

1-1-2021

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Recommended Citation

Pramono, Krido and Hanita, Margaretha (2021) "Strategy for Strengthening Nation Character Building in Facing the Challenges of the Information Age," *Journal of Strategic and Global Studies*: Vol. 4 : No. 1 , Article 11.

DOI: 10.7454/jsgs.v4i1.1048

Available at: <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jsgs/vol4/iss1/11>

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Strategy for Strengthening Nation Character Building in Facing the Challenges of the Information Age

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ABSTRACT

The development of technology makes human life easier and more aided, but behind that convenience there are challenges and threats to the fabric of society. Entering the information age or the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, there are many new problems that cover all aspects of human life, including national and state issues. The information age is pushing for insistence and struggle over the supremacy of information from one party to another. Perpetrators can be in the form of countries, multi-national companies, or non-state actors. For this reason, the idea of strengthening the nation's character as the glue and identity of a nation must be echoed again. Library research was used by the author in this article. This paper aims to uncover and predict threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions that can emerge in the information age. The findings show the appreciation of the value of Pancasila also needs to be carried out with programs that are fluid and not too formalistic. It can implement with the help of interesting audiovisual media or through ideas that are close to the younger generation.

Keywords: Nation Character Building, Nation-State Concept, Information Age.

1. Introduction

As a dynamic creature and in a changing environment, humans always adapt to themselves and their surroundings. The journey of human life on earth is not static. Various changes and developments continue to occur, and it is a natural fact and cannot be avoided. The purpose of the changes that occur is a form of human effort in dealing with the process of adaptation that must be passed along with changes in the surrounding environment. One manifestation of adaptation by humans is to continue to search so that science continues to develop, and new technologies are created from time to time. Various technologies have been created to facilitate human life. Simple technology such as levers, sharp weapons to sophisticated technology such as mobile phones, satellites and so on. Since entering the 20th century, human life cannot be separated from the presence of technology around it. The development of technology is advancing so rapidly into various areas of human life. Starting from the social, economic,

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political, security aspects and so on. In short, technology is now the primary need of every human being on earth.

American futurologist, Alvin Toffler, in his writing *The Third Wave* (1980) has written the changes experienced by humans at least through three waves of human civilization consisting of the agricultural era, the industrial era and the era of information and communication (Rogers, 1986). The first wave occurred in 800 BC-1500 AD. In this period humans have discovered and applied technology in a very primitive area, namely in agriculture. Technology in this field is very fundamental and fundamental because it is related to the basic human needs for food. If previously humans had the habit of moving around because they depended on their source of food and livelihood from nature, then then humans began to settle in one place and grow crops. The main character of this first wave is the use of "natural batteries" that can store renewable energy. Be it in the muscles of animals (animal husbandry and breeding), clearing forests for plantations, use of reservoirs, dams, watermills or windmills.

The second wave (1500 AD-1970 AD) was an industrial society, as a greedy "economical human" newly born from the Renaissance (enlightenment in Europe). Adam Smith with his book *The Wealth of Nations* from Charles Darwin with his book *The Origin of Species* colors the renaissance culture. The second wave is mass product culture, mass education, mass communication and mass media. Science and technology are developing rapidly. This then drives urbanization and big city development, the use of non-renewable energy and pollution that causes environmental damage. On the other hand, the second wave also created imperialism and colonialism.

Then, Toffler predicted the change in the third wave which was estimated to occur in 1970-2000 AD. The third wave was the formation of an information society with the following characteristics: (a) Scarcity of fossil fuels; back to renewable energy. (b) Production processes that tend to be concentrated mass production. (c) Deurbanization and globalization due to advances in communication and information technology. The third wave civilization is the synthesis of the first wave (thesis) and the second wave (antithesis). In this third wave, sometimes referred to as the Knowledge Age, with the use of telecommunications satellites, optical cables in internet networks, people are able to communicate directly in cyberspace without being limited by geographical barriers. This third wave phenomenon is happening at this time. Although information society has many advantages and positive achievements, social

order and human paradigm are changing. Tom Nichols in "The Death of Expertise" notes that there are a number of negative impacts from the information society including the flooding of the volume of information that makes people more ignorant, hoaxes and fake news scattered and the threat of national disintegration due to the irrelevance of nationalism and the concept of the nation state.

