

The role of local history in strengthening national identity in the era of society 5.0

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Abstract: *National identity is a crucial element in building unity within a country, and history plays a central role in shaping that identity. However, sometimes the focus on national history can overlook local cultural roots and heritage that are integral to the larger national identity. An Merdeka curriculum that incorporates local history is an important instrument in linking national history with local cultural roots. Although the challenges of integrating local history are many, the resulting benefits, including an appreciation of cultural diversity, local pride, and a deeper understanding of national identity, provide a strong basis for continuing this endeavor. The type of research used is qualitative. The results of this study show the importance of local history in reinforcing national identity. The integration of local history in the curriculum not only deepens students' knowledge, but also provides a stronger foundation for shaping a national identity that is inclusive, values diversity, and strengthens the bond between local and national identity.*

Keywords: *history; learning; identity; independent curriculum*

Abstrak: Identitas nasional merupakan elemen krusial dalam membangun kesatuan dalam suatu negara, dan sejarah memiliki peran sentral dalam membentuk identitas tersebut. Namun, terkadang fokus pada sejarah nasional dapat mengabaikan akar budaya dan warisan lokal yang merupakan bagian integral dari identitas nasional yang lebih besar. Kurikulum Merdeka yang memasukkan sejarah lokal menjadi instrumen penting dalam mengaitkan sejarah nasional dengan akar-akar budaya lokal. Meskipun tantangan dalam mengintegrasikan sejarah lokal tidak sedikit, manfaat yang dihasilkan, termasuk penghargaan terhadap keanekaragaman budaya, kebanggaan lokal, dan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang identitas nasional, memberikan dasar yang kuat untuk melanjutkan usaha ini. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan pentingnya sejarah lokal dalam memperteguh identitas nasional. Pengintegrasian sejarah lokal dalam kurikulum bukan hanya memperdalam pengetahuan siswa, tetapi juga memberikan landasan yang lebih kuat untuk membentuk identitas nasional yang inklusif, menghargai keragaman, dan memperkuat ikatan antara identitas lokal dan nasional.

Kata kunci: *sejarah; pembelajaran; identitas; kurikulum merdeka*

Introduction

Local history has an important role in strengthening national identity in the Society 5.0 era. This era represents a shift in society towards digitalization and wider connectivity. However, in the midst of rapid technological advances and globalisation, local history has a strategic role in building and maintaining a nation's national identity. National identity is the core of the social cohesion and sustainability of a country (Oguzhan, 2015). Therefore, understanding the role of

local history in forming and strengthening national identity is crucial. Local history covers various aspects of community life at the local level, including culture, traditions, language, customs, and historical achievements that occurred in a particular area (Aman, 2011). Understanding and celebrating local history is a way to build a sense of pride and shared identity among communities. This can also trigger a sense of solidarity and unity amidst the differences in culture and background that exist within a country (Andriani et al., 2021). One way local history plays an important role in strengthening national identity is by providing a rich historical context regarding the origins and development of the country (Strebten, 2011). Each country has its own unique story and historical journey that shapes the character and values of its people. Local history brings this narrative to the people, connecting them to their cultural roots and affirming a sense of pride in national identity (Seixas, 2017). In addition, local history also facilitates a deeper understanding of the values, norms, and ethics that shape a nation's identity. Each region has its own traditions and customs, which reflect the principles believed and upheld by the local community (Stentoft, 2017). Understanding these values helps maintain the cultural and social integrity of the country as well as identify what differentiates one nation from another.

The Merdeka Curriculum is an innovative and progressive educational concept that reflects the spirit of independence and freedom of the Indonesian people. In this context, local history plays an important role as a key element in compiling and integrating a curriculum that combines national values with local cultural riches. A deep understanding of local history not only provides an in-depth perspective on community development at the local level but also enables the development of a strong and inclusive national identity (Ayundasari et al., 2021). Local history plays a crucial role in the Independent Curriculum as the main foundation in forming critical thinking and a sense of love for the country. Delving into local history opens a window into the past, revealing how local people interacted with their surrounding environment and how cultural values, traditions, and ethical norms have shaped the identity of a community (Danugroho, 2022a). One of the main goals of the Merdeka Curriculum is to ensure that education does not only include academic knowledge but also forms strong character and personality for the nation's future generations. In this case, local history is an important milestone because it helps foster a sense of pride in local and national identity, as well as honing social skills, empathy, and tolerance for differences.

