



## Citizenship education in building students' participatory attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### *Article history:*

Received Jan 12, 2024

Revised Jan 25, 2024

Accepted Feb 10, 2024

#### *Keywords:*

HIV/AIDS  
Civic Education  
Participatory Attitude

### ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to find out how Citizenship Education Learning can build student attitudes towards dealing with HIV/AIDS. The research subjects were students at the National College of Health Sciences. The research object is Citizenship Education. The method used by researchers in this research is the descriptive method. This research data collection technique was carried out through a process of observation, interviews and documentation. Citizenship education fosters good character values so that students can face problems wisely so that students are able to become agents in overcoming HIV/AIDS which is carried out through community service in the form of socialization both through social media and directly related to the causes and negative impacts. caused. In developing students' civic disposition in tackling HIV/AIDS, student commitment is needed, building a culture of literacy in the campus environment so that the risks caused by HIV/AIDS are clear and maximizing existing legal regulations so that people feel afraid of committing violations of prostitution behavior.

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Civic Education as learning, aims to prepare students to become smart, skilled, and moral citizens so that they can contribute to society and become the resilience of the nation and state in the long term. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional (Sisdiknas) pasal (37) states that Civic Education is stipulated as a compulsory subject in the curriculum plan for basic education as well as secondary education and higher education This shows that the essence of Civic Education is to form students into patriotic citizens and love the country.

The negative impacts on Indonesian society, especially among students, need to develop civic competencies which include consisting of civic knowledge, civic skills, and civic character or character in order to foster the character of citizens (Widiatmaka, 2016). One of the issues that is a problem among students is the rise of HIV / AIDS cases which is an extreme problem that is easily transmitted which is not fixed both geographically and socially. Therefore, efforts are needed from various parties to suppress its spread (Sulandari et al., 2022). The development of HIV cases refers to information from the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) 2022 which shows that the number of victims

infected with HIV is 519. 158 people spread across all regions in Indonesia. HIV cases in DKI Jakarta were recorded at 90,956 cases, followed by East Java Province with 78,238 cases, West Java with 57,248 cases, cases, and Papua which reached 45,538 cases (Kemenkes RI., 2020). The estimated number of confirmed HIV/AIDS cases (PLWHA) in Central Java is 2,882 with an average of 331 cases in Semarang city, 129 cases in Kendal district, and 127 cases in Jepara district. In terms of gender, the total number of HIV-infected men is 2,882 people (67%) and women are 951 people (33%), with a mortality rate of 224 cases which increased from 2022 with 186 cases (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2023).

Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrom (AIDS) is a disease that disrupts the human immune system so that it is susceptible to infection (Katiandagho, 2015) caused by diseases transmitted through unsafe sexual intercourse, one of which is the habit of changing partners and having anal sex so that it is increasingly vulnerable to infection with sexual diseases such as syphilis, gonorrhoea, herpes, chlamydia and HIV / AIDS where this virus infects white blood cells. HIV patients require treatment with antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) to reduce the number of HIV viruses in their bodies to prevent the virus from entering the AIDS stage and protect against opportunistic infections and other complications (Kemenkes RI., 2020)

Tissue contamination by HIV has two main targets, namely the immune system and the central sensory system. Disorders in the immune system cause immunodeficiency conditions in cellular interventions that cause CD4+ lymphocyte deficiencies and imbalances in T helper cell resistance function (Aulia & Rahayu, 2021). Dendritic cells and macrophages, as immune cells in anti-infective defense and integrity maintenance, are also targeted. HIV enters the body through mucosal tissue and blood, then immune skeletal cells will be damaged by microorganisms, dendritic cells, and macrophages, this causes infection to occur in lymphoid tissue and will remain dormant for a long time (Robbins et al., 2010).

Efforts made to prevent HIV transmission include using condoms in every risky relationship, always using personal syringes, and participating in programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV through the birth process, which is an effective strategy to prevent HIV transmission. Until now, the most effective HIV treatment has not been able to eradicate the virus in the patient's body. However, drugs that inhibit the development of the virus (anti-retro viral-ARVs) have been created over the past few years. Tragically, because these treatments inhibit the proliferation rather than killing the developing virus, they require long-term ARV use (Media & Data RC, 2016).

As one of the subjects taught to students, Civic Education (Civics) has a very important role in achieving the goals of national education. In the context of national education, civics is one of the important tools for nation and character building in the face of pluralism or heterogeneity that is dominant in Indonesia. Education is the right step that should be used as a foundation to reduce the stigma of HIV/AIDS where the stigma of PLWHA (People with HIV/AIDS) in the community develops due to a lack of knowledge of HIV/AIDS about how transmission, criteria that are at risk of transmission and countermeasures so as not to be infected correctly and completely.

