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Strengthening Moral Education and Human Rights of Millennial Generation: 1 Challenges for Independent Campus in Indonesia 2 3 Nadiroh*, Yasnita Yasin, Hafid Abbas, Fauzi Abdillah, and Emilkamayana. 4 5 Department of Civic Education, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, 13220, 6 7 East Jakarta, Indonesia 8 * Corresponding author 9 nadiroh@unj.ac.id 10

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Strengthening Moral Education and Human Rights of Millennial Generation:

Challenges for Independent Campus in Indonesia

14 ABSTRACT

The quality of the education process has a major influence on improving the quality and behavior of the community because education is a medium for the transformation of one's personality, character and identity. The fact of demoralization becomes so acute, the values of honesty, politeness, responsibility and social care begin to fade. This study aims to explore the importance of strengthening Moral Education and Human Rights for Millennial Generation Challenges for an Independent Campus in Indonesia. The research method used is a qualitative method with literature review techniques by reviewing and synthesizing articles related to moral education, human rights, and independent campuses in Indonesia. The results of the research findings state that the application of moral education is very lacking, especially in the millennial generation. The importance of moral education and human rights are two components that are interrelated. Especially in the millennial generation who are increasingly dynamic and continue to develop due to technological advances. This phenomenon has an impact especially on the application of the independent campus concept in Indonesia. The urgency of strengthening moral and human rights education is a challenge in efforts to increase the creation of a new curriculum based on moral and human rights education combined with the use of ICT without eliminating the principles of the values of the Indonesian nation.

Keywords: Moral Education, Human Right, Millennial Generation, Independent Campus

Introduction

Since the implementation of economic reforms and public openness policies, there have been changes in the application of moral education in society. This is none other than due to the increasingly widespread push of globalization and the emergence of the phenomenon of demoralization. This wave has caused a decline in moral education, especially in shaping the character of individuals. Social and psychological foundations are important basic

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components in the formation of moral education which should be considered in efforts to develop school-based moral education (Cheng, 2019). Therefore the application of moral identity greatly mediates the relationship between values and one's behavior. Especially in the world of education, it will also be very visible and formed from the behavior of a student as the interpretation of moral values that they have is obtained from a perceived social and psychological foundation. The moral values adopted by a person will relate to changes in social behavior in society. (Zeng, et. Al., 2020). Fernandez, et. al. (2018) stated that cultural differences from one country to another also cause changes in a person's behavior which leads to actions that are sometimes negative or hostile. This is due to the influence of moral disengagement that occurs especially in adolescents. This tendency results in bullying behavior towards their peers. This is due to past experiences that cause the release of negative behavior in adolescents. This in fact diminishes moral values and human rights. This is especially true of the millennial generation who are known for their importance on freedom and the use of technology at every opportunity. As in the concept of an independent campus which was proclaimed by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture which on the one hand is a form of excellence for the development of the millennial generation, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that with this freedom it will actually diminish the noble values of the Indonesian nation itself. Szumski, et. al. (2020) stated that the development of individual moral identities obtained from classroom learning will result in a reduction in negative attitudes, especially for people with disabilities. This is because the attitudes that are formed are based on individual moral values and are evidenced by the role of moral identity as a determinant of these attitudes. Therefore, the role of the concept of an independent campus is currently seen as a solution in developing student competence and knowledge in supporting the freedom of information they want in accordance with the expectations for the progress of the nation itself. On the basis of that thought, the author tries to examine these issues about the importance of strengthening moral education and human rights for the millennial generation as a challenge to implementing an independent campus.

Materials and Methods

This article uses a qualitative method with literature review techniques by reviewing and synthesizing articles related to moral education and human rights for the millennial generation associated with the implementation of independent campuses in Indonesia. The process of this method is used because the author wants to focus on the literature study taken. The stages begin with the first, looking for relevant articles according to the theme, second doing filtering the selected articles, third analyzing the results of the articles obtained as many as ten articles, fourth making conclusions on all articles obtained.

Result and Discussion

Yonden (2015) found that initiation training as a child is one of the supporters of pedagogic training needed in cultivating sustainable moral education. This is because there is a close relationship between the role of education and morals which will result in how attitudes will be generated by the individual's views. Therefore the role of moral education is a determinant of individual success in increasing moral attitudes towards others. Liu, et. al. (2019) stated that the millennial generation is the most productive generation in the development of the world economy. They can be said to be very creative and innovative in their behavior. However, on the other hand, this generation can also be said to be very ambitious and arrogant in showing their behavior. Therefore, it is important for the government and related stakeholders to develop behavior for this generation so that it can be directed according to development expectations. Chan (2019) also found the importance of moral education for preschool children as a strategic study in the development of moral education from an early age. This is due to the increase in moral problems that occur during adolescence due to the

