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BOOK REVIEW:
CIVIC EDUCATION (*PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN*)

Dr. Damri, M.Pd ; Fauzi Eka Putra, M.I.Kom ; Jakarta ; 2020 ; 978-623-218-587-6 ; 288

Civic Education is one of the knowledge that students must understand as Indonesian citizens. Currently, Indonesia is entering an era of globalization characterized by the development of technology and the strong influence of international institutions in managing the political and economic life of the world. This has led to a new structure that can affect the mindset and mentality of the nation in the face of the current state of the world. Those who do not have strong citizenship knowledge will quickly falter in the face of the intervention of developed countries entering Indonesia. Thus, one of the ways provided by the government is to equip students with civic education, which instilled the importance of national and state awareness.

Civic education is a guideline for everyone to behave in the lives of the nationalities and state. Every People must know about citizenship to avoid distorted behaviors and mindsets in today's current time. Then, through civic education, we can know the history of the nation's struggle and the origins of Indonesia and appreciate the meaning of independence. As citizens, we need to have insight and awareness of the state. Not only that but we are also obligated to foster the love of the homeland and prioritize the common interest as a form of a country for Indonesia's unity. Studying civic education also helps in terms of understanding the rights and obligations of Indonesian citizens.

We can get many things from civic education, such as we can learn about the values and norms of Pancasila in daily life. In addition, civic education helps us increase the sense of nationalism that can unite citizens and protect the country's integrity. Then, citizenship education also provides essential knowledge and capabilities to every citizen about the relationship between people and the country and the communication between people and others. Therefore, civic education must be prepared from an early age to understand the importance of the environment around us.

This civics education book is very educational for the whole community. It reminds us of the values, rights, and obligations of citizens so that under any circumstances, the goals and ideals of the nation can always be remembered so that what is expected can be realized and not distorted. This education is based on political democracy expanded with other sources of knowledge to create a critical, analytical, and democratic nation in living a life based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945). Juridically, citizenship education aims to create students who have a sense of nationality and homeland. This education focuses on the self-development of religious, social, cultural, language, age, and ethnicity to become citizens of character based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945).

The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) became the basis of civic education. The information presented is not only about the rights and obligations of citizens. It also describes the relationship of civic education with other sciences that are rarely found in other books. This writing explains that civic education has links to sociology, history, and politics. Then the book also tells the process of learning civic education in other countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and Hong Kong. There are also some historical events described in this book, such as the history of civic education, the origin of the Indonesian state, and other historical events. The scope in citizenship education covers various aspects, including unity, law, actual state, human rights, and many more.

Today, Indonesia has entered an era of globalization where technology plays a significant role in all aspects. Globalization is characterized by the strong influence of international institutions and developed countries in the world's political activities and economic life. This

situation creates new thinking that significantly affects the mindset and mentality of a nation. Therefore, social integration is one of the critical concerns of the Indonesian nation. To deal with that, a means is needed to grow and develop a sense of love for the country of Indonesia. One of the ways given by the government is to equip students and students with civic education, which instilled the importance of national and state awareness. The primary purpose of civic education is to support the success of national education achievement and foster the morals and values of Pancasila that are expected to be realized in national life and behaviors that support efforts to realize social justice for all Indonesians.

Civic education helps all children of the nation to be active in the development of the country. This can be reviewed from citizenship practices such as tolerance, willing sacrifice, mutual assistance, and joint activities. The values of Pancasila are also realized in daily activities such as godly values, humanitarian values, unity values, populist values, and social justice values. These practices and values have a good impact on Indonesia's sovereignty. Thus, all instruments of the state must unite and make peace despite differences and critical thinking in solving all problems. In addition, all children of the nation can also model the character of the nation's heroes to build a young solid soul and nationalism. The role of society in strengthening the nation's values is essential for the future of the country. To achieve good conditions, all citizens must have an identity that reflects the ideals and goals of the nation.

