

Introducing The National Insights in Young Generations (Study at Institute of Student Affairs at Makassar State University)

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Abstract—This study aims to produce soft skills training materials to educate national insight among students based on character education on the UNM campus. The approach used in this study is combining evaluative research with action. In addition, this study is also an action that will be useful to offer educational teaching materials for national insights, delivery strategies, and assessment processes as integral, in Makassar State University. The results of the study show: (1) Index of citizenship insight between citizenship education students at UNM in the 2017/2018 academic year can be described as follows: first, the "nationality" aspect is "good" category. Second, the aspect of "nationalism" is in the "excellent" category. Three aspects of "spirit of nationalism" are in the "good" category. Fourth, the "national insight" aspect of the "good" category. (2) The subject of education on nationality is developed through the values of character education derived from heart, mind, sports / aesthetics, and sports / 18 character education activities which are translated into GBPP, syllabus, or RPP citizenship education. Course in the ongoing learning process. real, both within the scope of campus, at home, and in society. (3) The process of assessing civil skills has been developed in the process of learning citizenship education at UNM, both the assessment process and the results to optimize aspects of defining citizenship in the civic education course at UNM.

Keywords—Civic disposition, learning, citizenship, development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Everyone certainly has a sense of nationality and has a nationality in feelings or thoughts, at least in his conscience.[1] In reality, the sense of nationality is like something that can be felt but difficult to understand. But there is a vibration or resonance and mind when the sense of nationality is touched. A sense of nationality can arise and burden differently from person to person with their individual instinctive instincts, but may also arise in a group of potentially tremendous powers of strength.

The sense of nationality is the consciousness of the nation, the sense that is born naturally because of the social unity that grew out of the culture, history, and aspirations of the past struggle, and togetherness in facing the challenges of today's history.[2] The dynamism of this sense of

nationalism in achieving the ideals of the nation develops into an insight of nationality, namely the thoughts of a national nature in which a nation has a clear ideals of life and national goals. Based on that sense and nationalism, nationalism or patriotism arises.[3]–[6]

The national insight contains also the demands of a nation to realize identity, as well as to develop behavior as a nation that believes its cultural values, which are born and grow as the embodiment of its personality.

The sense of nationality is not a monopoly of a nation, but it is an adhesive that unites and provides a basis for the *raison d'être* of the nations of the world. Thus the sense of nationality is not something unique that only exists in our nation because the same thing is experienced by other nations.[7]–[10]

In addition, the question arises why lately national insights have been widely questioned. If we try to deepen it, capture various expressions of the community, especially from the intellectuals and leaders of the community, there may indeed be issues of concern.[11]–[13] First, there is the impression that the spirit of nationalism has become superficial or eroded, especially among the younger generation—it is often called that the materialistic nature alters the idealism that is the soul of nationality. Secondly, there are concerns about the threat of disintegration of the nation, by looking at the symptoms occurring in various regions, especially the most intriguing are the conflicts that occurred in Ambon, Aceh, Papua and Poso, where there is a tendency of nationalism to degenerate into tribal or religious understanding. Third, there is concern about the existence of efforts to dissolve the nation's view of life into a mindset that is foreign to this nation. In addition, the question arises why lately national insights have been widely questioned. If we try to deepen it, capture various expressions of the community, especially from the intellectuals and leaders of the community, there may indeed be issues of concern.[14]–[16]

In the international environment, emerging phenomena are global issues that contain universal values and outperform national values.[17]–[20] These universal values are even deliberately forced on certain countries by countries

that claim themselves to be the country that has the most value for these values.

This research was conducted to describe the insight of kebangsaan owned by the students of Makassar State University, especially those who became the board of mahasiswa institution. With the hope that the students as a young generation are consciously responsible and able to build an insight into nationality that prioritizes the interests of the nation and state, while still realizing that the Indonesian nation has a diversity of ethnic, cultural, and religious beliefs.

To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to conduct a field survey on the national insights held by UNM students, to identify the substance of the general curriculum subject matter (MKU) of civic education. Considering the subjects are most closely related to the subject matter of nationalism, with reference to competency standards, and basic competencies in universities, Conducting critical analysis of classical national situation (national history), contemporary national situation, international situation, future projection Indonesia, Preparing the teaching materials as a whole integration of national insight into civic education course in university (Universitas Negeri Makassar).

To produce training materials (material cores) soft skill education nationality insight among students based on character education. It is important that students as young people can prepare themselves as local, national, and global citizens who continue to interact in multi-region, while still holding the character as a nation of Indonesia. Besides, to make the university outcomes (UNM) have advantages at local / national level, and have competitive or high competitive in global level. For that purpose, students as young generation need to be based on critical thinking, creative thinking, and problem solving in addressing the nation's problems. This needs to be done in order to familiarize the students with responsibility, to prioritize the interests of the nation and state, to appreciate multiculturalism, and to realize as dignified and civilized citizens.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design is descriptive to describe the national insight that is owned by UNM students. Besides, it is also intended to identify the substance of material of civic education to be able to integrate education material of national insight.

