Teaching Citizenship for Democracy

DEMOCRATIC AND MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION
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Education and Democracy

- How education can contribute to the formation of democratic citizens; and the promotion of a democratic culture.

- Two negative trends:
  - The decline level of political participation and political understanding; and
  - The decline level of Social cohesion and Integration in a given society.

Citizenship


- A status bestowed on all those who are full members of a community; and

- All those possess the status are equal with respect to the right and duties with which the status is bestowed.
Citizenship Rights

- Civil Rights
  - The rights necessarily for Individual freedom: liberty of the persons, freedom of speech, thought and faith, the right to own property, social contract, and the right of justice.

- Political Rights
  - The rights to vote and to stand for political office.

- Social Rights
  - The rights to a medicum of economic welfare and security; to live according the standard of the society

Citizenship Rights for Indonesians according to Undang-Undang Dasar 1945
Modern Citizenship

- Between Welfare State and Neo-Liberalism
  - Welfare state: Provide helps for who disadvantaged people in order to have equal opportunities in social/political life;
  - Neo-Liberalism: Welfare state provision undermines the individual freedom because of weakening personal responsibility and civic virtue.

- Social Rights to Market Rights under Capitalism
  - Individualism and individualization: freedom to choose, freedom to own property and have them protected, freedom to spend money as one sees fit; and right to be unequal.
  - Responsibility and contribution to their own community/society have been largely neglected!

- Political rights undermined by monetization of Capitalism!

Citizenship Education

- Citizenship education is about enabling people:
  - to make their own decisions; and
  - to take responsibility for their own lives and their communities.

- It is not about trying to fit everyone into the same mould, or about creating 'model' or 'good' citizens.

- Democracies need active, informed and responsible citizens; citizens who are willing and able to take responsibility for themselves and their communities and contribute to the political process.
Teaching Citizenship for Democracy

- Democracies depend upon citizens who, among other things, are:
  - aware of their rights and responsibilities as citizens;
  - informed about the social and political world;
  - concerned about the welfare of others;
  - articulate in their opinions and arguments;
  - capable of having an influence on the world;
  - active in their communities;
  - responsible in how they act as citizens.

Issues on Citizenship Education

- First: Social and Moral
  - Children learning from the very beginning self-confidence and socially and morally responsible behavior in and beyond the classroom, and toward those in authority and each other.

- Second: Community Involvement
  - Learning about and becoming helpfully involved in the life and concerns of their community.

- Third: Political Literacy
  - Pupils learning about and how to make themselves effective in public life through knowledge, skills and values.

- So, it is not just knowledge of citizenship and civic society; it also implies developing values, skills and understanding.
Conclusion: Civic Learning

- Two forms of Civic Learning:
  - Socialisation: the aims of civic learning in terms of the reproduction of an existing socio-political order and thus of the adaptation of individuals to the order;
  - Subjectification: the focus of civic learning on the emergence of political agency and so its aims in terms of the promotion of political subjectivity and agency.

Further Reading