Citizenship Education for 21st Century Competencies

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Abstract. The challenges of globalisation and technological development are complex problems for today's generation. In the 21st century, Civic Education needs to be developed not only as a tool to make good citizens, but also equip citizens with various kinds of competitions or skills that will be applied in everyday life. The research method used in this article is literature review. The results of the discussion show that in the 21st Century, Civic Education needs to equip citizens with various competitions or skills, including life skills, learning skills, and skills using information technology.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, citizenship education plays a very important role in preparing individuals to become active and responsible members of society. (Badriyah et al., 2020) (Mutale Mulenga & Ng'andu, 2022). An active society is synonymous with voluntary behaviour to keep up with the latest developments in various fields of life. (Stork, 2020). With the rapid advancement of technology, globalisation, and changing social dynamics, civic education has evolved to encompass broader competencies beyond traditional civic knowledge. (Chen et al., 2020) (Obi et al., 2022). The concept of civic education for 21st century competencies is very important to be studied as a provision to prepare the golden generation in 2045. (Inderawati et al., 2021)..

Citizenship education refers to the process of equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to participate effectively in a democratic society. (Sang et al., 2018). Civic education focuses on developing an understanding of the rights and obligations of citizenship, as well as the importance of active participation in political, social, and economic life. (Kaumba et al., 2020). It aims to foster active citizenship, enhance social cohesion, and develop individuals who are able to make informed decisions and make a positive contribution to the community of citizens. (Ministry of education, 2021). In the 21st century, citizenship education has broadened its focus to include a range of competencies essential for active participation in an interconnected and diverse world.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this article WAs literature review which was sourced

from primary reading materials in the form of scientific articles published in national and international journals. Literature review is a research method that involves analysing literature or papers that are relevant to the topic or research question being discussed. (Zulenzky et al., 2023).. This method was used in various fields of science, including social sciences. literature review is an important method in research because it helps identify previous research, provides theoretical context, presents supporting evidence, identifies appropriate research methods, and identifies knowledge gaps in a particular field. (Nabila et al., 2022).. By utilising previous literature, researchers built a strong theoretical basis, formulate relevant questions or hypotheses, and designed effective research methods.

DISCUSSION

Civic education has an important role to play in a democratic society. Here are some reasons why it is so important: Firstly, building a Tolerant Society, civic education can help build a society that is tolerant of differences and respectful of human rights. (Gladu, 2013). By understanding democratic values, individuals will be better able to respect the rights of others and reject all forms of discrimination. (Nurgiansah, 2022).

Second, Increasing Political Participation, through civic education, individuals will better understand the importance of political participation in a democracy. (Mofoluwawo, 2018) (Nurdin, 2015). Citizens will feel more motivated to exercise their voting rights in elections and participate in the political decision-making process. (Balogun & Yusuf, 2019). In the political realm, decision-making is a complex process that involves various factors and stakeholders (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015). (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015). The policy-making process, known as political decision-making, includes a series of activities that ultimately lead to the formulation and implementation of political policies (Campbell, 2019). (Campbell, 2019).

Third, Improving the Quality of Government, by understanding the system of government and the rights of citizens, individuals educated in citizenship will be able to play an active role in improving the quality of government. (Arizka, 2020). Citizens can monitor government actions, ask relevant questions, and provide constructive feedback. (Edwi, 2015). To improve the quality of government, it is important to focus on various aspects such as transparency, efficiency, accountability, and responsiveness. (Fortuna & Khadir, 2022).. These factors play an important role in ensuring that the government delivers effective services and policies to meet the needs of its citizens. (Nurgiansah, 2021a). In terms of transparency, for example, it is crucial to ensure that government operations are visible and open to public scrutiny. (Bergersen & Muleya, 2019).. By making

information accessible and understandable, citizens can hold the government accountable for its actions (Santoso, 2021a). (Santoso, 2021a). Implementing the Freedom of Information Act, publishing budgets, and making government data available online are some of the ways to promote transparency. (Gianty, 2017). Then efficiency, efficiency in government refers to the ability to deliver services and policies effectively and within the allocated budget. (Muleya, 2018). Simplifying processes, reducing bureaucracy, and utilising technology can significantly improve government efficiency. (Santoso, 2021b). For example, the implementation of *e-Government* services, such as online tax filing and licence renewal, can save time and resources. (Bahrudin, 2019). Then accountability, accountability ensures that government officials are responsible for their actions and decisions. Establishing clear lines of responsibility, having an independent audit system, and providing protection for whistleblowers are important components of government accountability (Bessant et al., 2019). (Bessant et al., 2016).. In addition, encouraging a merit-based system in government appointments can ensure that competent individuals are in charge of important positions (Aprianti et al., 2016). (Aprianti et al., 2022)..

