THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the background of the concept of globalization, the positive and negative impacts of globalization, as well as the efforts and abilities of the Indonesian nation in responding to the challenges of globalization, especially in the field of education. This research uses a library research method or often called library research, with the aim of providing comprehensive research results from various points of view so that it becomes an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary study. The results showed that globalization and its various challenges have become something that cannot be avoided. So that the nation's ability to answer its challenges still needs to be pursued and fought together. Globalization with its various forms, is no longer for us to question, but for us to take advantage of it well, and we fortify its negative impact through global education that cannot be separated from character education. So that the nation's children are able to take advantage of the positive impacts of globalization wisely and at least avoid its negative impacts.

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Keywords: Nation's Capabilities, Globalization Challenges, Education

1. INTRODUCTION

While there are many benefits to globalization, there are also negative effects to global freedom (Repucci & Slipowitz, 2022). Significant disruption was brought about by the industrial revolution, which led to significant changes in the workplace, in how we learn to educate, and in how we spend our lives (Adnan et al., 2021). A component of human civilization is globalization. Now that communication and information technologies are developing so quickly, the idea of globalization has an impact on every facet of human existence. The many obstacles that accompany it require discernment in how to address them so that the Indonesian people can benefit from globalization for the advancement of their country, not the other way around.

With the advent of the globalization age came a number of social issues. According to Swarna et al. (2024), these issues encompass facets of the economy, information, communication, culture, education, politics, and daily living. According to Adnan's (2020) research, a number of ASEAN students are still unsure about what skills to develop and how to do so in order to be ready for an unpredictable job environment, despite the extremely quick advancements in technology.(Adnan and others, 2021).

Global ideology has a significant impact on how a country develops its people, particularly its youth. According to Sirgar and Matang (2023), the second generation of digital natives is thought to be more susceptible to the detrimental effects of globalization. In the midst of international ideology which is often not in line with cultural values and national principles, education is considered to be a middle way in facing and responding to global challenges, including global ideological challenges.(Mukaromah et al., 2022).

Based on these problems, this research seeks to understand the concept of globalization, its positive and negative impacts, its challenges, and most importantly how the Indonesian people take a stand and mobilize their abilities in responding to the challenges of globalization.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous changes in social, political, economic, and cultural spheres of society are brought about by globalization. Globalization is accelerating and erasing national and international borders as well as social life's barriers (Sholahudin, 2019). According to Sholahudin (2019), globalization is the process of change aimed at creating a global system that gives rise to cross-border relationships between states and countries that affect one another and create a new set of values.

Giddens defines globalization as the strengthening of international social ties and the ways in which circumstances and happenings in one nation have an impact on other nations. The process of exposing a nation to international trends so that it can cooperate and compete is known as globalization. About 20 years ago, the idea of globalization first emerged, and five to ten years ago, it gained popularity as an ideology. Theodore Levitte originally popularized the term "globalization" in 1985, although it

hasn't been thoroughly defined (Siregar & Matang, 2023). The word global, which has a worldwide sense, is the root of the phrase globalization. It is theoretically true that the term "globalization" does not yet have a conventional definition; instead, it merely has a "working definition," which is dependent on the angle or side from which someone looks at it. Some parties see globalization as a social process, a natural process, and will become part of history. However, some parties on the other hand see that globalization is not a natural process, but something that is designed or called by design which is driven by the ideology of capitalism.(Sholahudin, 2019).

John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene stated that currently the world is becoming a global village(Ayuninggati et al., 2021). Jan A. Scholte (2000), explains the definition of globalization as liberalization, meaning an effort to remove economic and trade barriers towards an open and borderless world. This, according to Jan A. Scholte, opens up freedom and opportunity for any economic actor to determine what will be consumed, what will be produced, how the production process will be carried out, and have freedom in trading, but with mutually agreed rules.(Riantina et al., 2022).

In historical records, globalization was initially known for its development as the process of integrating the national economies of nations into the global economic order. Until its development expands and spreads to other areas of social life. These areas of life include social, political, educational and cultural fields, which are included in the global system(Sholahudin, 2019).

