



# International Journal Pedagogy of Social Studies



Journal homepage: <http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/pips/index>

## Indonesian Nationalism In The Era Of Society 5.0: Degradation And Its Strengthening Strategy

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### ABSTRACT

Knowledge about nationalism is very much needed in the framework of the Indonesian nation's defense and security efforts, especially in the era of society 5.0. This study aims to describe how the history of the development of nationalism in Indonesia, the things that influence the degradation and strategies for strengthening nationalism in Indonesia in the era of society 5.0. Compiled using descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The results of this study describe that the most important historical milestones in the process of nationalism in Indonesia were the birth of Budi Utomo and the implementation of the youth oath on October 28, 1908. The factors that influenced the degradation of Indonesian nationalism in the 5.0 era were divided into two, namely internal factors including (1) the nation's backwardness Indonesia from various aspects of life, (2) Democracy that crosses the boundaries of ethics and manners (3) the emergence of ethnocentrism. External factors include (1) the development of globalization, (2) the influence of liberalism and (3) the loss of love for domestic products. Efforts to strengthen nationalism towards the Indonesian nation that have been pursued in the 5.0 era are in the form of fostering Indonesian nationalism through (1) the educational pathway by implementing an independent learning curriculum that is oriented towards developing the profile of Pancasila students in schools, (2) The role of the family by providing special supervision and comprehensive education to children about the surrounding environment and educate children to be proud of using domestic products (3) the role of the government by holding cultural seminars or exhibitions to maintain the preservation of regional culture.

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

*Submitted/Received 01Aug 2023*

*First Revised 02 September 2023*

*Accepted 01 October 2023*

*First Available online 05 Oct 2023*

*Publication Date 01 Dec 2023*

#### Keyword:

*Indonesian Nationalism;*

*Degradation;*

*Strengthening;*

*Era Society 5.0*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today's modern Indonesian society moves very quickly. In the midst of increasingly intense currents of globalization, the Indonesian nation is facing an abundance of national polemics, national identity as a characteristic that differentiates it from others begins to fade and Widja explains (in Lamato, 2016) that the pattern of modern life now shows a trend towards a practical life. , who is more interested in the aspect of utility than nihilism in thought and action. With the presence of globalization, the consequences are visible in the life of the country, including in Indonesia. Globalization itself is described as a specific phenomenon in the history of human civilization, the dynamics of society move continuously in a global context, including as part of a global process. Finally, the influence of globalization is divided into two, namely positive and negative influences. According to Affan (2017) argues that globalization produces implications in various fields in life such as political, ideological, economic, social, cultural life and so on, will affect the values of nationalism towards the nation.

Nationalism is considered as an ideology that generates and protects the sovereignty of a state by embodying a common identity concept for the human community. The same statement about nationalism was also explained by Suarno, Suryono, Zamroni, & Yasin (2022) who described nationalism as a national ideology that teaches about national unity which is developed through ethnic, cultural and religious pluralism with the aim of maintaining and establishing the existence of statehood. Strengthening the sense of nationalism for the Indonesian people is very important to maintain, because this sense can maintain national integrity (Anwar, 2014).

Indonesian nationalism in the past was colored by the struggle against the colonial government, whereas in the era of Society 5.0, the concept of nationalism contains the idea that citizens can protect and love their nation by standing up and maintaining the noble values implied in Pancasila (Yori, 2022). Unity and oneness can really be actualized if the people have a strong attitude of nationalism. But in fact, it is very unfortunate that the spirit of nationalism in the era of society 5.0 seems to be fading among the younger generation, who in the future will serve as the next generation and the hope of the nation.

Various increasing problems in life in this era created a "sharp scrutiny" in society. These problems cover various aspects, such as corruption, violence, sexual crimes, fights, vandalism, consumptive life, unproductive political life, and others. Some of these topics warm the discussion of mass media as well as social media. Writings, interviews, dialogues, and speeches in print and electronic media have also become a place where issues of culture and national character are implied in this era. Regarding this matter, we can understand that nationalism in the current era needs to be an important concern. Increasing the sense of nationalism is very much needed in the framework of the Indonesian nation's defense and security efforts (Larosa, 2017).

Various ways to increase the sense of nationalism have been carried out by various parties. Developing nationalism has become the task of the joint role of colleagues,

which includes the family, community and government (Aspinall, 2016). Based on the explanation that has been described, this article aims to explain the history of nationalism to nationalism in Indonesia and the things that have caused the degradation of nationalism in Indonesia and provide an understanding of how to strengthen nationalism in Indonesia in the era of society 5.0.