Then responsiveness, a responsive government is a government that actively listens to and addresses the problems of its citizens. (Komara, 2017). Public consultations, feedback mechanisms, and regular dialogue with stakeholders can help the government understand the needs of its citizens and adjust its policies accordingly. (Candra et al., 2022).. Then, Capacity Building, to improve the quality of governance, it is important to invest in capacity building of government officials (Kaumba et al., 2020). (Kaumba et al., 2020). Providing training and development opportunities, encouraging continuous learning, and fostering a culture of innovation can help government employees become more effective in carrying out their roles. (Nurdin, 2016). Improving the quality of government requires a combination of transparency, efficiency, accountability, responsiveness, and capacity building (Lamadirisi, 2017). (Lamadirisi, 2017). By implementing these strategies, the government can provide better services to its citizens, increase trust, and create a more prosperous society. (Bahrudin, 2019).

Fourth, Promoting Social Change, civic education also promotes positive social change. Individuals educated in citizenship will be better able to identify social problems and contribute to finding fair and sustainable solutions. Social change is an important aspect in the development and progress of society. (Zis et al., 2021). It involves the modification of social structures, values and behaviours to improve the overall quality of life of individuals and communities. Several factors

contribute to social change, such as technological advances, political movements, and cultural shifts. (Industri et al., 2018). In this essay, we will explore different strategies and methods to foster social change. (Santoso et al., 2023).

One effective way to drive social change is through education and awareness. By educating people about social issues, we can create a more informed and empathetic society. This can be done through formal education systems, community programmes, and grassroots initiatives that engage people in discussions on pressing issues. For example, the United Nations' "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs) aim to raise awareness about global challenges and encourage action towards their resolution. (Fadlan, 2023).

Another strategy to drive social change is through advocacy and activism. Advocacy involves using evidence-based research and policy analysis to influence decision-makers and shape public opinion. Activism, on the other hand, involves direct action, protests, and demonstrations to raise awareness about certain issues and pressure for change. Activist organisations such as Amnesty International and Greenpeace have played an important role in driving social change by engaging the public and advocating for human rights, environmental protection, and other pressing issues.

Key Competences for 21st Century Civic Education

1. Civic Knowledge: While traditional civic knowledge remains important, it is now complemented by an understanding of global issues, cultural diversity, human rights, sustainable development goals and digital citizenship. Individuals need to be aware of their rights and responsibilities as citizens in both local and global contexts. In line with his opinion (Niu et al., 2021) that knowledge is dynamic so that novelty is needed in every aspect of science. Another case with the opinion (Obi et al., 2022) which states that science is not only updated, but in various aspects of life, especially in the economic sector, knowledge will provide success in various ways.

2. Critical Thinking: Developing critical thinking skills allows individuals to critically analyse information, evaluate different perspectives, and make sound judgements. In accordance with research (Sang et al., 2018) that this competency helps individuals navigate complex social issues and understand the implications of citizens' actions on themselves and others.

3. Communication Skills: Effective communication is essential for active citizenship. Individuals must be able to express their ideas clearly, listen actively to others' points of view, engage in

constructive dialogue, and collaborate with diverse groups of people. (Stork, 2020).

4. Social and Emotional Skills: Building social and emotional competencies such as empathy, respect for diversity, co-operation, conflict resolution and resilience are essential to fostering an inclusive and harmonious society. This statement is also supported by the research (Wei et al., 2022) which mentions these skills enable individuals to understand and appreciate different cultures, value diversity, and work towards social justice.