Physical and non-physical borders are progressively disappearing in the global order. Geographical, regional, and national boundaries are some examples of these physical boundaries. Systems like value systems, norm systems, and culture systems

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

are examples of non-physical boundaries. All those limits dwindle or perhaps vanish. Advocates of globalization contend that it will create a new, worldwide order that will lead to shared wealth. Nonetheless, Giddens contends that globalization offers no assurances whatsoever for the safety, comfort, or tranquility of society. In reality, it has caused a great deal of anxiety, which has escalated into a worrying issue as the gap widens.

Globalization also presents extraordinary anxiety for many parties because they feel they are in the grip of power that exceeds their capabilities. It's like being in a prison dominated by the ideology and power of Western-American liberalism and capitalism. This domination is not only physical, but also through the production of knowledge(Sholahudin, 2019). Globalization is often interpreted as Americanization to Westernization because the process of spreading it was initiated by developed countries such as the United States and other western countries.(Julianty et al., 2021).

Whether this is a good or negative thing, everyone seems to be forced into the global system by globalization. Globalization has an impact on everyone, even if no one can fully understand or comprehend it. Increasing commerce and investment, raising awareness of international education, improving information access, advancing science and technology, growing social networks, and fortifying national identity are some benefits of globalization. Aside from that, quicker information retrieval, simpler collaboration, higher earnings and promotion of economic advancement, and simpler connections and communication are further benefits of globalization. (Matang & Siregar, 2023). Then, consumerist attitudes and lifestyles, economic disparity, commercialization of education, individualism, westernization, and environmental degradation are more detrimental effects of globalization damage.

3. METHODS

This study employs what is commonly referred to as library research—a qualitative research methodology combined with a library study approach. The library study approach is founded on written material, including research findings from articles, reference books, papers, and of course from national and international journals pertaining to the research challenges faced, as mentioned by Huberman, cited in (Fajar Shodiq, 2023).

Finding primary and secondary sources, classifying data, processing data, displaying data, abstracting data, interpreting data, and making conclusions are all processes in the research process. Various journal papers, the proceedings of scientific conferences, and other reliable sources that analyze the country's attempts to address the difficulties of globalization serve as the primary data sources for this study. This study's secondary data sources come from a variety of other sources that are still related to the research topic.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Challenges of Globalization in the Education Sector

One outcome of globalization is people's willingness to accept others who choose to become self-sufficient and powerful (Shabrina & Sarmini, 2021). Science and technological advancements brought about by globalization have profound psychological effects on human existence and force people to think globally (Ayuninggati et al., 2021). Globalization has not, however, been felt by all societal levels due to its unsettling effects on the education sector, which include the commercialization of education and its exorbitant cost.In 2022, Riantina et al.

Apart from that, learning loss or what is called loss of knowledge and skills, or often also called academic decline, is also a problem that is a major issue in global education. Some students who come from

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

lower middle economic groups even still do not have the ability to access devices and the internet for the learning process. This has an impact on sharp gaps in knowledge, skills and attitudes of students which ultimately causes gaps in student competencies at various levels of education.(Riantina et al., 2022).

The moral decay of pupils, technology that has an addictive effect and causes students to waste time on games and the internet, are other effects of globalization on education. Due of its open and free nature, a lot of stuff is being added that isn't meant for students. This is the generation of hope for the people of Indonesia, and it is undoubtedly homework for Indonesian schools (Listiana, 2021).

The metaverse problem is a global education dilemma that has only started to surface and spread. Experts believe this will continue to provide problems for the field of education in the future.(Alvarez & Indarta, 2022). Value education must be strengthened in tandem with technological advancements so that the country can select and filter what is good and right based on religion, ethics, morals and norms that apply in Indonesia.(Kurniawati et al., 2023). Education also needs to meet the spiritual and physical needs of students (Akrim, 2022).

