



EDUCATION FOR YOUNG CITIZENS TO STRENGTHEN CITIZEN CHARACTER

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by issues of national and state life, especially the younger generation. Among the problems in the younger generation are the lack of a spirit of patriotism, idealism and nationalism as well as the younger generation's uncertainty about the future, moral, mental and social degradation of the younger generation, opportunities to access work, underage marriage, promiscuity and including the abuse of narcotics and drugs. forbidden. In fact, the active role of youth or the younger generation in the history of the Indonesian nation's struggle has played an extraordinary role. Developing the potential and role of youth through empowerment, awareness and development in national development which has a role and is part of a very strategic function and role. Citizenship education for the younger generation is important, not only in schools but also in society. This research aims to study and develop the character of the younger generation based on Pancasila values. This research was carried out in Kedaton II Village, Batang Hari Nuban District, East Lampung. The data in this research is through documentation studies, observations and interviews. The method in this research uses descriptive qualitative. The results of the research show that there is an influence on young citizens when they receive guidance based on Pancasila values. Education for the younger generation can strengthen the character of citizens.

Keywords: education, civic education, young generation, character

1. INTRODUCTION

The active role of youth or the younger generation in the history of the Indonesian nation's struggle has played an extraordinary role. Developing the potential and role of youth through empowerment, awareness and development in national development which has a role and is part of a very strategic function and role. As individual youth, they are citizens who understand and are able to carry out their rights and obligations well, according to their functions and roles, can solve their own problems and problems in society, are sensitive and have social responsibility, so that they can lead to quality as individuals and the behaviour of good citizens who are good citizens. good (Wahab and Sapriya, 2011; Maksum, 2016).

According to Suryadi (2014), the problems experienced by young people are a lack of patriotism, idealism and nationalism as well as the young generation's uncertainty about the future, suffering from physical, mental and social disabilities in the younger generation, unbalanced educational facilities for the number of young people, nutritional problems. low, opportunities to access work, underage marriage, promiscuity and including abuse of narcotics and illegal drugs. The current development of the younger generation has not been able to provide a significant impact. It has been proven that there are still many Indonesian teenagers who commit juvenile delinquency, and have not been properly trained at certain levels.

Changes resulting from globalization make citizens of a nation become global citizens (Malihah, 2015; Anwar, 2022). The westernized lifestyle brought by globalization tends to weaken local wisdom values, especially in Indonesia. The influence of globalization has influenced aspects of education which have an impact on the mindset, attitudes and actions of Indonesian society (Sakman, 2019). If it is not accompanied by strengthening character education, the influence of globalization will result in a decline in morals for the nation's young generation. Komalasari (2019) describes that the young generation has its own characteristics, namely having big ambitions for success, instant behaviour, love of freedom, self-confidence, liking details, desire for recognition, digital and information technology.



So it is important to provide guidance to the younger generation in society. So that coaching is consistent and directed and at the same time as a form of education in society for the younger generation. Education of the younger generation is needed to prepare young people who will lead the nation in the future. There is a need for Citizenship Education in society targeting the younger generation in order to strengthen character.

2. METHODS

A qualitative approach was used in this research. Qualitative research is research that presents descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observed behaviour. When related to this research, researchers try to describe conditions, opinions that are growing, processes that are ongoing, consequences that are occurring or trends that are developing (Moleong, 2002). According to Creswell (2014) Case study research is a qualitative approach whose research explores real life, contemporary limited systems (cases) or various limited systems (various cases), through detailed and in-depth data collection involving various sources of information or resources. compound information (for example; observations, interviews, audiovisual materials, and various report documents), and reporting case descriptions and case themes. This research uses research in one stage, which means short term. Citizenship Education is closely related to the education of the Young Generation. Education of the younger generation is a necessity for a nation to prepare for the future and the continuation of statehood.

A. Data Collection

Data collection used was interview, documentation and observation techniques. As for determining data collection in research, it is based on the principles of implementation and affordability, both in terms of time, energy and data sources. This is in line with the opinion expressed by Arikunto (2006) who states that determining the techniques and instruments used in research depends on the research subject, data source, available time and funds, number of research staff, and techniques to be used. to process data. The following is an explanation of the data collection techniques that will be used in this research.

1) Interview Technique

According to Basrowi (2008, p. 127) an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose by two parties, namely the interviewer as the asker or giver of questions and the interviewee as the giver of answers to those questions. In this research, interview techniques were used to obtain in-depth information. Researchers interact directly with research subjects so that researchers can analyze and interpret the answers given by the subjects.

2) Observation

Researchers observed directly by going directly to the place where the Karang Taruna program activities were carried out.

3) Documentation

Researchers gather information not from people as sources, but obtain information from various written sources or from documents available to informants. Documents are needed to examine in depth so that they can support and increase trust and proof of an incident (Al Mukhtar, 2015).