5. Ethical Responsibility: Civic education should instil a sense of ethical responsibility in individuals. This includes promoting values such as honesty, integrity, fairness and respect for others. Individuals need to understand the importance of ethical decision-making and the impact of citizens' choices on society. (Nurgiansah, 2021b).

6. Digital Literacy: With the rise of technology, digital literacy has become an essential competency for active citizens. Individuals must be able to navigate digital platforms responsibly, critically evaluate online information, protect citizens' privacy and security, and engage in digital community participation. In line with the statement (Tarsidi et al., 2023) that digitalisation in the 21st century is a must. By incorporating digitalisation into learning, students are exposed to real-world scenarios and challenges, which require students to apply their knowledge and skills in innovative ways. This, in turn, enables students to develop the competencies necessary to succeed in life.

7. Active Engagement: Citizenship education aims to empower individuals to be actively involved in their communities and contribute to positive social change. (Martono et al., 2022).. This includes encouraging participation in democratic processes, community service, volunteering, advocacy and civic initiatives.

Strategies for organising civic education

1. Curriculum Integration: Citizenship education should be integrated into the formal education curriculum across various subjects and grade levels. (Permatasari et al., 2023).. It should be interdisciplinary, providing opportunities for students to apply citizenship competencies in different contexts (Rachman et al., 2021). (Rachman et al., 2021).

2. Experiential Learning: Providing experiential learning opportunities such as simulations, debates, community projects, and service learning can enhance students' understanding of civic concepts and develop practical citizenship skills. (Colisao, 2023). Civic education can be taught through a variety of teaching methods that involve direct interaction

between students and the subject matter and the surrounding environment.

3. Collaborative Partnerships: Collaboration between schools, families, communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and government agencies is essential for effective citizenship education. Partnerships can provide resources, expertise and opportunities for students to engage with real-world issues. Collaborative partnerships also involve students in working with teams to complete tasks related to civic issues. This helps develop co-operation and problem-solving skills.

8. Teacher Professional Development: Educators should receive training and professional development opportunities to enhance citizens' knowledge of civic education concepts and teaching strategies. (Nurgiansah & Sukmawati, 2020). Citizens play an important role in facilitating the development of students as active citizens. teacher candidates feel the need for further development or support. This includes areas such as digital competence, collaboration and communication skills, as well as critical thinking and problem-solving abilities.

4. Use of Technology: Utilising technology can enhance civic education by providing access to diverse perspectives, facilitating global connections, and enabling digital civic participation. (Azzahra Shakila Meisa

Putri et al., 2022). Online platforms, virtual exchanges and digital resources can be utilised to expand students' understanding of citizenship in a digitally interconnected world. In accordance with his research (Widodo, 2019) who said the integration of technology in education has led to the development of innovative teaching methods and tools.

In the 21st century, the development of 21st century skills is critical to a nation's growth and progress. These skills, including critical thinking, communication, collaboration and adaptability, are essential for the younger generation to apply their knowledge effectively and remain competitive in the rapidly evolving digital world. Without these skills, society will be left behind in various aspects, especially in the field of technology and digitalisation.

The importance of 21st century skills can be understood by examining how they contribute to national development in various sectors. For example, these skills are critical in the education sector, as they help students become more adaptable and better prepared for the challenges they will face in their future careers. In the world of work, 21st century skills enable employees to work effectively in diverse teams, adapt to new technologies and solve complex problems. In addition, these skills are essential for entrepreneurs who want to innovate and create new business opportunities.

In the field of technology and digitalisation, 21st century skills are indispensable to stay competitive and relevant in the digital age. With the rapid advancement of technology, individuals and businesses must be able to adapt to new tools and platforms to remain successful. This includes proficiency in using various software programmes, understanding cybersecurity, and being able to navigate the ever-changing digital landscape.

To ensure that the younger generation is equipped with these essential skills, it is important for governments and educational institutions to invest in developing and promoting 21st century skills development programmes. This can be achieved through collaboration with industry partners, incorporating these skills into the curriculum, and providing access to resources and training opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Citizenship skills in the 21st century need to be developed to equip the younger generation to be ready to implement their knowledge practically. Without 21st century skills, citizens will be left behind in many ways, especially in terms of technology and digitalisation.

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