Many examples of cases and evidence appear in this text, such as Indonesia's national identity consisting of various elements. Elements of national identity serve as an identifier of the Indonesian nation in the world's eyes and identify what is characteristic of the country of Indonesia with other countries. National identity is necessary to maintain the existence of the nation and foster a sense of pride. Not only national identity, but it also describes in detail the rights and obligations of citizens. Rights and Obligations are two different things. Rights are everything that a person must accept, while an obligation is everything that everyone must obey. The book also explains the concepts of state, nation, citizen, and nationality and the origins of the emergence of these concepts.

All information and evidence written is come from past events and the community's daily activities. Historically, civic education was formed by movement organizations aimed at building a sense of nationality. Politically, citizenship education was established to meet the demands of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) and several ongoing government policies. In the opening of the 1945 Constitution(UUD 1945), the second and fourth paragraphs, written the ideals, objectives, and aspirations of the Indonesian nation regarding its independence, are then stated in civic education. The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) also says some rights and obligations and status of citizens based on the law that also becomes the lands an of citizenship education. However, civic education is based not only on the constitution or the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) but also on the times' development.

It is written that Indonesia is known as a compound country. This diversity can be seen through the fusion of elements that unite into a core identity. These elements include history, culture, ethnicity, religion, and language. Before becoming a country, Indonesia had two large kingdoms that were the origin of the emergence of the system of government in Indonesia, namely the kingdom of Srivijaya and Majapahit. Kebudaayan becomes one of the elements of national identity because it affects the quality of life of its people in terms of reason, civilization, and knowledge. This culture arises from the many ethnic groups in Indonesia, so that the tribes scattered in Indonesia become one of the cores of Indonesian identity. Each tribe has its customs and beliefs, but there are six recognized religions: Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. Indonesia officially becomes the veracious language and the national language as the unifying of every culture in Indonesia. (p. 30)

According to Subakti, the factors that influence the formation of national identity are Primordial, sacred, figure, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, Historical Concept, economic and institutional development. Primordialism arises from kinship and similarity of ethnicities, regions, languages, and customs. Not only does it lead to the same behavior, but Primordialism also gives rise to the same perception of the country's peoples that it aspires to. Then, what is meant by sacred is the similarity of a religion embraced by society or strong ideology to create values for national and state life. Then, a figure can also influence the factors that unite the country because the figure

becomes a role model and becomes a connector of people's tongues. History also influences the formation of national identity because people have the same perception of their ancestors' origins and past experiences that give rise to the same sense of solidarity, determination, and purpose that unites them. The principle of unity in difference is also written in our motto, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, which means the willingness of citizens to unite despite differences to unite the nation and the country of Indonesia. Economic development also affects the nation's identity because it will give birth to a diverse work specialization according to the needs of the community and improve the atmosphere of interdependence between communities and the greater the solidarity of the community. (p. 26-28)

The ideas presented in this book strongly support the model and learning strategy. The material is organized based on students' basic needs, is flexible, dynamic, and phenomenological. The material is contextual and relevant to the demands and changes of a national and global society.

The book entitled *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* explains each material briefly, densely, and clearly so that the reader can easily explore all the explanations contained in this paperwork. It can be seen through the case examples given in each explanation that helps students to think critically, find solutions and apply them in their daily activities.

This book also explains the methods of citizenship learning in other countries compared with the method of citizenship learning in Indonesia. Not only that, but it also explains the relationship of citizenship education with other educational sciences to prove how vital knowledge about citizenship is. In addition, the language and words used are elegant and easy for everyone to understand, especially students.

However, it is found that the material and clarification taken from previous chapters and then explained again in the next chapter can make the reader feel saturated. Some words do not follow the Indonesian language grammar, so sometimes, it is not easy to understand. As a reader, I would argue that this book is perfect for every people who want to know their rights and obligations as citizens. In addition, we can also receive many values and morals that we can ensure in our daily lives. In addition to its brief, solid and clear explanation, it also excites us to continually develop the country and nation with ideas based on the knowledge and knowledge based on the laws, order, and norms prevailing in Indonesia.

REFERENCE

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