The third wave has now taken place in the midst of a global society. That certainly has an impact on the Indonesian nation, on that basis a number of issues need to be addressed. What are the threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions that have occurred in the life of the Indonesian nation and society in the information age? What are the potential and potential threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions that can occur later in the life of the nation and the people of Indonesia in the information age? How can strengthening the concept of nation character building as a glorious legacy of the nation's founders help the Indonesian people survive in the information age?

2. Literature Review

These are a number of scientific literatures related to the main idea of the preparation of this paper, including:

a. Nationalism and The Internet written by Thomas Hylland Eriksen

When the Internet emerged, many social scientists and commentators predicted that the information age would threaten the cultural integrity of the country; that the non-territorial character of the Internet will lead to unprecedented cultural fragmentation and differentiation. However, according to this writing is wrong. Developing countries with cyberspace, and the internet in just a few years use technology to maintain the existence of the country In the 'global era' and deterritorialisation, the Internet is used to strengthen, not weaken, national identity.

b. The Role of Pancasila on Nation Character Building in the Global Era written by Heryansyah Ginting.

This study analyzes the character building of the Indonesian nation based on Pancasila to become an independent nation in the global era. The Indonesian government together with all other elements of society continue to strive to build the character of the Indonesian nation, especially for the younger generation so that Indonesia becomes an independent nation in the

global era. The hypothesis on this paper was that the character building of the Indonesian nation based on Pancasila could make the Indonesian nation an independent nation in accordance with the ideals of Pancasila.

From the two discussions above, the author tries to reconstruct the idea of the importance of strengthening the character of the nation in the midst of all digital technological advances. This paper focuses more on the problems and challenges of the information age and how the implementation of the Pancasila concept in a number of fields can be a strategy to strengthen national identity.

3. Research Methodology

The author uses a qualitative approach in this study with data from reliable sources include international and national journals, proceedings, and information from websites. The research object focuses on the nation character building which can strengthening national resilience in the information age. The data collection method is library research. The research data are collected, selected, categorized, interpreted, to be able to be explained and describe strategy for strengthening nation character building in the age of information. In this article, the author uses Nation and Character Bulding Concept and definition of The Age of Information.

3.1 The Concept of Nation and Nationalism

The study of nationalism and the nation and also the nation-state is still debated by experts. For a number of experts, nation and national consciousness are believed to be representations or representatives of past states involved in efforts to go through a long historical process of self-realization. Nation in this sense is a primordial entity that is inherent inherent in human nature and history as a group. Objectively, a nation can be identified through its differences with other nations in terms of the viewpoint of attachment to the motherland and the struggles to gain political autonomy.

Seton-Watson (1977) for example saw a sense of nationality among people in the European continent that had emerged since the barbarian period. Connor, quoting Bloch's claim, emphasized that national consciousness in England, France and Germany was very advanced in 1100 AD. This conclusion was also reinforced by Huizinga's claim, quoted by Connor, who assessed that national consciousness in Europe had expanded during the Middle Ages. However, the experts above still recognize that the existing national consciousness was still

submerged under religious and dynastic principles until the 19th century where nationalism began to take shape especially after the spread of ideas about popular sovereignty that identified society as a source of power and value. In other words, nationalism gained its momentum to develop rapidly along with the widespread ideas of democracy and the idea of popular sovereignty.

In the above context, nationalism and the nation state require the creation of myths about the nation's historical age of past mystification, the creation of a series of rituals, the discovery of common behavior and traditions, etc., were finally created to be disseminated to the community to uphold the claim of a nation. The teaching of Indonesian history can be seen as an example where the conception of Indonesia as a nation has been traced deep into the experience of a distant past history even to the period of the mada elephant with its monumental oath. Indonesia is not an exception. The same experience can be found in the experiences of most nations in the world.

3.2 Concept Building Character

The term character comes from the Greek, *charassein*, which means to engrave (carve). Thus, forming a character is likened to carving on a rock whose implementation is not easy. From the original meaning, then the understanding of character develops into a specific sign or pattern of behavior (an individual's pattern of behavior is his moral contribution). (Bohlin, Karen: 2001)

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, characters are defined as character; mental, moral or moral characteristics that distinguish one person from another; character. Notions are not much different found in the Oxford Dictionary, which defines character as the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual (mental and moral qualities that are unique to someone); the distinctive nature of something; the quality of being individual in an interesting or unusual way (the quality of the individual in an interesting or unusual view); strength and originality in a person's nature (strength and originality in a person); a person's good reputation. Therefore, it can be said that the character is the character, character, character, or personality of a person formed from the internalization of various virtues (virtues) that are believed and used as a basis for perspective, thinking, acting, and acting. Character can also be expressed as a way of thinking and behaving that characterizes each individual to live and cooperate, both within the scope of the family, community, nation and state. Thus, character is related to moral strength,

having the connotation of 'positive', not neutral. So, 'character people' are people who have positive moral qualities.