Local history is also an important instrument in supporting the inclusive and multicultural vision of the Independent Curriculum. The Indonesian nation has a diversity of cultures and ethnicities, and local history allows recognition and respect for this diversity. The integration of local history into the curriculum teaches a universal message about human diversity and how we can live together in harmony despite our differences. However, challenges arise in implementing local history concepts in the Independent Curriculum. One of them is the need to develop a curriculum that combines local history with national concepts in the right balance. A careful and comprehensive approach is needed to overcome these challenges and ensure that local history is truly well integrated into the national educational context. In this fast-paced

modern era, the Independent Curriculum must utilise technology and educational innovation to facilitate access to and introduction to local history. Digital approaches can enable students and educators to explore and understand local history in a more engaging and interactive way, awakening their interest in local cultural heritage. Overall, local history plays a significant role in the Merdeka Curriculum. By integrating local history elements into the curriculum, we can form a generation that has a strong national identity, appreciates cultural diversity, and has high social sensitivity. Thus, local history is not only part of the curriculum but also the foundation underlying education that shapes the character and identity of the Indonesian nation. Not only that, but local history also becomes a bridge between different generations. Through telling and documenting local history, the younger generation can learn from past experiences (Djono et al., 2020). They can understand the struggles and achievements of their ancestors, which may be the key to building a better future.

Appreciation for this historical heritage can trigger a spirit of nationalism and form a strong national identity. Furthermore, local history provides a comprehensive picture of the social, economic, and political progress of a region (Fuchs, 2011). By understanding how local communities have evolved over time, we can understand the uniqueness and diversity that exist within a country. Local history can help recognise the various contributions of local communities to the development of the country as a whole, thereby strengthening a sense of unity and oneness (Repoussi & Tutiaux-Guillon, 2010). However, challenges also arise in utilising the role of local history. Technological developments and globalisation can threaten the existence and relevance of local history. Younger generations tend to be more connected to global culture than their own local culture (Saavedra & Opfer, 2012). Therefore, concrete efforts are needed to promote understanding and appreciation of local history. In the context of Society 5.0, information and communication technology has become a very powerful tool for maintaining and reviving local history (Agung & Wahyuni, 2013). Various digital platforms can be used to disseminate information, stories, and local historical knowledge to a wider audience.

By combining technology with local history, we can carry our cultural heritage into the future, forming a strong and sustainable national identity in this ever-changing era (Ahmad et al., 2014). In the face of globalisation and rapid technological developments, preserving and promoting local history is a must to build a strong and united society. By understanding the values and contributions of local history, we can ensure that our national identity is maintained and develops in line with the demands of the times. In facing the challenges of the Society 5.0 era, which is changing the social, economic, and technological landscape, this research appears as an innovative step to understand and strengthen national identity through the lens of local history. In this era, society is increasingly digitally connected, and the question of how local history can act as a pillar that strengthens national identity is becoming increasingly important. This research not only recognises fundamental changes in the way people interact and communicate but also tries to uncover local historical stories that may have been overlooked or not yet fully utilized. Through an innovative approach, this research utilises information technology to reconstruct local historical narratives, forming a framework that allows us to understand history

as a timeline that is closely linked to the evolution of national identity. The use of technology as an exploration tool does not only involve documentary analysis but also includes in-depth understanding through interviews with local historians. Temporal integration, which is the basis of this research, opens the door to investigating the dynamic relationship between local historical events and the development of national identity. This in-depth understanding can provide valuable insight into how local history can play a role in re-weaving the fabric of national identity in the era of Society 5.0, providing a solid foundation for an increasingly connected society. Through this innovative approach, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to our understanding of how local history has relevance and can strengthen national identity amidst the ever-growing technological revolution.

Method

This research uses a literature study method and a type of research in the form of descriptive qualitative research. This research activity is carried out in a structured manner to classify, work on, and formulate data by applying certain methods to find solutions to existing problems. The research design is chosen to describe the approach to be used, with a focus on qualitative or quantitative according to research needs. Researchers chose a qualitative approach because they wanted to gain an in-depth understanding of experiences and perceptions related to the role of local history in national identity. Qualitative analysis allows for deeper exploration, allowing the researcher to understand the context and complexity of the phenomenon. The research population and sample were identified, as were the data collection techniques, including interviews, literature studies, and surveys. At the data processing and analysis stage, concrete steps are explained to ensure research results are reliable. Research ethics is a primary concern, with ethics approval being a measure to ensure research integrity. The limitations of the study are clearly explained to provide an understanding of the scope and generalizability of the findings. The conclusion highlights a summary of the research methods and creates a bridge to discuss the research results in the context of the existing literature.

