

**DISKURSUS AKTUAL TENTANG
PARADIGMA PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN (PKn)
DALAM KONTEKS KURIKULUM 2013**

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Abstract. *Universally, civic/citizenship education studies have been undergone continuous changes in the ideals, instrumentation, and praxis. Those changes could be conceptually put in a continuum: education of citizenship, education through citizenship, and education for citizenship. It has to be the case for Indonesian citizenship/civic education along its six decades of educational history since 1945. This article briefly present a recent conceptual discourses dealing with the profile of civic education for Indonesian schools as well as for general educational puposes in university education. It is encouraged that further responses would enriched this new discourse.*

Key words:

education of citizenship, education through citizenship, education for citizenship, coherent principle for civic/citizenship education.

**REVITALISASI KURIKULUM PROGRAM STUDI PKn BERBASIS KERANGKA
KUALIFIKASI NASIONAL INDONESIA (KKNI)**

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Abstract. *The curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding the purpose, content, and teaching materials and methods used to guide the organization of learning activities to achieve goals. Higher education curriculum developed by each university with reference to the National Standards for Higher Education for each study program that includes the development of intellectual, noble character, and skills. By regulation, every course of study curriculum shall prepare, implement, and evaluate the implementation of the curriculum refers to the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) for higher education in accordance with policies, regulations, and guidance on the preparation of curriculum.*

Keywords: *curriculum, KKNI, Higher Education*

**PERAN KOMPETENSI PROFESI GURU DALAM
MENGINTERNALISASIKAN PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER PADA SUMBER
BELAJAR YANG KOMPETEN**

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Abstract. *Questioned how the role of professional competence of teachers in character education internalize the learning resources that are competent in accordance with the field . The teacher is one very important factor and dominant in formal education . The role can be carried through its role as a teacher and also her role as an educator . Teachers need to change the paradigm of teacher educators , teachers need teachers indicated that " behind " the material being studied , at least one value of life for the students to know , think , ponder and believed to be good and true , the teacher needs to offer start with elementary grades , and contextually relevant from the outset in the classroom , and teachers need to be reminded constantly these values to all students in any learning process in class / out of class early always gives an example. The teacher makes the implementation over these values as part of the assessment of learning outcomes*

Keywords : *teacher, values, character, learning*

**PENERAPAN PENDEKATAN SAINTIFIK DALAM PEMBELAJARAN PPKn
MELALUI MODEL PEMBELAJARAN ISU-ISU KONTROVERSIAL**

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Abstract. *The learning model of controversial issues can be applied with a scientific approach; observing, questioning, associating, experimenting, and networking, as used as an approach to the curriculum in 2013. The learning model of controversial issues with a scientific approach is very suitable for the development of civics competencies as a whole, especially the civics disposition, civics skills, and civics knowledge. It is also appropriate to train students' critical thinking skills, which allow them a different understanding and views on an issue. Differences of opinion among students will provide insight and instill awareness of the difference in life, so that in the end will have a democratic attitude in every aspect of life in accordance with the reality of life in a pluralistic Indonesian society.*

Keywords: *controversial issues, scientific approach, civics competencies*

**INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SEBAGAI BASIS
PEMBUMIHAN PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN
DI PERGURUAN TINGGI**

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Abstract : *Globalization and the digital era can not be avoided, the global demand (AFTA 2015) every citizen should be technology literate. College as a printer of Human Resources intellect should be able to answer the global demand. Citizenship education is the most important subject in the face of the digital age, and global. Civics curriculum should respond to global needs, one of which must be based on ICT. Information, Communication and Technology can be used as a source, media, and techniques in teaching. The first objective of ICT as a base is the earthing Civics so that each particular student will not see the eyes. Ability knowledge, skills, and disposition of students with ICT-based will be more visible.*

Keywords: *Communication, Information, Civic Education, Curriculum, Technology,*

PENGARUH PENGEMBANGAN BUDAYA KEWARGANEGARAAN (*CIVIC CULTURE*) MELALUI KEGIATAN EKSTRAKURIKULER TERHADAP PENGEMBANGAN SIKAP PATRIOTISME

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Abstract. *This research reviews the influence of the development of cultural citizenship (civic culture) which was developed through extra-curricular activities to improve the attitude among the students' patriotism. The need to develop attitudes patriotism among students to become the main preference of this research. Attitudes can be developed through extra-curricular activities as well as the development vehicle is a culture of citizenship. This research using quantitative approaches, the descriptive method. Population in this research is 5 school with 150 students sample taken in cluster sampling, stratified sampling and random sampling purposively. The tool uses data collectors angket closed attitude scale and strengthened with the observation and interviews. Data processed using Path Analysis. Results of research indicate that the culture of citizenship (civic culture) has a positive and significant effect on increasing students' attitudes patriotism; extracurricular activities and significant positive effect on increasing student attitudes patriotism; and cultural citizenship (civic culture) and extra-curricular activities together effect positive and significant effect on increasing students' attitudes patriotism. Furthermore this research recommends the need to build the school culture that supports the development of students' attitudes patriotism*

