

An Effort to Enhance Sense of Nationalism for Students of Senior High School through Pendidikan Pancasila and Kewarganegaraan (PPKN)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country that comprises thousands of islands and it is inhabited by hundreds of races, ethnic groups and languages. Indonesian nation is built upon identical history and faith stood on diversity in equality. Nationalism is a view aims to develop sense of national belonging based on identical history and then join in become one to maintain loyalty to the nation and state. On the other side, process of globalization keeps on moving and rapid progress of science and technology results in excess of strategic-environmental transformation that has vast effect on existence and continuity of national life. Globalization brings about confluence of inter-cultures for nations in the world, including Indonesia. Moreover, protecting national generations requires an effort to enhance sense of nationalism for students. The students are national shoots who are going to take over national leader of journey to the fore. That's why one of solutions that can be carried out is by way of study of Pendidikan Pancasila and Kewarganegaraan (PPKN).

Keywords: Nationalism, Pancasila, globalization

INTRODUCTION

The independence of Indonesian nation was realizable thanks to God's mercy and encouraged by the high-minded people of Indonesia. This was a manifestation of exertion came from all national heroes. All Indonesian people consisting of various ethnic groups united and strive against colonialist. August, 17, 1945 was an important momentum for Indonesian nation, sweet fruit of nationalism. Since that day Indonesia has enjoyed its independence and it has been experiencing the riptide of nationalism, in these days, however, nationalism reflected from behavior of young generation, especially the students is declining steadily.

One of causes of the decline is as a result of globalization. The globalization has blurred all forms of border and space between one country and other countries. Interlaced interaction dissolves identity and values of nationality.

Globalization is a process where inter-individuals, inter-groups, and inter-countries interact with each other, depend, related to, and influence each other that across the border of countries. Globalization is the process of social order that is not recognize area border. Globalization can influence national life indirectly or directly. Globalization is not just a challenge, but it is also opportunity to discover other life at the other side of the world. Indonesian nation, as other nations in the era of globalization, cannot avoid from complicated transformation as a result of rapid technological development of information, telecommunication and transportation.

Globalization certainly has some effects on social life in a country, including Indonesia. Effects of globalization comprises of positive and negative effects on various sectors such as political, economic, ideological, cultural social sectors of life and values of nationalism.

The rolling process of globalization accompanied by the rapid progress of science and technology (IPTEK) enables transformation of strategic environment that has vast effect on the existence and continuity of national life. From external aspect, globalization brings about confluence of inter-cultures for nations in the world, including Indonesia. With other words, globalization results in massive transformation that can be incongruent with social progress. Internally, objective condition of Indonesian nation ever since it was proclaimed on August, 17, 1945 is a nation state built upon diversity and difference, i.e. difference of ethnic groups, religion, race, culture and etc. On one hand, if it can be well-managed, diversity will results in beauty and harmony, on the other hand if it cannot be well-managed, this diversity will potentially cause conflicts and disputes aiming at national disintegration.

This essay will elaborate upon globalization that undermines sense of nationalism in young generation, especially the students of senior high school and in trying to enhance sense of nationalism in global interaction, so that hopefully it can contribute solutions against problems faced by Indonesian young generation.

Nationalism of Young Generation in Globalization Era

Nationalism etymologically comes from the words “national” and “ism” that is ideology of nationality that contains meaning consciousness and spirit to love the country, to have a sense of belonging as nation, or to preserve national dignity, sense of solidarity in dealing with disaster and disadvantage experienced by fellow countryman.

According to Ensiklopedi Indonesia, nationalism is political and social viewpoint from a group of nations having identical culture, language and area and identical aspiration and goal with deep loyalty to their group of nations.

Nationalism can be also meant as an ideology that creates and maintain sovereignty of country by realizing a concept of common identity for fellow man. Bradat (1993:41) suggested his definition about nationalism as nation state, that Nationalism is the theory of the nation state, and as such it has had an enormous impact on the modern world... nation is a sociological term referring to a group of people who have a sense of union with one another. State is a political term that includes four elements: people, territory, government, and sovereignty... yet, several theories of the origin of the state have had an impact on nationalism as ideology.

It can be concluded, therefore, that nationalism is the theory or ideology that puts the highest loyalty of individual that has to be given to his or her state and nation; with the objective that individual as a citizen has a commitment to exert every effort for progress, dignity and sovereignty of the state and the nation.