3.3 Age of Information

The information age (The Information Age) is often referred to as the digital age or new media era. The Information Age began around the 1970s and is still ongoing. It is also known as the Computer Age and the Cyber Age. This era is a period of time where people can access information and knowledge easily. There are a number of important figures behind the rapid information age. Tim Berners-Lee, Steve Jobs and Bill Gates are some important people in the Information Age. Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web. Steve Jobs created the first effective personal computer called Apple 1. Apple 1 was a major advance in computer science and carved out a path for the computers we have today. Apple has created iPhone, iPod, iPad, iMac, and Apple TV. Bill Gates is also a big power in the Information Age. He founded Microsoft, which created almost everything that had to do with computers. Microsoft developed programs such as Microsoft Office, Windows, and many other influential products.

The Information Age has changed people, technology, science, economics, culture, and even the way people think. The internet is arguably the most prominent innovation of the Information Age. The internet is changing the way people do everything. This has made people lazier, but also made a large number of the population smarter. The Information Age has made industrial countries stronger. With online companies becoming some of the most successful and economically stimulating businesses out there, the economy receives more from them and keeps our world changing.

4. Result

It is undeniable that the Renaissance has influenced the Information Age by creating inventions of ideas. Basic ideas are used to develop modern inventions. There are many different discoveries that have arisen because of the Information Age, one of which is computers. The internet allows people to access information at the touch of a button. The internet has transformed society into home animals, individuals who do everything from the comfort of their homes instead of wandering outside the house to complete tasks. People can do everything online; shop, communicate, pay bills, work, education, entertainment, even order food. This might be useful, but it also makes people very lazy and uneducated. In other ways, people are

becoming more mature and more educated because of things like computers and the Internet. This time period has reshaped the government, with new technology being created every day. The government can now have a more advanced and effective military. Because of things like the Internet, new laws must be put in place to stop hacking, piracy and identity theft.

The Information Age brings many new discoveries and innovations. Many communication services such as SMS, e-mail and social media have been developed and the world hasn't been the same since. People learn new languages more easily and many books have been translated into different languages, so people around the world can become more educated. However, the Information Age is not all good. There are people in the world who believe that they can live their whole life through the Internet. Also, large criminal organizations rely on hacking into the government system and obtain confidential information to continue their way of life. Every era from the Stone Age to the Industrial Revolution has led to the world as we know it. Without information, knowledge, and discoveries from the past, we would not be where we are today. The past has shaped our present and will continue to shape our future.

Globalization coupled with the power of the information age has caused many changes in all fields of human life, including the creation of life with a super-fast information flow (information superhighway) and the formation of a borderless world where political, economic and cultural boundaries are inter the nation becomes cryptic. These changes have resulted in an impact where all interdependence and relations between nations have become transparent, which in turn has created broad implications for all aspects of national and state life.

According to TNI General (Ret.) Soemitro, globalization is a pseudo concept filling the conception of conception, strategy and world political leadership, especially after the end of the cold war and the collapse of the Eastern Bloc's hegemony (Krisnamurti, 2004). As the remaining superpower, the United States (US) has changed the confrontation strategy into a strategy of reconciliation and campaigned for the concept of globalization with three main objectives namely the realization of human rights (HAM), independence and a liberal economy. Looking at the three main objectives, globalization should be able to bring a positive impact on humanity. But the reality that happens is the opposite, where countries whose economies are classified as weak are even more cornered both in the social, political and economic fields because they are unable to face the effects of globalization.

Related to this, John Perkins in his book "Confessions of an Economic Hit Man", revealed that in this world we cannot deny that there are always reconnaissance forces that make the third world always economically dependent (Bachtiar Effendi, 2005). Foreign countries whose economy is much stronger will always try to enter and get involved in the economies of third world countries and act as agents of economic destruction by conspiracy involving international institutions, which generally impersonate government consultants, and in the end will make the economies of third world countries become dependent and controlled by foreign countries (Dadang Iskandar, 2007).

