

# Form Of New Patriotism In The Jakarta Capital City Area

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## ABSTRACT

In the era of globalization, the spirit of patriotism has become increasingly important to be explored and practiced. This is because is inhabited by people who are different in terms of religion, ethnicity and ideology, understood ethnicity, political ideology, or a higher and foremost party from itself, then surely not be able to achieve development and improvement. In this diverse Indonesian society, important patriotism among its people is important. Through high patriotism, it will only be able to deter individuals in Indonesian society before choosing prejudists and radicals against any religion, ethnicity, ideology or even those who do not join them. The important question that addresses the spirit of patriotism is very interesting to study. Especially in Indonesian society which consists of various layers of society. Through this study we will be able to discuss patriotism as well as the forms of patriotism that Indonesian society has today based on demographics. Furthermore, forms of patritism must be interpreted broader according to the progress and demands of the current era. These forms are the concerns of each individual who takes part in their respective activities and roles.

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## INTRODUCTION

A matter on patriotism has become a hot topic to discuss and would never end by various circles. This may start from political elites, members of board, academics, up to people in general. All of them are talking about patriotism. The question is whether patriotism still exists in them or gone eaten by the progress of this world. It is not surprising that the discourse of patriotism has become a paradox in people's lives. Whether we realize it or not, patriotism is indeed a word we often hear and say. Unwittingly this one word is so familiar in the midst of life. Regardless of the elite leaders, businessmen, traders, farmers and people in general, almost all of them are already very familiar with the word of patriotism. Even just like a human life, patriotism is the heart of life that will determine the future and hope of a country. But unfortunately, not everyone can understand what patriotism really is.

According to the Indonesian history, without patriotism there wouldn't be even a single nation existed. This is because when discussing about patriotism, certainly we'd reckon the era of colonialism and imperialism. During the era of colonialism-imperialism of the Dutch, this patriotism grew as the primary soul to counter colonizers. With the patriotism that is very inherent in the body of every nation's children at that time, therefore even though with great difficulty and many lives were victimized; a dream for freedom and shared ideals by the founding father can be achieved.

After 73 years of independence the Indonesian people have been faced with many problems that have been changing day by day such as corruption, terrorism, radicalism and other forms of violence that hurt national values and nationalism values. The most difficult issues are radicalism and globalization forms that have an impact on the development of a global ideology that is not in accordance with the spirit of the nation's soul and the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila if it takes too long time to make these as our collective program for the sake of the nation then it would just sprout new problems in the next generation in terms of patriotism and nationalism.

The definition of patriotism in a general context is a sense of love and a sense of belonging to the nation. It contains the most basic meaning of defending the country as a citizen. Defending the country is not just fighting the enemy from within and outside, but the meaning of defending the country is the love for Indonesia to provide the best deeds and fight for the progress of the nation and state.

Nationality problems have always risen in the dynamics of national life. A large nation is a nation that is responsive to the dynamics of the problem and may immediately act on behalf of the state. Nowadays the national problems that are faced are the issues of radicalism, terrorism, poverty, ignorance, underdevelopment and the spirit of nationalism that has decreased in nationality, the weakness of the patriotic spirit, and transnational issues that exist in some of our children. The love of the motherland is not just an expression but can be an amplifier of nationalism and patriotic nationalism. In answering these issues; the issue of a new patriotism policy and its forms becomes important in realizing the nation's character building. Considering the form of state defense is a reinforcement of the national character embedded within individual groups and society as a whole. The era of globalization and the weak role of the State need to translate new forms of policy in state patriotism so that the roles of citizens have a strategic place in the progress of the nation and strengthen the character of nationhood.

The current problem is that due to the lack of a shared sense of unity, the life of the Indonesian people has become vulnerable to divisions such as the attitude of primordialism, separatism, which will certainly tear the attitude of the nation's nationalism which will then lead to national integration. Besides that, trivial issues such as riots, sentiments towards tribes, races, religions, among groups have made the unity and integrity of the nation easily divided. In this case the most expected thing is to develop an attitude of patriotism, democracy, justice, unity, as well as foster national and state awareness in togetherness as a pluralistic nation.

