The Theory of Citizenship as a Medium in Promoting Public Policy

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Abstract
This study was aimed to find a theory about the study of civic education developed as a medium in promoting the public policy. This study used a qualitative approach, with the type of library research to explore liberal, communitarian and republican theories, with data sources consisting of textbooks, journals, and magazines with criteria of relevancy principles relating to research. While the technique of data collection using focused study, with primary source method is Th. Marshall and secondary sources of Peter H. Schuck, Pettit and Thomas Janoski & Brian Gran. This study showed that the theory of civic education on the concept of communitarian republican was very appropriate in promoting public policy, while liberal theory only leads to political democracy about the freedom to express opinions; however other elements were not appropriate because of it against the values of Pancasila.

Keywords: Theory Citizenship, Public Policy

Abstrak

Kata kunci: teori kewarnageraan, kebijakan public
I. Introduction

Behavior in taking a public policy that leads to government decisions should concern about the crucial matters, particularly in the case of the character and morality of citizens who involved in policy makings. This is due to many policy makings which showing the bankruptcy existences of the nation’s morality with its problems experienced by the peoples’ representatives who are the part of decision-making itself. It can be seen from the case of Jhonsi Hartono bin Baharudin as a Chairman of Gerindra Branch Council Management at Pagaralam City was caught in doing a relationship with Ria Anggarini; a wife of one of the leading bank employees on 6th April 2010, at 00.45 pm. Another case also felt by a politician from PKS. Arifianto who was enjoyed to watch a porn scene during the plenary session and even on Wednesday precisely on 22nd May 2013, Vice Governor of Bogor; Faturahman was officially designated by West Java Police as suspects in the case of a pornographic video played by RHT; a former chairman of DPD PDIP of West Java.

By seeing the events that occurred is apprehensive, because they are part of policymakers. On the other hand, the concept of public policy itself written by (Cochran & Malone, 2014) explained that the overall framework within which government actions are undertaken to achieve general goals, with an excellent working definition of public policy, for our purposes, is the study of government decisions and activities designed to deal with a matter of public concern. This view leads to public policy as an effort by the government to change its own or social, behavioral aspect of carrying out its ultimate goal, which consists of complex arrangements as well as for purposes and means of public policy. In other words, the system should involve more systematic, effective and efficient decisions in developing strategies through the application of knowledge gained from experience to achieve desired goals or to solve a public problem within the context of a particular system.

Based on the concept described, when it is associated with the theoretical study of contemporary civic issues are not a new matter anymore. The pioneer of citizenship study with sociology analysis describes three important and interrelated concepts such as politics, social and civil. To that end, the authors try to see the point of view of contemporary citizenship issues from the concept of citizenship education as one of the elements promoted in public policy. This because the specific citizenship theory addresses the attitudes and behaviors of citizens, so the study of public policy is part of the science of state administration and the civic theory study.

II. Research Method

This study used a qualitative approach that focuses on the thick description of the context and often emerges from situated problems in the field (Tracy, 2013). The objective of this qualitative approach examines theories in civic education studies to be developed as a medium in promoting public policy. Type of research is the library research to explore the concept in T. H Marshall.

Data collection techniques used the focus study; with primary source method is TH. Marshall Liberal and secondary sources by Peter H. Schuck (2003) and Thomas Janoski & Brian Gran (2002) as cited on Handbook of Citizenship Studies edited by (Isin & Turner, 2002), and also from (Petit, 2003). While the analysis used descriptive qualitative to find out the
study of political theory in public policy which is considered to have a relationship toward the education of liberal, communitarian and Republican approach.

III. Result and Discussion

The concept of citizenship has a close relationship between the communities as observers of state administration, in this case, oversees public policy policies issued by the state with officials as the power holder who is also a citizen, in this case, the government. (Winarno, 2015) Expressed that good citizens are those who are capable in governing and governed in the public life, wherein one day both positions, can change (who shares in the civic life of ruling and being ruled in turn). This concept is a medium of interest in promoting the public policy, because a public policy that is done out of the rights and obligations of citizens, or inappropriate target will affect the welfare of the community.

