

Perception Students Collage About Global Citizenship to Aware with Global Issue

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Abstract: Global citizenship is a concept in which a citizen knows and has the awareness to unite and play an active role in finding solutions to overcome the problems facing the international community. Student is a different generation from generations that are different from the previous generation, because this generation developed where national borders began to fade and the digital era increasingly strengthened and affected all walks of life with this, the hope of a joint effort to solve the problem emerged. problems that are facing the world as global citizens. But the state of the world is changing very rapidly and has caused very strong individualism and chauvinism in the past few years because everyone only thinks of himself and their groups. the method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method that can drag out the thoughts and arguments that are buried in the thoughts of respondents, this study took data in civic education student community. Global citizenship can be used to make the world unite and make arguments to the Student that we live and develop in the same world so that chauvinism and individualism can be affected, and can create equality for fellow human beings and can increase responsibility for the Student to more sensitive to the world.

Keywords: *student collage, global citizenship, global issue*

INTRODUCTION

Global citizenship has emerged in the past few years due to the growing strength of globalization and the increasing information and communication technology that has caused the fading of national borders. With the waning of national borders, the relationship between citizens is increasingly frequent to interact. Because of this, the boundary between the social and economic aspects of each country becomes vague, for example, now the MEA has opened, student exchanges and the easier it is for someone to access the international community. Global citizenship is a concept where the rights of a nation will be recognized internationally, especially in the area of equality in how a nation is recognized internationally.

The world has seen significant economic, political, social and cultural changes during the last two centuries. Most countries have experienced, or have been affected by, industrialization, urbanization, globalization and the expansion of mass consumerism. Modern science and the digital revolution have transformed infrastructure, transport and communication, and technological breakthroughs are ushering in the fourth industrial revolution.

Global Citizenship Education (GCED) plays a critical role in helping learners of all ages and backgrounds to be informed, critically literate, socially connected, ethical and engaged global citizens.

(APCEIU 2017) "GCED is receiving increasing international attention, in response to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in September 2012 has a three priorities to accelerate progress towards Education for All (EFA) Goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). "To ensure every child is in school, to improve the quality of learning, and to foster global citizenship".

Thinkers and practitioners of education have shown that the focus on 'citizenship' in terms of national identity is a major limitation of many approaches to citizenship education. They have taken forms of transformative education that emphasize global perspectives to develop the concept of GCED, expand the notion of citizenship outside the nation-state to encompass the wider world.

The momentum around GCED has increased since 2012. GCED has been the focus of international, regional and national conferences, forums and workshops, and was integrated into the 2014 Global Education Meeting for All in Muscat. The relationship between GCED and the new vision of education, Education 2030, was also articulated at the 2015 World Education Forum in Incheon, Republic of Korea, organized by UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UN Women and the World Bank. The Incheon Declaration, towards quality and inclusive education and lifelong learning, emphasizes that quality education must develop "skills, values and attitudes that enable citizens to live healthy and fulfilled lives, make informed decisions, and respond to local and global challenges through education for sustainable development and global citizenship education and human rights education and training to achieve the post-2015 sustainable development agenda "(APCEIU 2017).

The world faces many challenges, including increasing contradictions and widespread inequality. Although there have been fewer wars between nation-states in the past, the incidence of armed conflict in countries has increased, which has resulted in a significant increase in the number of refugees and displaced people. Other forms of violence, such as domestic violence, criminal assault, child abuse and bullying, including in cyberspace, are problems that develop in many societies. There is also evidence of deteriorating mental health and reduced inner peace, reflected in increasing global levels of anxiety, addiction, depression and suicide.

"Generations were born in the 1990's and were raised in the 2000s which were most profound changes in the century, which existed in the world with the web, the internet, smart phones, laptops, freely available networks and digital media considered as the Generation Z" (Bascha, 2011; Brue Tulgan & Rain maker Inc., 2013). Generations are raised with the social web, they are digital centric and technology is their identity. They are also referred to as Generation I, Gen Tech, Digital Natives, Wii Gen etc. They are born and raised in the digital world and what distinguishes them from other generations is that they are more connected to electronics and digital world.

In this era student include in Generation z is a generation that is considered to have good prospects for achieving equality in society at the international level because this generation is a growing generation where the technological era is growing rapidly and makes the boundaries of the state increasingly fading.

But also the problems of the world are more complex than before and these problems not only affect one country but begin to have an impact on various countries, ten priority areas identified by the international community are presented in terms of the main problems, specific objectives and actions proposed to taken by various actors to achieve this goal. Objectives and actions reflect three themes of the International Youth Year. Participation, Development, Peace They are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. The ten areas of action identified by the international community are education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, the environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure activities, girls and young women and full and effective participation of youth in community life and in decision making.

