

Why Does Nationalism High Or Low? Revealing Factors Affecting Nationalism

Rispawati, Lalu Sumardi

Abstract: Every country in the world pays serious attention to the nationalism of its citizens. They strive to develop and maintain nationalism so that it remains inherent in the souls of each of its people. The reason is that in nationalism there is enormous power, energy, inspiration, and vitality to defend, protect and develop the nation and state. High and low of one's nationalism is influenced by many factors. This study aims to examine what factors affect nationalism, categorize factors, and identify the influence of each factor. The population of this study is young people aged 18 years-21 years who live in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The research sample was taken by using the quota sampling technique, where the samples taken represent the age and ethnicity levels in the study area. Data analysis using Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA) techniques. Based on the analysis technique, it is known that the influence of each factor tested is; educational background 0,899, social media 0,869, cultural background 0,814, involvement in organization 0,767, parent education 0,730, parent occupation -0,573, and involvement in religious group 0,509. The 7 factors are grouped into three factor categories, namely; primary factors (such as education, social media), secondary factors (cultural background and involvement in the organization), and tertiary factors (parental education, involvement in religious groups, and parental work). These three factors have an effect of 60,161%. This means that there are still other factors that influence a person's nationalism beyond the 7 factors tested. Therefore, there needs to be more extensive testing of other factors that have the potential to influence nationalism.

Index Terms: Nationalism, affecting factors, citizen.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every country in the world pays serious attention to the nationalism of its citizens. They strive to develop and maintain nationalism so that it remains inherent in the souls of each of its people. This is because nationalism has an important role in maintaining the sovereignty of a country. According to Alfaqi [1], Nationalism is the main and fundamental capital for a country in maintaining the country's existence and sovereignty. The reason is that in nationalism there is enormous power, energy, inspiration, and vitality to maintain, preserve, and develop the nation and state [2]. In addition, nationalism is a force for a country to build the glory of its people. Without nationalism, people will only think and act in their own interests [3]. Nationalism strengthens the unity and integrity of the nation and state. The evidence of the importance of nationalism for a country can be known from the intentions of the state in instilling nationalism in its citizens. In many countries in the world, nationalism has been one of the focus of the country's attention to be developed, for example in Canada, USA, New Zealand, China, and including Indonesia. In Canada, efforts to build nationalism are very intense. The state develops the nationalism of its citizens in quite a long time, with hard work, and high seriousness. The sharp contrast between groups makes the Canadian government have to work extra hard to build the integrity of the country. They build the nationalism values of their people by giving fair treatment by involving them in the development of the country, especially in the economic sector [4], [5]. In USA nationalism is a serious concern for the country to be implanted. Nationalism is one of the main themes learned in the curriculum [6]. Especially after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the state sought to instill a sense of nationalism in its citizens more intensely, even as if it were done forcefully. They use policy channels, education, and mass media to arouse the nationalism of their

citizens [6], [7]. In New Zealand, the sense of nationalism of the people of New Zealand rose on the basis of a sense of solidarity with the terror of the world trade center September 11, 2001, that occurred in the USA. The incident made the New Zealand government aware to arouse a sense of nationalism of its people. The New Zealand government since the accident drives to a campaign for the importance of a sense of nationalism in its people [8]. In China, the cultivation of nationalism has been the main agenda so far as to be instilled in every citizen. The Chinese government instills the value of nationalism in its people intensively and planned through patriotic education campaigns. The instrument they used was a history subject in which they taught the history of centuries of humiliation and glory. With this patriotic education campaign, the patriotism of the Chinese people is growing very well [9], [10]. As for Indonesia, the nationalism of the Indonesian people rose during the occupation and peaked in the 1940s [11]. The nationalism of the Indonesian people at that time arose in response to colonialism-imperialism and the desire of the Indonesian people to be independent [12]. The nationalism of the Indonesian people was triggered by the suffering that was felt as a result of the longstanding colonialism.

