

Citizenship Education in the Era of Society 5.0 with the Strengthening of anti-State Attitudes for Elementary School Students

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ABSTRACT

The abundance of information circulating in the media has raised concerns among the students in the use of society 5.0 era technology to strengthen a state-of-the-art attitude. This literature review aims to utilize technology in the era of society to strengthen the attitude of defending the country in elementary school students in citizenship education. Citizenship Education (PKn) in the Society 5.0 era is the main focus in preparing elementary school students for life in the modern era based on literature such as books, journals, articles and official documents related to the Independent Curriculum. Civics in this era emphasizes the use of digital technology and artificial intelligence to develop creativity, critical thinking skills and innovation. Therefore, appropriate strategies are needed to utilize technology to instill an attitude of defending the country in students. The literature method is used to analyze various sources related to Civics, Society 5.0, and national defense. The results of the analysis show that the Merdeka Curriculum can be an innovation in responding to the challenges of Civics in the Society 5.0 era. It is hoped that this research can contribute to the development of effective Civics learning strategies in the Society 5.0 era, so that it can foster a sense of nationalism and patriotism in students.

Keywords: *Citizenship Learning, Society 5.0 era, State Defense Attitude*



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INTRODUCTION

Education is a vital necessity for mankind to make it knowledgeable and civilized. Man is endowed with a mind to think until the end of that mind gives rise to meaningful education. Citizenship education is one of the means of education that must be delivered because it is closely related to the characteristics of human beings as social beings living nationally and nationally to have science and civilization. Lengeveld stated that education was an attempt to influence, protect and provide assistance aimed at the maturity of the child or, in other words, to help the child to be sufficiently capable of carrying out his own life's duties without the help of others. (Parawangsa et al., 2021). Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an

atmosphere and process of learning so that students can actively develop their potential to have the religiosity, self-control, character, intelligence, and spiritual powers such as the noble morals and abilities that they, the state and the nation, require. These strengths and skills should have been equipped since the child entered primary school.

The elementary school child's education plays an important role in equipping him with the skills necessary for him, the nation and the nation is one of citizenship education. Citizenship education is known as Talent Education which puts more emphasis on Primary Defence Education. In Latin citizenship is referred to as "civis" after the word "civi" This in English comes from "civic" which means citizen of the State or nationality of "civic" born the word 'civics' in the science of Citizenship. Civic Education, and Citizenship Education in the Office. Citizenship education according to Suwadi in (Parawangsa et al., 2021) It is a conscious effort by governments to convey a multidimensional concept of nationality, based on the foundations of knowledge of political sociology / political society, the cultivation of civic or national values, democracy and national readiness of children, which refers to inclusive participation in the political process citizen of the state. Citizenship education (CPN) is one of the education applied since being in the Basic School (SD). It functions as an education of values and morals. The purpose of giving him citizenship education from an early age the aim is to form good citizens. Magdalena explained that the essence of the CPN in SD is to focus on educating citizens who can understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities to become intelligent, competent and personable Indonesian citizens, as stipulated in Pancasila and UUD 1945 (S. Magdalena & Suhatman, 2020).

The Society 5.0 era is a concept that originated in Japan and was developed by the Japanese government in 2016. The concept was first announced by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in his speech at the Sixth Summit for Human Resource Development in 2016. The Society 5.0 era is seen as a continuation of the previous era, the Society 4.0 or the era of digital industry (Haryati et al., 2022). In the era of Society 5.0, education must be able to prepare students for the challenges of the future, characterized by increasingly advanced and complex technologies (H. Lestari et al., 2022). Because education is one of the most important aspects of a country's development. Through education, students are prepared to face the challenges of the future and become qualified citizens. Therefore, the curriculum has become a very important thing in education. A curriculum is a learning plan designed to a specific educational goal (Campbell-Phillips, 2020). Citizenship education in the era of Society 5.0 that focuses the attitude of elementary school students to the state is an important goal in preparing students to live and play an active role in the situation of the modern world. The Society 5.0 era will focus on the use of technology to better manage talent (Casma et al., 2023). According to Kirani & Najicha (2022) citizenship education includes three abilities that every individual must have in order to enter the era of Society 5.0 well, namely civic knowledge, civic skill, and civic disposition. The state struggle in the era of Society 5.0 is the voluntary effort of every citizen as a manifestation of devotion and love for the nation and country. The development of the character of the students of the 5.0 era through the education of citizenship can also be used as an effort to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of the Indonesian nation and nation.