This happens because there are still many students who are still unable to implement their role as agents of change and control in overcoming the spread of HIV / AIDS, this happens because there is no significant regulation and lack of awareness or self-introspection that HIV / AIDS will not be infected if they have sexual intercourse by changing partners (Annisa & Azinar, 2021). This problem is still a global problem that, if not anticipated, will continue to grow so that a good and maximum character building process is needed. There are several students who reflect behaviors that are at risk of contracting HIV / AIDS, they have very poor preventive behavior. This is also inseparable from the thinking of students who are in the age range towards adulthood or transition so they really want to try new things. The tendency of a person to search for their personality and often parents are not much involved in coordinating and regulating the development process for various reasons of busyness which has an impact on unlimited activities (Naully & Romlah, 2018).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is descriptive method, which is a type of research aimed at describing existing events, both natural and engineered events (Meleong., 2010). This research method is based on the Postpositivism way of thinking, used to investigate the state of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiono, 2014). Observation, interviews, documentation are used to collect research data. The research subjects of the study were students of the Bachelor of Applied Medical Laboratory of the National College of Health Sciences. Research methods for data analysis include: Data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and verification or conclusion drawing from the data obtained. Information testing techniques are used to group data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description, so that the subject can be found and the place for forming working hypotheses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### **The Role of Civic Education in Building Students' Participatory Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS Response**

Civic Education (PKn) is one of the fields of study that carries out the national mission to educate the life of the Indonesian people. Through the corridor of value-based education. Civic Education (PKn) is one of the fields of study that carries out the national mission to realize a smarter Indonesian life. Civics Education is generally planned as a subject that aims to foster the potential of individuals to become noble, intelligent, participatory and capable Indonesian citizens. From basic education to higher education, Civics Education must be given.

The main purpose of Civics Education is to educate students to become productive members of society who are able to understand the philosophical values of the state, have noble character, broad insight, and have a populist and humanitarian spirit and become good citizens. Students as the younger generation are prepared to take on the role and role of citizens through civic training. In particular, the world of education takes part in the process of preparing citizens by providing training, education and learning (Fusnika, 2014).

According to Soemantri (2001) what is meant by "civic education", is education that depends on political democratic government and is equipped with various data sources to prepare students for the life of democratic life government based on Pancasila dan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Constitution by teaching critical thinking, being able to analyze information, and acting democratically in preparing for democratic life. Civic education plays an important role as a forum to foster the capacity, attitude and character of democratic citizens.

Civic Education is described as a technique to prepare the younger generation of the country to become citizens who have what is needed, information and values that are expected to play a role in the public eye methods to prepare the next generation (Samsuri: 2011). Providing the ability for students to be able to think critically, rationally, and creatively in answering citizenship problems; participate in community activities; nationality, and statehood intelligently and with quality; encourage the spirit to shape themselves according to the quality of Indonesian culture so that they can coexist with different countries; In addition, to interact with other countries in the world directly or implicitly using innovation and correspondence data. directly or indirectly by using technology and information and communication (Zahra et al., 2018).

In accordance with the Decree of the Keputusan Dirjen Dikti No. 267/Dikti/2000, the objectives of Civic Education include: (a) The general objective is to provide important information and abilities to students regarding the relationship between the population and the state through preliminary education for state defense (PPBN) as basic state defense education in order to foster love for the homeland, awareness of nation and state, and belief in the truth that Pancasila is the state ideology, willing to sacrifice in order to become a citizen who is relied upon by the nation and state. to develop students' insights into the meaning of state defense education as one of the obligations of

citizens in accordance with Pasal 30 UUD 1945. (b) Specific Objectives to help students understand and carry out their rights and obligations as educated and responsible Indonesian citizens in a polite, honest, and democratic manner. Mastering and understanding various important issues in the life of friendship, society, and the state, and being able to think fundamentally and reliably based on Pancasila, Nusantara science, and the diversity of society, having a mindset and behavior in accordance with the positive side of the values of struggle, love for the country, and willing to sacrifice for the country and nation (Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor : 267/Dikti/Kep/2000 : Tentang Penyempurnaan Kurikulum Inti Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Pada Perguruan Tinggi Di Indonesia, 2000).

This goal will be achieved well if civic educators can foster a mental attitude that is intelligent and full of responsibility in students with behaviors that are faithful and devoted to God Almighty and live the values of the national philosophy, have noble character, have discipline, society, nation, and are aware of and obligations as citizens, have a rational attitude that has an awareness of state defense, and actively utilize science and technology and art for the benefit of humanity and the nation and state are able to understand, study, and answer various problems faced by society, nation, and state. Citizenship education is an important part of the national education system, as it is a means to achieve the national goal of making citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations, excel in science, technology and arts without losing their identity.