The description above shows that nationalism is very important for a country. The illustration also tells that the factors that influence nationalism in each country can be different. In addition, the description illustrates that nationalism arises and sinks because it is influenced by many factors; social and cultural, economic, political, and other factors. In many social and political science references, it is mentioned that the condition of nationalism is strongly influenced by many factors, but these factors certainly have different magnitudes of influence. In this study, the factors that influence nationalism will be tested, grouped, and assessed how much influence these factors on nationalism. So, the results of this study can be known with certainty in these three things.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Nationalism is a value that exists in one's soul as a result of the experiences felt in daily life [13]. Nationalism can take the form of a sense of love and pride that exists in the souls of

- Author is a senior lecturer at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University, Indonesia, HP+81237734862. E mail: rispa64@gmail.com
- Co-Author is a lecturer at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University, Indonesia, PH+6281703778546. E mail: lalu.unram@gmail.com

citizens [14]. According to Dewantara [15] nationalism is a sense of mysticism that exists, grows, and processes in the souls of everyone without realizing it. The same opinion was stated by Ritzer & Smart [16] that nationalism is an aspect of "self", which is a form of emotion. Likewise Gray [6] and Davidov [17] view nationalism as a condition of the soul possessed by someone in the form of love, loyalty, pride, and respect. Based on the opinions above it can be concluded that nationalism is in the soul, related to emotions, in the form of love, pride, loyalty, and respect for the nation and state. Viewed from its form, nationalism is included in the domain of attitude, and attitude is always related to values. Therefore, related to the factors that influence nationalism, the same with factors that influence attitudes. There are many expert opinions that explain the factors that influence attitudes, including one's nationalism. Lee and Ugurlu [18] suggested factors that influence individual attitudes are; socio-cultural context, beliefs, economics, and religion. Learner [19] identifies two factors that determine the development of values, morals, and character, namely; individual and social context of the child. According to Learner, children's values, morals, and character will develop positively if the strength possessed by the child or someone such as self-control is supported by the strength of a conducive environment, such as family, peers, and the community. More specifically, Learner stated that extra-curricular activities in schools such as scouts had a contribution to the development of morals and character. This shows that organizational units in schools and higher education have a contribution to the inculcation of values, morals, and character, including the value of nationalism. In line with the two opinions above, Nucci & Narvaez [20] put forward a number of factors that significantly influence the formation of morals and character, namely; mass media, religious communities, youth culture, peer groups, voluntary organizations, and parents & siblings. As for the school, according to them, it does not overall affect the formation of character, only certain positive features that exist in schools that contribute to the development of character. Furthermore, they say education or public schools have a more limited role in the development of morals and character. To be able to have a greater effect on the moral development and character of public schools must allocate more time. As for Dewantara, Haque, Sumardi, et al., And Gray specifically mention the factors that influence the formation of one's nationalism values. According to Dewantara [15] the factors that influence the formation of nationalism are; circumstances or environment, economy, culture, and life and livelihood. In addition, the materialist life of the elite, on the other hand, the people living in poverty can have an impact on reducing the sense of nationhood. According to Haque [7], the factors that influence nationalism are; social position, cultural background, financial condition, and education level. As for the results of research conducted by Sumardi, et al. [21] revealed that one of the factors influencing individual nationalism was culture. A culture that gender-biased causes women's nationalism to tend to be lower than men. While Gray [6] states that one of the factors that influence the value of one's nationalism is the service provided by the state. All the factors that influence nationalism above indicate that nationalism arises as a person's response to social, political, economic, legal, cultural, and defense and security conditions. This is consistent with what was stated by Ritzer & Smart [16] which said that nationalism is a response to existing conditions, and emotional

responses are born from the definition of situational and social identity. From the explanation above, in general, the factors that influence the value of one's nationalism can be grouped into two categories, namely; internal factors (internal) and external (external) or environmental factors. External factors can be grouped into two categories, namely; family and social environmental factors. Which includes internal factors are; self-control, beliefs, and religion. While those included in external factors of the family environment are; parental education, family economy or parental occupation. While the external factors including the social environment are; peers, social environment, organizations involved, religious groups, social media, the country's economic condition, cultural background, and education. In this study, the factors to be tested are external factors, namely; parental education, occupation/family economy, cultural background, involvement in organizations, involvement in religious groups, activities on social media, and educational background. The seven factors are tested to find out which factors influence nationalism, how they are classified, and how much influence these factors have on nationalism.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1. Types of research