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lack of moral education when they are children. Therefore, the development of moral education from an early age is a trigger in increasing adolescent behavior change. If moral education is applied routinely to the school curriculum as a teaching and learning process it will shape the characteristics and developmental experiences of these students. Hand (2018) states that moral is a standard that determines whether to do or not to do it as an expression of necessity that determines one's perception. Morality itself is a choice for humans. Such behavior is not only for restraining oneself but also for restraining other people from certain behaviors and supporting them. Darko, et. al. (2011) stated that the importance of moral reasoning in developing work professionalism is to support the creation of moral education. This is due to the moral reasoning that is obtained based on education which will become the main picture in a moral determination which in turn becomes a change in personal behavior. Joshi (2020) states that the importance of school policies that implement moral education as the main education in character building. This, if implemented in an integrated manner, will greatly assist the proper implementation in the application of moral education. With the existence of policies that regulate in an integrated manner will support the formation of these behavioral changes. Katilmis (2017) found that the importance of an ideological approach that teaches social values to allow for basic humanity and social structure must be maintained. This is because it is applied to educational activities in schools. With this approach, it will allow the achievement of educational goals to instill social values, especially moral values, and human rights. Therefore education in general aims to achieve certain goals both on an individual and on a social basis. Then, the process and outcome dimensions will directly influence each other. Chowdhury (2016) found that morality refers to human behavior where morality is a practical activity, while ethics explains theoretical, systematic, and rational reflections on human behavior. Own values are interrelated with beliefs and attitudes as guidelines for human behavior. The importance of the existence of morals, values, and ethics

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that are interrelated in the application of character education to teaching in schools. This is due to the complexity of social life which causes friction that occurs in their environment so that if the existence of morals, values, and ethics is not managed properly, it will cause a decline in behavior that leads to negative actions. Faizin (2019) states that the importance of systematic efforts designed in curriculum development in moral education is to build knowledge, feelings, and actions that lead to the composition of students' moral behavior. This is very important to do to develop human values that exist in students so as to shape the quality of education. Gurpur and Rautdesai (2014) state that the importance of the role of legal education in supporting the formation of moral education in schools. This is because an increase in legal education will determine whether or not someone's behavior leads to the development of moral education. The application of this legal education will become a firm rule of what is right and what is not right in accordance with the provisions of the regulated policy. The existence of a proper understanding of this law will be a follow-up to the application of moral education as one of the ongoing outputs. The main role of moral education for human development is in an effort to guard against the negative effects of globalization that cause harm to wrong learning in education. Francis, et. al. (2016) stated that the role of implementing moral actions based on education will be seen as independent actions that build moral judgments. The implication of this moral judgment will be the determination of appropriate and inappropriate actions in the development of moral education. Dong, et. al. (2019) stated that the importance of the manifestation of moral improvement in each individual is directed to moral behavior to avoid hypocritical behavior that is not in accordance with the prevailing norms. This behavior regulation is used in order to maintain a balance between the difference between moral and immoral people. As a result, the role of moral education is to determine the direction of the development of behavior change that is owned by a person. Lisievici and Andronie (2016) state that moral education becomes

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ineffective at school due to the role of teachers who cannot freely provide education as a whole which causes differences in perceptions between students and teachers. Therefore the importance of the clarification process from the teacher in implementing moral education is regulated according to the real idea of education. As in the example of corruption cases that occur in education itself which causes students to not implement according to the direction of the teacher. The importance of educational techniques and motivation from the teacher in managing the behavior of students in accordance with the policy directions that have been made. Meindl, et. al. (2017) stated that the importance of the role of schools in building moral character which is packed with moral education. The role of the school as a determinant of the success of character building students to create moral behavior. Therefore the role of education as a companion to moral behavior that directs students to behave in accordance with established rules. Singsuriya, et. al. (2014) stated that the importance of moral education is given an important role not only as a component of human development but also the development of personal character in civic social behavior which is not only applied in theory but also in local practice. Putera and Sugianto (2020) found that the independent campus policy has two sides of view, one side of the students strongly agrees with the freedom to do internships outside of campus, but on the other hand, if students are given complete freedom when they are the outside campus, they will be free to participate thinking and acting which leads to changes in understanding and behavior that can have a negative impact. This is due to the influence of the outside world, not all can be adapted to the framework of the world of education. Therefore the roles of lecturers and teachers remain as facilitators who direct these students to stay on the path that is directed. Prahani, et al. (2020) states that the existence of an independent campus is one form of achieving the quality of education in Indonesia which must adapt to the demands of a better era by focusing on the development of the industrial and business world. This education system will support students to become more independent and develop according to their competencies. Therefore, the campus is not only a learning medium but an innovative means of absorbing information and expertise in accordance with its competencies. Merdeka Campus itself has recently become the center of attention for education in Indonesia. The Ministry of Education and Culture believes that the Merdeka Campus is an effort for freedom for the education system to better support students and lecturers in achieving quality learning that can bridge problems that occur in industry 4.0.