In the context of the meaning of patriotism it is interesting to study in various aspects and fields as a new strategy in building the welfare and progress of the nation. This policy becomes interesting in academic studies considering that the new format of patriotism in defending the country is certainly much different in the era before independence. After independence and the current era of globalization, new patriotism and its forms have been realized in many fields, but it has not yet become a strategic issue and policy to become patriotism as the progress and development of the nation's character.

#### CONCEPT AND THEORY

Jon Hurwitz and Mark Peffley (1999) explained patriotism and divides patriotism into five aspects. The five aspects of patriotism are owned by individuals specifically who show their personality in daily life. According to Jon Hurwitz and Mark Peffley (1999) an individual will be different from other individuals because aspects of patriotism are important and primary. The forms of patriotism among them are *Iconocalstic Patriotisme*, *Symbolic Patriotisme*, *Capitalistic Patriotisme*, *Instinctive Environmental*, and *Nationalistic Symbolic Patriotisme*.

##### a. *Iconocalstic Patriotisme*

Iconocal patriotism provides an explanation for someone who has love for the country through activities that have a positive impact on the country. Such a person has an attitude that is persistent, brave, disciplined, knowledgeable and insightful to develop his country. In addition, it always shows a positive attitude to the country. If the state is in a safe condition, someone will try to work earnestly for the prosperity of the country. Progress and prosperity achieved by the state will bring deep satisfaction to the people. The feeling of love for the country is the ability to sacrifice one's body and soul to defend the country if there are internal and external threats. This shows that putting the interests of the state rather than the personal, family and public interests.

##### b. *Symbolic Patriotisme*

Symbolic patriotism emphasizes the stage of patriotism which is symbolized through respect for state symbols. Country symbols include flags, national anthems, national symbols, slogans and other important symbols. The use of these symbols will arouse the spirit of individual citizens as a symbol of his love for the country. For patriotism they only possess enthusiasm when hearing the national anthem reverberating in the ceremony and when listening to a fiery speech by a character. On the other hand our society sometimes appreciates patriotism in activities because it does not raise the values of the struggle for independence in these activities (Samsor Junet, 2001). From the perspective of the symbol of the value of a country that has been formed since it can be spread as widely as possible so that it is better understood and lived by every level of society.

The art field that tells about the beauty of the homeland as a symbol of the country because of it, it will sprout pride and love for the country. One branch of art that can cause a spirit of patriotism is national anthems. Actually we have a lot of songs that can be explained as patriotic. But because it does not have a place on television or radio because it is monopolized by entertainment songs that are much loved by the public thus they cannot be broadcasted on radio and television. Efforts to foster a

sense of love for the motherland through patriotic songs should be done continuously by the media. According to Ku Seman Ku Hussain (2001) perhaps the effort to put patriotic songs in the midst of the social arena of young people leaves more of an impression than gathering and pitching patriotic slogans. Of course, this impression is only temporary compared to songs that are often sung by public publicity.

The use of entertainment can attract and give a deep impression, especially to the new generation today. The publication of comics and short story books for children about national figures has been designed to be compulsory or additional material for students to make them more animating the spirit of patriotism today. Besides being a history of the past, it is more memorable in the soul with the results of the work of the directors by presenting patriotic films such as Sang Diponegoro and Jendral Sudirman. The work of the spirit of patriotism of the current generation will be higher by living and inspiring it because they cannot feel what the previous generation did to gain the independence of this country. Opinions on various songs including the use of patriotic songs are able to awaken community members, influence and inspire them to act as the government wants. Recognizing the importance of ordering the songs, such an approach needs to be continued in an effort to foster people's enthusiasm to love the country.

