The Importance of a Sense of Nationalism in the Millennial Generation in the Era of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

A strong feeling of nationalism is critical for Indonesia's younger generation's ability to evolve into a developed nation, a new nation, a safe and peaceful nation, just and prosperous in the face of globalization's mounting challenges to the Indonesian state. As a nation and a country surrounded by other nations, it is critical for Indonesia's population to have a strong sense of identity, particularly among the younger generation. The spirit of nationalism is still required for the Indonesian nation and state to exist. A strong nationalism based on state-society or the millennial generation will foster a positive and beneficial attitude toward the nation and state. In the current period of globalization, various trends aim to erode the younger generation's sense of nationalism. It is demonstrated by several indicators, like the younger generation's lack of appreciation for indigenous Indonesian culture, Westernized adolescents' habits, lifestyles. Given that the Indonesian state can not avoid globalization's challenges, the Indonesian country adheres to Pancasila to guide national life to preserve its identity and existence because globalization has altered individual prosperity and the millennial generation's feeling of nationalism. Especially with the presence of an outside culture that has westernized today's youth. This article discusses the millennial generation's feelings about nationalism in an era of globalization. This research approach employs the LR technique, or Literature Review, in which sources are gathered from journal readings and publications. Then case studies are gathered and compared to form an article.

Keywords: nationalism, globalization, and the millennial generation

INTRODUCTION

Everything advances and develops swiftly in this period of globalization, perhaps from all spheres of human life, beginning with economics, technology, politics, and social spheres. All of this occurred as a result of foreign countries' influence in Indonesia. Globalization is a significant issue confronting the Indonesian people, as is the declining spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the millennial age. (1) Many young people are disoriented and become interested in something that is purely selfish and, at times, has no regard for the services of our old heroes. As a result, most millennial generations have forgotten their own culture, believing that foreign culture is more sophisticated than their own. As a result, the nation's noble principles are mostly ignored

by the bulk of the youthful generation. (2). The introduction of foreign culture to Indonesia had a significant impact, resulting in a decline in national identity. It is shown in the deterioration of morality, pride, love for the country, and the behavior of the Indonesian people, particularly the younger generations.

This effect is evident when new generations communicate with older generations who do not value civility. Additionally, as evidenced by the younger generation's high similarity, particularly millennials with an individualistic mindset, this is owing to the growing intense competition between individuals in real life. Another effect of globalization is the rapid development of items manufactured overseas, to the point where the younger generation believes that foreign clothes are superior to Indonesian clothes. It hence is hesitant to wear clothing made of Indonesian teak. (3)

Pancasila's function is, of course, critical in preserving the Indonesian people's personality in this period of globalization because borders between countries have become invisible as a result of different factors. Foreign cultures are easily assimilated into the community. (4) This can have both beneficial and harmful consequences for the Indonesian country, depending on how we sift through the numerous issues in light of globalization's repercussions. The positive aspect is that it can offer insight and increase the relationship between nations and countries throughout the world, while the negative aspect is that globalization's impact might undermine the nation's morale and the existence of Indonesian culture. In this way, the millennial generation has established itself as a pillar of the nation, necessitating developing a spirit of patriotism and nationalism capable of sustaining the Indonesian country's cultural values in perpetuity, despite the infiltration of numerous foreign cultures into the Indonesian state. As a guide for the Indonesian country, Pancasila should remind younger generations that this nation should not be divided just due to the external influence of globalization and modernization. (5) As a result, in the current era of globalization, we must all be selective, choosing just those things that are truly necessary and do not distort our character into individualism. The only friendly and helpful thing that we can draw from this era of globalization is that those who do not adhere to the Indonesian nation's norms are better off.

METHOD

The article employs a literature review and a descriptive approach, beginning with the collection of more precise information about the problem and progressing to the use of the information of the theory under examination, then collecting and using the information of the course, methodology, and research. Then, using research journals, books, and the Internet, namely by looking for ideas, case studies, and other journal findings and comparing them. Additionally, we employ Internet Searching, which is a technique for locating data on the Internet through the usage of articles, scientific publications, journals, and papers. Moreover, we may collect and compare the most salient aspects and then compile all of the material into an essay.