Challenges of Globalization in the Economic Sector

From an economic standpoint, short-term globalization may lower Indonesia's unemployment rate; but, long-term globalization may raise it altogether.In 2021, Setyawan et al. In order for the Indonesian nation to reap significant and far-reaching benefits from economic globalization—given its long-term negative effects—real, systematic, and sustainable efforts must be made by a number of entities, including the government, private sector, and other stakeholders.In 2021, Setyawan et al. An further effect of economic globalization is the facilitation of online purchasing and selling. On the other side, certain shophouses

or shopping centers become deserted as a result of this convenience (Riantina et al., 2022). In addressing the world's economic difficulties, the Indonesian nation needs to encourage people to learn new skills that open up the possibility of getting new jobs and career paths, looking for alternatives to increase income beyond the basic salary, and minimizing non-essential expenses also need to be done to face economic recession which is part of the impact of globalization (Widyastuti et al., 2023).

Challenges of Globalization in the Social and Religious Fields

In social studies, globalization comes with quite a significant impact on society, especially regarding the issue of poverty. The sharp gap in the western and eastern regions of Indonesia, high levels of unemployment and poverty, are still issues that continue to be discussed as part of the impact of globalization.(Riantina et al., 2022). From a social perspective, the book also takes good thought patterns, good habits, ethics and good discipline from other countries(Siregar & Matang, 2023)Globalization in people's social life also comes with various perceived conveniences, such as the ease of people accessing transportation which then helps people's social mobility. However, it is not uncommon for this to also cause conflict in society, such as the conflict between conventional motorbike taxis and online motorbike taxis, so that the ease of mobility also has the potential to become an anxiety for some people.

Globalization is also able to strengthen cultural identity, including religion, the manifestation of which is religious activities or movements as a response to Western social, political, economic and cultural domination of non-Western nations, including Indonesia.(Sholahudin, 2019). On the other hand, globalization also has a positive impact, so that religious adherents in one country can learn about religion from religious leaders from other countries through digital access, or directly through meetings between

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

adherents and religious leaders between countries.

Challenges of Globalization in the Cultural Sector

In cultural studies, globalization is a threat as well as an opportunity for multicultural Indonesian society. The opportunity or positive impact of globalization is the birth of a collective awareness to live together even though they are different in coexistence. Meanwhile, the threat or negative impact of globalization that requires vigilance in dealing with it is that strong cultural homogenization is feared to erode and erase the original cultural roots of a region. So critical thinking and action is needed in dealing with the negative impacts of globalization, as well as in strengthening immunity in diversity(Sholahudin, 2019). The nation's homework is how to respond to globalization while maintaining the cultural values that characterize a country(Sulhan, 2018). The government and society have a very important role in maintaining Indonesian cultural values amidst globalization(Suargana & Dewi, 2022).

Challenges of Globalization in the Political Field

One effect of the political order is its capacity to promote transparent and democratic governance (Siregar & Matang, 2023). In addition, robust and intimate diplomatic ties between states are another requirement of globalization. One of the challenges facing the political sector of government is making the best use of technology, which is one of the benefits of globalization, to enhance public administration and services. Indonesia's e-governance still lags behind those of other ASEAN nations. A few of the barriers to e-government include insufficient laws that support and promote it, a lack of data integration, regional differences in the availability of ICT infrastructure, a lack of ICT competency, and a culture of bureaucracy and leadership (Aminah & Saksono, 2021). To address worldwide issues

in the political sphere, these comprise increasing public understanding of cyber politics which is then related to national resilience(Aji & Subakdi, 2023).

The Nation's Ability to Respond to the Challenges of Globalization

The nation is attempting to address the challenges posed by globalization in a number of ways, including bolstering national defense and identity, enhancing national education, preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity, enhancing diplomatic ties, and enhancing national resilience, defense, and security.

Sensible digital literacy must be ingrained in schooling in the fast-paced, technologically driven era of globalization. Furthermore, Indonesia has recently benefited from developments in artificial intelligence, or AI as it is commonly known. AI, of course, has a big impact on a lot of institutions, including education.[Yusriadi and others, 2023]. Families, educators, government and society as a whole are very necessary for the success of education in facing the challenges of globalization. With this, Indonesia's young generation will be much better prepared to face change, build unity, uphold the integrity of the nation amidst global dynamics.(Mihit, 2023).

