

Nationalism in the Perspective of Indonesia's Young Generation: Case Study on Bina Nusantara University Students of *Alam Sutera* Campus

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Keywords: Nationalism, young generation.

Abstract: The discourse on nationalism is still interesting to discuss as it relates to the noble pride and dignity of the nation that we must accept in the reality of life. The concept of nationalism requires every individual as a citizen to have the attitude, perspective and firm belief in the future of young generation based on an understanding of what happened in the past and the present. Nationalism gives a distinct identity. When the younger generation does not care anymore about the future of the nation, the nation's nationalism is being eroded. The attitude of nationalism will encourage an individual to have a patriotic attitude as an expression of a high sense of love to his own homeland. The aim of this research is to know the quality of nationalism of Indonesian young generation and to reflect its concrete impact on the commitment of every individual as a young generation to live well as citizens of Indonesia. The research used qualitative method with interview and open question to 10 young generations (student of Bina Nusantara University of *Alam Sutera* Campus) as sample. The theoretical framework uses the thought of nationalism from Louis Snyder (1964). Data analysis uses a philosophical-hermeneutic interpretation to build meaning from the research data obtained in the field.

1 INTRODUCTION

Discourse on nationalism in a country is always much discussed because it is related to the identity, self-identity, self-esteem and noble dignity of the nation in a reality of life. Ideology of nationalism has actually grown earlier in Central and Eastern Europe (Rothi, Lyons, & Chrysochoou, 2005). Almost all countries such as South Korea and North Korea require their citizens to defend their country with compulsory military training. The attitude of nationalism forces one to have a persistent perspective and belief in the future of his people based on what happened in the past in the life of the nation and the state. At a deeper stage, the attitude of nationalism encourages one as a citizen to have a patriotic attitude. The word patriotic is actually derived from the Latin word *patria* which means homeland. Many Indonesian nationalist movement organizations grew up in pre-independence periods such as *Budi Utomo* (1908), *Sarekat Islam* (1911),

Indische Partij (1912), Indonesian Association (1925), and *Partai Nasional Indonesia* (1927). The National Movement is a form of resistance against colonizers that are exercised not by the use of armed forces, but using organizations that operate in various fields such as: Social, Cultural, Economic, and Political Fields.

Is Nationalism now still urgent to be discussed in the millennial generation era and the advancement of information technology? The author focuses on the way the younger generation of Indonesia reflects the quality of nationalism in their perspective, their firm beliefs and their commitment to the future of the Indonesian nation.

2 METHOD

Research using qualitative methods especially philosophical hermeneutics. According to Sugiyono (2009), collection of qualitative research data

conducted on natural conditions, sourced primary data and data collection techniques more using in-depth interviews. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews repeatedly with each major subject of research that is 10 students of Binus University *Alam Sutera* randomly. This study focuses on the quality of nationalism through the persistent perspectives and beliefs of the younger generation. Researchers will identify their perspectives and beliefs based on the understanding of what happened in the past and the present. After data collecting, data reduction process and subsequent hermeneutic interpretation stage as an analysis to find the fundamental truth meaning from research object.

According to Prastowo (2012), the analysis of qualitative data is an analysis process consisting of three paths: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion or verification. Prastowo (2012) said "the presentation of data is a collection of information arranged that the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action." Miles and Huberman said the presentation of the data of most often used in qualitative research with narrative text. According to Sugiyono conclusion in qualitative research in the form of causal, interactive, hypothesis or theory. In conclusion, the researcher only summarizes the point.

Researcher use the credibility test as a way to check the validity of the data. According to Prastowo (2012) testing the credibility of the data can be done in several techniques such as extension of observation, increasing perseverance, discussion with friends, member checks, to use reference materials.

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

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Nationalism as a nationalism originally began to develop in Western Europe around the middle of the 20th century (Goldberg, 1993). The development of nationalism in mainland Western Europe was originally characterized by the emergence of French and British states as a constitutional state. Nationalism then manifests into a political stream that underlies the emergence of nationalist struggle in Asian and African countries, including Indonesia. Etymologically, Nationalism actually comes from the English word nation which means nation. While isme means ideology or principle of thinking. Thus,

nationalism is a view or ideology of a nation, a political view or ideology that aims to create state unity and sovereignty by promoting common identity as an identical group (Prawironegoro, 2010). Nationalism as a nationalism emerged as a reaction to opposition to it as a form of colonialism and western imperialism. Nationalism demands every individual within a country to have confidence and strong belief in the sovereignty of its dignity in the presence of other nations. Big Indonesian Dictionary explains that nationalism comes from the word "National" and "ism", which is a nationalism that contains the meaning of consciousness and the spirit of love of the country. President Soekarno called nationalism a pillar of the power of colonized peoples to gain independence from colonial colonial domination to find its autonomy.