Through civic education. Active participation of students can be increased in several ways, one of which is by building a culture of literacy in the university environment so that they can apply what they learn in the community environment. Character improvement should be done in various ways, an educator only needs to design a strategy so that learning objectives can be achieved as expected (Aisyah, 2021). Basically, civic education makes three abilities to make state life wiser in order to educate the nation's life, namely civic knowledge which focuses on aspects of civic knowledge; civic skills which focus on civic skills and civic disposition which focuses on aspects of personality or civic character civic disposition hints at public and private characters that are important for the maintenance and development of constitutional democracy. Civic character and skills develop slowly because of what learners are exposed to and experience at home, school, the local environment, and organizations.

Civics learning has a very important role in building the morals and character of students, both juridically and deductively, it is very important in making these efforts. The implementation of Civics learning is expected to be able to turn the classroom into a profitatorium of democracy, which instills, integrates and socializes democratic values to students. These efforts must be carried out logically and psychologically to make learning easier for students to understand in order to underlie the goals of Pancasila moral education and civic knowledge able to underlie the goals of national education, which is manifested in personal honesty and daily behavior.

The implementation of Civic Education learning that aims to create students who are able to understand issues related to citizenship, one of which is that students are able to be anticipatory in tackling the rise of HIV/AIDS cases. Civic Education has a very important and very central role in shaping the personality of the nation's children, so that learning has a very large burden and obligation in realizing national goals. This is also in accordance with what Amelisa Eka Nurraini, Undergraduate Student of Medical Laboratory Technology Semester 2, said "Citizenship Education is able to develop knowledge and apply student participatory values related to health issues, prevention, and transmission related to HIV / AIDS. In tackling the problem of HIV/AIDS, it must be supported by the policies of each local government and the Citizens Care for AIDS (WPA) program. One of the efforts made by the Government of Surakarta is listed in the Regulation of the Peraturan Wali Kota Surakarta Nomor 12 Tahun 2014 concerning Prevention and Control of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Civic education also fosters good character values so that students can deal with problems wisely". Meanwhile, according to Alya Sabrina Eka, it increases public awareness of the norms of

decency, fosters and develops ways of thinking, behaving and acting in harmony, tolerance and decency in society. So that it becomes an impetus for students to be able to become agents in overcoming health problems that exist in the community, one of which is HIV / AIDS prevention ". Efforts that can be made in tackling HIV-AIDS are carried out through socialization from Posyandu and Puskesmas (Dikky Gumilang et al., 2022).

Increasing student participation in tackling the rise of HIV / AIDS cases with. To help the nation's successors who study and master and are able to foster insight and awareness of the state, attitudes and behaviors that love the country and are based on the nation's culture, insight into the archipelago, and national resilience in prospective successors who are studying and mastering science and technology, language and art. Realizing citizens who are aware of nationalism, have an understanding of national politics, and are sensitive to the formation of national identity and morals in the life of the nation. In addition, it aims to improve the quality of Indonesian human beings who are moral, personality, independent, advanced, tough, professional, responsible, and productive, as well as physical and spiritual health. One of the efforts made by students in participatory efforts to overcome HIV / AIDS is to carry out community service in the form of socialization both through social media and directly related to the causes and impacts of HIV / AIDS on health..

An important perspective for understanding human mentality and behavior is the problem of attitude disclosure (assessment) or measurement (measurement). Attitude scales in the form of a collection of statements about an attitude object. From the subject's reaction to each statement, it can then be concluded about the direction and mental strength of a person. Attitude consists of various levels, namely : (a). Recognize, implying that the individual (Subject) wants and provides the stimulus given (Object); (b). Respond, the importance of responding when asked, working and completing the responsibilities given means a mentality on the grounds that by working, answering questions or doing the tasks given; (c). Encourage others to collaborate on a project or discuss a problem with you; (d). Taking responsibility for everything you have chosen with every risk you will face is the most important disposition (Notoadmodjo, 2007).

## CONSLUSIONS

Citizenship education equips students to think critically, rationally, and creatively in answering citizenship problems; participate actively in quality and responsibility and act intelligently in activities within the community, nation and state; foster positive attitudes in order to adapt to the character of Indonesian society in order to coexist with other countries; and be able to interact with other nations in world regulations directly or indirectly by using innovation, information and communication, able to develop knowledge and apply student participatory values related to health problems, prevention, and transmission related to HIV / AIDS. Civic education also fosters good character values so that students can deal with problems wisely so that students are able to become agents in HIV / AIDS prevention carried out through community service in the form of socialization both with social media and directly related to the causes and negative impacts caused. In growing the civic disposition of students in tackling HIV / AIDS, it is necessary to have student commitment, build a culture of literacy in the campus environment so that it is clear the risks due to HIV / AIDS and maximize the rule of law so that people feel afraid in committing violations of prostitution behavior.

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