Civic Education as an Integrated Knowledge System in the 21st Century: A Reform Approach

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Abstract. The 21st century demands a cutting-edge Civic Education that transcends traditional boundaries and empowers individuals to become active, informed and responsible citizens. The problem is that the current state of civic education as an integrated knowledge system in the 21st century recognizes the importance of preparing individuals to be active participants in an open democratic society. By embracing an integrated knowledge system, through Civic Education, it can equip future generations of the nation with the systems and understanding necessary to build a more just, equal and sustainable world. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of efforts in equipping students with the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for civic engagement, this approach seeks to create informed and responsible citizens who contribute positively to the students' community. This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method. The results of this analysis show that there needs to be an effort to reform the approach in learning Civic Education to prepare students as citizens who grow and develop in the 21st century starting from knowledge, skills, and attitudes as an integrated part in today's social complexity. Citizens must be prepared with a more reformist approach through 21st century skills-based education.

Keywords: Civic Education; Integrated Knowledge System; The 21st Century; Citizens; Reform Approach

INTRODUCTION

Approaches to civic education reform related to the integration of 21st century knowledge is an important topic in contemporary education (UNESCO, 2014). In this research, we will discuss how the education system can be reformed to prepare learners with knowledge and skills relevant to the demands of the 21st century (Oberholzer, 2021). The integration of 21st century knowledge includes critical thinking, collaborative, creative, and complex problem-solving skills. Reforming citizenship education is also a key focus, where the goal is to create citizens who are active, participate in

society, and have a deep understanding of global issues (Jamieson, 2013).

By integrating these concepts into the civic education curriculum, it is expected that future generations will be ready to face the complex challenges of the modern world (Khairunisa & Damayanti, 2023). This research will discuss the implementation strategy of civic education reform related to the integration of 21st century knowledge, as well as its impact on students' character building and leadership (Corbisiero-Drakos et al., 2021).

Amidst the maelstrom of globalization and technological advancement, the 21st century demands citizens who are equipped

with more than just knowledge. Education as a global concern emphasizes the importance of education in addressing humanitarian issues and promoting global understanding. This perspective recognizes education as a fundamental human right and highlights the role of education in promoting peace, social justice and sustainable development (Tawil, 2013). This perspective implies that education should not only focus on academic knowledge, but also on instilling values such as empathy, compassion and respect for diversity (Banks, 1997). Citizenship education today must evolve from a stand-alone subject to a dynamic and integrated system of knowledge, which empowers individuals to navigate the complexities of an interconnected global world (Harahap et al., 2024).

In the 21st century, Civic Education has emerged as an important component of an integrated knowledge system (Fajri, Yusuf, Yusoff, et al., 2021). As society becomes more complex and interconnected, it is imperative for individuals to have a comprehensive understanding of students' rights, responsibilities and roles in society (Westheimer & Kahne, 2004). Citizenship education aims to foster active citizenship by equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to participate effectively in the democratic process and contribute positively to society (Parker, 2003).

Citizenship education encompasses various disciplines such as political science, law, history, economics, sociology, education and ethics. By integrating these various areas of knowledge, civic education provides individuals with a holistic understanding of the functioning of the democratic system and the challenges students face. Citizenship education equips citizens with critical thinking skills, ethical decision-making abilities and a sense of social responsibility (Hess & McAvoy, 2015).

This integrated knowledge system approach to civic education recognizes that democracy is not only a political system but also a way of life. It emphasizes the importance of inculcating democratic values such as respect for human rights, equality, justice, tolerance and diversity. Through citizenship education, individuals learn to engage in constructive dialog, negotiate conflicts peacefully, and work collaboratively to achieve common goals (Levinson, 2012).

In addition, civic education in the 21st century is more than just classroom teaching. It includes experiential learning methods that encourage active participation and engagement with real-world issues. This includes opportunities for community service, internships, simulations, debates, and discussions that allow students to apply student knowledge in a practical context (Torney-Purta et al., 2001).

First, let's dispel the myth of civic education as a stagnant repository of facts and theories. In the 21st century, it is no longer

enough to memorize historical dates and events, let alone focus on knowledge alone. Civic Education must shift towards developing critical thinking, problem-solving and decision-making skills (Usmi & Puspitaningrum, 2022). Students must learn to analyze information, distinguish bias, and formulate informed opinions on complex issues such as climate change, global pandemics, and technological disruption (Supriyono et al., 2021).