The approach used in this research is to combine evaluative research with action, evaluative approach is useful to evaluate whether the teaching strategy applied by lecturer has really touch the aspect of civics knowledge, civics skill, or attitude / civics disposition. Besides, this research is also action (action) which will be useful to offer educational teaching materials of national insight, delivery strategy, and assessment process as an integral, in the environment of Universitas Negeri Makassar. Data were collected through questionnaires, focused discussions (FGDs), and documentation. Questionnaires are used to capture data on the level or index of insight of kebangsaan among students covering aspects of ideology, politics, economy, social culture, and defense of security. Data analysis is done either with descriptive statistics or qualitative analysis, descriptive

statistics directed to describe precisely the insight of nationality possessed by student, identification of substance of teaching material which become the demand of curriculum of civic education course in college. While qualitative analysis is used to identify which learning strategy is less support the achievement of Basic Competence and Basic Competence (SKKD) civic education course.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Index of national insight among students*

If we look at every element that sustains the success of the Input aspect, it seems clear that the elements of the school program are in the "very good" category, this is because the formulation of the program, the program content, and the SBM program budget plan have a contribution to support the aspect of national insight. the program, systematics, BOM budget, and work program budget form have contributed to supporting the input aspects of SBM implementation. The results of the analysis of the research findings indicate that the aspect of the SBM implementation process in general (on average) is in the "very good" category.

Thus the elements of nationality which include: a sense of nationality, nationalism, nationality, and nationality must be intertwined in one unit. Nationalism is the life for the country. Or view the opinion of other experts, nationalism is a way of life to make an independent nation together, not just togetherness to physically dispel colonialism and imperialism because of a feeling of common sense, a struggle in the physical struggle, but further than that, bringing this nation to the direction of fair and prosperous ideals in justice.

B. *Globalism and the decline of national insight*

Indonesian nation after 72 years in the era of independence (post colonial colonialism), now faced with the flow of great power that confronts as well as a challenge. Is it then that the Indonesian people are able to face the big currents in order to achieve the national aspiration as mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: "to protect the whole nation of Indonesia and the entire blood of Indonesia, to advance the common good, , and participate in carrying out world order".

The challenge in question is world globalization, some experts distinguish between globalization and globalism. According to Steger, globalization is a material and social process that is defined by many people in various and sometimes contradictory ways. Meanwhile, globalism is a rhetorical package in the form of neoliberal market ideology that gives certain norms, values, and meanings to globalization.

As an ideology, of course, globalism not only provides a description but also a prescription, in the sense that it does not merely describe what is happening, but further provides a scheme of what should happen. History records at the beginning of the third milenium precisely at the end of the 1980s two major European countries that have succeeded in finally experiencing the destruction, the two countries are the

Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Since the second world war ended the countries in the world split into two, namely the western bloc in motor by America with the ideology of liberalism and the eastern bloc in motor by the Soviet Union with the socialist ideology of communism. With the collapse of the Soviet Union followed by other countries in eastern communist-eastern Europe, of course, has an impact on the mapping of the world axis which is no longer the western bloc and the eastern bloc marked by the division of ideology. Now the fate of the world shifts to the northern and southern blocs, with determinants (determinants) is the power of capital (capital) or economic power.

While cultural globalization merges and homogenizes human culture in the style of universal culture. The operational device of this system is facilitated by the flow of communication and information technology that opens the global culture traffic lane crashing the geographical barriers. The universal sense of humanity will be dragged by the flow of homogeneous culture which Ritzer termed Californialism the cultural taste and the McDonalization of society.

Based on the findings of research findings and discussions as described in the front on the waning of national insight among students of Universitas Negeri Makassar, can be presented several points of results achieved from this research, namely:

Index of nationality insight among students of civic education at Universitas Negeri Makassar in academic year 2017/2018, can be described as follows: first, aspect of "sense of nationality" category "good". Second, the "nationalism" aspect is in the "very good" category. The three aspects of "spirit of nationalism" are in the "good" category. Fourth, the "national insight" aspect of the "good" category.

The subject of education of nationality insight is developed through the values of character education derived from the heart, thought, exercise / aesthetics, and sports / activities of 18 points of character education are elaborated into GBPP, syllabus, and RPP civic education courses in the ongoing learning process. Operationally every time a meeting is arranged for each student to actualize a value of character education in real life, both within the scope of the campus, at home, and in the community.

The civic skill assessment process has been developed in the learning process of citizenship education at Universitas Negeri Makassar, both the process assessment and the results to further optimize the civic didspotion domain in the civic education course at Makassar State University

Having known the degree of each aspect in the insight kebangsaan, then the following presented intact data or index of the overall average item in the national insight can be seen in the following table:

Tabel-1. Aspects On Nationality Insight among students

No.	Aspect	Value	Average
1.	Sense of	3,08	3,03 (good)
2.	nationality	3,37	
3.	Nationalism	2,65	

4.	Spirit of nationality Nationality insight	3,02	
Amount		12,12	

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of research results and discussions as described in the front on the waning of national insight among students of Makassar State University, can be presented several points of conclusion, namely: Index of nationality insight among students of civic education at Universitas Negeri Makassar in academic year 2017/2018, can be described as follows: first, aspect of "sense of nationality" category "good". Second, the "nationalism" aspect is in the "very good" category. The three aspects of "spirit of nationalism" are in the "good" category. Fourth, the "national insight" aspect of the "good" category. The subject of education of nationality insight is developed through the values of character education derived from the heart, thought, exercise / aesthetics, and sports / activities of 18 points of character education are elaborated into GBPP, syllabus, and RPP civic education courses in the ongoing learning process. Operationally every time a meeting is arranged for each student to actualize a value of character education in real life, both within the scope of the campus, at home, and in the community. The civic skill assessment process has been developed in the learning process of citizenship education at Universitas Negeri Makassar, both the process assessment and the results to further optimize the civic didspotion domain in the civic education course at Makassar State University.

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