Program implementation requires full seriousness by special generation generation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also requires that the Government take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms and promote non-discrimination,

tolerance, respect for diversity, with respect full of various religious and ethical values, cultural backgrounds and philosophical beliefs of their special generation young people, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of all young women and young men.

Based on the explanation in the introduction, the researcher focused on the perception of the generation of z on how perceptions possessed by students in Cawas 1 Public High School on issues that have been formulated by international forums, namely: (1) Education, (2) Employment, (3) Hunger and poverty, (4) Globalization, (5) Health, (6) Environment, (7) Drug abuse, (8) Juvenile delinquency, (9) Girl and Young women. Awareness of the importance of handling global issues needs to be increased especially in the generation of z because this generation is a generation that will grow and play an important role in the future requires international support and cooperation in this matter is handling climate change. To be handled and searched for the best solution to the problem. The United Nation has formulated 10 important issues that must be of concern to the world, especially the younger generation in this case is student collage.

METHOD

This study uses the qualitative method with instruments in the form of interviews and using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques, namely by giving questionnaires and conducting interviews with students collage of civic education student community because in civic education community student give educated about global issue of citizenship. The researcher also interviewed the teachers as educational collaborators and as student guides to give attention to global issues.

The researcher uses a research method in the form of a case study in which case studies are an empirical inquiry which: investigates phenomena in the real-life context, when: the boundaries between phenomena and contexts do not appear explicitly; and where; multisource evidence utilized Robert K. Yin (1996).

Research uses case study design to be able to see how the relationship between technological developments and the condition of students in absorbing the source of information, and how the students think in dealing with these phenomena so that ultimately presents a real problem is a problem that can not be faced with only active role from a nation using a case study design researchers try to describe the phenomenon into a situation so that it can be applied in the same conditions and situations in different places.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Perception Student About Global Citizenship

Global citizenship are defined "Global citizenship is a reference to the feeling of having a wider range of community and the same humanity. This emphasizes the political, economic, social and cultural interdependence and the interrelationships between local, national and global". (UNESCO 2015). "Global citizenship is not a new concept, but in the world, it is still a new concept for people of high social standing or who are preparing for roles in politics or economics, responsibility for all people everywhere. And since today 's world is becoming more interconnected every day due to commerce, technology, and transnational challenges, the need to educate students on how to become active Global citizens is greater now than ever before. Global citizenship can also be conceptualized as a form of transformative education that is as close to. Educate citizens in competencies to participate actively and responsibly in all

dimensions of community development at the local, national and global levels. Develop citizens who respect cultural diversity, practice intercultural understanding, and are competent in intercultural communication and cooperation. Promote critical awareness and understanding of global, national and local conflicts, including the interconnection of global structures and national and local realities. Empower citizens to engage in personal and social actions to build a world that is just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, safe and sustainable. Global citizenship is a program that is based on the spirit of people around the world equal and has the same rights, namely human rights. The action of this program is the inclusion of material regarding equality in the subject, namely the eye for studying civic education. Global Citizenship is known as a part of the world, Global Citizenship is known in the Indonesian curriculum through core competencies that seek to form characters that will make a student part of the world.

"In Indonesia, the curriculum includes core competencies related to global citizenship education. For example, through social attitudes, it refers to honest behavior, responsibility and caring including tolerance and mutual understanding". (UNESCO, 2015). Many students don't know about global citizenship and the researchers tell about the definition of global citizenship they will understand and know this program will make and a mindset from student global citizenship is a concept that can increase about being a united society in the world.

Global Citizenship Can Build Care About Global Issue

Considering the insufficiency of global dimensions of citizenship in the existing curriculum, the researcher decided to provide students with some additional material on global issues. It is expected that they can better develop skills and competencies needed with various issues in the global era. In this context, I have selected key topics that are expected to lead them to reflections and dialogues and their topics: (1) Education, (2) Employment, (3) Hunger and Poverty, (4) Globalization, (5) Health, (6) Environment, (7) Drug abuse, (8) Juvenile delinquency, (9) Young women and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision making.

The first issue on education will show how special education is needed for young people. Ban Ki-moon says "Education provides US a profound understanding that we have a tendency to area unit tied along as voters of the worldwide community, and that our challenges are interconnected." (UNESCO, 2015). the fact from United Nation OF Youth (2015) can take data: (1) 10.6% of the world's youth (15-24 years old) are non-literate. (2) In 2013, about 225 million youth, or 20% of all people in the developing world, are "idle" - not in education, employment or training (3) As of 2010, an calculable sixty one million students of grammar school age Sep 11 of the planet total - area unit out of college. Education is central to the event and improvement of young people's lives globally and so has been known as a priority space in internationally in agreement development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the World Action Program for Youth. Education is very important in combating poverty and hunger and in promoting sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Increased efforts towards accessibility, quality, and affordability of education are central to global development efforts. Commitments made at an international level, including the World Program of Action for Youth, the Millennium Development Goals and Education for All Goals as well as the Global Education First Initiative, identify education as a key priority area for action.

