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Internalization of National Identity to
Children Amid the Influence of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

National identity is a characteristic, identity, or signs attached to a person, whether an organization, group or country that can differentiate one country from another. National identity is closely related to the values, history, and ideals that unite a group by ties. This study aims to introduce and explain the national identity of the Indonesian nation, the influence of globalization on Indonesian national identity, as well as efforts to preserve Indonesian national identity from the effects of globalization by providing insight to the Indonesian people so that they can understand these things through this paper. This study uses a qualitative method with a literature study method. Based on the research, it was found that the national identity of the Indonesian nation is (1) Indonesian as a National Nation, (2) the state flag of Indonesia is the red and white flag, (3) the national anthem of Indonesia is Indonesia Raya, (4) the symbol of the Indonesian state is Pancasila, and so forth. As well as the influence of globalization on the national identity of the Indonesian nation, namely, (1) the waning of a sense of nationalism and patriotism, (2) hedonism, (3) the decline of politeness, and (4) a lack of cooperation and mutual cooperation.

ABSTRAK

Identitas Nasional merupakan ciri khas, jati diri, atau tanda-tanda yang melekat pada diri seseorang baik organisasi, kelompok maupun Negara yang dapat menjadi pembeda negara satu dengan negara lainnya. Identitas nasional sangat berkaitan dengan nilai-nilai, sejarah, dan cita-cita yang menyatukan suatu kelompok dengan ikatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalkan dan menjelaskan identitas nasional bangsa Indonesia, pengaruh globalisasi terhadap identitas nasional Indonesia, serta upaya melestarikan identitas nasional Indonesia dari pengaruh globalisasi dengan memberi wawasan kepada bangsa Indonesia agar dapat memahami hal-hal tersebut melalui tulisan ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan metode studi literatur. Berdasarkan penelitian tersebut, ditemukan hasil bahwa identitas nasional bangsa Indonesia adalah (1) Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Bangsa Nasional, (2) Bendera Negara Indonesia adalah Bendera Merah Putih, (3) Lagu kebangsaan Indonesia adalah Indonesia Raya, (4) Lambang Negara Indonesia adalah Pancasila, dan lain sebagainya. Serta pengaruh globalisasi terhadap identitas nasional bangsa Indonesia yakni, (1) memudarnya rasa nasionalisme dan patriotisme, (2) Hedonisme, (3) Lunturnya sikap sopan santun, dan (4) kurangnya sikap kerjasama dan gotong royong.

PRELIMINARY

National identity comes from two words, namely "identity" and "national". The word identity comes from English, namely "identity" which means a characteristic, character, sign or identity attached to a person, group, or something so that it becomes a differentiator from others (Assingkiy, 2021: 29). While the word "national" which means national identity is attached to a person or a group of nations.

According to Hermawan (2018: 277-295), that national identity is an expression of the cultural values of a nation that has distinctive characteristics and distinguishes it from other nations. National identity is a characteristic possessed by a nation as a differentiator between one nation and another.

Introducing national identity to the public today is very necessary in the life of a country. If a country does not have an identity, then the existence of that country will not be considered by the world. There are several elements that make up identity, namely ethnicity, religion, culture, and language as a means of communication of a country.

Knowing Indonesia's national identity at this time must be done to the community. Because at this time the influence of globalization on a person's identity greatly affects his identity as an Indonesian citizen. The presence of globalization today is unavoidable. Globalization is able to influence people worldwide regardless of regional boundaries. Especially now that technology and information are developing faster and faster, which can help spread the influence of globalization to all corners of the world.

Indonesia is an independent and sovereign country, of course it has characteristics that are only owned by the State of Indonesia and not owned by other countries. However, with the current situation, Indonesia is getting a lot of influence from globalization which is increasingly spreading out of control. The development of globalization has many negatives compared to its positives. Therefore, the effects of globalization on society are not necessarily in accordance with the norms of the Indonesian nation. Threats and challenges to Indonesia's national identity occur because of the negative effects of globalization.

