



THE ROLE OF NATIONAL INSIGHTS AND TASTE OF NATIONALISM: PREVENTION OF RADICALISME FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BOGOR

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Abstract:

Nationality insight is also known as a guideline which is still a normative . Nationality insight is also known as a guideline which is still a normative philosophy. As an embodiment of the sense and national spirit that gave birth to the Indonesian nation. However, the situation and atmosphere of the environment that continues to change in line with the development process of the life of the nation from time to time

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INTRODUCTION

The word Insight comes from Javanese language, mawas which means to look or see, so the word insight can be interpreted as a way of seeing or perspective. So that the Indonesian National Vision is a perspective on self and its homeland as an archipelagic nation and the attitude of the Indonesian people towards themselves and their environment, by prioritizing the unity and territorial integrity in organizing the life of the nation, state and society. Or in other words the nationalist insight is the interpretation of the Indonesian nation in seeing itself as a diverse personality and environment as a nation by promoting a sense of unity, and brotherhood among fellow children in the administration of government life in the country of Indonesia itself. Indonesian Nationality insight is also known as a guideline which is still a normative philosophy. As an embodiment of the sense and national spirit that gave birth to the Indonesian nation. However, the situation and atmosphere of the environment that continues to change in line with the development process of the life of the nation from time to time.

But at this time the insight of Indonesian nationality was disturbed by the occurrence of suicide bombings in various regions in Indonesia. Extreme Islamic radicalism movements began to be known in Indonesia in the history of Indonesia from the revolutionary era. Various rebellions at that time occurred to establish an Islamic state of Indonesia such as DI / TII, NII, and various resistance that did not agree with the Pancasila state. Ironically, the extreme Islamic radicalism movement reappeared in

the reform era after the fall of the New Order regime and the weakening of the Pancasila ideology as the basis of the state. Efforts to replace the ideology of Pancasila as the basis of the state and unifying ideology that aims to ensure the common interests of national and state life are torn apart by the rampant terrorism issue that occurred during the year 2000 until now.

The most recent suicide bombing occurred at Medan North Sumatra Polresta. This suicide bombing was committed by a young man. After the police investigated, this incident, it turns out, the perpetrators had been exposed to radicalism. An understanding that justifies the heinous way to eliminate the person who is considered an enemy and threatens his ideology. Such understandings and behaviors become more extreme if they are based on an ideology and belief derived from religious teachings (Singh, B and Mulkhan, A.B. 2012: 6).

The phenomenon of suicide bombing which is motivated by a religious understanding like this is interesting to observe, examine, and if possible find a solution for the good and welfare of humanity universally (Singh, B and Mulkhan, A.B. 2012: 5). Blind understanding, without scientific proof, often leads to false teachings. Personal opinion that is considered a teaching will bring wrong thinking and cause violence. To be able to occur violence usually must be combined with other factors, such as ideological doctrines instilled by charismatic leaders, developing effective recruitment systems, and others (Smelser, 2007: 12). The terrorists have with the doctrine and the teachings continue to strive to recruit youth. This can be understood, because young people become the successor to the teachings that are potential for them, so they become the target of leaders of deviant teachings.

Furthermore, young people who are expected to be the successor to the values of nationalism and nationalism that can fill the struggle for independence, are certainly very much different from the youth of the independence era. The youth of the struggle for independence is always identified with fighters, rebels, and brave. So it is not surprising when in 1945, the Dutch called activists who opposed the Dutch as "Youth".

But now, the spirit of youth nationalism seems to fade, fall asleep and sleep. Very rarely do we meet (groups of) young people who really think about and fight for this nation. Not a few student and youth organizations that although wearing national symbols and always in the name of the people, in reality are more concerned with the group than the interests of the nation. Even worse when the organization is contaminated by the political interests of the authorities (senior).

In addition, in this modern and instantaneous era, not a few young people have become the instant generation. The hedonic, individualist and apathetic generation. They prefer to hang out in shopping centers, entertainment centers, and cyberspace. Do not care about the future of the nation, the poor, and the problems that surround them. For them, the most important thing is self pleasure. It is very unlikely that someone who is absorbed in himself can love his people. Youth who do not know the nation and all its problems, may not have the will and ability to fight for his nation. As Pramodya Ananta Toer said, "it is impossible for people to love their country and people, if people do not know the papers about it. If you don't know its history. Especially if you have never done anything good for him ". Based on the description above, the researcher will examine the role of nationalism and nationalism as a deterrent to radicalism that is rife in youth, especially in senior high school student.

National Insight

If we examine the concept of nationalism there are 3 Basic Elements of Nationality Insights, Namely, 1. Contour, 2. Content, 3. Conduct. Following is an explanation of the 3 Basic Elements of Nationality Insights above.