## **2. METHOD**

In this study, to obtain comprehensive and representative research data, a qualitative approach was used with descriptive procedures directed at the phenomena faced by the research subjects such as those related to the study of motivation, perceptions, behavior, actions, etc., in a holistic and descriptive way in the context of natural. Descriptive research is one type of research that is in a qualitative approach (Koh, E.T., et al, 2000). Descriptive research serves to describe or describe, answer problems related to current phenomena and collect factual information based on the phenomena. In this article the author tries to collect data to answer research questions through various sources from both national and international scientific journals, sources from books relevant to the title of this article. then the writer tries to analyze and interpret the data sources collected, finally the writer writes down the results of the research to answer the research questions in this article.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1 History of the Development of Nationalism**

Nationalism as an understanding or as a social concept, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1996) The concept of "Nationalism" comes from the root word, namely the word "nation" which means nation, and "ism" which means view. When put together, the meaning of coherence from Nationalism is a view of loyalty to the nation of origin (homeland). The word nation has its roots in the Latin word, namely natio, which comes from nascor which means 'I was born'. During the Middle Ages of the Roman Empire, natio was used to describe foreigners. In the Middle Ages, nation was used as the name given to groups of foreign students in universities (Lubis, 2008). Before explaining further about the history of nationalism in Indonesia, it is better for the author to explain the development of World Nationalism in order to gain a deep understanding of nationalism.

From 1776 to 1830, the phenomenon of the emergence of nationalism as a concept, especially in Continental Europe and America, led to a process of integration of various empires which ended with the formation of a national state. Thus, a middle class society was born as a form of transition in the process. Nationalism that developed in the West, especially Europe, developed through three stages. First, in the late Middle Ages, the process of amalgamation of the fragmented kingdoms into single ruling entities known as national states began. The synchronization of national identity becomes the characteristic standard that underlies this phase. It was reported that the main characteristics of this period were the identification between the state and the private ruler. "The essential characteristic of the period was the identification of the nation with the person of the sovereign" (Carr, 2021).

The second phase, which began with the Napoleonic wars and ended in 1914. It can be concluded that there has been an essence of modern nationalism since the 19th century, in which Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) was considered by Carr to have founded it. The foundations of modern nationalism and Rousseau's stipulation regarding the incarnation of the nation in a ruler or a powerful class and the courage to identify the nation with the people (volk) or people then became one of the main principles of the French Revolution. This period shows that the main characteristics are no longer reflected in the actions of a king, but the characteristics are reflected in the behavior of special groups of people who were having a big contribution at that time, so that nationalism in this phase is often referred to as "the middle class nationalism".

The third phase, developing European nationalism manifests the desire of the people to participate in national life, this stage is described as "socialization of the nation". Every state political and economic policy is reflected in the feeling of the interests of the masses, so that the loyalty of the masses is necessary. In this stage, the tendency to exaggerate the interests of the nation itself and exceed the limits, which makes it turn into selfish and narrow nationalism that wants a power battle with other countries.

Nationalism in other countries such as America, the sense of nationalism is motivated by the impact of the ingrained desire for freedom and equality that has led to the formation of the first National State in 1776 (Breen, 1997). The French Revolution, the most famous revolution that changed the structure of power in France, bound French nationalism. This revolution overthrew the existing system in the kingdom and replaced it with a democratic system, or popular sovereignty (Dann, 1988). In addition, the German nation, especially during Hitler's reign, followed his nationalist chauvinistic pattern (Prowe, 1997).

Nationalism is also known as a sense of nationality, has a special history. In the history of the struggle for Indonesian independence, the word "nationalism" is known as a word that is "sacred" or has power. Literally, the term (nationalism) is associated with the ability to mobilize efforts against oppression perpetrated by colonialism in the long term. Because, the history of the formation of the Indonesian nation was created by a feeling of shared fate, shared responsibility and historical experience.

The formation of the Budi Utomo organization on May 20, 1908, accompanied by the holding of the 1928 Youth Pledge, became an important milestone in the journey of Indonesian nationalism. These two events inspired the concepts of the Indonesian homeland, the Indonesian nation, and the Indonesian language. The government then set May 20 as National Awakening Day, the first time it was celebrated in 1938, when Parindra was founded. Nationalism developed and underlies the subsequent struggle until the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was formed on August 17, 1945 after a long and difficult struggle. Because only a few countries were able to gain independence through the revolutionary struggle, Indonesia's success in breaking away from colonialism, made it recognized by various countries that said and recognized that Indonesian nationalism was one of the strongest. This indicates that the notion of nationalism in Indonesia has a different understanding and meaning from other countries.