At present, it can be seen that future generations are getting foreign cultural influences on Indonesian culture. The current era of globalization is due to the development of communication technology and the flow of information is increasing rapidly so that changes in the development of the way of thinking of the Indonesian people appear to be positive and negative. The spread of the era of globalization will have an effect on the Indonesian people and the younger generations that will succeed the nation which will fade the original Indonesian culture against foreign cultures (westernization), the occurrence of social inequality, and a high attitude of individualism.

Indeed, the study of the introduction of national identity from the influence of globalization has been studied by several people. Among the studies that discuss the study of the influence of globalization on the existence of the national identity of the Indonesian nation, recognizing national identity as identity, the influence of globalization on moral and character crises, the influence of globalization as a challenge to national identity, reviewing national identity, strengthening national identity, the influence of globalization on values nationalism, and the Indonesian language as the identity of the Indonesian nation.

Based on the literature review that has been described, it is known that there is an "empty space" in the analysis of the introduction of national identity to the Indonesian people. Therefore, further and in-depth explanation is needed on this matter which has been summarized in the title of the research, "Knowing Indonesian National Identity as National Character From the Influence of Globalization". Through this research, it is hoped that the Indonesian people will be able to recognize the characteristics of the Indonesian state and find their identity as an Indonesian nation and not be mixed from the negative effects of globalization. This is done so that the spirit of unity and integrity as well as the spirit of nationalism in the life of the nation is not lost in the midst of the increasingly rapid development of globalization. Therefore, the author will examine identifying Indonesian national identity and the influence of globalization on national identity as well as efforts to preserve Indonesian national identity.

METHOD

This research method uses a qualitative approach, with a literature study. Literature study is a method by collecting various references related to the problems discussed. Researchers collect a lot of information from previous research (Assingkily, 2021). The object of study from research references is reading books, journals, and various types of information obtained from internet sites that are relevant to the problems studied. The literature study was conducted to examine the problems studied and be the beginning in providing various arguments in recognizing Indonesian national identity from the influence of globalization and efforts to preserve national identity from the influence of globalization.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Definition of National Identity

Identity in the Oxford dictionary comes from the Latin 'idem' or the same and two basic meanings, namely absolute similarity and the concept of distinction or difference which assumes consistency and

continuity. Meanwhile the word 'national' means the identity attached to each larger group bound by physical similarities, both physical such as culture, religion and language as well as non-physical such as ideals, desires and goals.

Literally, national identity is a characteristic, identity, or signs attached to a person, either an organization, group or state that can differentiate one country from another (Aulia, *et.al.*, 2021). National identity means showing the unique character of a nation that can distinguish it from the characteristics or characteristics of other national groups (Suastika & Sukadi, 2017: 4). With the identity of the Indonesian state, it is easier to be recognized by other countries so that a national identity is needed as a differentiator from other nations.

According to Akmal in Assingkily (2021) that national identity is the characteristics that become a symbol of the state of a country such as: ideology, constitution, geopolitics and geostrategy which are adopted and formulated for the national resilience of the country concerned. National identity is something that must be developed because it is closely related to efforts to maintain the continuity of national life while at the same time maintaining the strength of state life.

According to Kaelan in Julianty, *et.al.* (2021: 1-9), national identity is a manifestation of cultural values that grow and develop in aspects of the life of a nation that has distinctive characteristics, where the characteristics possessed by a country will be different from other countries. Thus, it can be concluded that national identity is an identity that is uniquely owned by a nation and not owned by other nations. In this case, it does not only refer to individuals, it also applies to groups.

Definition of Globalization

Globalization comes from the word 'global' which means general (universal). The influence of the development of globalization cannot be avoided by anyone. Because globalization is able to exert its influence on the whole world without knowing regional boundaries. Globalization as capitalism in its most modern form. Developed countries are more likely to be the pioneers and controllers of the current rampant globalization (Julianty, *et.a.*, 2021: 1-9). Developed countries have excellent human resources both in technology and industry. The thinking of developed countries is more critical and broad, so that entrepreneurship in the industrial sector and innovation in technology develops and the flow of information and technology spreads to various countries.