Containers

The container for life of society, nation and state covers the entire territory of Indonesia which has the nature of the archipelago with natural wealth and population as well as a variety of cultures. The Indonesian nation has a state organization which is a container of various state activities in the form of supra political structure and a container in social life in various institutions in the form of political infrastructure.

Content

Content is the aspirations of a nation that develops in society and national ideals and goals.

Code of Conduct

The result of the interaction between the container and the contents of the national insight will be in the form of code of conduct, consisting of:

1. Outward behavior, which is reflected in the actions, actions and behavior of the Indonesian people.
2. Bathiniah's code of conduct, which reflects the soul, spirit and good mentality of the Indonesian people.

Both of these behaviors reflect national identity / identity based on kinship and togetherness that have a sense of pride and love for the nation and the motherland so as to cause a high sense of nationalism in all aspects of national life, this aspect is also useful for students to be valuable lessons for students and can be used as a foundation as well as efforts to fortify themselves from the various negative influences that are widely spread as a result of technological advances and a rapidly developing era. The aspects contained in the meaning of the concept of nationalism have great benefits for students, these aspects provide lessons for students to be able to understand and recognize how the Indonesian people think of themselves and become a foundation for students to be able to contribute to Indonesia's development even global but does not leave our nationalism identity and sense as Indonesian people.

The Value of the National Vision Policy

The value of the National Vision embodied in the unity and unity of the nation has 6 fundamental and fundamental dimensions, as follows:

1. Respect for the dignity and dignity of man as being the creation of the Supreme God.
2. Love for homeland and nation.
3. Democracy or sovereignty of the people.
4. Commitment together to live a free, independent, and independent nation.
5. A just-prospering society.
6. Social welfare.

Taste Of Nationalism

Sense of Nationalism can be mentioned as a psychiatric condition that involves the loyalty of a person who is carried out in totality directly devoted to the country in the name of the nation. Therefore, nationalism is a mental behavior and the actions of an individual or society that reflects the existence of loyalty or in other words high devotion to the nation and country. Loyalty and devotion exists, because there is a desire to live in a nation that is under the same country, drooping differences in religion, ethnicity, groups, or taste. The existence of nationalism proved to be truly effective as a means of joint struggle in seizing an independence from colonial hands. Nationalism is an absolute requirement that must be owned by a nation. The understanding of nationalism builds awareness for its adherents, if loyalties are no longer provided for groups or small groups, for example in religion, ethnicity, culture (primordial), and race, but given to groups that are considered to have a higher position, are the state and nation. In his conclusion, nationalism is an understanding which is a *conditio sine quanon* (a condition that must exist) for the existence of a country and nation.

A country, if its people do not have the spirit and spirit of nationalism or patriotism, the people cannot be relied on in defending, fighting for and cannot be expected to work for the advancement and survival of their nation. . Thus it is important that there is a spirit of nationalism and patriotism in citizens to live the life of the nation and state.

Nationalism as a nation-centered understanding. According to Adolf, the word nationalism has two meanings, which are as follows:

Radicalism is an ideology (ideas or ideas) and understandings that want to make changes to the social and political system using violent / extreme methods. The essence of radicalism is the attitude and actions of a person or a certain group that uses violent methods in bringing about the desired change. Radical groups generally want these changes in a short time and drastically and contrary to the prevailing social system. Radicalism is often associated with terrorism because radical groups can do anything they can to achieve their desires, including terrorizing those who disagree with them. Although many associate radicalism with certain religions, basically radicalism is a political problem and not the teachings of religion

Main Factors Causing Radicalism

The main factors causing the rapid growth of radicalism according to the state intelligence agency are:

1. Education, the spread of radicalism can be transmitted through the education system, especially the family education system, for example the case of the bombing of 3 churches in Surabaya. Children who are infected with radicalism understand through their parents' education
2. Poverty and social inequality, radicalism is targeted at the lower middle class. The terrorists offer a better life for their potential victims so they want to follow in their footsteps. Examples of exodus cases of a number of Indonesian citizens entering Syria to become citizens of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria / ISIS
3. Lack of tolerance between religious communities. Radicalism has the nature of "brainwashing" the perpetrators of radicalism who have been brainwashed have a lack of tolerance towards other religious communities. Examples of cases of radicalism perpetrators consider the blood of other religious communities "halal" to be killed. The factors above are the main factors influencing the understanding of radicalism in Indonesia targeting students, the data reported by the State Intelligence Agency shows that the understanding of radicalism is targeting generations of people aged 17-24 years.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research with a qualitative-descriptive approach is data analysis and interpretation of the object of study which is an interpretation of the meaning of data on perception as a social phenomenon. This research source is based on a book on nationalism, nationalism and radicalism.