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Conclusion

Strengthening Moral education and Millennial Generation Human Rights is an important challenge in the realization of an Independent Campus in Indonesia, this is because the application of moral education and human rights will be a proof of the application of the social dimension of improving the quality of education in the industrial era 4.0 which can be aligned with the objectives from an independent campus that meets the demands of the need and is suitable for the world of business and industry, without sacrificing moral values and human rights. As a result, successful students are not only the output of competence and knowledge but also moral aspects and harmony with human rights to create a balance between the two. Moral education is a key witness in the management of student attitudes that will be applied both during the learning process and after graduation. Therefore, with the advancement of science and technology, it will not eliminate moral values, instead it will increasingly cause students to be wiser in behaving to choose the right goals and the consequences of their commitment. Then, a great nation is also determined not only by science and technology and governance but also to what extent the full role of morality education has been carried out by the nation in upholding these human rights values for the welfare of the nation itself, let alone Indonesia is known as a country that upholds a very high value of nobility. The implementation of an independent campus will be even stronger if it gets full support from the balance of moral education and human rights, especially for the

millennial generation who are increasingly developing with the influence of information 191 192 technology. The existence of a new curriculum based on moral education and human rights will further strengthen the implementation of moral and human rights education on this independent 193 194 campus. 195 196 Acknowledgement 197 The author would like to thank the team of lecturers from the faculty of civic education and postgraduate studies at UNJ and other parties for the opportunities given and assistance in providing 198 199 direction to the realization of this scientific article. 200 201 References Chan, Chi Wai. (2019). Moral Education in Hong Kong Kindergadtens: An Analysis of the 202 Preschool Curriculum Guides. Global Studies of Childhood, 203 10.1177/2043610619885385 204 Cheng, Hongyan. (2019). A Critical Review of Chinese Theoretical Research on Moral 205 Education Since 2000. ECNU Review of Education, 2(4), 561-580. doi: 206 207 10.1177/2096531119886490 Chowdhury, Mohammad. (2016). Emphasizing Morals, Values, Ethics, and Character 208 Education in Science Education and Science Teaching. The Malaysian Online Journal of 209 Education Science, 4(2), 1-16. Retrieved from http://www.moj-es.net. 210 Darko, Hren, Matko Marus, and Ana Marus. (2011). Regression of Moral Reasoning during 211 212 Medical Education: Combined Design Study to Evaluate the Effect of Clinical Study 213 Years. Plos One, 6(3), 1-9. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0017406 Dong, Mengchen, Jan Willem Van Prooijen, Paul A. M. Van Lange. (2019). Self 214 Enhancement in Moral Hypocrisy: Moral Superiority and Moral Identity are About 215 Better Appearences. Plos One, 14(7), 1-17. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0219382 216

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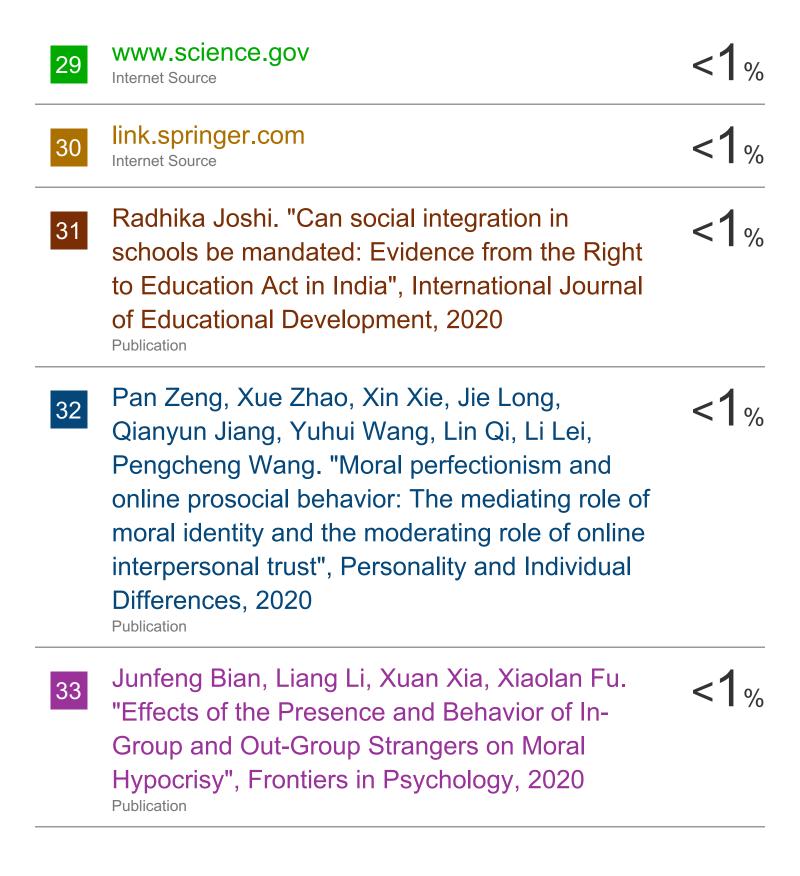
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