The process of analysing data in qualitative research is carried out from the time of data collection and is carried out in depth, both while in the field and after leaving the field. The technique that will be used to analyse the data that has been obtained is the qualitative data analysis technique modelled by Miles and Huberman (1992,), namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction in data analysis needs to be carried out considering that the amount of data obtained in the field is quite large, for this reason it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail, the longer the researcher is in the field, the greater the amount of data,



complex and complicated. So, data reduction needs to be carried out. In this research, data reduction was carried out by grouping data from interviews and documentation obtained from each respondent. Presenting data in qualitative data analysis will make it easier to understand what will happen, plan further work based on what has been understood (Sugiyono, 2012).

3. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The results section should summarize all of the collected data and the statistical analysis used in order to answer the problems mentioned in the introduction. The use of table(s) and figure(s) must be adjusted to APA 6th edition format as the example below. The name of the table title is written above (center), is in bold, and is written consequently (Table 1, Table2, etc). The author should start with introducing the table, inserting the table, and providing some explanation about the table content.

a. Young Generation Education

Citizenship education in the sense of education in society, especially the younger generation, is important. According to Dimond in Wahab and Sapriya (2011) "civics or citizenship education" has a broad and narrow meaning when related to school and community life. In a narrow sense, it places more emphasis on aspects of the theory and practice of democratic government, while in a broader sense it places more emphasis on the involvement and participation of citizens in social problems. According to Parry & Uwin, (2010) the existence of differences in events and regional differences in the history of layout is also one of the things in the debate to group generations. Ryder (1965) explains that the position of a group of individuals who experience the same events in the same period of time is also called a generation. Generation is a social order in which there are a number of groups of people who have the same age and the same historical experience (Manheim, 1952). Lyons (2004) provides an explanation of the characteristics of generation Z, namely that everything in individuals is different, both in terms of economics, family conditions, open communication systems which are different from previous generations. Youth is defined according to UU No. 40 of 2009, namely Indonesian citizens who are entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years; and Youth are various things related to the potential, responsibilities, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization and ideals of youth.

b. Karang Taruna Organization

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2019 concerning Karang Taruna. Karang Taruna is an organization formed by the community as a forum for the young generation to develop themselves, grow and develop on the basis of awareness and social responsibility of, by and for the young generation, which is oriented towards achieving social welfare for society. Empowerment and development of Karang Taruna is a process of developing capabilities, opportunities and giving authority to Karang Taruna to increase potential, prevent and handle social problems, develop pioneering values through the use of human resources, natural resources, social resources and technology. Karang Taruna aims to: a. realizing awareness of social responsibility for each young generation in anticipating, preventing and countering various social problems, especially among the younger generation; b. developing the capabilities of the younger generation in implementing social welfare through social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment and social protection; c. building the character of the young generation who are knowledgeable, personable, skilled, intelligent, innovative and creative; d. developing the potential and abilities of the younger generation; e. develop the social entrepreneurial spirit and spirit of the



younger generation towards independence in an effort to improve Social Welfare; f. motivating the younger generation to become the glue of unity in the diversity of social, national and state life; and g. establishing synergy and partnership cooperation between the younger generation and various parties in realizing increased social welfare.

c. Organizational Benefits

Chester Barnard in Fathoni (2009) Organizations exist when people relate to each other, want to contribute activities or work together to achieve common goals. According to Indra (2011), the benefits of organizations include: a) Cultivating a positive mental attitude Organizing makes us aware of the importance of positive mental attitudes. With all responsibilities in the organization, we are trained to be disciplined, honest, think critically, and be able to manage time. We are also increasingly trained to be brave in making decisions. These attitudes will be achieved in the world of work, thereby enabling career advancement more quickly. b) Discussing and Expressing Opinions, because in our organization we work with many people with different characters, we are required to be able to respect opinions and be willing to listen to other people's opinions. We are also forced to have the courage to express our opinions through discussions, both in meetings and with older parties. c) Study Active Organizational Management, in organizations it will teach us to act according to procedures in organizational management. For example, regarding meeting procedures, how to submit a good proposal, including the steps in working on a project. d) Socializing event, because in an organization our social circle will expand, we will have lots of friends.

d. Young Generation Education in Strengthening Citizen Character

Through a series of programs and activities for the younger generation who are members of youth organizations. Either through regular meetings then education and training. Filled with material about the values of Citizenship Education and Pancasila, the younger generation understands the importance of Pancasila and Citizenship values. Through education and training, young people are equipped with knowledge and insight. Then there are joint activities in the community through committee activities and social activities. Including joint sports activities as a form of developing physical fitness. And finally, religious activities to foster divine values in the younger generation.

4. CONCLUSION

Issues of national and state life, especially the younger generation. Among the problems in the younger generation are the lack of a spirit of patriotism, idealism and nationalism as well as the younger generation's uncertainty about the future, moral, mental and social degradation of the younger generation, opportunities to access work, underage marriage, promiscuity and including the abuse of narcotics and drugs. forbidden. In fact, the active role of youth or the younger generation in the history of the Indonesian nation's struggle has played an extraordinary role. Developing the potential and role of youth through empowerment, awareness and development in national development which has a role and is part of a very strategic function and role. Citizenship education for the younger generation is important, not only in schools but also in society. By providing education for young citizens in society, it can provide guidance and strengthen the character of young citizens in society.

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