Keywords: *civic education, civic culture, extracurricular, patriotism*

**HABITUASI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER MELALUI
PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN PADA SEKOLAH SENI
BERBASIS *INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY***

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Abstract. *Noble values of the national culture as a charge character of the nation, currently less than optimal existence untuk penanaman karakter. Today's digital age, should be able to utilize Information Communication and Technology as a tool in the education of the nation's character khususnya in the learning process. The purpose of this study is able to analyze learning methods laden character education in universities, especially art-based Information Communication and Technology. The method used is deskriptif. Teknik qualitative data collection and information through interviews, participant observation and non-participant, study documentation, and data used literatur. Analisis study is inductive analysis. The results showed that the character of the nation's educational process conducted by the nation's approach to character education habituation through ICT-based learning method visualization on art student.*

Keywords: *Habituation, National Character, ICT, Civic Education*

**PENGARUH TOLERANSI BERAGAMA DAN JARAK SOSIAL TERHADAP
INTEGRASI SOSIAL ANTAR PEMELUK AGAMA DI LINGKUNGAN
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET**

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Abstract. *The short-term goals are describe (1) How religious tolerance, social distance, and social integration of students? (2) The factors underlying the relationship/ interaction between religion adherents, (3) the pattern of relationships / interactions between religion adherents, (4) the effect of tolerance to the social distance, (5) the effect of social distance to the social integration, (6) the effect of tolerance, social distance to the social integration. The research population is students in Semester of August-January 2013 that gain religion courses. The samples amount to 615 students who drawn from nine faculties in the Sebelas Maret University, incidentally where researchers teach religion courses, and Pancasila education courses. Data collection used enclosed questionnaire in terms of students only choose one of the alternatives according to his/her choice. Data analysis used product moment correlation analysis. Analysis results can be concluded that: (1) the students' religious tolerance are high this shown that more than 50% or 89.93% of the students receive the intolerance. The social distance was short proved from the 89.43% of students frequently held inter-religious relations. The integration was strong proved from 82.92% of students are desire the common identity for unity. (2) The identification factor is the most factors (Mo) underlying the relationship between religion adherent to another that is 64.55%. (3) The pattern of relation or interaction between religions adherent largely used interactional patterns, proven the truth with 67.15% of students chose interactional patterns, (4) There is the effect of religious tolerance to the social distance obtain $R_{xy} = 0.323$. So the effect of tolerance to the social distance of 32.3%, (5) There was a significant effect of social distance to the social integration obtained $R_{yz} = 0.341$. So the effect of social distance to the social integration are 34.1%, (6) there was a significant effect of tolerance and social distance to the social integration that obtained $R_{xy.z} = 0.391$ or 39.1%. So the effect of social distance and tolerance to the social integration are 39.1%.*

Keywords: religious tolerance, social distance, and social integration

**UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KOMPETENSI GURU DALAM MENYUSUN RPP
MELALUI PEMBIMBINGAN KEPALA SEKOLAH
DI SMP NEGERI 1 NGENGLAK**

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Abstract. *This study was conducted to determine the competence of teachers in preparing the plan of implementation of Learning (RPP) in SMP Negeri 1 Ngenglak in Semester 2 of academic year 2012/2013 . The method used in this study is action research school. Data collection for the results of competence through the observations made in the form of a check list at the beginning of the action, the action cycle I, and the second cycle. The collection of data for teacher observation activities through peer observation / senior teacher on the first cycle of action and the second cycle. Hypothesis test results obtained from the teacher of SMP Negeri 1 Ngenglak in Semester 2 of academic year 2012/2013 in formulating plans of implementation of learning that : Competence of teachers has increased from the initial action to the criteria very well ; 0 % Total 0 percentage , either ; Number 7 percentage is 17 % , enough ; Number 30 percentage 73 % , less ; Number 4 percentage 10 % and very less ; percentage is 0 % Total 0 on the initial conditions . And after guiding the learning menyusun Implementation Plan in the first cycle the competence of teachers increased to that criteria : excellent ; Number 18 percentage 44 % , either ; Number 23 percentage 56 % , enough ; 0 % Total 0 percentage , less ; Amount 0 0 % and the percentage is very less ; percentage 0 % Total 0 . And conducted further guidance in the Implementation Plan menyusun learning the competence of teachers in the second cycle criteria very well ; Number 26 percentage 64 % , either ; Number 15 percentage 36 % , enough ; 0 % Total 0 percentage , less ; percentage 0 % Total 0 and very less ; percentage 0 % Total 0.*

Keywords: *teacher competence, learning plan*