##### c. *Capitalistic Patriotisme*

Capitalistic patriotism is an effort to show and give birth to a clearer spirit of patriotism to the development and progress of the country's economy. A citizen is classified as a group because of the interest in advancing the country's economy which can be a contribution in giving birth to a high spirit of patriotism. Trade, business progress that are competitive, responsible and ethical with quality products is one form of patriotism (Zain Hashim, 2002). The main foundation is to contribute to the overall welfare of the people and the country in addition to making the country proud. With this, more or less he will live up the feeling of pride to the country and foster a spirit of identity.

This is even encouraged in the business world and economic progress that can become a sense of belongingness. This is something that causes patriotism to be strengthened by factors such as the basics of the economy in providing support for the country's development progress. In the long run, the government's efforts will be more sensitive, open and progressive. Even at the same time it will also strengthen progress and may become a new competitive strategy. One basic example of a government that has advanced in strengthening patriotism in the business world is the development of BUMN (SOE), BUMN in Indonesia. The basis of the progress of BUMN and BUMD (Regional State Own Enterprise) is an effort to progress and a spirit of patriotism among business people and a benchmark of good relations between the government and the business world. An important basis of the entrepreneur's program is to produce activities that can advance the economy, prosperity and advancement of the people's buy-off which in the long run are economic progress and the welfare of the country.

##### d. *Instinctive Environmental Patriotisme*

The love possessed by the citizens both individuals and groups are people with a love for nature and the environment. Patriotism is not just defending the country,

but also demonstrated in efforts to improve the quality of life and the environment. Those who have the spirit of patriotism in this form will try to protect the flora and fauna found in the country. In addition, the threats to flora and fauna such as environmental pollution. They will try to ensure that the natural surroundings are preserved for future generations to inherit. Various programs carried out by this group in increasing public awareness of the importance of preserving nature include various aspects of the earth to airspace. For example mutual cooperation, environmental programs and so on. This can increase the spirit of patriotism among the community because the love and affection for the natural surroundings will relate constantly to the love for the country. Perhaps to prioritize harmony and the welfare of life in the natural surroundings seems trivial, but this is a symbol of the integrity of a nation and state. This is because it is a precious and valuable gift of God. A country that has advantages in terms of the natural surroundings will give advantages to the community to make it as one of the tourism products. This may not only make more well known of our country among other nations, but also a source of state revenue. A person who is Instinctive Environmental is not rejecting the development plan, but he is trying to be balanced, namely maintaining environmental pollution and seriously managing the natural environment.

#### e. *Nationalistic Symbolic Patriotism*

In general, Western scholars have two views on what is said to be nationalism and patriotism. Nationalism and patriotism carry two different meanings and have their own approaches. If what is meant by nationalism is a spirit of nationalism that exaggerates ones own nation and sometimes denigrates other nations. Therefore, nationalistic symbolic patriotism affirms to a citizen who leads to a tendency and continuity to express a high sense of loyalty to a nation. This tendency is to have more sense of belonging to ones own nation, especially to rival other nations. Then patriotism is the spirit or responsibility to the state which involves obedience and sacrifice. It is also a realization that the highest loyalty of each individual must be left to the state.

#### METHODOLOGY

The focus of this research is about the forms of patriotism in Indonesia in promoting the welfare of the people; whether the new forms of patriotism and the program have been implemented in accordance with the policies made by the government. This study is in the form of field studies. For the purpose of this study, a research will be made in 2020 around the capital city of Jakarta. The population of this study includes the Indonesian people who live in the city of Jakarta. Those who will be selected as samples will be represented by the people from the five Administrative Cities under the Jakarta Province. A combination of four sampling techniques might be used in this study; proportionate stratified sampling (PSS), quota sampling; proportional probabilities (PPS); dan *purposive sampling*. The determination of sample selection is arranged as follows: first step: The proportionate stratified sampling method is used to take samples from all residents of each administrative city. After that the reviewer will choose a sample from the subgroup rather than the respective population. Proportional probability is one of the sampling techniques used to select samples based on specified probabilities. Purposive sampling is used when the

reviewer uses self-assessment to select the best individual or group to study. The data analysis method that will be used also consists of descriptive statistical analysis and inference statistics. Descriptive statistical analysis used includes the frequency and min. As for the statistical analysis of inference used is anova and Pearson correlation. Frequency and min methods will be used to assess the stage of patriotism among Indonesians. Anova analysis is used to compare forms of patriotism among Indonesiasbased on demographic differences. As for the Pearson correlation test, it will be used to determine the form of patriotism possessed by the Indonesians.

