

# Analysis of Citizenship Characters Through The Learning of National Movement History Dr. Ciptomangun Kusumo

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**Abstract:** This research aims to review the Analysis of citizenship character through learning the history of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's national movement. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with the type of literature, namely exploring and analyzing data from documents, books, magazines, and historical stories that have close relevance to the topic of study. Data analysis, it is done through in-depth content analysis and interpretation. The results of this study indicate that the Analysis of civic character in learning the history of the movement of dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo consists of (1) private characters shown by disciplined behavior in carrying out duties as a student at ELS and STOVIA, morally responsible as a doctor by making various contributions in the health sector such as opening clinics, eradicating plagues, and helping the people, respecting human dignity by criticizing the practices of feudalism and colonialism; (2) public character shown by caring about the fate of the people under colonialism, criticizing government policies that are detrimental to the people, active in writing mass media in pouring out inspections, and joining the volksrad to represent the people. Next, the history of the struggle of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's movement is full of citizenship character values and is also relevant to the value of the Pancasila student profile, while for the Analysis of citizenship character values in history learning is also in accordance with Phase F history learning in class XI on the material of the Indonesian National Movement which can directly achieve the Flow of Learning Objectives.

**Keyword:** Civic Character, History, dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of science and technology due to the influence of globalization can be said to be an opportunity but can also be a threat. Opportunities for advances in science and technology can be seen from the various conveniences we feel in various fields of life. However, the imposition due to this convenience becomes a threat if there is no fortress in controlling technological progress. This threat can threaten the stability and security of a country. Security in the life of a country is determined by the behavior of its citizens. Citizen behavior can be influenced by the character that appears in each citizen.

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Various citizen behaviors that can threaten the stability and security of the country can be seen from various cases that have recently occurred in Indonesia, including the following; (1) Reporting from [www.kompastv.com](http://www.kompastv.com) based on data from the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) there are 33 million people exposed to radicalism in Indonesia, which can be said to be an index of potential radicalism. (2) Based on information presented by covering three main approaches to criminal statistics, namely the approach (Police Registration Data), victims (National Socio-Economic Survey Data / Susenas), and territories (Village Potential Data Collection / Podes). Police registration data has recorded that during the 2018-2020 period in Indonesia it tended to decrease. In 2018 there were 294,281 incidents, in 2019 there were 269,324, in 2020 there were 247,218. The data on the decline is different from the data on the police report rate every year which is categorized as still low. In the 2019-2020 period, the percentage of Indonesian citizens who experienced a crime and reported it to the police was no more than 25 percent. In 2020 the percentage was 23.46 percent, a slight increase compared to 2019 (22.19) percent. The decline occurred based on data on village potential during the 2011-2018 period, many thefts were committed in villages with a percentage reaching 36-45% of all villages in Indonesia. (3) The occurrence of racism in Indonesia based on data from the National Human Rights Commission based on a survey conducted among 1,207 citizens (17-65) years old in 34 provinces in Indonesia recorded at least 101 reported cases of racial and ethnic discrimination (Adrian et al., 2021).

The various cases described above are inseparable from the character problems of Indonesian citizens. Character is a combination of ethics and morality. Morality focuses on human behavior, which distinguishes the behavior as good/bad and right/wrong. In another sense, ethics judges good and evil based on the norms that apply in a particular society, in contrast to the moral order emphasizing that people have an inherent belief in their nature, good/evil exists at the same time. (Hani Risdiany, 2021). Ethics and morals are two components that cannot be separated in determining a person's good/bad character. The attachment of ethics and morals in a person can affect the actions taken in his life. A person with good morals will be judged by the ethics carried out through his actions. Vice versa.

One of the ways that can be done to shape the character of citizenship is through education as a basis for internalizing the character of citizenship. The character of citizenship

according to Branson (1999) includes public character and private character in maintaining democratic and constitutional development, where private character can be described in behaviors such as responsibility, morals, discipline, respect for human dignity. Meanwhile, public character includes caring, politeness, obeying rules, critical thinking, good listeners, negotiating and compromising (Mulyono, 2017). In this regard, every country needs to expect citizens who have civic character in realizing good state administration (Iyan & Dewi, 2021). Continuing education is an action to improve the quality of self-development, the absorption process, and produce strategies as the frontline in carrying out a good social change process (Muchtaron, 2017).

