Building The Identity Of Indonesian Citizenship In The Digital Age

Alif Aditya Candra, Karim Suryadi, Rahmat, Siti Nurbayani

Abstract: Citizenship identity becomes an important point in the current global era, especially entering the digital era, boundaries do not become obstacles to running all lines of life, so that the pattern of national identity development must focus on the characteristics of the nation, especially Indonesian values, research using a qualitative approach through the search of several articles, accurate books and sources related to nationality, Indonesian identity and the digital era in Indonesia. This research resulted that the form of national identity development in Indonesia must be guided by the pattern of Indonesian spirit and national values as a form of building the identity of Indonesian citizens in the digital age.

Keywords: Nationality, Indonesian identity and the digital age

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation is a nation of diverse tribes, cultures and languages, for that when the times are increasingly advanced and rapidly becoming a challenge for the Indonesian people, where in the digital age the construction of knowledge and information-communication is easily accessed through digital technology. When all access is wide open digital citizens in Indonesia make the digital world a source of knowledge without filtering it first, the impact of identity as an Indonesian citizen who has been well preserved when entering the digital era becomes a problem in itself with the many foreign cultures that enter and are followed by several groups, national ideas about Pancasila are starting to be forgotten, this is the factor that causes concern for the continuity of the formation of Indonesian citizenship identity. Facing this problem the Indonesian people must be responsive and respond seriously, so that concerns about problems that arise in the future can be minimized or not even occur. For this reason, countermeasures in dealing with this problem are one of the ways to provide an approach through the infrastructure of digital citizenship that is designed to have a national spirit load in order to transfer Indonesian values in the digital generation in Indonesia. This pattern is certainly not easy to require hard work in all lines until the government needs to intervene in dealing with this dynamic, but in this case as a digital citizen in Indonesia when faced with the process of development in this era it is necessary to strengthen digital literacy in order to create digital citizenship that has characteristics that are well informed, active, critical, care, ethical, and responsible [1].

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with critical discourse analysis methods, this study uses literature reviews from the latest scientific books and papers from leading international journals. So this article specifically aims to shape the identity of Indonesian citizens in the digital age.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Individual is something that is inherent in someone who does not directly give information about anyone's neighbor, identity is also interpreted as innate that has existed since meeting, such as gender, smart or charming or beautiful shortcuts this is what is referred to as an individual identity and identity can also be formed collectivity that address its sociological as social categories, also share it in the form of authenticity and in the concept of how an individual can survive, this is related to the behavior and nature that a person will get, identity as authenticity is the originality of a person viewed from the point of view of the nation he gets and also the recognition that citizens obtain, however, when entering the identity gap in the concept of "survival" is how a citizen makes his identity a weapon to survive amid his group in a multicultural society, so that identity is interpreted in the context of the world where they are found, as is the cultural history of the citizen, his family and where he came from [2], transmitting identity as an ideology and the beliefs of citizens are no longer transmitted in historical and biological contexts, also explains how the ideological and beliefs of citizens make a significant contribution in shaping the identity of a citizen so as to exclude the ethnicity, linguistics and political identity of each citizen, because racial identity can change but identity of thought can produce a civilization [3]. The transition of citizenship identity occurred in feudal times towards national identity which occurred in countries today, nationalism and national identity are very abstract but this is very important in determining citizenship identity, This is because the nation as a community was built artificially, this is what replaced the old ties of feudalism, which were formed from personal and family relationships. So that the national identity is a concept or imaginary city that is built on the basis of national boundaries and their historical backgrounds, for that there is an identity of their citizens [4]. After the French Revolution and the birth of a modern state centered on the state of citizenship were considered to be considered synonymous with nationality (legal or political aspects), sovereignty is no longer on a king, so politics in democracy places sovereign people, for that the citizens are conceptualized nationally, dividing the dimensions of citizens in three dimensions, namely first in the status of justice, where every citizen must comply with the rules of paying taxes and obey the rules that have been set. Secondly, the dimension of citizenship which refers to a set of practices, such as being active in a series of political activities (chosen and choosing) and the third, the dimension of citizenship...
identity, this dimension is fully realized when there is an engagement determined by the status of citizenship, so citizens have an attachment to the values values embraced by his country, for that indirectly every citizen is obliged to obey the concept of national identity values that are already attached and adhered to. In addition, in the dimension of citizenship identity, it is also embraced in the concept of liberal citizenship, although it does not mean the existence of an organic state, but rather binds citizens with one another, especially in their families and professions [5]. Citizenship identity shows that post-colonialism is more likely to be a combination of socio-cultural history that shapes (slavery, migration, racism, etc.) so as to form the identity of citizenship forms a philosophy of a hegemony between black and white kiles, especially in British rule, including in politics, and giving economics own characteristics so that the identity of citizenship is interpreted as a stereotypical form of a particular community or race that leads to social class distinctions. But for the time being in the concept of global and local identity for citizens, if the identity is associated with the state then this will become divisive, for that the nation symbolizes cultural and political entities while politics gives a sense of citizenship. For this reason, the nations of the world are the identification of cultures that bring citizens to have their own identities for the concept of global citizens, the identity of global citizens also provides a space of thought based on the concept of cultural identity that they carry [6]. The shift in citizenship identity today divides it into two aspects of citizenship identity, namely the individual aspect and the national aspect, the individual aspect is related to how citizens are recognized in status and is related to the rights and obligations of each citizen depending on the state adopting a system of republicanism, liberalism, or communitarianism. In the national aspects, the state plays an important role in shaping citizenship in accordance with what the nation aspires for, for each country requires citizens to learn about the nation’s culture, the history of struggle and the nation’s fundamental values. Although hierarchically linking citizens’ identity, culture and ownership depends on the level of the socio-political dimension and internalization in their institutional reality [7]. But dividing citizenship into three dimensions, namely: identity, exercise and conscience, identity related to rights and obligations between individuals and countries, exercise is related to what the state gives to each citizen or group, this conscience is defined in 1) knowledge of rights and obligations citizenship; 2) identification of the state as the responsibility of granting those rights and obligations with laws and policies that guarantee their fulfillment; and 3) recognition of rules and laws that have been applied. Citizenship identity does not only depend on legal status, but basically on access to human, social and economic resources. For this reason, citizenship identity must be based on a sense of ownership and solidarity, but it needs to be connected and related to the problem of unequal distribution of resources in the community. Citizenship identity also when associated with national values and nationalism is very, very important citizenship identity is defined as the concept of identity of citizens who mirror the nation and state whether social, cultural and mindset that connects nationalism, empathy and nationality. In the modern concept of universal citizenship, especially the identity of citizens when combined with nationalism, nationality, inequality and extreme poverty, tend to exclude some groups and individuals. So citizenship education, as an empowerment tool, can not only neutralize the effects of this exclusion, but can also contribute to citizenship construction towards a more comprehensive and effective concept of citizenship [8].