The second issue is about employment From ILO (2010) can take data: (1) 2.5 billion - more than half of the world's working adults are excluded from financial services. This is a low-

income population in emerging and developing economies, where approximately 80% of poor people are excluded, (2) Youth are 33% less likely to have a savings account than adults and four hundred and forty yards less seemingly to save lots of in an exceedingly formal establishment. (3) Savings account penetration rates for various regions, ranging from 12% in Africa to 50% in East Asia and the Pacific. Unemployment and underemployment among young people are a problem everywhere. Indeed, this is part of a greater struggle to create employment opportunities for all citizens. The problem has worsened in recent years due to the most severe global recession affecting developing countries. The disturbing fact is that economic growth is not always accompanied by employment growth. The difficulty of finding suitable employment is exacerbated by a number of other problems facing special student collage, including illiteracy and inadequate training, and are exacerbated by periods of a slowdown in the world economy and by changing overall economic trends. In some countries, the entry of special generation youth into the labor market has brought acute problems. According to the estimates of the International Labor Organization, more than one hundred million new jobs must be created in the next twenty years to provide jobs that are suitable for a growing number of young people in economically active populations in developing countries. The situation of girls and young women, as well as young people with disabilities, young refugees, displaced people, street children, indigenous youth, migrant youth, and minorities, demands urgent attention, given the prohibition of forced labor and child labor. Youth is often excluded from access to formal financial services. Reasons include legal restrictions, high transaction costs and negative stereotypes about youth. Regulatory frameworks and inclusive policies that are both youth-friendly and protective of youth rights needed to increase youth financial inclusion.

The third issue of hunger and poverty from more than one billion people in the world today live in conditions of unacceptable poverty, mostly in developing countries, especially in rural areas in low-income countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean and the least developed countries. Poverty has various manifestations: hunger and malnutrition; poor health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality due to disease; homeless and inadequate housing; unsafe environment; and discrimination and social exclusion. This is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision making and in civil and socio-cultural life. Poverty is inseparably connected to a scarcity of access or loss of management over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital, and social connections. Without these resources, people have limited access to institutions, markets, jobs, and public services. Young people are very affected by this situation. Therefore, special steps are needed to overcome adolescent problems and the feminization of poverty. Hunger and malnutrition remain one of the most serious and unresolved threats to humanity, often preventing teenagers and children from taking part in society. Hunger is that the results of several factors: direction of food production and distribution; unhealthy accessibility; error within the distribution of monetary resources; unwise exploitation of natural resources; unsustainable consumption patterns; environmental pollution; natural and man-made disasters; a conflict between traditional and contemporary production systems; irrational population growth, and armed conflict.

The fourth topic is Globalization has opened up new opportunities for sustainable economic growth and the development of the world economy. Globalization also allows countries to share experiences and learn from each other's achievements and difficulties and have promoted cross-fertilization of ideas, cultural values, and aspirations. As such, globalization has helped connect young people not only with the whole world but also with each other.

At the same time, the process of change and the rapid adjustment of globalization is accompanied by increasing poverty, unemployment, and social disintegration. Threats to human welfare, such as environmental risks, have also become global. Some countries have managed to adapt to change and benefit from globalization, but many other countries, especially developed countries, remain marginalized in a globalized world economy. The benefits are divided unevenly, while costs are distributed unevenly. Globalization must be fully inclusive and fair. There is a strong need for appropriate policies and actions at national and international levels to help countries respond effectively to the challenges of globalization and the implementation of internationally united development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Many young people, especially in developing countries, remain marginalized from the global economy and cannot access opportunities offered by globalization. Many are limited by inadequate education, limited skills, unemployment, and poverty or are beyond the reach of basic information and communication and the goods and services that are available with globalization.