Also, it should be known that the model of liberal citizenship emphasizes both individual and political interests, while the republican citizenship model emphasizes the collective attention with the common good purpose. Then the communitarian citizenship model emphasizes more on ethnicity or cultural groups. Therefore, the primary objective of civic education study is to balance the individual interests with the public interest, so that the goal of public policy can be realized. As it pointed out by Warella (2004) that the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policy must be directed towards the achievement of extensive public interests. Furthermore, Warella added more that public officials in the legislative, executive and judiciary bodies and all public institutions at the central and regional levels should prioritize the common interests and understand the aspirations of society.

Underlying the concept described above, the authors try to analyze the theory of civic education that promotes public policy seen from the perspective of liberal, communitarian, and Republican argument. The study of the citizenship theory in the elements of public policy based on liberal, republican and communitarian theories, first we should know the concept of public policy that is understood as a body made by the government and the actors. The aim of solving crucial public problems on the grounds, to see the extent of the content public policy can load the public values and interests, especially to the target group, so that the planning is based on the principle of good governance policy to apply various vision in solving the problem. By doing a public action to some extent, by looking at legal, technical, practical and operational measures. This is reinforced in the article Public Policy by (Turgeon & Savard, 2012) that Public policy may also be said to refer to the process through which elected representatives to decide on a public action designed to deal with an issue considered by individual actors, whether governmental or non-governmental, to require some intervention. This thought emphasizes the process of deciding public action in dealing with matters by public and private actors by requiring intervention.

Based on the above views, it is concluded that public policy is an activity or government action in solving various problems in the community environment either directly or through various social institutions. This is a level in the theory of citizenship according to the T.H Marshall concept which concerns about the civil, political and economic. In other words, when public policy contains values that are contrary to the values that live in society, then public policy will experience the resistance when its implemented. Instead, public policy must be able to accommodate the values and practices that live and thrive in society (Taufiqurokhman, 2014).
Looking at the concept described thus, the most important thing is to understand the concept of citizenship theory maximally obtained from the analysis of T.H Marshall as the primary source such the study of political theory is viewed on the philosophy of liberalism, communitarian republicans, and liberal democracy became the main subject of local research. But on the other hand, the author analyzes the existence of the primary basis of public policy elements, has existed since the initial idea of citizenship proposed by Aristotle that the constitution is distinguished into deliberative, official, judicial parts which are themselves composed of modes, i.e., specific ways of assigning political rights and duties to the citizens. These modes may be evaluated regarding Aristotle's theory of justice and constitutional correctness. The best constitution will serve the common advantage in the sense of promoting the happiness of every citizen (Miller, 1995).

This is reinforced by Jean-Jacques Rousseau's views’ in his famous The Social Contract as follows: I give the name of a republic every country ruled by law, no matter what form of government, for only with the public interest dominate the Republican race as its meaning. Therefore, it can be said that all political theories (including democracy and law) are essentially theories rooted in republicanism. On the other hand, most authors acknowledge that both Cicero's republicanism and the classical era were influenced by Aristotle, but none of them referred to Aristotle's thinkers as republicanism. This is because Cicero was the first roman expert and the ancient Romans were the first to call “res publica.”

A. Theory of Liberal Citizenship

The theory of liberal citizenship was presented at the first time by John Locke, and John Stuart Mill cited on Handbook of Citizenship Studies edited by Isin & Turner (2002). In which saying that liberal citizenship views the individual freedom in which there are some fundamental rights as the main principles such as Right to life, Right to liberty, and property rights. Also, in the theory of citizenship emphasizes three things such as; (1) individual autonomy within the state, (2) the role and function of the individual in the political or state community, (3) the limitation of the position and duty of the country. As the guarantor of the security and the freedom of the individual in the context of the teaching of interest personally. As a result of these three things, liberalism cannot propose an alternative view of how to activate democracy through citizen participation. According to (Carabain, Keulemans, Gent, & Spitz, 2012) that liberals expect citizens to know their legal rights and obligations, and to be able to exercise their rights and meet their requirements. There are no other expectations of citizens. Therefore, Schuck added more that liberals leave it to each citizen to decide whether or not to participate in society actively. In other words, it can be said that the principal value of the liberal is about the individual freedom and none of the diversity.