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The construction of strengthening digital citizenship identity in Indonesia must start from the development of digital intelligence, this is important because when all forms of interaction in the digital world require a high level of carefulness and caution so it is not easily dominated by things that are detrimental both as individuals and in a broader range of families, communities and even nations and countries. In this case, intelligence that needs to be analyzed further for digital citizens is moral and spiritual intelligence, because these two concepts play an important role in shaping the identity of Indonesian citizenship, especially in the current digital era. Because in addition to being smart in acting, the most important thing is how every citizen is smart in their spiritual form, this is certainly an important point because Indonesia adheres to the Pancasila ideology which forms the relationship between humans and their God and among humans, this illustrates two dimensions of digital intelligence, namely moral intelligence and spiritual [9].

![Fig 1. the model of building citizenship identity begins with digital literacy activities through two digital intelligences namely spiritual and moral.](image)

In order to create a balanced pattern of digital citizenship identity, digital intelligence is able to accommodate every digital citizen in understanding and utilizing the power of digital technology positively both for personal and collegial interests of the common good, so that the changes that occur will be the presence of digital technology in harmony with the ability to be balanced with the intelligence of the digital citizens themselves, it is this digital intelligence that filters every information, if positive it will have a good impact, if the negative information obtained is kept away or avoided, this digital intelligence is important in order to avoid any form of misrepresentation of false news, a source of information that damages the integrity of the nation and state [10]. Planting and strengthening on the scale of digital intelligence is expected to be able to maintain and strengthen the identity of citizens,
especially in Indonesia, faced with the age of digital technology, Indonesian citizenship identity in the digital era focuses on shaping the obedient national order and discipline of the rules in force, adhering to the norms and ethics that develop in society, establish belief in a well-held religion, so that the values of Pancasila are well embedded. In the form of the spirit of nationalism, upholding tolerance and democracy and strengthening the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation [11]. So that the form of the pattern of development of digital era citizenship identity is by forming citizens who morally and spiritually have high responsibilities both among fellow human beings, with God the creator and the nation and state, because the form of the responsibility of citizens is a character of each individual to understand and understand the causes and effects of what they do. For this reason, citizenship development in the digital era has important points that must be built, namely: ethics, media and information literacy, participation/involvement, and critical resistance to any form that is incompatible with Indonesian values and Pancasila as the ideology of the nation [12].

5 CONCLUSION
The development of citizenship identity in the digital era, emphasizes the efforts of every citizen to be responsible for everything he does, and in accessing information comes first is the commitment of digital literacy through two digital intelligences namely moral and spiritual intelligence, so that every digital citizen is able and can become a citizen who behave and have the spirit of Pancasila in order to form a nationalist character in accordance with Indonesian values.

6 REFERENCES