In the era of Society 5.0 education today uses an independent curriculum which is a way in responding to the educational challenges that arise as a result of rapid technological advances. The concept of independence in the curriculum is in line with the idea of Ki Hajar Dewantara which focuses on free learning or learning centered on students so that students can learn independently and creatively with the presence of such freedom, is used as an incentive for students to explore their knowledge so that character is created to strengthen character through the profile of students pancasila (Vhalery et al., 2022). Curriculum.kemdikbud.go.id stated that the independent curriculum has 3 points namely: 1). Printing Student Profiles of Pancasila through Project Based Learning to develop the skills and

personality of students, 2). Focus on core (mandatory) subjects to study literacy and numeration (Dikdasmen, 2022). By applying the concept of student profile, Pancasila can cultivate national attitudes, patriotism and strengthening the attitude of the state of the pupils in learning in the era of society 5.0 that calls for technology as a teacher's effort to the goal of learning citizenship.

Defence of the country itself is an attitude of love of the homeland that has been listed in one of the articles in the UUD of 1945 which is Article 27 paragraph (3) "Every citizen has the right and duty to participate in the efforts of the defense of the state". Therefore, every successive generation of the nation that is a defender of the sovereignty and progress of a nation must be able to do the war as it should. According to Mahfud MD in his book "Application of the Concept of Defence of State, Nationalism or Militarization of the Citizens of the State" (Umra, 2019), Indonesian citizens are required to be able and able to have a sense of nationality (nationalism) or a deep love for the homeland so that they must be ready to defend and sacrifice for the survival of the nation and the country. According to (Dewi et al., 2021) mentioned the martial arts that belong to the character of nationalism can be nurtured and taught to elementary school students in a way either cognitive through classroom learning, affective by teaching and modeling, or a combination of both by making learning creative and enjoyable. Based on the above opinion, the researchers can conclude that the anti-state attitude is a reflective act for a pupil in protecting and preserving the honor of a nation embedded in the love of the homeland.

In this era of rapid technological development, students are faced with problems and challenges that are different from those of generations before modern technology. The problems and challenges envisaged include the problems of the growing ideology of the society, the security of the country, the attitude of the public towards westernization, the lack of a sense of nationalism, as well as the weakening of the character of the Indonesian nation among the students (Prasetya, 2021). These problems arise because students at this time are becoming influenced and empowered by technology that makes their lives easier. Today's evolving technology has a lot of positive impact if used wisely and wisely. However, it cannot be denied that this highly beneficial technology has a side effect or negative impact on the attitude of nationalism and the love of the homeland in the pupils. Lack of attention from all sides makes students misguided and have different mindsets in the use of technology, they use the facilities and facilities of digital technology merely to play unprofitable online games, to send messages or chat to family, friends, and others, so many students do not understand the attitude of martial arts.

Thus, to apply martial state attitude to pupils in the era of Society 5.0 needs to be provided from the earliest byining habits - habits of sense of poverty, sense of ownership, respect, appreciation, help and remember the services of heroes, boost the spirit, increase the learning spirit as well as enhance the learning motivation of pupils. This literature study aims to explore the benefits of technology in the era of society in strengthening the state-of-state attitude of pupils in citizenship education.

METHODS

This method uses a literary method, which is derived from the results of previous researchers obtained from several journal sources. The results of the analysis are concluded by presenting a description of the data in several journals so that this article is formed. Cooper in creswill once argued that the study of literature had several purposes, namely to inform readers about the results of research with literature and to fill gaps from previous research. The study of literature is very useful to help everything that gives context or meaning to a discussion. This research uses literary methods. Literary method is one of the research methods used to collect and analyze information from various literary sources relevant to the