The same thing has been predicted by a prominent sociologist, Francis Fukuyama, in his book entitled "The End of History and The Last Man". Fukuyama predicts that the world ahead in the 21st century is a world that is only colored by neoliberalism as the most important view of life, style and agenda of humanity. After the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, history has stopped spinning because it has reached its termination of a neoliberal and global world. The fight between the ideology of socialism-communism against neoliberalism was finally won by neoliberalism. The world of neoliberalism according to Fukuyama's imagination is the life of the people that promotes individual freedom, free trade (free trade), cosmopolitan culture, democracy, human rights and good governance (I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana, 2005).

The above description can show us that the Indonesian nation, as a part of the global community, also cannot be separated from the effects of globalization because, like it or not, the Indonesian people will definitely have relations with other countries in the world. Even at this time the flow of globalization is increasingly swift entering Indonesia. The relevant question raised here is how is the readiness of the Indonesian people to face the era of globalization and its impact on the Indonesian people, especially on our sense of nationalism as a sovereign nation in the midst of various interests of other nations that are increasingly globalized. This is intended to be a critical reflection on all components of the nation in the context of anticipating and or overcoming all impacts and problems brought or caused by globalization, especially in relation to the current condition of the Indonesian nation, which is already of very poor concern.

The current of globalization has caused countries in the world to unite in a global village, resulting in a cultural homogenization that ignores the partial identity of nations (Media

Indonesia Online, 2007). Globalization has also caused the world community to enter life with information flow and super-fast changes. Finally, to be able to adapt to these super-fast changes, each nation is required to have quality human resources (HR). Globalization will have a negative impact on a nation if it does not have quality human resources. Therein lies the weakness of the Indonesian people in facing globalization. We must recognize that the Indonesian human resources are still very low compared to other countries.

It is undeniable that globalization has produced many positive changes in various fields of life of the Indonesian people, which will certainly benefit the people of Indonesia, including advances in science and technology (science and technology), economic growth, increased sophistication of communication facilities and so on. However, we must also dare to look at it from another perspective and honestly admit that globalization has also caused various negative impacts which will ultimately harm the Indonesian people themselves. These negative impacts can generally be grouped in three areas (Krisnamurti, 2004), which are as follows:

a) Social

Globalization has brought people to life in a world with increasingly globalized information flow and gave birth to a society that respects individual qualities more. From there it will be formatted competitive society, so that competition between individuals will peak. However, the growth of the attitude of individualism has resulted in the ability to interact in social life in a large part of Indonesian society has declined even further. The clear evidence of this situation is the forms of mutual cooperation activities, especially in the younger generation, which has been very much down compared with previous periods. The spirit of togetherness that was once deeply intertwined in the social environment of Indonesian people seems to be no longer relevant at this time.

b) Economics

Globalization with the increasingly globalized information flow has brought "fresh air" for consumerism to flourish in Indonesian society, especially the younger generation. The level of consumption increases and the ability of production (productivity) decreases. On the other hand, the free market which is one of the manifestations of globalization will demand creative, capable, creative people or in short be called productive people. This is where tension occurs, where the Indonesian people become increasingly unable to meet the demands of the times

because it has been "poisoned" by consumerism so that only experts in consuming. The real proof of this situation is that the percentage of inventors and researchers in Indonesia is very small compared to the population of Indonesia. The declining productivity is a threat to our country and if it is not immediately overcome, it will cause this unitary state to sink into an endless "vicious cycle".

c) Culture

The field or aspect of culture is the aspect that is most vulnerable to the negative effects of globalization. The negative impact will further affect the thinking and acting of the Indonesian people as a whole. Previously it has been explained that the negative impact of globalization in the economic field is the increasing attitude of consumerism. The relation with the field of culture is that the attitude of consumerism will eventually reach a saturation point in the form of quasi religion. False and impermanent earthly things will be sought after and numbered together, while things which are pure religion will instead be abandoned. This situation will only create greedy humans and "deify" all forms of matter, or often expressed in terms of hedonism. The result was a revolutionary cultural transformation. At this point, people will experience cultural alienation. The cultural alienation intended here is to express a form of feeling separated or divided in a deeper sense, which results in Indonesian society experiencing alienation with their own culture resulting in an intensive identity crisis due to cultural shifts that are very fast and unconscious.