According to Ernest (2005), national nationalism is not always determined by race, religion, language, state, civilization, or economic interests but based on the glorious history, the heroes of the nation. This shows Indonesian nationalism growing in various organizations of national movement. It should be remembered that the National Movement is a form of love for the homeland and the resistance against the colonialists that is carried out not by using armed forces, but using organizations engaged in various fields such as: Social, Cultural, Economic, and Political Fields.

According to Soeseno (2010), nationalism is divided into two based on self-identification. This nationalism or sense of nationalism is distinguished according to national level, first, ethnic nationalism (Ethnic nationalism), namely nationalism which is a national bond built on the language, culture, and blood of certain ethnic groups. Secondly, civic nationalism is a nationality built on recognition and loyalty to constitutional authority and political framework within a country, in addition to the same history as a nation-state and the use of the same language by all groups of nations. This nationalism-built bond is based on citizenship within a territorial territory and the boundaries that apply to the nation-state (Greenfeld, 1992).

According to the expert Louis Snyder, nationalism is an understanding that places the highest loyalty of a person to be submitted or devoted to the nation and country (Snyder, 1964). Nationalism is a powerful emotion that has dominated the minds and political actions of most people since the French Revolution. It is not a natural, but a historical phenomenon, arising in response to certain political, economic and social conditions. Louis Snyder conceptualized nationalism as a group sentiment that

lived together in a certain territory, using a single language or dialect-related dialects that were understood and felt in general, clinging to certain religious beliefs, possessing institutions, traditions - traditions and habits that grow in history, and stimulate heroism's attitude to create a social homogeneity. The authors conclude temporarily that nationalism is in fact a belief and a view held by every individual in a country to create a sense of unity and unity.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Students Nationalism in the Context of History

The quality of nationalism of the 10 students of BinusAlamSutera is reflected from their perspective, belief and commitment to the nation's future based on what happened in the past. Louis Snyder states that the attitude of nationalism is awakened because of the attitude of holding fast to a belief, a tradition and a habit that grows in history. Since the pledge of the Youth Pledge of 1928, the nationalist awareness of Indonesia's future has begun to grow and is no longer based on religious, cultural and ethnic elements. Historical results that evoke a sense of nationalism one of them is the song.

According to Vania and Natasha Christin, the nationalism song she remembered was "Tanah Airku" by IbuSud. For Amalina, Muhammad, DoniNieco and NawwarSafy who included the nationalist song is Indonesia Raya which is always echoed during the flag ceremony. For Marcello Dominic and WisnuWijaya, the nationalist song that he always remembered was Garuda Pancasila, because according to them the title of the song already reflects Indonesian peculiarities. Austin Limawan has a different opinion. "In my opinion, the most authentic is 'thank my teacher' because the teacher is the pioneer of motor drive for the intelligence of the nation. After all, the teacher is the most meritorious person." Francis Raymond said that Indonesia Raya song is the most memorable nationalism song, but then the coolest and most fascinating thing is "Indonesia Pusaka". Thus, the song that the students said could encourage a sense of nationalism largely dominated by Garuda Pancasila and Indonesia Raya songs.

President Soekarno is an important part of Indonesian history. He is the Proclaimer of Indonesia. After the 1945 Proclamation, President Sukarno did not stop voicing the spirit of national revival among

the younger generation. Some videos on Youtube save traces of President Soekarno's smoldering speech. "Yes, I've watched the video of Sukarno's speech," said Vania, Amalina, Muhammad and Francis Raymond who proudly once watched President Soekarno's speech when reading the contents of Pancasila in the US Congress on May 17, 1956. The event is considered a historic moment for President Sukarno to introduce Pancasila in the United States Congress. Meanwhile, the six other students admitted to not knowing the movie was uploaded on Youtube. Thus, a sense of nationalism can be helped through the screening of national archival videos.

4.2 Students Nationalism in the Present Time and a Commitment to Indonesia's Future

Nationalism's sense of the future of Indonesia needs to continue to be built in the future by the young generation itself, but of course nationalism in the past will be very different today. The current attitude of nationalism is transformed into another form and is no longer addressed heroically against colonial colonial powers. Relevant nationalism today is to fill independence by means of self-development, as well as building on the commitment and motto of life in this ever-changing period. Vania notes that a sense of nationalism will rise if the noble value of humanity is upheld. In real life Vania provides a tangible example, "It seems like many college kids have less attitude. One more, I think the case yesterday, the bombing case in Surabaya, I think not because of religion, because religion never taught to kill, because my friends are many Muslims and never taught so. "Vania's future commitment is to build an attitude of honesty.

Amalina gave this critical note, "When seen in the 2nd half, many children are less serious in college and less appreciate the hard work of their parents." On the other hand, Amalina also feels that the attitude of intolerance lacks the attitude of Indonesian nationalism. "If it is related to politics, I am sometimes afraid to *nyoblos*. Yes, right! And I'm afraid to tell my options to people around me. For example: during the gubernatorial election, I am one family side to another choice, and we are secretly. We are sad to see a demo-demo so right. Because there are groups who want to encourage the establishment of an Islamic state, whereas our country is not an Islamic country. I do not like to join political issues. "The real commitment made by Amalina is the constant awareness to do the best for society.