Globalization is a process of global social order and does not recognize regional boundaries (Yudhanegara, 2015: 165-180). Globalization is essentially a process in which ideas are raised, which are then offered to be followed by other nations or the younger generation who will eventually come to a point of mutual agreement and make it a common guideline for nations throughout Indonesia.

Globalization is a term that has a relationship with increasing linkages and dependencies between nations, between countries and between people in all corners of the world through trade, investment, travel, popular culture and other forms of interaction, so that the boundaries of a country become increasingly narrow (Ermawan, 2017: 5-11). Globalization has the meaning of the formation of a unification of people around the world because of advances in technology and communication that are growing rapidly and can shorten interactions between regions with one another (Budiarto, 2020: 50-56). It is undeniable that science and technology will continue to develop rapidly according to the increasingly sophisticated developments of the era. People are able to find information and communicate quickly and easily regardless of distance and time, this is the main source of influence in the era of globalization.

Knowing Indonesian National Identity as National Character

National identity refers to the citizenship that a person has. The majority of national identity will be obtained by someone based on where we were born and raised by his family (Syarifah & Kusuma, 2016: 61-72). Therefore, the Indonesian nation is a nation that highly upholds the values of decency. In this case, recognizing Indonesia's national identity as a nation's character has several dimensions in national identity, namely as follows.

First, the pattern of behavior is a description of the pattern of behavior that is created in everyday life, such as customs, hospitality, norms, respect for parents and mutual cooperation which are one of the national identities that originate from culture. Second, symbols are something that describes the functions and benefits and goals of the State. These symbols are usually found in legislation. Such as the flag, national anthem and language.

Third, complementary tools are a set of tools that can be used to achieve goals and desires in the form of development, equipment and technology. Such as mosques, transportation technology (planes and ships), human equipment (traditional clothes or traditional weapons), and so on. Fourth, there is a goal to be achieved, identity is a dynamic source. As an independent and sovereign nation, the goal of the Indonesian nation is contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely the intellectual life of the nation and the welfare of the Indonesian people.

The thing that becomes Indonesia's national identity for the nation's character is that Indonesia is known as a very diverse country or known as a plural and heterogeneous country. The diversity of the Indonesian nation can be seen from culture, ethnicity, customs, race, religion, history, and regional languages (Aulia, *et.al.*, 2021). The motto of Bhineka Tunggal Ika which is stated on the Garuda Pancasila symbol, is intended that although it has differences and diversity between nations, it is still one so as to maintain the unity and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, it is important to cultivate and instill tolerance in oneself to others so as not to cause conflict.

Indonesia's national identity will be formed with various physical and non-physical elements. One of the identities that exist in the Indonesian nation is the designation as a pluralistic nation. This plurality of the Indonesian nation is better known as Bhinneka Tunggal Ika which is found in the Garuda bird symbol by having 5 symbols which are the precepts in the Pancasila State Foundation.

Elements That Become the Core of Indonesia's National Identity Elements of History

In historical records, the archipelago has experienced a glorious period of glory, namely the kingdoms of Sriwijaya and Majapahit which were known as the centers of power in the archipelago at that time. In this case the influence of the two kingdoms can penetrate the territorial boundaries where the kingdom stands. The spirit of the struggle of the people of the archipelago to expel the invaders from their homeland has become a distinctive feature for the prospective Indonesian nation which is one of the elements that form Indonesia's national identity (Usiono, 2020: 6). History is important in everyday life to know and appreciate the struggles of heroes which are still enjoyed by Indonesian citizens with freedom according to applicable rules without being colonized by outside countries.