research topic Lexy, J, 2012; Setyosari, 2015 in (Sugiyono, 2015). This method is usually taken as an initial step in research to identify the theoretical framework and issues relevant to the research topic. The measures taken in implementing the literature method of the Merdeka Curriculum as innovation to respond to the challenge of the Society 5.0 era in Basic Schools in applying the martial attitude are: (1) Determining the scope and topic of research. In this case, the research topic is the Merdeka curriculum, as innovation in responding to the challenges of the era of Society 5.0 at Basic school in order to apply martial attitude to pupils; (2) Collecting relevant literary resources such as books, journals, articles, and official documents related to the Merdeka Curriculum and Society 5.0 in Basic Schools with a view to implementing martial Attitude in pupils The literature resources can be searched through online search engines or through digital libraries; (3) Determining the selection criteria some of the selective criteria that can be considered are the year of publication, relevance to the research topic, the validity of the source, and the authors credibility; (4) Reading and analyzing literary sources. The information identified includes the theoretical framework, concepts, definitions, and research results related to the Free and Society 5.0 Curriculum at Elementary Schools for the purpose of applying martial attitudes to pupils; (5) Formulating synthesis and conclusions, it will help researchers in formulating the theoretical framework and defining issues relevant to the research topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Education is one of the most important things in a person's life. Education will determine and guide the future and direction of a person's life to be better. Although not everyone thinks so, education remains the primary human need. A person's talents and skills are formed and cultivated through education. Education is also generally used as a measure of the quality of everyone. Ki Hajar Dewantara said that the concept of education is the direction of growing and developing children. Lengeveld (Parawangsa et al., 2021) stated that education is an attempt to influence, protect and provide assistance aimed at the maturity of the child or, in other words, to help the child to be able to fully fulfill his/her life obligations without the help of others. RI Law No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System on the National Education System, education is a conscious and planned attempt to create an atmosphere for learning and the learning process that will enable students to actively develop their potential, spiritual powers of religion, self-control, personality, intellect, noble morals and the skills necessary for themselves, the state and the nation. The education given to elementary schoolchildren is citizenship education. Pancasila and Citizenship education (PKn) in primary schools is intended to instill a sense of love of the homeland, enhance the national spirit, as well as form the personality of the nation in accordance with the philosophy, life view, ideology, and the base of the state (Arifin, 2021). Civics is a subject that focuses on training citizens to understand and exercise their rights and responsibilities to be intelligent, competent and dignified Indonesian citizens as enshrined in the 1945 Pancasila and the UUD. The reality of PKN learning in SD is that it is an educational program based on the values of Pancasila, aiming to develop and maintain the noble and moral values that are rooted in the culture of the nation and should be expressed in the form of behavior in daily life. A lesson in a diverse self-formation in terms of religion, social, cultural, language, age, and tribe that focuses on the formation of a citizen who understands and is able to exercise his rights and duties to be an intelligent, skilled, and characterized citizen of Indonesia as enshrined by Pancasila and UUD 1945. Reaffirmed by the opinion (Elendiana, 2020) the reality of the CPN in SD is to focus on the formation of citizens who understand and are able to exercise their rights and duties to be an intelligent, skilled, and characterized citizen of Indonesia as mandated by Pancasila and UUD 1945.

The martial attitude of the students must be instilled from the very beginning in order to strengthen the unity of the nation in the future. This is a consciousness of the role that is very important to each individual. One of the martial state attitudes that students can do is to follow the flag ceremony that is held in the school, obey all the rules that are in school, diligently study and respect the teacher. The involvement of both became a supporter that consolidated the martial attitude of the students, especially in the era of society 5.0 today.

Discussion

Citizenship Education in the Age of Society 5.0 emphasizes the use of digital technology and artificial intelligence in everyday life that is capable of developing creativity, critical thinking and innovation to face future challenges and can help learners to develop those skills by giving freedom in choosing teaching materials that fit their needs and interests. But in fact, because the lack of attention from the various sides makes the students misguided and have different mindsets in the use of technology, they use the facilities and facilities of digital technology merely to play unprofitable online games, to send messages or chat to family, friends, and others, so that many students do not understand the attitude of martial arts. It is also affirmed by (Prasetya, 2021) in this era of very rapid technological development leads students to face a variety of problems and challenges of war different from the times of generations before the existence of modern technology. The problems and challenges envisaged include the problems of growing ideology in society, national security, public attitude towards westernization, lack of a sense of nationalism, as well as the weakening of the character of the Indonesian nation among students. Therefore, it is important to apply martial state attitude to students in the era of Society 5.0 must be provided from the earliest by preserving the habits - habits of the soul of indolence, the sense of ownership, sense of respect, help and remember the services of heroes, enhance the spirit of youth, increase the learning spirit as well as improve the learning motivation of students. Citizenship education in the Era Society 5.0 also focuses the attitude of elementary school students to martial State which is an important goal in preparing students to live and play an active role in the situation of the modern world. The Society 5.0 era will focus on the use of technology to better manage talent. Therefore, there is a need for learning that can enhance the character of every individual nation. Underlining by (W. Lestari et al., 2022), through education, students are prepared to face the challenges of the future and become qualified citizens. Therefore, as the curriculum becomes a crucial element in the education era of Society 5.0, education must be able to prepare students for the challenges of the future, which are characterized by increasingly advanced and complex technologies.