Nationalism is the viewpoint or commitment actualized in the act to maintain and preserve identity in order to improve nation and state, by coping with every problem or obstacle that hinders the national progress. Nationalism is a sense of longing from every element of nation for the country actualized in daily life. The more nationalist he is, the more he will prioritize national interest than group or personal interest.

Young generation is a highly productive phase of life, so that if the potencies of the young men can be oriented to positive things, they can support progress and development of a nation. The meaning of youth (young men and women) is based on article 1 number 1 of the acts no 40 of 2009 on youth is:

Indonesian citizen who enters important period of growth and development, who is 16 years old to 30 years old.

According to Ana Irhandayaningsih, in the context of demography and anthropology, young generation is divided into preparatory age for working, or productive age between 15-40 years old. Today 40.234.823 people are categorized as young men. From cultural social viewpoint, young generation has complex attribute with various ethnic groups, religion, economy, domicile, and language. They have characteristic of life ecosystem divided into communities of fisherman, farmer, mining, trade, office and so forth.

Therefore the existence of young men in the life and continuity of a nation is very urgent, this can be seen from Indonesian history that had recorded the vital role of these young men started from the Budi Utomo movement of 1908, Sumpah Pemuda (young men took an oath) in 1928, proclamation of independence in 1945, movement of youth and students in 1966, and in 1998 which had brought Indonesian nation into the era of reform. This indicates that young men can take an active role as front guard in the process of struggle, reform, and national development.

In the era of globalization, one of the problems faced by Indonesian nation is dim spirit of nationalism in the young generation. This is attributable to foreign cultural effect, whereas reinforcement of knowledge about values of Pancasila as national ideology is very weak. This causes many young men to overlook their cultural values because they consider that foreign culture is more modern than theirs.

Globalization definitely results in an enormous effect on the life of Indonesian nation; those are positive and negative effects. Globalization effect also hits various sectors of life, including political, economic, ideological, cultural social sectors and so forth. This will influence the values of nationalism. The technology of information and communication is the main supporting factor in globalization. Today, technological development is so fast that all information can spread worldwide. Therefore we cannot avoid globalization.

Negative effects of globalization which can influence quality of nationalism in Indonesia (yoshuabae, 2013) are:

- 1) Globalization can ensure Indonesian people that liberalism can bring progress and prosperity. It may change direction from ideology of Pancasila to ideology of liberalism, and this will omit sense of nationalism.
- 2) From economic aspects, people prefer foreign products to domestic products. This indicates diminished sense of nationalism to Indonesian nation.
- 3) Many Indonesian people, especially young generation, overlook their identity as Indonesian nation, they tend to imitate cultures from other countries and relinquish their own tradition and culture.
- 4) Globalization causes sharp discrepancy between the rich and the poor, because of free competition in economic globalization. This will threaten values of justice for all Indonesian people.
- 5) Individualism arises, results in ignorance between fellow citizens. Individualism can injure the unity of the nation.

Those effects indeed don't directly influence nationalism. But they altogether can diminish the sense of nationalism, because globalization can open people's horizon globally. What is fine in the foreign country, it will be applied to our country. But it is not wholly true; it can be unsuitable in Indonesia.

Komalasari (2007;554) suggested that:

These days it can be seen that nationalism of Indonesian people is fragile in dealing with the latest tendencies in the forms of parochial solidarity and external power as a result of globalization effect; colonial power, penetration of trans-national, multinational corporations, and other national agencies.

Data of research shows declining nationalism in Indonesian people, mostly categorized as students in major cities, as follows;

Table 1.1 Percentage of the declining Nationalism

<i>No</i>	<i>Declining sense of nationalism</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	To consider Pancasila is not relevant anymore as state foundation	25.8%
2.	To justify the bombing actions	7.5%
3.	Agree syariat Islam to be operative	21.1%
4.	Indolent to adhere to flag ceremony	83,3%
5.	Prefer foreign products	73,3%
6.	To accept radical actions	28,2%
7.	Ignorant to national problems	63,3%
8.	Prefer foreign schools	56,7%
9.	Prefer foreign names	40%
10.	To consider foreign figures are better	33.3%

Data came from survey of 100 students from public and private schools; 59 private schools and 41 public schools. The Survey was carried out in October 2010 to January 2011 in 10 regions of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok and Bekasi (Jabodetabek), 993 students of junior and senior high schools became sample of the research.