Second, the boundaries between disciplines must be blurred. Civic education thrives on interconnectivity. Concepts from education, politics, history, economics, political science, sociology, and even technology must be woven together to provide a well-rounded understanding of the world. Students must understand how seemingly disparate issues such as environmental degradation, economic inequality, and political polarization are intricately intertwined with these and many other civic concerns.

Furthermore, civic education goes beyond the walls of the classroom. It demands active engagement with society, fostering a sense of civic responsibility and social justice. From volunteering and community service to participating in local government, students must learn to actively contribute to the betterment of their communities.

Technology, once seen as a potential threat to citizen engagement, can now be utilized as a powerful tool. Interactive online platforms, simulations and immersive experiences can bring abstract concepts to life, fostering deeper understanding and engagement. Social media, if used responsibly, can facilitate dialog, debate and collaboration on critical issues. At the very least, this way is an effort to increase the sense of nationalism for the younger generation in the era of technological development (Septiano & Najicha, 2022).

In the 21st century, civic education has become an important component of an integrated knowledge system (Corbisiero-Drakos et al., 2021). Citizenship education refers to a learning process that aims to develop individual understanding of students' rights and responsibilities as citizens, as well as students' ability to participate actively in a democratic society. The conditions of Civic Education cover a wide range of disciplines, including political science, history, sociology, philosophy, law, and economics. It emphasizes the importance of critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and civic engagement to foster informed and responsible citizens (U.S., 2012).

Civic education in the 21st century goes beyond traditional classroom teaching (Quigley, 1998). It incorporates innovative approaches such as experiential learning, service learning projects, community-based initiatives, and the use of technology to enhance students' understanding of civic

issues. This integrated knowledge system recognizes that civic education is not limited to a single subject, but requires an interdisciplinary perspective to address complex societal challenges kewarganegaraan (Fajri et al., 2021).

In addition, the social state in citizenship education recognizes the importance of diversity and inclusion. This approach promotes an inclusive curriculum that reflects a diversity of cultures, histories and perspectives (Quinn & Sabol, 2012). It fosters empathy, respect for the rights and opinions of others, and a commitment to social justice (UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, 2002).

To ensure effective civic education in the 21st century, educators need professional development opportunities and ongoing support (Winthrop, 2020). Students must have a deep understanding of democratic principles and pedagogical strategies that promote active citizenship. Collaboration between educators, policymakers, community organizations and other stakeholders is essential to create a comprehensive civic education framework.

As Colin Brock thought (2011) about "*Education as Humanitarian Responsibility: Education as a Global Concern*" dan "*Human Values-based Global Education*" from UNESCO-APNIEVE is very important in the development of education because it underlines the importance of education as a humanitarian responsibility and emphasizes the need for education based on human values. Brock argues that every individual has the right to a quality education, regardless of their social, economic or cultural background. This idea is important in education development as it underscores the need for international collaboration in ensuring fair and equitable access to education for all individuals around the world.

RESEARCH METHODS

This scientific article used a qualitative approach in its writing, by formulating the basic assumptions and rules of thinking that will be used during the research (Sugiyono, 2011). Data were collected through previous research, then interpreted and analyzed by referring to various journals and books, especially those related to character education and national culture. In addition, this article also analyzes scientific articles that have a good reputation through the systematic literature review (SLR) method through the instruments of framework development, inclusion and exclusion criteria, search, literature evaluation, and information synthesis (Ibrahim et al., 2018).

The research implementation procedure can be seen in the figure below:
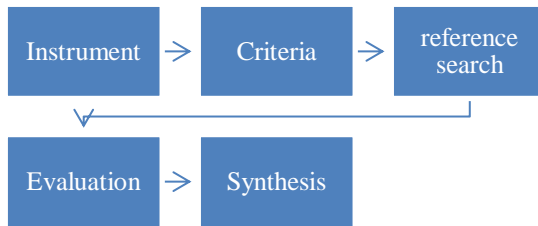
In qualitative research, the use of literature review should be consistent with methodological assumptions, and used inductively to maintain flexibility in formulating research questions. One of the main reasons for choosing qualitative research methods is for in-depth exploration (Hartono, 2019).

A more detailed description of this research method will be found in the related literature or review of literature section, which will form the basis of hypothesis formulation and comparison with the results of other studies that have been conducted. (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

DISCUSSION

Cutting-edge citizenship education in the 21st century is not about preparing students for a static world. It is about equipping students with the knowledge, skills and dispositions to thrive in a dynamic and ever-changing landscape (Jayadiputra et al., 2023). It is about fostering responsible, informed and engaged citizens who can navigate the complexities of our interconnected world and contribute meaningfully to a just and sustainable future (Orlowski, 2012).