Based on the research problem, the research approach used in this study is a positivistic/quantitative approach. The type of this research is survey research. Survey research by Creswell [22] is categorized into a quantitative research approach group. The use of survey research in this study is intended to explore the factors that influence nationalism, the grouping of factors, and the magnitude of the influence of these factors on nationalism. This is in accordance with the opinion of Creswell [22] and Wagiran [23] who say that survey research aims to describe systematically and accurately through quantitative data of trends, behaviors, or opinions of a population.

3.2. Population and Sample

The population in this study are young people aged 18-21 years who live in the city of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. As for determining the research sample, a quota sampling technique was used [22], [24]. The use of the quota sampling technique aims to make the research population of all age groups and ethnicities in Mataram represented. The number of samples in this study refers to opinions expressed by Gay & Diehl and Ary et al. [23] that is in descriptive research the samples taken are at least 10% to 20% of the population. Based on these techniques and opinions, the number of samples in this study amounted to 20% (582 people) of the total population. The number and characteristics of the sample can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Research Samples

	Age		Ethnicity		
	f	%	F	%	
18 years	153	26,29	Sasak	408	70,10
19 years	126	21,65	Samawa	43	7,39
20 years	145	24,91	Mbojo	109	18,73
21 years	159	27,32	Bali	6	1,03
			Other	16	2,75
Total	582	100	Total	582	100

3.3. Data Collection

Data collection techniques used in this study were survey

techniques. According to Fink [22], in collecting data using surveys, the instrument used was a questionnaire compiled by researchers (self-administered questionnaires) that had been tested for validity and reliability.

3.4. Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used is the Factor Analysis technique, namely Explanatory Factor Analysis. This technique is used to uncover what factors influence nationalism. With the EFC technique, the categorization of factors can be made to form simpler factors [25]. In conducting the analysis using EFC techniques, the analysis process is assisted by the SPSS 20 program.

4 RESEARCH FINDINGS

There are several findings obtained from this study; First, the output of the EFA, the Rotated Component Matrix shows that each factor has a different effect on nationalism. The influence of each factor can be seen in the table below;

Table 2. Effect of Factors and Factor Locations on Factors formed

No	Theoretical Factors	Loading Factor
1	Parental education	0,730
2	Parents' job	-0,573
3	Cultural background	0,814
4	Involvement in organizations	0,767
5	Involvement in religious groups	0,509
6	Social media	0,869
7	Educational background	0,899

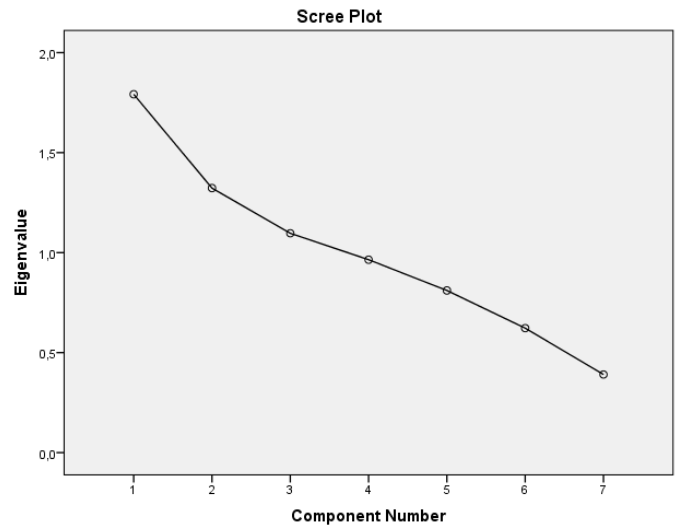
The table above shows the factors that have the most influence on nationalism are educational background 0.899, then successively followed by social media 0.869, cultural background 0.814, involvement in organization 0.767, parent education 0.730, parent occupation -0.573, and finally involvement in religious groups 0.509. So, the most influential factor on nationalism is; educational background and the least influence is involved in religious groups. Second, the seven theoretical factors above can be grouped into three factors, in other words, there are three factors formed from the seven factors tested. These three factors have a total effect of 60,161. This can be seen in the Total Variance Explained output as contained in the tables below;