Result and Discussion

Understanding local history as the root of national identity

Local history is an inseparable part of a country's national identity. Behind the major events that often dominate history books, there are traces of local history that build strong roots for national identity. Understanding local history as the root of national identity is very important in understanding the diversity of cultures, traditions, and values that shape a nation. Local history describes the stories of the daily lives, struggles, and achievements of local people. It is a story about how people in different regions develop, adapt, and interact with their environment (Aman, 2011). In this context, local history is the starting point for the formation of national identity because it reveals the cultural roots that connect people within a country (Hasan, 2012). National identity is a complex interweaving of various elements, such as

language, religion, culture, and history (Rochani, 2010). Local history provides a foundation for these elements to grow and develop. For example, national languages often develop from local languages spoken by various tribes or communities in the country. Local history also plays an important role in shaping value systems and norms that are widely accepted throughout society. In addition, local history can be a source of inspiration and a sense of attachment for citizens to their country (Danugroho, 2020). When people learn stories about their ancestors, local heroes, or important events in their region's history, they feel closer to the cultural and historical roots that shaped their nation. This fosters a sense of love, identification, and responsibility towards their country. Understanding local history as the root of a national identity plays an important role in shaping the identity of a nation. Local history includes various events, cultures, traditions, and relics that have historical value for a particular region or community (Danugroho, 2022c). A deep understanding of local history is the basis for building awareness of a strong and deeply rooted national identity. In each region, there are historical narratives that describe the long journey of society and its civilization. This includes stories about origins, economic, social, and political development, as well as interactions with other cultures.

Understanding local history provides an in-depth picture of the characteristics that differentiate one community from others. One crucial aspect of understanding local history is respect for ancestors and ancestral traditions. This helps communities recognise their cultural roots, deeply held values, and social norms that shape collective thought patterns. Local history also teaches about the obstacles and struggles faced in forming identity, both in local and national contexts (Purwanto, 2006). It is important to remember that local history is an integral part of national identity. National identity is the result of the accumulation of collective values, norms, and experiences from an entire society, which can combine local diversity into a larger unity. It is important to note that understanding local history also helps maintain cultural diversity within a country. A strong national identity should not erase or obscure diverse local identities. On the other hand, a balanced understanding of local and national history can respect and maintain existing cultural diversity. In order to understand local history as the root of national identity, inclusive and balanced history education is very important. This allows the younger generation to appreciate their cultural heritage and recognise the important role local history plays in shaping their national identity. In this way, local history will continue to provide a solid foundation for a strong and diverse national identity. Through a deep understanding of local history, communities can build a strong foundation for appreciating and enriching national identity, as well as promoting unity and integrity in cultural diversity.

Synergy between local history and national identity

Local history is a reflection of the daily lives of people in an area. It summarises the stories of struggle, success, failure, and the development of a community. Through a deep understanding of local history, individuals can recognise the cultural roots and values that shape them as members of a particular society. Local history provides a unique colour and flavour to national identity (Goubert, 2015). In the midst of the vast sea of history, there is local history that

stretches out as strong roots that make up the national identity of a nation. We know national identity as a shared identification as citizens of a nation. However, behind this identity, local history plays a crucial role in forming and strengthening solidarity between various community groups. Local history is the small stories, struggles, and achievements of people in various regions, cities, villages, and tribes. It is a history of how they built their lives, interacted with the environment, and formed unique traditions. This local history colours national identity with rich colours and reflects the plurality of cultures that make up a country's society. When local history is combined with national identity, a synergy occurs that benefits the nation's cultural diversity and rich heritage. Language, customs, art, and values that grow in local history provide distinctiveness and colour to national identity. They become the foundation for forming shared values recognised by the entire society. Local history also builds a sense of pride and emotional attachment to the homeland. Stories of local heroes, important events, and distinctive traditions inspire a love of country and a deep sense of belonging to the nation. This strengthens solidarity and unity between various groups of people who inhabit a country. It is important to note that the synergy between local history and national identity does not necessarily disguise cultural diversity. On the contrary, it respects and maintains the uniqueness and cultural richness of each region. A strong national identity is the result of uniting diverse local histories, forming a nation that has strong roots but is open to diversity (Purwanto, 2006).

Education is key to ensuring a balanced synergy between local history and national identity. In educational curricula, it is important to include accurate and comprehensive teaching of local history. This will help the younger generation understand the cultural and historical roots that shape their national identity and, in doing so, preserve the rich heritage bequeathed by their ancestors. By understanding and respecting local history as an integral part of national identity, a nation can strengthen solidarity and take steps forward as one strong, diverse, and united entity. Behind the glitter of modernity, a nation's national identity is rooted in the local history that underlies its existence. Local history is a solid foundation for building a strong national identity and combining cultural riches from every corner of the country. The synergy between local history and national identity brings deep meaning to society, weaving threads of togetherness that connect the past, present, and future. Local history is the story of people's lives in certain areas where various tribes, ethnicities, and communities live side by side (Danugroho, 2022b). This collection of narratives reflects the unique journeys and achievements of each community. Through local history, we understand the origins of traditions, language, and beliefs, which are the roots of each individual's identity.