The conclusions of this study consist of descriptions of the data gathered throughout the descriptive data collection process, a literature review aided by Internet searching, and a few observations. Specifically, researchers compile several journals and scientific articles from a specific year. Following that, an examination of some of these journals will be conducted. After the data is obtained, it will be described using the researcher's words and thoughts to make it more understandable. Then, during observation, we make straightforward observations about our immediate environment. As is well known, many young people have been swept up in globalization, particularly in terms of technology. Moreover, from there, we make inferences that will be discussed later in this essay. The researcher will describe the data in this article in preparation for a subsequent article.

RESULTS

Globalization has altered nearly every facet of human life, including activity and conduct, as well as a sense of nationalism, particularly among the millennial age. Because globalization progresses, it naturally diminishes one's sense of love and pride for one's nation, diminishing one's sense of pride in one's own culture and diminishing one's sense of belonging to the nation's culture. (6) Meanwhile, a sense of nationalism must exist inside us since nationalism is defined by the spirit of nationality, which refers to the fundamental similarities of tradition, which include blood or descent, ethnic origin, local area, faith, and religious language, and culture. During the early stages of nationalism's development, it can be defined as a psychological state manifested in the form of an individual's total allegiance to the state. When a society's worldview begins to deteriorate, nationalism links form. This link emerges when humans begin to coexist in a particular place and remain bound by nationalism.

At the moment, nationalism has waned, as has their sense of love for their own country. Many of today's youth are developing an appreciation for and commitment to westernized culture. Moreover, it impacts their activities and their behavior, which is influenced by westernized styles. For instance, Indonesian youths are currently obsessed with K-pop, to the point where they are willing to spend a fortune on imported goods such as Korean records and Kpop dolls. K-pop and Western culture are known for their hedonism and open dress (like wasting money). (7) As a result, people transformed their appearance into Korean or western style, from head to toe, and this has occurred with practically all adolescents, including those living in remote locations and especially those living in large cities. It demonstrates that there is no cultural trait of the Indonesian nation in today's young people. Their nature is to continually purchase items that are not necessary and so make them hedonistic; notably, international goods are not cheap, especially when taxes are added. This type of trait is also indicated by parents who prioritize their interests over others—furthermore, parents do not instill a sense of discipline or accountability for anything. Apart from the negative consequences of globalization, there is one beneficial consequence, namely that individuals can recognize and even connect to increasingly advanced technologies. They can access information from anywhere globally via the Internet, which allows them to offer insight and knowledge immediately. Naturally, with the Internet comes social media, which enables us to contact individuals from all over the world. Social media can also be used and abused by people for jobs; they can earn money by creating vlogs about daily activities, cooking materials, and make-up content, among other things. It is then uploaded to YouTube to earn money. Furthermore, another effect is a shift in society's beliefs and attitudes. Suppose in the past, possibly all the restrictions severely restricted people's movement, making it difficult for them to be democratic or express their thoughts in this period of globalization. In that case, they are free to voice their thoughts but within the confines of current rules and regulations.

DISCUSSION

The guideline for the Indonesian nation's life, namely Pancasila, has begun to fade from memory, as many people who do everything do not adhere to Pancasila, allowing it to divide our country without our knowledge. Because Pancasila was established long ago as the foundation of the Indonesian state and has been used as a way of life by ancestors, it should serve as a guideline

for Indonesian people for interacting with the state and nation, and society. (8) Similarly, Pancasila's influence and prestige are waning among the current millennial generation. It is hoped that its glory will return once the millennial generation recognizes and understands Pancasila's role and begins to practice it in daily life. (9) Recently, there has been considerable debate and concern concerning the younger generation's national perspective. From seminars to workshops, numerous activities are conducted to provide insight and understanding to the millennial generation for them to develop a sense of nationalism and patriotism. It is hoped that the millennial generation will take a greater interest in this nation, ensuring that the Indonesian state's unity and culture are preserved and do not perish.