Sources of data using library research, it is very necessary sources of information both primary and secondary, various sources of this information can be in the form of books, dictates, papers, papers, newspapers and other sources that are relevant and relevant to the study in this dissertation. The research focus of Yadika High School, Cibinong-Bogor with a research population of all students as many as 50 students consisting of class X as many as 25 students, class XI totaling 25. Proportional sample research, random sampling technique. Research measurements use a Likert scale to determine answer scores: 5 Strongly Agree (SS); 4 Agree (S); 3 Hesitation (GE); 2 Disagree (TS); and 1 Strongly Disagree (STS). To calculate the score in determining the rating scale and the total number of answers using the formula Score Criterium = scale value x number of respondents. In this study the ideal score is: 5 Very Good (SB), 4 Good (B), 3 Fairly Good (CB), 2 Not Very Good (KB), and 1 Very Poor (SKB).

In fact, the concept of nationalism can clearly guarantee the achievement of national interests both inside and outside. This means that the national insight provides a clear picture and direction for the survival of the nation, as well as the development of the life of the nation and state in the future. Arranging the life of the nation and state, must run on the rail of the mutual agreement, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Republic of Indonesia, and the diversity of diversity Bhinneka (Wildan, 2009: 156). From the above explanation it is clear that the conclusion can be drawn that education or fostering a national insight is very important in the life of the nation and state for the people of Indonesia including the youth in it. According to Azwar A (in Azinar, 2013: 154) teenagers generally have high curiosity. Teenagers tend to want to adventure exploring everything and try everything that

has never been experienced. Especially with the existence of globalization which facilitates the entry of foreign cultural influences which can eventually diminish the spirit of nationalism and patriotism among the younger generation. Besides being able to diminish the spirit of nationalism and patriotism due to the lack of insight into the nationality of teenagers or young people, there are many problems faced by young people today, such as radicalism, juvenile delinquency, free sex, and drug abuse.

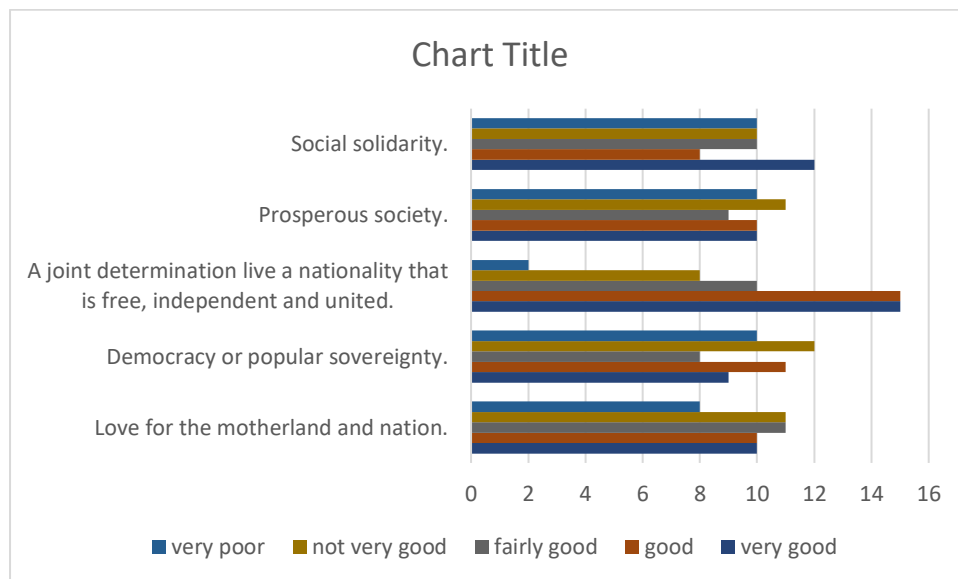


Figure 1. Problems faced by young people today

From the data above, it can be seen that bringing social solidarity to 12 students stated strongly disagree. Welfare as much as 29, unity and freedom as much as 40, democracy 18 students and love for the country as much as 31 students. It can be concluded that the students' national values are still quite good. But it needs to be addressed as many as 19 students do not approve of love for the motherland.

MAIN FACTORS CAUSING RADICALISM

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CONCLUSIONS

Students, very vulnerable can be influenced by the values of radicalism. Some students have started to dislike the homeland and the nation. The teachers, especially Pkn teachers, are expected to be able to detect symptoms of radicalism in students. Terrorists continue to target young people, because young people are more interested in things that have never been done. They have curiosity. This needs to be anticipated by filling their daily lives with activities that lead to love for the motherland and national insights, such as participating directly in helping others affected by disasters, tolerance to religious leaders of different religions and so on.

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