Boosting Nationalism to the Students of Senior High School via Pendidikan Pancasila And Kewarganegaraan (Civics)

One of jobs that can be carried out by Indonesian people is to think over a try to generate and enhance sense of nationalism to young generation; especially the students through Pancasila based educational system.

Education is regarded as one of ways to develop sense of nationalism. According to Mulyono (2012: 41-41), behavior of nationalism amongst other things are, to carry out flag ceremony, to sing a song Indonesia raya, to use domestic products such as batik, to choose Indonesian names, to make logos, souvenirs and slogans which can generate nationalism.

Education requires program of studying that exercising characteristic, value, and moral improvement. In Indonesia this is formally promoted by the program of study of pendidikan pancasila and civics. Pendidikan Pancasila and civics aim to create good citizen. Specifically, the objective of civics as in the explanation of article 37 point (1) of the Act No 20 of 2003 on System of national education reads that; Civics is aimed to create or form educational participants (students) to become human beings who have sense of nationalism and love their country.

Student is part of young generation; they hold an important role to develop character and sense of nationalism. According to Rajasa (2007), young generation develops character of nationalism by way of three processes, those are:

- 1) Character builder, i.e. young generation has the role to develop national positive character through strong commitment, to uphold moral values and internalize them into real life.
- 2) Character enabler, young generation becomes role model of development of the positive national character, with initiative of developing the collective consciousness, with high cohesiveness, for example to suggest conflict resolution.
- 3) Character engineer, i.e. young generation has the role and the achievement in knowledge and culture, and to get involved in the process of studying in developing positive character of the nation.

It can be analyzed, from the aforementioned concept, that young generation as national pillar has important roles to play. National future depends on young generation to behave and to take action, to uphold good moral values based on values of pancasila and to implement them in daily life.

Education is important in developing character of nationalism. In this case the area of study that holds important role for supporting the achievement of the goal is by way of lesson of Pendidikan Pancasila dan kewarganegaraan that focus on self-formation varied from viewpoints of religion, cultural-social, age, ethnic group to become clever, skilled, and characterized Indonesian citizen as mandated by Pancasila and UUD 1945 (Depdiknas, 2003). The goals of the subject of Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan as listed in the competence based curriculum of SMA/MA (2003:2) are as follows:

1. To think critically, rationally and creatively in responding the issue of civics
2. To participate and be responsible and act cleverly in social activities, national interaction.
3. To develop positively and democratically to form personality based on character of Indonesian people or society in order to interact with other nations.
4. To interact with other nations in international relationship by making use of technology and communication.

Three role functions of Pendidikan Pancasila and Kewarganegaraan as suggested by Djahiri (1966: 19) are as follows:

1. To maintain and form personality of pancasila minded Indonesian man and Indonesian personality
2. To maintain Indonesian nation to be political informed people, legal informed people, and development informed people and aware of social, state, and self problems.
3. To maintain education to the students (their potencies to study further)

From aforementioned goals and functions of Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan, it is clear that Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan wants to implant deep understanding and strong commitment of principle and spirit of nationalism in the social, national and stated life based on Pancasila and the Constitution and develop character and spirit of nationalism in order to defend and maintain unitary state of Republik Indonesia. In these days there is a tendency of Indonesian people, especially the students, their senses of nationalism are in a state of decline.

CONCLUSION

Nationalism is character and behavior actualized in the form of action to maintain and preserve identity for the shake of national progress by coping with every obstacle that hinders national progress. Nationalism is sense of loving the country from every national element actualized in daily life. But globalization enables every man to interact across the border of the country. Globalization takes place in all sectors such as ideological, political, economic, cultural social, defense sectors and etc.

Today spirit of nationalism in Indonesia is in a state of decline. No more spirit of nationalism in the Indonesian nation or people. They seem to overlook the struggles of national heroes who had sacrificed their possession, lives and families.

One of possible ways to enhance sense of nationalism is by way of Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan (PPKN). These subjects aim to internalize values of Pancasila and develop sense of nationalism to the students in the formal institution.

Globalization cannot be avoided and it has to be faced by every nation existing in the postmodern era. Every nation, therefore, must strengthen sense of nationalism in order to protect the students from all negative effects as a result of globalization. The true nationalism prioritizes national interest without neglecting global responsibility.

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