As for education regarding the implementation of Analysis of civic character for the younger generation, it requires other components to support success, one of which is through history learning. In this case, the history of the movement of struggle figures can be used in internalizing the value of citizenship character. This is in line with the opinion expressed by Ibn Khaldun, that "history makes us understand the history of past nations that reflect themselves in their national behavior" in the body of history contains aspects of humanity that are well packaged and actual through the value of heroic studies of each character that can be used as a source of inspiration or teacher of life. (Hamid, 2014; Sarilan et al., 2023). Based on the previous explanation, the Analysis of citizenship character values can be studied through the national movement figure Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo is a national movement fighter who takes part in politics, health, mass media. His role in defending the Indonesian people by joining Budi Utomo, establishing Indische Partij, being active in writing newspapers, contributing to the health of the Indonesian people, and eradicating colonialism and feudalism is a reflection of citizens with civic character.

Some of the research that has been done on civic character building includes the following: (1) Research conducted by Putri Rizqi Aura Tanzilla Sudirman and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi with the title "Citizenship Education in Efforts to Build National Character". (2) Research conducted by Hani Risdiany and Dinie Anggraeni Dewi with the title "Strengthening the character of the Nation as the Implementation of Pancasila Values", (3) Research conducted by Anindita Putri Kirani and Fatma Ulfatun Najicha with the title "The importance of Citizenship Education as a guideline in facing the Era Society 5.0". The three studies focused on the role of civic education in shaping the character of good citizens in running the life of the state, while this study focused on the suitability of the character of citizenship through the struggle of the national movement figure Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Theoretically, this research is useful to add insight into the history of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's national movement. While the practical benefit is that it can be used as a reference for other researchers to develop the same topic of study.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is categorized as a descriptive qualitative type of literature study. Descriptive qualitative research is a step to examine the status of a human group, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of current events (Anselm, Strauss Corbin, 2007; Nugrahani, 2014; Prastowo, 2014; Rivaldi & Pamungkas, 2021). While the literature study is carried out by collecting information and data with various materials contained in the library such as documents, books, magazines, historical stories. (Dahlan Muchtar & Suryani, 2019; Mardalis, 1999; Sari & Asmendri, 2018). Furthermore, this research uses two models of data analysis, namely (1) content analysis to draw valid verification from literature; (2) interpretation to explore the text accurately in order to capture the meaning of the description presented. In detail, the steps that researchers went through included (1) researchers read thoroughly, regarding the character of citizenship and the history of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's movement, (2) researchers explored to identify literature sources that had a connection with the subject matter of the value of the character of citizenship and the history of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's movement, (3) comparing various literature related to the value of the character of citizenship and the history of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's movement.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. *Citizenship Character*

Citizenship character is a major asset for citizens in building a nation. Character can be defined as a unique personality, knowing the positive and real values and behaviors of a good life engraved in an individual. Character is the search for the results of thought, management of the heart, management of taste, and karsa and management of the body of a person or group of people. Character can also be interpreted as a characteristic of an individual or group of people that contains values, morals, capacity, ability, and resilience in facing difficulties and challenges in life. (Devianti et al., 2020; Syarbini, 2016; Nurhafsa & Dewi, 2021).

Citizenship in Latin *civis*, then the word *civis* in English arises the word *civic*, meaning about citizens or citizenship. From the word *civic*, the words *civis*, *civic science* and *civic education* emerged. Terminologically, *civics* is defined as the study of the duties of government and the rights of citizens (Stanley E. Dimond & Elmer F. Peliger, 1970; Izma & Kesuma, 2019). In another sense, *civics* is defined as a matter of "education" which in 1886, *Civics* is a science of citizenship relating to humans as individuals in a structured society in relation to the state (Winarno, 2007; Izma & Kesuma, 2019). Citizenship is closely related as a form of mentioning a life in the state. The complexity of the various components in citizenship requires detailed and structured management.

Civic disposition is one aspect in shaping the character of good citizens. The main purpose of civic disposition is to foster the character of citizens, both privately and publicly, where private character can be described in behaviors such as moral responsibility, discipline, respect for human dignity. Meanwhile, public character includes caring, politeness, obeying rules, critical thinking, good listeners, negotiating and compromising.(Mulyono, 2017; Oktafianti & Dewi, 2021; Sarilan et al., 2023). Briefly, the public and private characters in Branson (1999) can be described as follows; (1) being an independent member of society, (2) exercising individual citizenship responsibilities in the economic and political fields, (3) respecting the human dignity of each individual, (4) participating in civic affairs effectively and wisely, (5) developing the healthy functioning of constitutional democracy. (Mulyono, 2017; Winarno, 2012).