Ironically, the most vulnerable to the negative effects of globalization are the young generation, who are the backbone of the nation's development in the future. Therefore, in order to realize a better future for the Indonesian people, strategic steps must be taken to prevent and overcome the negative impacts of globalization. It can be imagined how the condition of this nation in the future if the young generation at this time has been "damaged by poisoning" globalization. The quality of the Indonesian nation in the future will be determined by how good the quality of the young generation at this time. If the young generation of the Indonesian people at this time do not have good quality and can be relied upon, it is certain that in the future the Indonesian people will also not have good quality and can be proud of.

It has been explained that globalization will have a negative impact on a nation if it does not have quality human resources, because the nation will not be able to adapt to changes that are super-fast as a consequence of globalization. It must be emphasized that the human resources

intended here are not only limited to intellectual abilities (cognitive), but rather are aimed at the mindset and attitude and spirit (soul) of each nation's component related to the awareness that in the life of the nation, which has the same interests and goals, all the thoughts and actions taken should be able to provide constructive benefits for the nation itself and not vice versa. But with the condition of human resources that is still low, Indonesian people seem "talkative" so they are unable to take a clear attitude and position in the era of globalization. The Indonesian people were actually carried away by the tide of globalization, resulting in the erosion of awareness as a sovereign nation. The consequence of this situation is the waning of a sense of shared destiny as one nation and one homeland in Indonesian society.

It seems there is something wrong with the mindset of the Indonesian people in facing the era of globalization. Ideally, when globalization is getting swifter, what must be made an antidote to the negative impact of globalization is to increase the spirit of nationalism in every citizen of the nation. But the reality that happens is the opposite where our nationalism just fades. Maybe we should learn more from other countries that have demonstrated their ability to anticipate and compete in the midst of globalization. Take for example the German or Japanese state which has interpreted nationalism correctly and, in its entirety, and subsequently applied in development, especially economic development and peace (LP3ES, 2003).

If the condition of this nation is not immediately corrected, all the problems as mentioned above will accumulate and cause a negative impact, namely the waning sense and enthusiasm of nationalism in Indonesian society, which will directly or indirectly affect the integrity of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. This condition is the main problem of the Indonesian nation at this time, so it needs to be pursued strategic steps to overcome it.

Globalization and the development of information and communication technology have blurred national, political, economic and cultural boundaries. International relations are not only limited to formal government-to-government (or inter-nation) relations, but also includes inter-community and even inter-community or even face-to-face interrelation. The ease of global interaction has given rise to the impression that the existence of a state is only felt as a barrier or handicap in various ways, both in the economic, socio-cultural, freedom, international relations, and so on. They imagine that if there is no country, it will be freer to express themselves. It is in this context that perhaps some of the young generation believes that the nation-state and national integration are no longer needed. (Singgih Tri Sulistiyono: 2018).

What then becomes the question is what is the concept of nation-state, nationalism and is no longer needed? Is Pancasila able to make the Indonesian nation survive the challenges of the information age. To answer that question, a study of at least two important aspects is needed, namely historical aspects and strategic aspects. The first aspect refers to the diachronic analysis of the formation process of the Indonesian nation-state and Indonesia's national integration as an evolutionary historical process. Meanwhile, the second aspect concerns the study of the strategic environment which is contextual about contemporary situations and even future predictions.

5. Discussion

5.1 Problems of the age information and Pancasila as a solution

When entering a new changing era, of course, people experience a number of new experiences with the presence of the information age. This experience is not always about the story of the advantages of the information age as previously described. But also, the problems faced. Of course, the information age raises a number of problems that disrupt the education system and character building which is the most fundamental part of a nation's resilience. Among the problems faced by the Indonesian nation in the information age are:

- There is a clash of globalization and regionalization processes;
- The emergence of a chauvinistic attitude, while nationalism declined;
- Extremism among youth is increasing;
- Local wisdom in the community is decreasing;
- Sensitivity and a sense of responsibility that is blurred at various levels of society;
- The occurrence of an intensive process of urbanization and migration;
- Crisis on traditional family system;
- The rapid development of an increasingly consumptive society;
- Increased role of social media, segregation occurs due to "information warfare";
- IT penetration into all areas of human activity;
- Threats of transnational ideology.

Although the lists mentioned above have not covered all the problems and challenges of the information age, their impact has been felt in shaping the fabric of society. Today our political and social systems are threatened by cultures and situations never felt before in the history of our nation. The high crime rate, the failure of the household system, the failure of the education

system and the decline in hopes for the future of the millennial generation are symptoms of a moral crisis. Governments may have tried to do all the best they can, but often get caught up in bureaucracy and the creation of new rules and regulations. This does not solve the problem but often creates new problems.