#### RESEARCH RESULTS

The formation of a nation (state) based on mutual desires and wills because of the will to unite determination, enthusiasm with new broader ties. The formation of the nation state is built on the basis of ideology and a spirit of patriotism. Furthermore patriotism that is embedded in each individual citizen will strengthen the establishment of a national state. Communities make a movement to love the motherland to build a future (common goal) under a country even though they are multicultural citizens consisting different religions, races, ethnicities and groups. The movement to always love and defend the nation from the threat of other countries or the threat of destruction breeds patriotism

Furthermore, the sense of love and sacrifice for the nation and state does not mean loving and being loyal to the state government. Government is only one part or element of the country other than the people and region. Citizens may not love and be obedient to their governments who commit corruption, abuse of power for personal gain and be cruel to citizens. Citizens who love and loyal to the nation and the country cause concern if the nation and the country are broken or destroyed because of the bad government. Therefore the ideology of nationalism and the spirit of patriotism must be preserved and inherited to the people and the successor of the nation. This is so that it can maintain independence so as to be able to align with other nations in the world.

National identity is important because it acts as a guide, a handle in interactions in the life of a pluralist nation as well as with other nations in the world in terms of thought patterns, attitudes, behaviors, showing differences with other nations on this earth. Therefore, to make a nation can stand strong, firm, steady not easily swayed by any influence / situation in the information age, the communication era and the era of globalization is essential so that Indonesia can play its role as a nation. To understand an identity as national identity, an understanding of the nation and how it is formed must be understood. Understanding the nation or cultural unity and political unity in essence has two concepts of understanding, namely from the anthropological sociological point of view and the nation in a political sense

Nationalism identity is not just a love or nationalism. Nationalism identity can be interpreted as a movement, and then nationalism identity is the soul of patriotism. The patriotism or heroism side is found in the values of crystallized nationalism, civic nationalism. Then, it can be interpreted that patriotism is a form of civic nationalism. Patriotism is directed more at the state than the nation.

The process of forming a nation-state has two models. (R. Surbakti, 1999). These two are the orthodox model and the latest model. The orthodox model stems from the existence of a nation and then the nation forms a state.

Whereas the modern model starts with a state first formed through a process based on nation and race. These two models are essentially different in four ways, namely the presence or absence of elemental changes in society, the length of time required in the process of nation and state formation, the emergence of public political awareness and the degree of political participation and political regimes. This orthodox model gave birth to a nation which is relatively homogeneous, for example Israel. The ultimate model gives birth to heterogeneous nations.

The nation's identity is a marker, a characteristic that distinguishes one nation from another. In cultural unity, it is characterized by similarities in race, ethnicity, religion, cultural customs, descendants (blood) and homeland. Cultural unity identity is also referred to as identity to ethnic groups. The identity of this perspective is more descriptive (existing from birth), natural (inborn), primary and ethnic. Every member of a cultural unit has loyalty in its identity. For example: loyal to his tribe, religion, culture, relatives, area of origin and language. Loyalty to this ethnic group or tribe is lasting (long) and thick (strong).