Cultural Elements

Culture is an element forming national identity which has three elements, namely reason, civilization, and knowledge. The culture of the Indonesian nation is seen from the friendliness and politeness of the Indonesian people who have been known by the whole world. The identity of civilization is reflected in the basis of the Pancasila state, while the knowledge aspect can be seen from the wealth of achievements of the Indonesian nation as a maritime nation (Aulia, *et.al.*, 2021). Culture comes from the word culture which means the result of creation, the initiative of human work and from this result it is called culture. Everything related to human behavior in life is categorized as culture and passed down from generation to generation to a group of people. Culture is essential, universal, adaptive, dynamic, and integrated. Culture gives identity to the nation and identity is what makes culture unique.

Elements of Ethnicity

Pluralism is another form of identity for the Indonesian nation. The point is more than just plurality which is natural, the tradition of the Indonesian people to live together is the main element of identity formation that must continue to be developed and preserved (Usiono, 2020: 7). The existence of a pluralistic ethnic group is an aspect of national identity. Compound is the diversity of Indonesian ethnic groups which can be seen from the number of ethnic groups with different languages. Indonesia consists of many thousands of islands that have a lot of diversity, customs, and regional languages found in Indonesia. This is symbolized as "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" which is different but still one (Aulia, *et.al.*, 2017). Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands so there are many ethnic, cultural, racial, and cultural diversity. Since the beginning of the Indonesian nation was founded, Indonesia is a nation that is very diverse, very diverse, and diverse. To preserve the meaning of diversity, it is important to respect and not discriminate against other ethnic groups even though they are different from what other tribes believe.

Elements of Religion

Indonesian national identity with the form of religion. This started from a struggle to defend the homeland by sacrificing his body and soul which is the sanctity of the soul. So important is the existence of this element of religion and belief for the founding fathers of the nation which makes it the most important element in the state constitution (Assingkiy, 2021: 31). The first precept is explained on the symbol of Pancasila, namely the star that the Indonesian nation is a religious nation, where a nation that believes and fears God Almighty in accordance with their respective beliefs such as respecting and not coercing between followers of different religions and adherents of different beliefs to other people.

Elements of Language

Indonesian is an element of the formation of the national identity of the Indonesian nation. Indonesian is understood as a unified language system guaranteed by the State constitution, the 1945 Constitution. Many islands, ethnicities and cultural diversity and beliefs can be united with the Indonesian language (Usiono, 2020: 8). So, language is needed to communicate in order to understand what is being said. Therefore, language as a symbol is arbitrarily formed from the sound elements of human speech that are used as a means of interacting between humans.

The Effect of Globalization on Indonesian National Identity

In the face of the swift current of globalization, it is necessary to filter and avoid the effects of bad influences on the Indonesian nation. If it is ignored, it will be easy for Indonesia to be re-colonized by other countries. Therefore, it is necessary to get rid of negative influences and the public must first recognize Indonesia's national identity as a national character in facing challenges in the era of globalization. The influence of globalization on Indonesia's national identity includes two sides, namely the positive side and the negative side.

As seen from the positive side as follows, first, the development of science and technology (Science and Technology). Globalization is a period of progress and rapid development of science and technology broadly. A long time ago, those who initially searched for information by mail were now able to use the internet through their gadgets. With the existence of science and technology, all human activities become easier and run smoothly.

Second, the standard of living is getting better. The rapid development and production of communication tools, as well as increasingly sophisticated transportation, are able to overcome the unemployment rate and improve people's living standards (Nurhaidah & Musa, 2015: 7). With the development of an increasingly rapid means of communication and transportation, the standard and level of life of Indonesian citizens will be better and job opportunities will be widely opened.

Third, to be innovative and creative among the wider community who compete globally. In the era of globalization, innovation is very important and needed, especially in terms of work. Because it is certain that someone who has high innovation and creativity will increase the profit and quality of the company without harming the unit. The trigger for the emergence of innovative and creative is due to intense competition so that it can motivate people to make their work more interesting.