Overall, civic education is critical to fostering active citizenship as it equips individuals with the knowledge, skills and dispositions necessary for informed participation in democratic processes (Cihad, 2021). It encourages social responsibility and empowers citizens to contribute positively to society (Corbisiero-Drakos et al., 2021). Citizenship education requires a reform approach of curriculum integration, qualified resources, and objective assessment so as to form young citizens who have the ability to think critically, creatively, culturally understand and feel empathy, social engagement, and holistic collaboration in accordance with the demands of the 21st century (Jamieson, 2013).

The civic education reform approach related to the integration of 21st century knowledge is a concept that emphasizes the importance of updating the education curriculum to include skills and knowledge relevant to the demands of today (Trilling & Fadel, 2009). Research in this area suggests that effective civic education should be able to integrate 21st century concepts such as digital literacy, complex problem solving, creativity, collaboration and critical thinking (Arthur, 2020).

The results show that successful civic education reform approaches that integrate 21st century knowledge can improve students' skills in adapting to global change, promote a deeper understanding of contemporary social

and political issues, and help students become active and open-minded citizens (Sudarmin et al., 2023).

The role of civic education in fostering active citizenship is crucial in shaping individuals into informed and engaged members of society (Banks et al., 2006). Citizenship education refers to the teaching of knowledge, skills, and values necessary for active participation in democratic processes and the promotion of social responsibility. It aims to develop citizens who are informed about students' rights and responsibilities, understand the importance of democratic principles, and actively contribute to students' communities.

Citizenship education plays an important role in fostering active citizenship by providing individuals with the necessary knowledge and understanding of the democratic process (Elster, 1998). It equips students with the skills to critically analyze social issues, engage in civil discourse, and make informed decisions. By educating individuals about their rights and responsibilities as citizens, civic education empowers students to actively participate in the political process, such as voting, running for office, or engaging in community activism.

In addition, civic education promotes social responsibility by emphasizing the importance of ethical behavior and respect for diversity (Kymlicka, 1995). It encourages individuals to become active members in the student community, working for the betterment of society through volunteering, community service, and advocacy for social justice. By instilling values such as empathy, tolerance, and cooperation, civic education fosters a sense of collective responsibility among citizens.

In the 21st century, civic education has evolved into an integrated knowledge system that combines traditional classroom instruction with experiential learning opportunities (Trilling & Fadel, 2009). This integrated approach recognizes the importance of connecting theory with practice and engaging students in real-world experiences. It incorporates technology and digital platforms to enhance learning outcomes and provide students with access to diverse perspectives and global issues.

Promoting democratic values refers to the process of advocating and supporting principles and practices that are at the core of a democratic society (Dewey, 1915). This includes fostering an understanding and appreciation of democratic ideals, such as individual rights, equality, freedom of speech and the rule of law. Promoting democratic values is crucial in ensuring the proper functioning and sustainability of the democratic system, as it helps foster an informed and engaged younger generation who actively participate in the democratic process based on the values of Pancasila as the state ideology (Putra & Suriaman, 2022).

Developing critical thinking skills among individuals is essential in the 21st century, as it enables individuals to analyze information, evaluate arguments, and make informed decisions (Swalwell & Payne, 2019). In the context of civic education, critical thinking plays an important role in fostering active and engaged citizenship. By honing critical thinking skills, creativity, cultural understanding, empathy, and social engagement, civic education prepares students to become active and responsible citizens. However, challenges relating to curriculum integration, resource limitations, standardization issues, teacher training, and assessment methods need to be addressed for successful implementation (Rahayu et al., 2022).

Citizenship education encompasses the knowledge, skills, and dispositions necessary for individuals to participate effectively in a democratic society (Garratt & Piper, 2012). Civic education aims to develop citizens who are knowledgeable about students' rights and responsibilities, understand the democratic process, and actively engage in civic life. In the 21st century, citizenship education has expanded to cover a wider range of topics, including digital literacy, media literacy, global citizenship and social justice. (Orlowski, 2012).

To develop critical thinking skills through civic education, educators use various strategies and approaches (Gutmann, 1999).