While the national identity in the sense of political unity refers to the nation in a political sense, namely a nation that has a state. A new country needs to create a new identity for its people. This identity is the national identity or national identity of the country concerned. Identity as the national identity is an agreement of the tribes within. That identity is artificial, secondary, ethical and national. National identity can be derived from a nation within which is then continued or agreed as its national identity. Some forms of national identity are languages that are dynamic and towards a better direction. Thus the nation's identity can be understood to exist from the beginning attached to the ethnic group, but then continues towards a mutually agreed form called the soul of patriotism. Therefore national identity means the identity of the shared soul (patriotism) to be agreed upon as a national identity.

Minto Rahayu (2007) stated that the empowerment of national identities can be done through the revitalization of national ideologies that contain the values of patriotism: First, reality. That the ideological ideology contained values are objective to grow and develop (dynamically) in the midst of society, so understanding Ideology must be contextual. Thus the revitalization of Ideology must be based on the reality of values in society in understanding and viewing Ideology because the values forming Ideology are values that grow and develop in society, thus Ideology will still be a guideline in the life of the state because it is always understood based on existing realities. Second, ideality. That the ideals contained in Ideology are not merely utopian without meaning but real to arouse enthusiasm and optimism in living the future. Ideas can be abandoned when understanding ideological values, where those values are of growing and developing reality. This growth and development is fine but all of them must be understood in the framework and keeping in mind the ideals in the ideology that contains the ideals of the state and nation. Therefore, the growth and development of values in society in order to understand ideology as an ideal is never faded and is released because of its flexibility. Third, flexibility. Ideology is open to new interpretations to meet the needs of development; the ideology will remain actual, relevant and functional in the life of a plural Indonesia as a nation. The nature of flexibility

makes it possible to interpret ideologies. Interpreting is fine as long as it reckons and guided by the two qualities mentioned above, namely ideality and reality thus national interests must still be upheld. However, these interpretations could be in the name of a group that intends to raise an interest in a group by ignoring ideals and in ways that are not as it should be, for example in the name of the interests of the people but actually it is for their own sake.

Today, we can still feel the spirit of patriotism in several ways, among others:

- Learning.

Learning is a national development activity. By learning we are expected to become useful agents in the future to maintain the welfare of the nation.

- Critical.

Especially the younger generation, we are expected to have a critical nature about anything, one of which is the government. We must know which ones must be defended and which ones must be addressed. Thus when the time comes we will be living that part we must take, we can behave properly. If it reflects what happened in this end, the younger generation only tends to go along and not see globally so sometimes it is wrong about what is right and wrong.

- Paying taxes on time.

Tax is one of our obligations to live in a country. Development can run smoothly with smooth tax revenues as well. Therefore tax is a material that we can provide to the state, this is a sacrifice because there may be a small part of us that still thinks that taxes are only a benefit of the government.

- Respect the opinions of others in deliberations.

Deliberation is one of the noble values of the Indonesian. By respecting the opinions of others in deliberations, we sacrifice ourselves to want to listen or maybe give up our opinions if not accepted in a forum. Restraint ourselves when there are other people who are expressing their opinions. This is also an attitude of self-sacrifice.

- Using domestic products.

By using products made in our own country we show a sense of love and loyalty. Nowadays there are many domestic-made products whose quality is not far with the foreign-made and the prices are also more affordable and can help improve the economy

The above are some of the things we can do in living the spirit of patriotism today. These things are simple things, so from now on try little by little to have patriotism so that it wouldn't disappear with the times.

## CONCLUSION

Thus it can be understood that national identity and patriotism are the process of continuing noble values (characters) inherited and taught by ancestors (nation's founders) to understand them contextually without losing their noble values which were explored and understood in the past but remain contextual. Therefore it can be meaningful and acts as a vision of the nation in life that is constantly changing. Although facing the era of globalization will not lose its national identity as national identity. So be aware of radicalism, terrorism, transnational, the phenomenon of consumerism, excessive lifestyle of national identity based on a sense of belonging and a spirit of enthusiasm in society will be able to strengthen the unity and value of a nation's struggle. Furthermore, forms of patriotism must be interpreted broader according to the progress and demands of the current era. These forms are the concerns

of each individual who takes part in their respective activities and roles.

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