James Q. Wilson, one of the leading modern scholars on character development issues, noted that in the face of the information age, at least each individual has two good characteristics: empathy and self-control. Empathy is the ability to take into account the rights, needs, and feelings of others. Self-control is a practice of satisfaction that is more concerned with the impact of long-term behavior. These two characters are actually part of the national identity as stated in the Points for the Practice of Pancasila. (PJ Soewarno, 1993). Therefore, the re-planting of Pancasila values needs to be increased again to all levels of society. This effort needs to be done seriously, especially targeting the younger generation and millennial groups. To implement this program, the government is not only doing it in a systemic and bureaucratic way through hard rules or a rigid curriculum. The appreciation of the value of Pancasila also needs to be carried out with programs that are fluid and not too formalistic with the help of interesting audiovisual media or through ideas that are close to the younger generation.

5.2 Strengthening the Nation Character Building Movement

Entering the 21st century, Indonesia experiences openness and increasingly intensive and massive global interactions. According to Rosenberg (2001), with the development of the use of Information and Communication Technology there are five shifts in the learning process, namely (a) The shift from training to performance, (b) The shift from the classroom to wherever and whenever, (c) The shift from paper to "online" or channels, (d) Shifting physical facilities to network facilities, (e) Shifting from cycle time to real time. Nations in the world such as Japan, Singapore, South Korea, the People's Republic of China, and Finland, which are now experiencing significant progress have been supported or supported by good, quality, and advanced education.

In various global educational rankings, such as Learning Curve, TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study), and PISA (Program for International Student Assessment), these countries always rank at the top. The rearrangement or transformation of Indonesian national education can be started by replacing the character as the spirit or the deepest dimension of national education side by side with intellect reflected in competence.

With strong character and high competence, which is produced by good education, various needs, challenges, and new demands can be met or overcome. This has been based on various thoughts on education and various laws and regulations on education. For example, several decades ago Ki Hadjar Dewantara, Father of Indonesian Education, had explicitly emphasized that "Education is an effort to advance the growth of character (inner strength, character), mind (intellectual) and the body of a child. The parts must not be separated so that we can advance the perfection of our children's lives "(Ki Hadjar Dewantara: 1922).

Likewise, the Delors report for 21st century education, as stated in the book *Learning: Treasure Inside*, confirms that 21st century education rests on the five pillars of universal learning, namely learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together, and learning to along with learning to transform for oneself and society. In addition, Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System has emphasized that "National education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the life of the nation, aiming at developing the potential of students to become people of faith and piety to God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become citizens of a democratic and responsible ".

In addition, the Nation Character Building Strengthening Movement has the following objectives: (1) To develop a national education platform that places the meaning and value of character as the soul or the main generator of education. (2) Building and equipping the Indonesian Golden Generation in 2045 to face the dynamics of change in the future with 21st century skills. (3) Restoring character education as the spirit and foundation of education through harmonizing the heart (ethical and spiritual), the feeling (aesthetic), thought (literacy and numeracy), and sports (kinesthetic). (4) Revitalize and strengthen the capacity of the education ecosystem (principals, teachers, students, supervisors and school committees) to support the expansion of character education implementation. (5) Building a community engagement network as a source of learning inside and outside of school. (6) Preserve the culture and identity of the Indonesian people in support of the National Movement for Mental Revolution (GNRM). Strengthening character education can be done by integrating learning with the environment, can be in the form of integration of class activities, outside the classroom at school, and outside school (community / community); integration of intracurricular, co-curricular and extracurricular activities; the simultaneous involvement of school, family and community members; deepening and expansion can be in the form of adding and intensifying

activities oriented to student character development, addition and exposure of student learning activities, and rearrangement of student learning time at school or outside school; then violence can be in the form of adjusting the main tasks of the teacher, School Based Management, and the function of the School Committee with the needs of the National Character Building Strengthening Movement.

6. Conclusions

From the ideal demands in character education in the context of the information age as described above, the map of character education problems in Indonesia can be read better. Through strengthening the values of true character education, it is hoped that Indonesia's young generation who are the nation's successors will be able to answer the challenges of education in the information age. Forming young people who are creative, innovative, have character, with integrity and uphold tolerance in accordance with the values of national identity as an Indonesian nation with all its cultural diversity.

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