Table 3. Formed Factors and the Total Influence of All Factors

Formed Factors	Eigenvalues	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1,792	25,597	25,597
2	1,323	18,897	44,494
3	1,097	15,667	60,161

In the table above illustrated, there are 3 factors that are formed, namely; factor 1, factor 2, and factor 3. The basis for categorizing into 3 factors is the Eigenvalue value must be >1. The magnitude of the influence of factor 1 = 25.597%, factor 2 = 18.889%, and factor 3 = 5.66%. The total effect of the three factors is 60,161%. The rest is influenced by factors beyond these three factors. The categories of factors as explained above can also be seen in the screen plot picture below;

Figure 1. Grouping of Factors Affecting Nationalism



The position of each of the 7 factors tested on the factors formed can be seen in the table below;

Table 4. Position of Theoretical Factors in Formed Factors.

No	Theoretical Factors	Formed Factors		
		1	2	3
1	Parental education			0,730
2	Parents' job			-0,573
3	Cultural background		0,814	
4	Involvement in organizations		0,767	
5	Involvement in religious groups			0,509
6	Social media	0,869		
7	Educational background	0,899		

From the table above the factors included in factor 1 are; educational background with a loading factor of 0.899 and social media with a loading factor of 0.869. Factors included in factor 2 are; cultural background with loading factor 0.814 and involvement in organizations with loading factor 0.767. The factors included in factor 3 include; parental education with a loading factor of 0.730, parental employment with a loading factor of 0.573, and involvement in religious groups with a loading factor of 0.509. While the magnitude of the correlation of each factor with the formed factor can be seen in the table below;

Table 5. Correlation of Each Factor with Formed Factors

Component	1	2	3
1	0,788	-,442	,428
2	,552	0,815	-,176
3	-,271	,375	0,886

The data in the table above is known that the correlation of factors grouped in factor 1 = 0.788, factor 2 = 0.815, and factor 3 = 0.886. Thus, the three factors formed were declared feasible to summarize the seven variables analyzed.

5 DISCUSSION

As stated in the research findings section, there are two findings from this study, namely; First, the magnitude of the influence of each factor tested and the overall effect of the factor. Second, the categorization of the 7 factors into 3 categories. The three categories that summarize the 7 factors tested in this study are called primary factors, secondary factors, and tertiary factors. Of the 7 factors tested, included in