Furthermore, about the concept above, it can affect the process of making policy, because by looking at the background of public policy in the United States and most other western democratic countries public policy involves citizenship about the rights, opportunities and community identity. The reason behind it because in policy analysis, the political leaders are aware very well that policies can encourage or obstruct the participation, increase knowledge and weaken the learning of citizens, involve or exclude different groups, and give some benefit by sacrificing others. Therefore, there is a need for citizens' educational initiatives such as the western states reflects the ideas of all
philosophical perspectives to demonstrate general agreement that citizenship requires knowledge of democratic institutions and principles, skills to influence politics and policies and characters that reflect a belief in democracy. As stated by (Boye, 2003) that “the left out of citizenship both left and right is the concept of the citizen as a creative, intelligent, and, above all, “political” agent in the deepest meaning of the word, political—someone able to negotiate diverse views and interests for the sake of accomplishing some public task”.

B. Theory of Republican Citizenship

The Republican philosophy is defined as a normative political view based on Aristotle's ideology and political principles, justice and law-based, the ideology of government-based, on the underlying various political movements to achieve equality and rejection of monarchic forms. However, on the other hand, the term of freedom confirmed by Pettit's view, which explains that Republicans are less concerned with the interference freedom rather than the domination freedom because this will obstruct the civil authority to obey toward the law. Finally, even in a state where the government does not dominate, and where any interference, to the extent it is imposed, is non-arbitrary. The citizens are not really “free” from domination – they are just “free for now” – if the citizens do not risk unfreedom from their government, those citizens always live under the possibility of domination by another more powerful state or coalition of nations (Bruegger, D, & M, 2011).

As also revealed by (Carabain et al., 2012) that the central focus in this theory is on the obligations of citizens having towards the community. Citizens are involved in policy-making or at least display commitment to public affairs. This indicates that the legal status of citizens will be closely linked to the ownership of privileges that contain rights and obligations to the public interest, republican citizenship requires a commitment to the common good and active participation in public affairs (Samsuri, 2014). The concept of equality can be seen based on the theory expressed by Max Weber. It becomes a problem because, in the doctrine of the citizenship sociology, he rejects the concept of the right. He thinks that the power is a legal identity created to obscure the status of a person as part of the class, and in building equality between rights and obligations is a fundamental issue of the abolition of social class, thus by itself; people can grow and then justice will manifest by itself.

Underlying explanations that have been revealed to promote public policy through the theory of republican citizenship, it is necessary to prioritize pluralist democracy, thereby realizing a commitment to active participation, since pluralist democracy can produce systems that provide opportunities, resources, positive identities and incentives for active citizenship. Because of this positive identity emphasizes that there is no difference between whites and blacks. Since every 18-year-old citizen, is all involved in political participation.

C. Theory of Communitarian Citizenship

The Republican philosophy is defined as a normative political view based on Aristotle's ideology and political principles, justice and law-based, the ideology of government-based, on the underlying various political movements to achieve equality and rejection of monarchic forms. However, on the other hand, the term of freedom confirmed
by Pettit’s view, which explains that Republicans are less concerned with the interference freedom rather than the domination of democracy because of this will.

In the paper of Janoski & Gran (2002) cited on Handbook of Citizenship Studies edited by (Isin & Turner, 2002) that theory of communitarian citizenship strongly emphasizes the fact that every citizen needs to have a history of community development. The individuality of citizens is derived and limited by society and individual beliefs formed by culture. The communitarian perspectives are pressing on ethnic or cultural groups, solidarity among people of the same history or tradition, the capacity of the group to appreciate the identity of those who are allowed to transform by a tendency rooted in a liberal society. Communitarians emphasize the need to balance the interests of the individual with the needs of the community as a whole formed from the cultures and values of the city. The theory of communitarian citizenship as a reaction to the theory of liberal citizenship, if the theory of liberal citizenship holds that society is made up by the individual free choices, whereas this theory holds that only the nation will determine and shapes individuals both in character, the value of their beliefs.