National identity, on the other hand, describes a collective identity that unites an entire nation. Local history gives colour to national identity by maintaining cultural diversity and respecting differences. Every local story is a mould that forms a mosaic of cultural richness that blends into national identity (Bromage, 2013). When local history is recognised as an integral part of national identity, it brings a sense of inclusivity and harmony among diverse communities. For example, in a country with a multiethnic society, understanding the local history of each ethnic group can open the eyes to the cultural diversity that unites them in one

nation. A celebration of culture, traditions, and language passed down from generation to generation through local history, together forming a unique and strong national identity. Through this synergy, education plays an important role in teaching local history as a whole, which includes national history. Schools become a vehicle for sharing inspirational stories, heroism, and values reflected in local history and building awareness of an inclusive national identity. By developing a better understanding of local history, the younger generation becomes guardians and bearers of the flame of pride in their country (Danugroho, 2022b). In responding to global challenges and building a better future, the synergy between local history and national identity is the main foundation. This encourages people to look at the past as a guide to building a better life, as well as realising a national identity that is strong, united, and respectful of diversity. Thus, this synergy creates a nation that is strong and empowered, respects the historical roots that shaped it, and brings hope for a better future.

The Importance of Including Local History in the Independent Curriculum in the 5.0 Era

Education is an important instrument in forming national character and identity. One crucial aspect of education is understanding history, including local history. Local history is a reflection of the journey of a community or region, which has a significant role in shaping the sense of pride, identity, and values of local people. In the context of the 5.0 era, where technology and globalisation increasingly influence human life, it is important to include local history in the independent curriculum to maintain cultural diversity and richness and build multicultural awareness. Education has a crucial role in forming an inclusive, cultural, and responsible society. In the 5.0 era, where technology and innovation are the main drivers of change, education must develop along with the demands of the times (Bromage, 2013). One approach that is increasingly recognised is including local history in the education curriculum, especially in the context of the Independent Curriculum concept. Local history brings great benefits, such as strengthening national identity, preserving cultural heritage, and developing sensitivity to multiculturalism. Local history has its own uniqueness and richness that cannot be found in national or global history. Each region has distinctive stories, important figures, historical events, and traditions that shape local identity (Danugroho, 2022c).

Understanding local history helps people appreciate and preserve their cultural heritage and enriches their understanding of the plurality of cultures in society. Including local history in the curriculum helps students better understand their identities as individuals and citizens. This opens up opportunities for them to experience a more meaningful education and connect with their cultural and historical roots. A deeper understanding of local history can also strengthen a sense of nationhood, as students learn how local history contributes to the history of the nation as a whole. Understanding identity is an integral part of a holistic educational process. Individual identity and identity as citizens need to be well understood. Including local history in the curriculum helps make this happen. Local history is the set of cultural roots that provide the foundation for each individual's identity. Through learning local history, students can identify

themselves with the history, traditions, and values that shape their communities (Danugroho, 2020). This builds a sense of pride and affiliation towards the country, thereby encouraging active participation in the development of society and the country. Apart from that, by understanding local history, students can also see the contribution of their region to the broader history of the nation. This allows them to associate themselves with their nation, celebrate diversity, and appreciate the unity that results from this diversity. In the 5.0 era, where global connectivity is increasing, understanding national identity is crucial for forming a strong and responsible citizenship. Technological developments and globalisation bring many benefits but also carry the risk of losing cultural heritage. Society often focuses on trends and innovation, which can lead people to forget their cultural roots. Preserving cultural heritage is important because it maintains cultural diversity, which is the world's wealth. Including local history in the curriculum is an effective way to ensure that this cultural heritage remains alive and is appreciated by future generations. Cultural heritage includes language, traditions, art, architecture, and the values of a society. Through learning local history, students can understand and appreciate their cultural roots, thereby helping in the preservation and development of this cultural heritage (Marcus et al., 2018).