In general, the efforts made by the nation in responding to globalization in the education sector are by improving the quality of human resources, improving the quality of the curriculum, increasing the education budget, improving the culture of research and development, strengthening international relations, and many other efforts made by the nation in responding to the challenges of globalization in in the field of education, whether organized by the government, private sector, educational institutions or civil society.

In responding to global challenges, education also needs to use digital

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

transformation methods in education(Oliveira, S. & Souza, 2022). The challenges facing education are multidimensional and complex challenges such as technological, social, political, economic and cultural. Education can be a solution by increasing human resources, including the ability to produce people or students who appreciate, maintain and give birth to humanitarian processes so that they are able to face the multidimensional challenges of globalization together.(Sia & Irawan, 2023).

Organizational management in educational institutions can use strategies to face and respond to the challenges of globalization, including by improving quality, carrying out innovation and collaboration, understanding the challenges of multiculturalism, and of course by increasing human resources so that quality education can be maintained, and is able to respond relevantly to the challenges of globalization in education.(Sholeh, 2023). Apart from that, efforts are needed to expand access to education, integrate technology, and strive for equality in education so that it is able to face global challenges while preparing future generations who are also ready to face challenges.(Gustina, 2023).

People can acquire the skills and information necessary to confront and respond to global crises with morality and ethics through education (Astuti et al., 2023). Curriculum and teaching strategies will become the cornerstone for overcoming obstacles and seizing favorable chances in the context of globalization by incorporating the role of educators and educational institutions.(Iffah and others, 2023). Building an integrative scientific paradigm is one way that education is urged to undertake strategic efforts (Safitri et al., 2023). Philosophical, sociological, psycho-pedagogical, theoretical, and rationalizing underpinnings can be used to build education in order to make it systemic and structured for addressing global concerns (Daheri, 2022).

In responding to the challenges of globalization in the economic sector,

Indonesia implements five basic strategies, namely increasing competitiveness in the economy, increasing export value, empowering Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), improving infrastructure, and strengthening economic resilience.(Sitakar et al., 2024). The G-20 believes that to find a solution to the current economic crisis, the condition is global, sustainable cooperation. Every country needs to pursue policies in an effort to respond to the economic crisis through fiscal stimulus, stimulate economic recovery, and ensure the economy remains stable through strengthening the domestic financial sector.(Shobri et al., 2022).

Because globalization is closely related to change, and produces many changes, in studying how nations respond to the challenges of globalization, it is necessary to explain how they respond to change itself. In responding to change, there are at least three responses. The first response is those who let it happen, are those who let the change happen. The second response is those who make it happen, namely those who make it happen. The third response, those who wonder what happened, those who wonder what happened(Taufik & Sapto Nugroho, 2020).

The areas that form the response to change can be depicted in the image below:

Figure 1. Change Response Forming Area

Source: *Image processed by the author.*

The nature of variations in change that can be implemented internally or externally, evolutionary or revolutionary, which stimulate varied attitudes and behavior, the significance of the change's repercussions,

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

and who the change is for are some of the areas that shape responses to change. Who gains and loses from this change?; a history of handling change, the ability to manage change, and what lies beyond change in the future; as well as distinct personality types reacting to changes that are also driven by various individual backgrounds (Taufik & Sapto Nugroho, 2020).

5. CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of globalization and its attendant obstacles have become inescapable. Therefore, we must keep pursuing and fighting for the country's ability to adapt to its difficulties. Thus, in order for the entire Indonesian country to benefit equally from globalization and be able to reduce its negative effects through cooperative efforts, there is a need for both government and society to work together as well as for groups to work together.

Globalization, in its various ways, is no longer for us to question, but for us to make good use of, and we fortify its negative impacts through global education which cannot be separated from character education. So that the nation's children are able to take advantage of the positive impacts of globalization wisely and at least avoid its negative impacts. Globalization, apart from being able to connect the world, should also be able to bridge the gaps between the various parties involved, so that they can join hands to face challenges together.

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THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

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THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

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THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION

THE NATION'S ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EDUCATION