the primary factor were an educational background and social media. These two factors have the greatest total effect of 25.597%. Because of its great influence, it is called a primary factor. The factors included in secondary factors are cultural background and involvement in the organization. These two factors have the second biggest influence with an effect of 18.897%, and these factors are called secondary factors. While the factors included in the tertiary factors are; parental education, parental occupation, and involvement in religious groups. These three factors have the smallest effect compared to other factors, 5.66%. That is why this third group of factors is called tertiary factors. Regarding the effect of each of the 7 factors tested, based on the research findings it is known that the 7 factors tested showed an influence in different quantities. The factor which has the most influence on nationalism is the educational background with a loading factor of 0.899. This means that the more certain types of education that are followed (religious-based or non-religious-based education) by a person at the level of education available, the better the nationalism. In some research results show that religion-based education has a much broader role than non-religious education in shaping characters, including nationalism [20], [26]. That is because in religious-based education, nationalism is taught integrated with religious values [26], and nationalism that is integrated into religious values will be more quickly accepted because it is dogmatic. In addition, religion by most people according to Lickona [27] is still considered to have a very important role in maintaining the morality of a nation, therefore it gets a higher trust. The second factor which has a big influence on nationalism is social media with a loading factor of 0.869. This means that the more often a person is involved in social media the more impact on his nationalism. This is consistent with what was expressed by Browning, Gerlich, and Westermann [28] that social media has a significant effect on many aspects of life. The results of research conducted by Young [29], Reinaldo & Sokang [30], and Sumardi [31] also show that information technology provides two impacts, positive and negative impacts. These positive and negative features are related to cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects [32]. From the results of these studies, it is natural that social media has the second largest influence on nationalism. The factor which has the third major influence on nationalism is the cultural background. The results of tests carried out showed that cultural background factors had a loading factor of 0.814. It makes sense if cultural factors have a major influence on nationalism because everyone lives and develops in the cultural environment that exists in his society. A culture that shapes a person's way of thinking, feeling, trust, and personal manner [33], [34]. Culture has the power to transform, strengthen communities, build a sense of identity and group solidarity at all ages [35]. According to Weber, without being forged by the culture in which a person lives, that person is equal to animals, because humans are animals that depend heavily on culture [32]. The factor which has the 4th biggest influence is involvement in the organization with loading factor 0.767. The test results show that a person's involvement in the organization has a great influence on the quality of one's nationalism. The more active a person is in an organization, the more influential it is on nationalism. This is consistent with the opinions expressed by Beland & Lecours [5] and Davidov [17] who revealed that organizations have a large role in developing nationalism because in organizations developing a national identity and a

sense of solidarity can be carried out. This fact is also shown from the results of research conducted by Harjianto [36] which revealed that a person's involvement in scouting activities had a significant effect on nationalism. The fifth factor which gives a big influence on the condition of individual nationalism is the education of parents. Parental education provides an influence with a loading factor of 0.730. This means that the higher the level of parental education the greater the effect on the nationalism of a child. The influence of parental education on many aspects of life empirically has been proven through research. For example, the results of research conducted by Davis-Kean [37], Shoukat, et al. [38] and Zulfitri [39] provide evidence that parental education has a significant influence on children's learning and performance. Even according to Shoukat, et al. [38], globally the education of parents can be an instrument to improve children's academic performance. The sixth of the 7 factors tested that had a considerable influence on one's nationalism was the work of parents. The work of parents has an influence -0,573. This means that any unpopular work undertaken by a parent will have a considerable influence on building children's nationalism. How the influence of parents' work on children is also shown by the results of research conducted by Shah et al. [40], Viola & Daniel [41], and OECD [42]. The three studies illustrate that the work of parents has a significant effect on children's performance in school, especially in the fields of mathematics and children's careers. According to Shah et al. [39] that is because parents with good jobs and income will provide good facilities and have an impact on children's performance. The last factor influencing one's nationalism is involvement in religious groups with a loading factor of 0.509. The data shows that a person's involvement in a religious group has a considerable influence on nationalism. The influence of religion on nationalism can be seen in Israel where so far the nationalism of the Israeli people is based on religion [43]. Even at the beginning of the 21st century, according to Juergensmeyer [44] nationalism emerged in the form of nationalism-religious which was considered capable of sustaining a sense of community and national goals. The phenomenon of religion-based nationalism occurs because religious communities are a major source of value in life that must be followed [27]. The 7 factors grouped into the 3 factors above have a total influence of 60.161%. This means that 39.839% of nationalism is influenced by factors outside the seven factors tested. In addition, the influence of the 7 factors above on nationalism can be both positive and negative, which can cause nationalism to become better or worse, depending on the value that is transformed on the individual.

6 CONCLUSIONS

High and low of one's nationalism is influenced by many factors. The factors that influence nationalism are; educational background, social media, cultural background, involvement in organizations, parental education, parental work, and involvement in religious groups. These factors are not the final factors that influence nationalism. This factor only affects 60,161% and there are still other factors that influence nationalism. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more extensive research to examine other factors that influence nationalism.

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