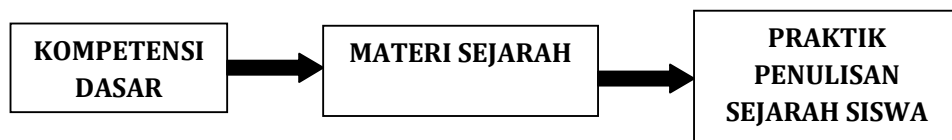
In the 5.0 era, characterised by technological innovation, respect for cultural heritage also plays a role in providing a historical perspective that can inspire and guide future innovation. In the era of globalisation, cultural heritage is often threatened with extinction. Including local history in the curriculum provides an opportunity to celebrate and preserve unique cultural heritage. This can include traditions, language, art, and stories that might be forgotten if not taught systematically. Thus, local history plays a role in protecting cultural diversity. One of the main characteristics of the 5.0 era is high global connectivity and increasing intercultural interaction. In the midst of these interactions, it is important for individuals to have a good understanding of multiculturalism and cultural diversity. Including local history in the curriculum helps students develop sensitivity to multiculturalism. Local history often reflects the interactions and cultural influences of various communities living side by side. By understanding local history, students can recognise and appreciate the role of various ethnic, religious, and cultural groups in shaping their local society.

This promotes respect for differences, increases tolerance, and fosters a sense of solidarity in an increasingly diverse society. In the increasingly connected 5.0 era, the ability to adapt to different cultures is becoming an essential skill, and local history opens a window to building this ability. Local history contains the values, norms, ethics, and morals that developed in the local community. By including local history in the curriculum, students will gain a deeper understanding of the culture, customs, social norms, and values held in high esteem by local communities. This forms a character that is in accordance with noble values and local wisdom (Djono et al., 2020). Local history education encourages students to understand and respect cultural, linguistic, ethnic, and religious diversity. This helps create a more tolerant, open, and inclusive society. In the globally connected 5.0 era, it is important to foster an inclusive attitude and respect differences as important social capital. Knowledge about local history also contains

information about the relationship between humans, nature, and the environment (Ayundasari et al., 2021).

Gambar 1

Adaptation and modification of curriculum 5.0 integrating local history



Including this aspect in the curriculum will help build environmental awareness and concern for natural heritage and environmental sustainability. Each region has values and ethics that form the foundation of its people's behavior. These values form social and cultural norms that must be upheld. Including local history in the curriculum provides an opportunity to teach and promote these values among the younger generation. For example, local history can teach about the values of environmental sustainability, local wisdom, community cooperation, or social justice that have been implemented by their ancestors. Learning about these values not only helps students understand them but also encourages the application of these values in everyday life. This forms citizens who are value-conscious, responsible, and care about society and the surrounding environment. Including local history in the independent curriculum in the 5.0 era is an important step to maintain identity, build character, and create a more inclusive and cultured society. Local history is a reflection of the cultural and social wealth of a community, which needs to be preserved and disseminated to the younger generation so that they have the determination and enthusiasm to advance the nation and maintain harmony in national and state life. Including local history in the Merdeka Curriculum in the 5.0 era is a wise and strategic decision. This not only brings direct benefits for students in understanding identity, cultural heritage, multiculturalism, and local values, but also has wider implications for society and the nation as a whole. In this increasingly connected and complex era, maintaining and passing on cultural heritage and local values is a strong foundation for forming a caring, inclusive, and highly capable future generation. Education that includes local history is a long-term investment in building a sustainable and civilised society in the 5.0 era.

Conclusion

The role of local history in strengthening national identity in the Society 5.0 era is crucial and complex. The Society 5.0 era, which combines digital technology and artificial intelligence with human life, requires a deep understanding of a nation's cultural and historical roots. Local history helps strengthen a nation's cultural roots by reminding people of the values, traditions, and practices that have shaped the nation's character. This supports the consolidation of national identity in the Society 5.0 era, which tends to be global and fast-paced. Understanding local history makes it possible to maintain and preserve local wisdom, whether in the form of language, customs, art, or beliefs. This helps prevent cultural homogenization and enriches

cultural diversity amidst globalization. Local history becomes a bridge that connects the past, present, and future. By understanding the course of local history, communities can learn lessons and adapt strategies to face complex future challenges in the Society 5.0 era. Knowledge of local history can be a source of inspiration for local technological innovation that is relevant to community needs in the Society 5.0 era. Utilising local cultural and historical heritage in technology can enrich solutions that are built according to the cultural context. Understanding the role and contribution made by ancestors in local history encourages people to have a sense of responsibility towards the nation and state. This can strengthen social solidarity and responsible citizenship in the Society 5.0 era. Local history has an important role in strengthening national identity in the Society 5.0 era by strengthening cultural roots, preserving local wisdom, connecting the past with the future, supporting local technological innovation, and encouraging responsible citizenship.

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