Apart from long-standing struggles in the economic, social, educational, political and legal fields, Indonesian nationalism emerged as a result of the increasing desire of other colonized countries to achieve independence, including the Philippines and India. The history of Indonesian nationalism begins with a sense of shared fate and shared responsibility, which is a subjective reaction and is then linked to objective geographical conditions. In addition, nationalism in Indonesia emerged as a reaction to colonial occupation, while in Europe, nationalism emerged as a result of the shift from an agrarian society to an industrial society caused by the industrial revolution.

### **3.2 Matters Affecting the Degradation of Nationalism in Indonesia**

One thing that we need to realize at this time is that nowadays the sense of nationalism in the majority of Indonesian people, the feeling of love for the Indonesian homeland is fading, this can be understood from the lack of public awareness of the cultural values of the Indonesian nation. Society, especially today's youth, is increasingly inclined to follow Western culture, which is very different from Indonesian customs and traditions. People in today's era are clearly very self-confident when using foreign-made products compared to appearing to use brands or products from local brands made by their own nation, they view that local products are something out of date and people, especially teenagers, feel ashamed to use these products. local products made in the country or Indonesia. Reflecting on the problems or phenomena that occur in the majority of the younger generation of the Indonesian nation, it can also be proven by the statement described by Setiawan, Aman, & Wulandari (2020) that one of the things that influences the degradation of nationalism in Indonesia is due to the increasing the development of progress in the field of IT and information in today's era which is increasingly unstoppable. This phenomenon is what causes the spirit of nationalism or a sense of nationality and the understanding of Indonesian nationality for most of the nation's young generation to experience degradation.

The most important influence of the waning of nationalism in Indonesia is caused by the swift currents of globalization, in which foreign cultures enter rapidly and youth are less selective in taking outside influences (Harmadi, et al., 2022). The causes of the weakening of nationalism among Indonesia's younger generation which are divided into two factors namely.

#### **3.2.1 Internal Factors**

- a. The Indonesian nation is lagging behind in various aspects of life. From the perspective of the family and the surrounding environment, a lack of understanding of the national spirit and cultural diversity can be reflected.
- b. Democracy that goes beyond the boundaries of ethics, manners, and a large number of demonstrations.
- c. The emergence of ethnocentrism, namely the belief that one's tribe is more important than other tribes, makes the younger generation prioritize their region or tribe, rather than unity.

#### **3.2.2 External Factors**

- a. The development of globalization has an impact on the morale of the younger generation. They prioritize the culture of another country rather than theirs.
- b. There is the influence of the ideology of liberalism adopted by several Western countries, which has an impact on national life.
- c. Lack of love for domestic products. Because the number of foreign products, such as food and clothing, is increasingly flooding the Indonesian market.

Nationalism is not directly influenced by the factors described above. Nonetheless, as a whole it can reduce the spirit of Indonesian nationalism, because the influence of globalization makes the horizons or mindset of knowledge of the global community open. Based on the description above, we can understand that the negative effects of globalization are higher than the positive effects given. Thus, it is important to become a common concern or all parties in a nation to take a step or strategy in strengthening Indonesian nationalism today.

### **3.3 Strategy Strengthening Indonesian Nationalism in the Era of Society 5.0**

The era of five point zero or society 5.0 is an era that occurs in the present where the concept of life continues from the development of society 4.0 or also commonly referred to as the form of society in the stages of the 5th era (Roblek, et al., 2020). If examined from the historical aspect of the development of human life. If dreaming or flashbacks start from the life of a traditional society whose life takes place through hunting activities and then continues into agriculture, industry and develops again in the information and digitalization era and in the five point zero or society 5.0 era, which is often referred to as super society smart super smart society which was pioneered and conceptualized by the Japanese state.

One of the characteristics of life in the era of society 5.0 is the formation of a social order whose convergence reaches a high level, namely life that connects life in virtual space and life in the real world. All information is easily accessible via the internet, and produces a lot of big data and connects artificial intelligence or often called artificial intelligence. It was this era of society that influenced the nationalism of most of the younger generation of the Indonesian nation (Anderson, 1999).