Muhammad gave a critical note that the sense of nationalism is less developed because of the attitude of solidarity is lower than the attitude of seniority among students. Commitment to nationalism attitudes want to apply through the activities of 17 austeration every year in the environment.

Marcelo Dominic says that the low value of humanity and justice has eroded the nationalist sense. He wants to build commitment by applying Pancasila values in his personal life. Different from Austin Limawan's critical note. He said, "The big concern I feel is when the students do not appreciate the lecturers in the classroom. At least do not skip or run away when not like a lecturer. Please show respect to your lecturer. Sometimes there are many children who do not have a sense of initiative as a student. Students end up repeating. In the end the blame is again his lecturer. And college in binus not cheap. Yesterday it was proven in one class, there was a sister class student who provoked to skip class and finally did skip. Students should be college students. Oh yeah another one, in binus, whose name is Majority over Minority feels in binus, this is not a race issue, but a matter of preference. Which I like to say, one truant, all ngikut. So do not nyalahin Indonesia or the government, while some students themselves do things like that." Austin Limawan explained that laziness is considered as a factor causing low nationalist attitudes. The commitment he wants to make is to try to practice the values of Pancasila directly.

Francis Raymond argues that the attitude of nationalism can be established by mutual respect for the differences of religion and race, especially the attitude of intolerance that can create division. "Learning to be tolerant is very important," Francis said. Learning from this, the commitment Francis wanted to build was, "I give what I can do for others, secondly I want to learn the history and details of Pancasila." Vishnu Wijaya said, "In my opinion, the precepts that need to be practiced first in binus is a just and civilized humanity because this Binus receives from anywhere Students. "Motto and commitment to be lived is to learn respect toward other people who are different religions. "Because there is a motto you never walk alone", added Wisnu Wijaya. Natasha Christin wants to be committed to always be honest, responsible and whatever I am doing right now, I do for God. "

NawwarSafy explained that the nationalist attitude is reflected in the appreciation of the second and third principles of Pancasila. "I think, the most important is the Sila of humanity. Because if someone has really understood about humanity. If we already

understand the value of humanity, human beings should have understood the rights and obligations of each individual. My concern is that Binus should pay attention to those people who have such limitations (deaf, speechless). Therefore, I really support Indonesian Unity, because I am sure Binus hopes that his students will be able to participate in society for the unity of Indonesia," said NawwarSafy. So the commitment and the motto of life that he wants to wake up is "if I do good to people, I'm sure that kindness will turn to me."

DoniNieco writes, "If I personally choose the one precept of the Godhead, since the Godhead in the first place must have meant it among other precepts. In my opinion, there is not one religion that teaches violence and we are obedient to religion. So by studying the true religion of the Godhead, we will know how to respect people, and behave. And Pancasila's first precepts are the most universal. So the most important first Sila for Binus *Alam Sutera* is the Unity of Indonesia, because I believe that Binus even though international standard, but binus want his students to be able to participate in society to build this country better. "Indonesian nationalism with a very clear must be built upon divine basis. However, on the contrary, the sense of nationalism weakened because of the attitude of radicalism and intolerance in society. If intolerance occurs, then this nation must be broken so as to remind itself of the events of 1998. DoniNieco also convey his hope and commitment to the future of Indonesia, "The government needs to find people who can teach about Pancasila with more modern and more advanced, even small children would be more pleased. Right now I'm a DKV boy, by studying seriously and hopefully nationalist, maybe I graduated later I can advance the nation of Indonesia through the education of animasi Indonesia. My motto: Do good to others, then the good will turn to you. And Do not easily ngejudge others because others are unique."

5 CONCLUSIONS

Louis Snyder's expert shows that the attitude of nationalism is awakened because of the adherence to a belief, tradition, and habits that grow in history. The emergence of national movements in Indonesian history has had a positive impact on Indonesia's future. From the study of 10 young university students Binus University of *Alam Suteracampus*, there were significant positive and optimistic results that the quality of nationalism in the students' perspective and belief based on the story of the past

encouraged a real commitment to the future of the Indonesian Nation. Starting from the story of President Soekarno to nationalism songs such as Indonesia Raya and Garuda Pancasila which continues to be preserved from the past, still encourage the students to express their personal feelings of love to the homeland. The commitment of the ten students directs most of their desire to bring up virtue values such as: honesty, justice, and courage to do good. Strengthening nationalism for young people can guarantee sustainable development of the Indonesian nation. Sustainable development will only take place if the young generation has a good nationalism paradigm. The young generation is an important element that needs to be considered in the aspect of their nationalism perspective to support the sustainability of development of Indonesian nation.

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