Furthermore, as for the negative side of the influence of globalization on Indonesia's national identity, namely; first, the fading sense of nationalism and patriotism. The decline of nationalism and patriotism. For example, people tend to feel more proud and happy to use foreign products compared to local products. Coupled with the dominance of foreign products in the Indonesian market, such as clothing, food, and technology. Another example is when a person is more proud of a foreign culture than his own. For example, the use of foreign languages in everyday life. In fact, foreign languages are worth learning and must be learned. But that does not mean it is always used in everyday interactions. Because Indonesian is the language of the unity and integrity of the Indonesian nation that must be upheld by all citizens.

Second, the birth of hedonism. Hedonism is a view of life that prioritizes pleasure and satisfaction. Therefore, the existence of hedonism makes it easier for Indonesian people to spend on material related things just for pleasure and satisfaction. The presence of this hedonism can be seen with the emergence of cafes, fast food restaurants, shopping centers, and so on.

Third, the loss of manners. Many young people today have very low manners. For the value of openness and freedom globalization allows them to do what they want. For example, social networks with

inappropriate language, videos, or photos but many people like them. Lack of an attitude of cooperation and mutual cooperation in a person who is the value of national and state life. This is due to the development of an individualistic attitude towards the lifestyle of the Indonesian people. Therefore, it is a sign that the application of the values contained in Pancasila is not a reference in everyday life.

Efforts to Preserve Indonesia's National Identity From the Effects of Globalization

One of the elements of Indonesian identity is the existence of culture. To maintain and preserve culture in Indonesia, this is done in 2 ways, namely: First, Culture Experience is a cultural preservation that is carried out by plunging directly into a cultural experience. For example, if the culture is in the form of a dance, then people are encouraged to learn and practice in mastering the dance, and it can be performed every year in certain events or holding festivals.

In addition, efforts can be made, namely by improving the quality and encouraging the community to maximize the potential and empowerment of cultures in Indonesia. Then try to revive the spirit of tolerance, kinship, hospitality and high solidarity, to always maintain Indonesian culture so that it does not become extinct and preserve the nation's identity.

Second, Culture Knowledge is a cultural preservation that is carried out by creating an information center about culture that can be functionalized into many forms. The aim is for education or for the sake of developing the culture itself and the potential for regional tourism. Thus, the younger generation can enrich their knowledge about their own culture (Nahak, 2019: 65-76).

With the existence and emergence of globalization, national identity has decreased. However, if this continues, it will cause quite a big problem. Therefore, the community needs to make an effort to maintain national identity so that it does not just fade in the lives of Indonesian people. Preserving national identity can be done with various efforts, for example, such as: first, applying the values contained in Pancasila in everyday life. This can be done by obeying the rules, both in the surrounding environment and in the community. Always be honest and respect each other, help each other and do not discriminate against race, ethnicity, religion, culture, and others.

Second, instill a sense of love for the homeland and nationalism by making various efforts, preserving and introducing local cultures to the wider community, and applying them in daily life, always using and loving domestic products. Because apart from being an effort to maintain the identity of the Indonesian nation, using and using domestic products can help state income, especially for SMEs who are still pioneering. Third, prioritizing the attitude of unity and integrity which is the character of the Indonesian nation. Utilize internet sites and social media, such as twitter, instagram, youtube, facebook, and others as an effort for the community to introduce local culture to all corners of the world (Aulia, *et.al.*, 2021).

So, the efforts made do not have to start with big things but can be started from small things. Maintaining and preserving the national identity of the Indonesian nation in the midst of the development of globalization, it should and should be done by the Indonesian people. This is done so that the character of the Indonesian nation and state does not fade or even disappear by the very rapid flow of globalization.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the national identity of the Indonesian nation is (1) the Indonesian language as a national nation, (2) the national flag of Indonesia is the red and white flag, (3) the national anthem of Indonesia is Indonesia Raya, (4) the coat of arms The state of Indonesia is Pancasila, and so on. As well as the influence of globalization on the national identity of the Indonesian nation, namely, (1) the waning of a sense of nationalism and patriotism, (2) hedonism, (3) the decline of politeness, and (4) a lack of cooperation and mutual cooperation.

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