There are various reasons for the younger generation's declining sense of nationalism and patriotism. Internal elements include the impact of the family and the surrounding environment, which also has individualistic qualities and does not reflect nationalism, and so influences the youth. (8,10) Then there is democratization, which has overridden the existing regulations, resulting in many of the young crossing the line. Democracy is permissible for anybody, but it must also adhere to the correct or predetermined rules and limitations; we can not unilaterally violate the norms that exist. The second element is external forces, precisely the quick flow of globalization, which significantly impacts young people. Many of them choose to follow foreign cultures rather than their own. For example, in terms of traditional dress in the west, which involves wearing loose clothing, youth in Indonesia also follow suit, even though it is not acceptable. With Indonesian culture, which values decency. Not only that, many of our kids in this country emulate the foreigners' lifestyles, which include drinking, using drugs, and frequenting nightclubs. (9) Numerous younger generations have fallen victim to such practices, which are destructive to their future. As if it is not representative of Indonesian culture. Additionally, the declining sentiment toward this country is evidenced by the increasing number of people purchasing more things from abroad. As a result, domestic products that are no less high-quality than imported items are considered inferior. Foreign products are increasingly entering this country; further, they are enticed by lower prices and the perception that foreign products offer higher quality goods, are more time-sensitive, and are not out-of-date. Local items are not necessarily worse in terms of quality or style, but many people have been affected by other cultures. Finally, the external factor is that liberalism, embraced by outsiders, is embraced by a sizable proportion of our country's youth. They develop a sense of self-importance and become insensitive to their surroundings.

Additionally, with government and state regulations, they ignore it. Moreover, if this continues, it will harm the nation's morale and generation because young people want to be free and do not want laws, even though our country is diverse in terms of culture, race, customs, and others. If everyone desires an independent lifestyle that is less sensitive to the surrounding environment, nationalism and patriotism will wane. The country's unity will be jeopardized due to outside cultural impact.

What must be done to avoid being impacted by globalization's negative consequences is to be selective in our interactions with other cultures. We should begin sorting out only the positive aspects of life to avoid being influenced by harmful habits, as young people are excellent imitators and are readily influenced. Not every outside influence can be accepted because some things are contrary to our cultures, such as consumptive culture, hedonism, and individualism. (11) These three things are extremely harmful if we copy them. Because we know that Indonesia is home to a diverse range of cultures, ethnicities, faiths, and customs, we must appreciate them all while also being sensitive to the surrounding environment by abstaining from individualistic attitudes that place one's interests ahead of the interests of others. (5) Apart from that, it is about developing an appreciation for domestic products. We are all aware that Indonesia produces homemade goods of comparable quality to imported goods and that many of the prices charged are reasonable, not excessive. Therefore, we should purchase things from Indonesia, which has the added benefit of assisting MSMEs and entrepreneurs. We know that local items have made their way overseas, which we should be pleased with because it means a broader audience may recognize our products. Finally, we can strengthen our religion even more so that we are not easily swayed by outside culture, making our associations accessible because it can sink us.

CONCLUSION

Globalization has altered nearly every facet of human life, including activity and conduct, as well as a sense of nationalism, particularly among the millennial age. Because globalization progresses, it naturally diminishes one's sense of love and pride for one's nation, diminishing one's sense of pride in one's own culture and diminishing one's sense of belonging to the nation's culture. Social media can also be used and abused by people for jobs; they can earn money by creating vlogs about daily activities, cooking materials, and make-up content, among other things. It is then uploaded to YouTube to earn money. Foreign products are increasingly entering this country; further, they are enticed by lower prices and the perception that foreign products offer higher

quality goods, are more time-sensitive, and are not out-of-date. Local items are not necessarily inferior in terms of quality or style, but foreign cultures have inspired many people.

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