesian nation about its self and its environment which are all variegated and strategic value by giving priority to the unity and unity of the nation to achieve the national goals. Based on these definitions can be understood that the insight of the archipelago is the Indonesian nation'sperspective on self and its environment, the self means the nation and the environment meaningful of the state of Indonesia in the context of the region.

Describes the position, function and goal of the archipelago insight as a unity of intact understanding [8]. In the life of nation and state, the insight of the archipelago is based as a visual base that is believed to be true by all the people in order to avoid misdirection and deviation in the effort to achieve and realize the national goals and goals. As a national paradigm, the insights of the archipelago can be seen in its stratification stratum: Pancasila as a philosophy, the 1945 Constitution as the constitutional foundation of the state, the insight of the archipelago as the foundation of the national vision, national resilience as a national conception, and GBHN as a national politics and strategy or basic national policy (Figure 1) .

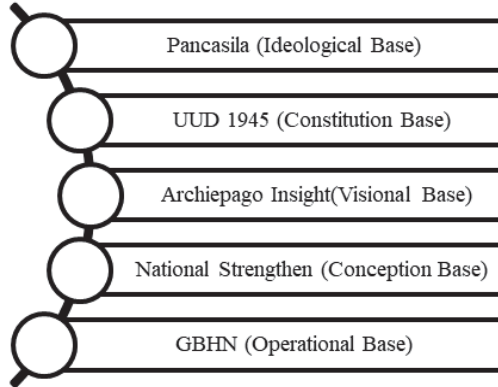


Figure 1: The position of Nusantara Insight in the national paradigm (Sumarsono, dkk. 2002).

Figure 1 explained that the position is very strategic insight into the archipelago in the achievement of the country with its position as a cornerstone visional state. Based on the position of the insight of the archipelago can be known the function of the insight of the archipelago is as a guide, motivation, and encouragement, as well as signs in determining all the wisdom, decisions, actions and deeds for the state organizers in life berbangasa and state. The purpose of the archipelago insight is to realize high nationalism in all aspects of the life of the people of Indonesia who prioritize national interests than the interests of individuals, groups, ethnic groups, or regions.

According to the description of the nature, position, function, and objectives of the archipelago insight can be concluded that the insight of the archipelago has a very strategic urgency in realizing the goals of the state of Indonesia as stated in the opening of the fourth paragraph of the fourth paragraph that is to protect the entire nation of Indonesia and the entire blood of Indonesia; promote the common good; enrich the life of a nation; and participate in the implementation of a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. If further understood insight archipelago consists of two words, namely insight (wawas, mawas) and the archipelago. Insight means meaning of perspective, knowledge, self-awareness; archipelago means cluster of islands. Simply the insight of the archipelago is knowledge of yourself, how to treat yourself and how to determine decisions related to self-ability. Thus, the steps and decisions that a person will take will depend on how he knows himself. In the national context, this archipelago's insight refers to the way Indonesian citizens understand the Indonesian nation and state in the context of societal social and territorial approaches. The archipelagic insight becomes the determinant of decision-making in all walks of life, ie on ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, defense and security for both government and society in general.

In the aspect of ideological life for example, the insight of the archipelago will play a very important role in realizing and living the ideology of Pancasila in every soul of the Indonesian nation. Indonesia as a multicultural nation has a diversity of tribes, languages, and religions. In understanding the diversity, citizens must have knowledge of the diversity available, so as to position themselves as part of a diverse life with all the rights and duties that must be done. When all citizens are able to understand rights and obligations as part of a diverse life then the potential of conflict that nuanced Tribe, Race, and Interagency (SARA) can be avoided. Thus, the insight of the archipelago must be owned by every citizen to keep the unity and unity of the nation.

The nature of the archipelago's insight in detail and systematically is described in the eyes of civic education, covering the territory as a living space; the insight of the archipelago as geopolitical Indonesia; the position, function, and objectives of the archipelagic insight; the basic elements of insight into the archipelago; and the application of the insight of the archipelago, as well as the challenge of the archipelago's insight and its implementation. The conception of the concept of insight into the archipelago intact in order to strengthen the insight of the student archipelago, so that students can position themselves as part of a diverse life, based on the rights and obligations as citizens of Indonesia. Details of the essence of insight of the archipelago in the education of citizenship among others. Thus, it is clearly understood that civic education is a strategic instrument in strengthening the insight of the student archipelago.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Civic education is an instrument of strengthening student insight archipelago. It can be understood from the vision, mission, goals, competence, and structure of civic education curriculum that integrates the discussion of the insight of the archipelago in the subject of civic education. through the study of civic education in universities is expected to strengthen the insight of the student archipelago, in order to provide participation to realize the goals of the state of Indonesia

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the technical implementation unit for personality development courses Universitas Sriwijaya and respondents who have helped in the completion of this research

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