This can include inquiry-based learning, problem-solving activities, debates, simulations, and analyzing real-world issues. By engaging students in these activities, students are encouraged to think critically, question assumptions, evaluate evidence, consider multiple perspectives and develop reasoned arguments (Pais & Costa, 2020).

Integration of various disciplines in civic education enhances critical thinking skills by providing a holistic understanding of social issues (Gutmann, 1999). For example, incorporating history helps students understand the historical context of current events and policies. Incorporating political science allows students to analyze power structures and decision-making processes. Sociology helps students to examine social inequalities and their impact on society. By integrating these disciplines in civic education, individuals develop a multidimensional perspective that contributes to students' critical thinking abilities.

In addition, technology plays an important role in promoting critical thinking skills in civic education (Wulandari et al., 2021). Digital tools provide access to a vast amount of information and diverse perspectives. However, individuals must be able to critically evaluate sources of information for credibility and bias. Teaching digital literacy skills equips individuals with the ability to critically navigate online spaces

and distinguish trustworthy information from misinformation or propaganda.

In conclusion, developing critical thinking skills among individuals is crucial in the 21st century, especially in the context of civic education. By integrating different disciplines, using various teaching strategies and incorporating digital literacy skills, educators can foster the critical thinking abilities needed to be active and engaged citizens.

One emerging approach is integration into civic education as an integrated knowledge system. This evaluation aims to explore the state of citizenship education in the 21st century, highlighting its significance, benefits, challenges and potential to foster active citizenship.

a. Significance of Civic Education (Corbisiero-Drakos et al., 2021)

This integration offers a multidimensional approach to learning that enhances students' critical thinking, creativity, cultural understanding, empathy and social engagement. By incorporating artistic expression and aesthetic experiences into civic education, students are given the opportunity to explore complex social issues from different perspectives.

b. Benefits of Civic Education (Jamieson, 2013):

1) Improves Critical Thinking Skills: encourages students to think critically by analyzing and interpreting different forms of social expression. This process encourages the development of analytical skills that can be applied to broader social issues.

2) Enhanced Creativity: Civic education fosters students' creative thinking skills by encouraging students to express their ideas. This encourages innovative problem-solving skills necessary for active citizenship (Muhali, 2019).

3) Cultural Understanding and Empathy: Civics offers a platform to explore diverse cultures and perspectives. By engaging in various cultural traditions, students develop empathy towards others and gain a deeper understanding of cultural diversity.

4) Social Engagement: Through project-based and collaboration, students actively participate in the student community, promoting social awareness and responsibility.

5) Holistic Development: Civic education supports the holistic development of students by addressing the intellectual, emotional, social, and physical aspects of students.

c. Challenges in Implementing Civic Education (Wahab, 2020):

1) Curriculum Integration: Integrating into civic education requires careful planning and collaboration between educators and civic education

specialists. Aligning curriculum, objectives and assessment methods can be challenging.

2) Limited Resources: Many educational institutions face constraints in terms of funding, space, and access to qualified educators, which can hinder the implementation of civic education programs.

3) Standardization Concerns: Integration into civic education raises concerns about maintaining standards and ensuring that the curriculum meets academic requirements.

4) Teacher Training: Providing adequate training and professional development opportunities for teachers is critical to effectively implementing civic education. (Sudarmin et al., 2023).

5) Assessment Methods: Developing appropriate assessment methods to evaluate student learning outcomes in civic education is a complex task that requires careful consideration (Rosnaeni, 2021).

d. Potential to Foster Active Citizenship (DeVereaux, 2017):

Citizenship education has the potential to foster active citizenship by empowering students to critically engage with social issues and contribute to positive change. Through artistic expression, students can explore complex topics such as social justice, environmental sustainability and human

rights, thereby fostering a sense of belonging and responsibility towards the student community.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, research on civic education reform approaches related to the integration of 21st century knowledge highlights the importance of transforming the education system to ensure that students possess not only traditional academic knowledge but also the skills necessary to succeed in an ever-evolving society. By implementing learning strategies that emphasize the development of 21st century skills, such as collaboration between students, problem-based projects, and the use of technology in learning, educational institutions can create relevant learning environments and prepare future generations to face the complex challenges of the modern world. In Indonesia, the implementation of the Curriculum Freedom to Learn Campus Freedom, also known as Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka, aims to equip students with the necessary skills and competencies to thrive in the 21st century. This innovative approach to education focuses on fostering critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, and digital literacy among students. By integrating real-world experiences and personalized learning pathways, the curriculum seeks to prepare students for the challenges and opportunities of the modern world.

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