In the past one hundred year period, it may be accurate to conclude that nationalism is the most amazing social invention in human history. There is no area on this planet that is free from the influence of people who adhere to this ideology (Supardan, 2013). If we see the decline in nationalism that is happening among the younger generation today, we can anticipate that our sense of love for our homeland, our culture, and our sense of care for the community will decrease. All parties must collaborate to encourage Indonesian nationalism, especially among youth. Increasing the sense of nationalism is very much needed in the framework of the Indonesian nation's defense and security efforts. Various ways to increase the sense of nationalism have been carried out by various parties. It is a shared responsibility, namely by the family, community and government, to deal with the problem of nationalism (Tamir, 1995).

Such as steps to foster Indonesian nationalism through the path or role of education which must be more massive in providing lessons about citizenship, Pancasila, and



Indonesian history. With the ceremony which is held every Monday, it has instilled a sense of love for the motherland and respect for the services of the heroes in everyone and provided moral education so that negative things do not easily interfere with national security in the younger generation. Iriyanto (2006) argues that the development of Indonesian nationalism must be carried out in accordance with the current level of education, so that the substance of the study is in accordance with the students' basic abilities.

The Indonesian government has pursued an educational path to shape the national character of students in schools through the program of the Ministry of Education by implementing an independent learning curriculum in schools (Marsidin, 2022). In the independent learning curriculum, education based on the formation of Pancasila student profiles is applied. Permendikbud No.20 of 2018 concerning Strengthening Character Education (PPK) describes that:

"The attitude and behavior of "Love the Motherland" must be demonstrated in reflecting a sense of pride, loyalty, affection, and high respect for language, culture, economy, politics, and so on, so that it is not easily influenced negatively by offers from other nations that may harm the nation itself" (Point 11 of 18 Points of Value of Character Education)."

Formation of students' nationalist character In the independent learning curriculum it can be pursued, through ten strategic steps to form the character profile of Pancasila students, namely (1) integrating character strengthening in intra-curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular, (2) making educators as role models for students from ethical behavior, (3) school collaboration with parents and the community, (4) making learning fun by using various media and teaching strategies according to the needs of students, (5) providing opportunities for field trips for students for example history museum, (6) giving project assignments to strengthen Pancasila student profiles (P5) to students, (7) cultural visits to the local area, (8) craft skills taught in class, (9) providing learning about how to play local regional games and (10) local culinary products in the form of local creations are introduced to students.

The role of the family is also very much needed in providing an example or example of respect and love for the country, such as telling the services of heroes who have fought for independence. To ensure that children grow up in an environment that is safe from negative activity, you must thoroughly monitor their environment. as well as reminding to always be proud in using domestic products.

The party that is also influential is the government, the government's role must be to organize events that can increase a sense of nationalism, such as holding seminars and cultural exhibitions at any time. Make a policy for state civil servants to wear batik on every working day, especially Tuesday and Friday. This needs to be implemented, because with the policy of using batik, it is hoped that it can increase a sense of nationalism in ASN persons because batik is the original culture of Indonesia.

Schools must instill a sense of nationalism because schools are places of education and formation of personality and enthusiasm for the younger generation as the next

generation who will determine the future of the Indonesian nation. In order to create a solid, sturdy and personality NKRI, Indonesian students and students must instill nationalism and develop a national character in their daily lives.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The development of nationalism in Indonesia was caused by various factors, including long suffering in the economic, social, educational, political and legal fields. Various contributions were also made by the growing sense of solidarity with other colonized nations. The formation of the Budi Utomo organization on May 20, 1908, accompanied by the holding of the 1928 Youth Pledge, became an important milestone in the journey of Indonesian nationalism. This process is based on the principle of equality of fate experienced by nations that are suffering from colonialism. Regarding the matters that influence the occurrence of the degradation of nationalism in Indonesia, it is caused by the most important thing, namely the development of technology and the flow of globalization which is developing very quickly. In addition, it is also caused by internal and external factors. Efforts to strengthen nationalism towards Indonesia that have been pursued in the 5.0 era are in the form of fostering Indonesian nationalism through (1) the educational pathway by implementing an independent learning curriculum that is oriented towards developing the profile of Pancasila students in schools, (2) The role of the family by providing special supervision and thoroughly to children about the surrounding environment and educate children to be proud of using domestic products (3) the role of the government by holding cultural seminars and exhibitions to maintain the preservation of regional culture

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