The next problem is health problems taken by researchers from (WHO, 2015). This data More than 2.6 million young people aged 10 to 24 die every year in the world, mostly because of preventable causes. (2) Traffic accidents cause around 330 young people to die every day. (3) Worldwide, 7% of all deaths of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 are caused by alcohol use. (4) One in 2 young people who start and continue to smoke will be killed by tobacco-related diseases. Young people in some parts of the world suffer from poor health as a result of social conditions, including factors such as traditional attitudes and dangerous traditional practices, and, in some cases, as a result of their actions. Poor health is often caused by an unhealthy environment, by the loss of support systems in everyday life for behavioral patterns that improve health, by lack of information and by inadequate or inappropriate health services. The problems include a lack of a safe and sanitary environment, malnutrition, the risk of infectious diseases, parasites and waterborne diseases, increased consumption of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs, unreasonable risk-taking, and destructive activities, resulting in injuries that accidental. Adolescent reproductive health needs have been largely ignored. In many countries, there is a lack of information and services available for adolescents to help them understand their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, and to protect them from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV / AIDS. The next problem is the environment, in this case, we will focus on the issue of climate change.

Responding to the growing number of youth organizations involved in the intergovernmental climate change process, in (UNFCCC 2009) expanding the status of constituencies to youth NGOs allowed to allow them to receive official information, participate in meetings, request slots to speak and receive logistical support at the UNFCCC conference. More than 10,000 youth have completed the Climate Change Challenge badge developed by FAO, the World Girl Scout, and Scout Association and Youth and United Nations Global Alliance. Since 2004, more than 4,500 children and youth have participated in the annual UNEP Tunza International Conference, which represents more than 100 countries, and covers some issues ranging from climate change to a green economy and green jobs. The Tunza website receives more than 1 million visits per year. The causes of environmental degradation must be overcome. The use of environmentally friendly natural resources and environmentally sustainable economic growth will improve human life. Sustainable development has become a key element in youth organization programs throughout the world.

While every section of society is chargeable for maintaining the environmental integrity of the community, young people have a special interest in maintaining a healthy environment

because they will be the people who inherit it. This problem can be handled with ecological citizenship by forming a large movement that includes in some discussion program program that makes the label an environmentally friendly community.

The next issue is the drug abuse that is very urgent to educate with youth because drug use among young people is more than double that of drug use among the general public and three times higher in cases of marijuana. "Since the 1960s, we have seen that drug use has become the first and foremost juvenile phenomenon," said UNODC medicine expert Thomas Pietschmann. Using illegal substances at a young age "is dangerous because it is a time when young people still have problems in making the right decisions and when their brains are still developing," he said. Drug-related death is that the most extreme type of damage that may result from drug use. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2012) estimates that there were 183,000 from range: 95,000-226,000 drug-related deaths in 2012, according to a mortality rate of 40.0 from range: 20.8-49.3 deaths per million persons aged 15-64. because of this problem will make a big effect in many places and many societies. The next issue is juvenile delinquency Youth crime and delinquency are serious problems throughout the world. Their intensity and gravity largely depend on social, economic and cultural conditions in each country. There is evidence, however, of a clear increase worldwide in juvenile crime combined with an economic recession, especially in the marginal sector of the city center. In many cases, juvenile offenders are "street children" who have been exposed to violence in their immediate social environment, both as observers and as victims. Their basic education, once they have it, is poor; their main socialization from the family is simply too usually inadequate, and their socio-economic atmosphere is formed by economic condition and poorness. Instead of relying solely on the criminal justice system, the approach to preventing violence and crime must, therefore, include measures to support equality and justice, to fight poverty and to reduce despair among young people.

The last issue is about girl and young women There are 1.8 billion young people (10-24 years) in the world. About half of them - 880 million - are teenage girls and young women. The trend shows that one in three girls in developing countries is likely to get married before the age of 18 and one in nine girls will get married before their fifteenth birthday. In 2010, more than 67 million women aged 20-24 were married as daughters. If such a trend continues, 142 million girls will get married every year in the next decade. Globally, young women aged 15-24 are the most vulnerable to HIV, with infection rates twice as high in young men, which is 0.6%. This gap is most prominent in sub-Saharan Africa, where 3.1% of young women live with HIV, compared to 1.3% of young men. Every minute a young woman catches HIV, accounting for 22% of all new HIV infections, with sexual transmission being the dominant mode of infection. The figures on the magnitude of human trafficking are difficult to calculate, but using improved methodologies, the ILO 2012 recently Estimates show that women and girls make up 55 percent of the estimated 20.9 million people trafficked. Around 140 million girls and women in the world suffer from female genital mutilation / cutting, with more than 3 million girls in Africa at risk of this practice every year.

CONCLUSIONS

The main goal of global citizenship is to make nations in the world become an international society that can provide joint solutions to face world problems that are increasingly complex with technological advancement so that becoming an international nation is increasingly open. Student which is the biggest part of a society's part should solve the problems of the world we

can do by looking around us and by improving the perceptions of the student collage who must change their mindset that the world needs them and the world can be a better place. by resolving the issue of global isu complete and comprehensively.

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