TABLE I. CITIZENSHIP CHARACTER INDICATORS (BRANSON, 1999)

No	Indicator	Description
1	Private Character	1. 1)Moral responsibility 2) Discipline 3) Respect for human dignity
2	Public Character	1)Caring 2) Politeness 3)Obeying the rules 4) Critical thinking 5)Good listener 6) Negotiate 7) Compromise

### B. History of the National Movement dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo

#### Family Background and Education

Dr. Ciptomangunkusumo who was born on March 04, 1886 in Jepara was a national movement figure born into a middle-class family, his father Mangunkusumo was a teacher while his mother named R.A. Suratmi of Mayong Jepara blood dr. Ciptomangunkusumo who was born on March 04, 1886 in Jepara was a national movement figure who was born into a middle-class family, his father Mangunkusumo was a teacher while his mother was named R.A. Suratmi of Mayong Jepara blood (Sulandjari, 2016; Helwakan, 2023). The noble descent that emerged in Cipto Mangunkusumo came from his grandfather, Mangundiwiryono, a Demang in Ambarawa, while his mother was a descendant of Pangeran Widjil (Pujanggan of Solo Palace) who had a child RA. Retnodumilah X Prince Adipati Cendana (Reksodiharjo, 1992; Helwakan, 2023). Based on a family that has high attention to education, Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo was able to enjoy an education that began at Europeesche Lagere School (ELS) in Ambarawa to

continue his education at STOVIA / the first medical school in the Dutch East Indies. (Reksodiharjo, 1992). In carrying out Cipto's education, he is known as a smart and diligent student with the motto "The obligation of students is to learn, learn, and once again learn". The honor borne by Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, does not mean that Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo wants to be considered a priyayi (Helwakan, 2023). He wants to be considered a commoner.

#### Contribution and Role

Role in politics: Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo began his work in politics since entering the Budi Utomo national movement organization founded by School tot Opleiding van Indische Artsen (STOVIA) students.(Moedjanto, 2001). At one time there was a debate with Dr. Radjiman Wedyodiningrat who paid less attention to the worldly, Cipto Mangunkusumo who was political and radical, and Tirtokusumo (Regent of Karanganyar) who was more focused on the reaction of the colonial government than the natives, this made Cipto Mangunkusumo leave (Intan Printina, 2019). However, the struggle continued by forming the Indische Partij together with Ki Hajar Dewantara and Douwes Dekker, known as the triumvirate. (Parakitri & Simbolon, 2006). The founders of Indische Partij continued to struggle for independence. This raised Dutch concerns so that they rejected the Indische Partij's submission as a legal organization, so the triumvirate formed the Bumi Putra Committee in denouncing the Dutch government that would implement independence in Indonesia. As for other roles in politics, in 1927 during the exile period Cipto Mangunkusumo together with Soekarno founded the Algemeene Studie Club, as a study group which became the forerunner of the birth of the Indonesian National Party (PNI) (Helwakan, 2023).

Role in the health sector: in the period 1905-1914 Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo has contributed to the health sector. The first role of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo was to participate in the service bond, namely in 1905 taking on the task of service bonds as an education system at STOVIA by being assigned to Glodok, moving to Amuntai and Banjarmasin, to Demak (Reksodiharjo, 1992). Another role in health, opening clinics in the Solo area (Azhari, 2016) because he wanted to apply his medical education and help people from all walks of life. Dr. Cipto even provides relief to the poor by providing low rates or even free of charge, and several times gave money to patients (Ki Hajar Dewantara, n.d.). As for other roles, namely, participating in eradicating the bubonic plague in Malang. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo submitted a request to the Health Ministry to be sent to Malang to eradicate the bubonic plague and was approved by the government (Ki Hajar Dewantara, n.d.; Reksodiharjo, 1992).

Role in the press: Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo began his work in writing by starting to write in the Semarang daily newspaper, De Locomotive, which contains the unhealthy state of society caused by feudalism and colonialism. (Reksodihardjo, 2012). As for Cipto, he was once the leader of De Express newspaper in Bandung, which published

Soewardi Soerjaningrat's *Als Ik Een Nederlander was* (If I were a Dutchman) which criticized the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Dutch independence, but by raising funds in Indonesia (Reksodihardjo, 2012). Various criticisms made through the mass media both electronic and print related to criticism of the Dutch colonial government regarding injustice, discrimination, unfreedom, and humiliation of Bumi Putra due to the practice of feudalism and colonialism. This was a manifestation of his love for Indonesia and to awaken the people to fight for independence.