In the age of society 5.0 or the era of modernization and globalization at this time where students were born along with the development of technology that so quickly opened up and gave room for students today to better recognize, understand the attitude of martial state through the way of thinking, innovate, creativity of the culture of Indonesia and must understand the culture, norms and values of patriotism that the Indonesian nation has in martial State attitude. But in reality, a lot of students are already too far influenced by the pleasure and ease of accessing information in the virtual world. There is a negative impact of the use of technology as a result of the abuse makes and adds a threat to the sovereignty of the country. The fatal impact of such technology will result in a lack of pride for its people and will make a sense of nationalism stirred up by various foreign cultures that students think more modern and more suitable in the present time. Many things that are not in line with the Indonesian culture on the Internet become a reason to be able and able to innovate through the Internet in the era of Society 5.0, more specifically through social media in terms of doing martial efforts and efforts to increase racial anationalism against students in the modern era. Where (I. H. Magdalena, 2020) stated that the essence of PKN in elementary school is to focus

on the formation of citizens who understand and are able to exercise their rights and duties to be an intelligent, skilled, and characterized citizen of Indonesia as mandated by Pancasila and UUD 1945. And also affirmed by Mahfud MD in "The application of the concept of national defense, nationalism, or militarization of the nation (Umra, 2019) that is, as an Indonesian citizen, we must be capable and have a sense of nationalism and a deep love for our country, so we must be prepared to sacrifice what we have to defend the nation and the sustainability of the nation and the state which must be applied to the pupils in order to be capable of using technology in the era of society in applying the attitude of state to students in citizenship education. Students must be able to use technology wisely in their social media to be able selectively to choose the right and accurate information. It is not easy to be provoked by issues or news that are not clearly true so that it can break up the unity and unity of the nation. Besides, as a pupil today can use technology as a source of learning to add insight and knowledge. Because nowadays there are a lot of websites or links that provide information and knowledge to students.

CONCLUSION

Citizenship education is one of the education that must be delivered because it is closely related to the characteristics of human beings as social beings living nationally and nationally in particular in Indonesia. Citizenship education, according to experts it is a conscious attempt by the government to convey a multidimensional concept of citizenship that refers to civic or national values, political sociology / political society, democracy and a knowledge base to foster the preparation of the nation's children to participate fully in the political process. Citizenship education (CPN) is one of the education that has been applied since being in elementary school. It serves as an education of values and morality. The aim of giving him citizenship education from an early age is to form a good citizen. The Society 5.0 era is a concept that originated in Japan and was developed by the Japanese government in 2016. The concept was first announced by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in his speech at the Sixth Summit for Human Resource Development in 2016. In the era of Society 5.0, education must be able to prepare students for the challenges of the future, which are characterized by increasingly advanced and complex technologies. Learning that can enhance the character of each individual is crucial in the attempt to apply a martial attitude to students in the age of Society 4.0. Citizenship education in the era Society 5.0 also focuses on the attitude of elementary school students to martial arts, which is an important goal in preparing students to live and play an active role in modern world situations. The method of literature used in this study to exploit technology in the era of society in the application of martial attitudes to pupils in citizenship education.

For that, so that students in the era of society 5.0 can perform their role well by having a martial state attitude especially at the level of primary school, must instill the values of Pancasila in school learning not only through the learning of PKN but all aspects of his life. The highest level of understanding for a student is when he can read and understand the content of the reading, tell and rewrite the reading and can apply the reading in everyday life.

Further researchers are expected to be able to provide counter-substance by conducting empirical research related to how the ability of elementary school-age pupils in using technology in the era of society 5.0 to strengthen martial attitudes.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This manuscript does not have any conflicts of interest with any parties.

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