Communitarian emphasizes the importance of community and the togetherness of the social values. The main points of the communitarians’ theory are as follows: The town is the arbitrator (an obligation) in the ordinary life, the social values are the moral framework of everyday life, and these social values in its turn are the cross societal moral dialogue. Communities need to establish universal consensus and moral values that form the basis of consideration for the formation of shared social values as consensus. Without social costs and agreement, collective life will be destroyed. As revealed by (Boyte, 2009) that “the capacities of people and communities to solve problems and to generate cultures that sustain such agency. The community is the living context for evaluating expert knowledge”. The community is the living context for evaluating expert knowledge”. The decisions on agreed values become the common property and voluntarily as the social order that can occur at the local (group), national and global society level.

Underlying the above concept, based on the results of political study analysis in promoting public policy on secondary sources namely Liberal Theory by Schuck cited in (Galston, 2018). The elements contained in this theory relate to the institutions of citizens more maximize the individual, prioritize freedom rather than difference, the right to life, fundamental rights, the right to freedom and property rights, the emphasis of individual autonomy within the state and the restriction on the role and duty of the country. The point of the study is to promote the public research by pressing on liberalism which cannot propose an alternative view of how to activate democracy through the citizen participation. For that, the best solution is taking the policy by giving restrictions on individuals within the scope of the right to freedom. The Republican theory, therefore, is the basis for limiting liberal understanding (Pettit, 2007). The study of this theory examines the neglect of inter-fractional freedom rather than the liberty of domination. the existence of a political movement to achieve equality and the rejection of monarchic forms. So the study to promote public policy leads to the view of Dagger (2002) on Handbook of Citizenship Studies edited by (Isin & Turner, 2002) that individual freedom is possible only in a state security guarantee under the rule of law and citizen policy (Civic Virtue) to participate in it. The communitarian theory according to Thomas Janoski & Brian Gran (2002) is based on the opinion (Nurlinah & Haryanto, 2017) that the concept of communitarians regards community as capital to engage actively in fighting for their rights together. Thus, the
study in promoting policy puts pressure on the moral dimension of Global citizenship which related to awareness, responsibility, behavior, or at least a willingness to take action, and a notion of equality (Carabain et al., 2012).

Based on the above discussion, to know the concept of public policy in the study of the theory of Citizenship Education. It is more emphasized in the decision-making process by looking at the study of liberal philosophy in promoting public policy that emphasizes citizenship requires knowledge of institutions and principles of democracy, skills to influence politics and policies and characters that reflect a belief in democracy. Also, in the theory of Republican elements or concepts in promoting public policy can be seen from how to involve the rights and obligations of citizens and participatory activities in public affairs. Therefore, to create it, there should be a positive identity which emphasizes there are any differences between whites and blacks because every citizen who was old 18 years all involved in politics. Moreover, in the study of communitarian theories in promoting public policy viewed in the concept of discussion about the fundamental issues for people to arrive at a deliberative understanding about the collective goodness.

IV. Conclusion

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the theory in the study of republican and communitarian citizenship education is very appropriate to use in promoting the public policy. The reason behind it, the concept of republican and communitarian become the primary basis and more emphasis on the public interest rather than personal interests and prioritize the citizen participation in the system. This is the precisely things because in public policy theory written by (Geurts, 2011) stated that the public policy as the government's choice in responding to political or everyday problems, based on values and norms. While liberal citizenship, the most appropriate use is at the stage of democratic freedom in expressing opinions, free speech, otherwise it shows the less precise because liberal citizenship is incompatible with the values contained in Pancasila. Also, the policy also aims to bridge the gap between the situation of values and norms; hence public policy is used in the context of government decisions and actions in determining desired outcomes. This definition applies to the democratic country such as in Indonesia. Thus it is necessary to modify it with the contextual citizenship concept or in other words non-sterile towards the transformation of society and government in that country. Moreover, this is not surprising because citizenship is related to human problems regarding citizens, people, culture and the government of a particular country.

The authors hope that there will be a more detailed discussion of the theory of citizenship of this discussion; mainly it has a tight connection to contemporary issues today. So that everyone involved in policy-making is not included in the bankruptcy of morality, which will adversely affect society. Therefore, for everyone who engaged in public policy, should concern about the disposition or characteristic of the city without seeing the financial part as the primary objective, nor the party's decision but the behavior and its morality thereby the established policy does not become incompatible with the life of the community.
References