*C. Analysis of Citizenship Character through the National Movement of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo*

The process of appreciating a value that becomes a belief and then consciously believing that the value is true and is manifested in attitudes and behavior is the meaning of value Analysis. (Wibowo et al., 2018). The meaning of Analysis as a process of change includes external relations, object representations, to the form of rules becoming an important point of his psychic structure, so that it becomes part of the inner world (Walls & Poulton, 2001; Wibowo et al., 2018). Analysis of values can be done through the example of an object, in this context Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo is an example of a figure whose struggle values are in line with the character of citizenship.

The value Analysis process is divided into three stages: value transformation, value transaction, and Analysis stage (Wibowo et al., 2018). The value transformation stage occurs in the form of conveying values so that people can classify good and bad values. The value transaction stage is value education, where the values to be conveyed are communicated in verbal or non-verbal form. The value Analysis stage is a deeper stage than the transaction stage, because in this stage of the Analysis process individuals are not only invited to communicate verbally and non-verbally, but also to personality and mental attitude. Related to the Analysis process of good citizen values in the history of Rasuna Said's movement can be done through history learning at school. The movement of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo is included in the scope of the material "Indonesian National Movement" and is included in Phase F history learning class XI. Meanwhile, from this learning objective, students are expected to be able to use historical sources to critically evaluate the dynamics of the Indonesian national movement during the Dutch colonial period. The goal is to be able to reflect the values of citizenship character in the present and future life. The Analysis of citizenship character through learning the history of the national movement of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo can be described in the following table.

TABELII. ANALYSIS OF CITIZENSHIP CHARACTER THROUGH LEARNING THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF DR. CIPTO MANGUNKUSUMO

Citizenship Character Indicator	Analysis Process
<p><b>Karakter Privat:</b>                      2. Moral responsibility                      3. Discipline                      3. Respect for human dignity</p>	<p><b>Flow of Learning Objectives:</b>                      1. Explain the Indonesian national movement                      2. Analyze the figures of the Indonesian national movement                      3. Reflect on the values that emerged in the Indonesian national movement for today's life.</p> <p><b>Profile of Pancasila Students:</b>                      1. Faithful, devoted to God Almighty, and Noble Character                      2. Globally Diverse                      3. Mutual Cooperation                      4. Creative                      5. Critical Reasoning                      6. Independent</p> <p><b>Analysis of the Movement Value of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo:</b>                      1. Completed formal education at ELS and STOVIA.                      2. STOVIA student who is famous for being smart and diligent in learning with the motto "The obligation of the student, is to learn, once again learn"                      3. Did not want to be seen as a priyai even though of noble descent                      4. Served as the leader of De Express newspaper in Bandung.                      5. Participated in the service bond as a student of STOVIA                      6. Established a clinic in Solo to apply his knowledge                      7. Defended Javanese society by rejecting the feudal traditions of the Javanese aristocracy with "sembah sujud"</p>
<p><b>Public Character:</b>                      1. Caring                      2. Courtesy                      3. Obeying the rules                      4. Critical thinking                      5. Good listener                      6. Negotiate                      7. Compromise</p>	<p><b>Flow of Learning Objectives:</b>                      1. Explain the Indonesian national movement                      2. Analyze the figures of the Indonesian national movement                      3. Reflect on the values that emerged in the Indonesian national movement for today's life.</p> <p><b>Profile of Pancasila Students:</b>                      1. Faithful, devoted to God Almighty, and Noble Character                      2. Globally Diverse                      3. Mutual Cooperation                      4. Creative                      5. Critical Reasoning                      6. Independent</p>

	<p><b>Analysis of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo's Movement Values:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing relief to underprivileged people</li> <li>2. Criticize the practice of feudalism and colonialism</li> <li>3. Actively writing in the mass media to defend the people</li> <li>4. Eradicating the press plague in Malang</li> <li>5. Actively wrote for the Semarang daily newspaper, De Locomotive</li> <li>6. Joined the volksrad to defend the people</li> <li>7. Criticized the celebration of the Dutch independence anniversary in Indonesia, which asked for the help of the Indonesian people.</li> </ol>
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#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that learning the history of the national movement of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo is a struggle to improve the fate of the people under the pressure of feudalism and colonialism of the Dutch East Indies government. The various works carried out by Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo in various fields, contain private characters and public characters which are one of the indicators of a good citizen. So that the value of civic character contained in the history of the struggle of the national movement of Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo can be used as a guide for citizens to form civic character as a foundation in running the life of the state.

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