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Decadency of Nationalism Attitudes in The Community in The Kotabangon Village, Subdistrict Kotamobagu Timur

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ABSTRACT

This research is expected to be able to distinguish and describe the frivolity of local patriotism in the Kotabangon area, the East Kotamobagu sub-region, the reasons for patriotism revelry, the attributes of patriotism, local in developing an attitude of respect for the Indonesian state. This study uses a traditional examination strategy where information is quantitative and investigations are subjective graphics, information sorting methods use perception, meetings and documentation, information examination is subjective. The consequence of this study shows that the recklessness of patriotism significantly affects the younger age both in terms of behavior and thinking. The community must play an active role because there are so many young people who do not reflect their love for the motherland and for Indonesia, for example, they do not use Indonesian properly and correctly, and like to use foreign goods. Therefore, the task of public authorities is very important to focus more on younger people, such as holding courses or social presentations, so as to broaden the character of patriotism.

Keywords: Decadency, Nationalism Attitude, Community

1. INTRODUCTION

Patriotism as shown by Ferry Sugianto is the political disposition of individuals from the same country's culture, and the domain and similarity of beliefs and goals, in this way the individuals of a country feel a deep dedication to the real country. This is closely related to the character of Indonesian national patriotism. Various problems appear in the Indonesian state at this time, one of which is the decline in the character of local patriotism in the Kotabangon region, the East Kotamobagu sub-region. This affects young people, both in terms of language, behavior and thinking. This causes the noble characteristics of the nation to be neglected, for example the many incidents that occurred in this era of globalization which do not reflect the mentality of patriotism as Indonesian citizens.

The reality that is happening at this time, because the influence of foreign people who enter Indonesia has an impact on the decay of the Indonesian people's soul. This is marked by the decline in the ethics, ethics and mentality of the Indonesian people towards a sense of pride and love for their homeland, especially towards the future of the country, including children and caregivers. This decline must be seen from the child's attitude when talking to his parents. Children no longer use good and correct Indonesian or use their regional language in a friendly manner. The tendency of young people to act independently is also increasingly formed due to serious competition between people. For example, many young people today do not know about their own neighbors due to lack of socialization with their surroundings.

The side effect that arises from the decline in the perspective of patriotism and patriotism has occurred recently. In this modern age, the reduction of the younger age must be seen through online entertainment, widespread communication and various media. As for some of the side effects that can be raised by the manufacturer, including:

The decline in the love for the motherland was contemplated on the Autonomy Day of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945 where the local area was reduced in the installation of red and white banners and the energy of the people following the Function of the Banner. The large number of people, especially the millennial age, do not understand the standard language so that teenagers no longer use Indonesian properly and correctly or use their regional language compulsorily, making the use of good Indonesian and greetings increasingly uprooted.

The use of foreign goods, many young people use goods from abroad which are considered better than their own goods, for example wearing minimal clothes that reflect western countries.

A simple example that illustrates the lack of love for the homeland among young people, during the Indonesian Independence Day commemoration ceremony, there were still many young people who did not understand the meaning of this function. The ceremony is a place to honor and honor the legends who have fought so passionately to wrest freedom from the hands of intruders. The youths seemed preoccupied with themselves without taking part in the banner function.

The side effect above is a decrease in the disposition of patriotism in individuals in Kotabangon

City, East Kotamobagu Locale. In understanding the beliefs of the state in the future, a deep understanding of the meaning of patriotism in the Indonesian context is needed. The significance of patriotism is indeed more offensive to the disposition that considers public character to have vital implications and values in terms of social and public life [1]. The existence of a patriotic mentality in a person is a way to unite every individual Indonesian. The soul to maintain Indonesian patriotism is needed to maintain the solidarity and trust of the country. A sense of patriotism and enthusiasm is very important, both among adults, youth and among children.

Patriotism disposition is an attitude of worship of the state or the state and the state as a sign of standards and goals that are limited by political, financial, social and social perspectives as a form of public solidarity or autonomy with guidelines of opportunity and freedom. correspondence between social and state life. Patriotism in a country is important, meaning that the country has a character that is not owned by other countries, patriotism forms awareness in the country's young people. The blurring of the mentality of patriotism is an unrest in the discourse of patriotism in the existence of the nation and state today because the spirit of patriotism at a younger age is starting to fade away. Many variables affect the emergence of a sense of love for the motherland in a person, which can be caused by internal and external elements.

Society is a collection that feels pressure from the development of needs and is influenced by a set of beliefs, beliefs and goals that are combined and dissolved in the development of solidarity coexistence. Critical sentence of the definition is each life. Normal life would be a daily routine where human encounters experience together in certain areas, different environments, different characters, different joys and sorrows.

Comparable to the mentality of patriotism in the Kotobangon Village, East Kotamobagu Village, the attitude of patriotism is decreasing towards the love for the homeland and the people of Indonesia. the local community as problem solvers in bringing youth to a bright future, remembering youth. affect the final destiny of a country. Signs of this public attitude must be seen from being happy to be the nation of Indonesia, loving the motherland and homeland, ready to sacrifice the country, tolerating the majority, happy for different peoples, respecting legendary administration, and prioritizing the public interest. Looking at the basic perceptions and information from an interview with the Head of the RT in the Kotobangon sub-district on 10 August 2022, some of the things that were referred to included:

- The decline in the mentality of patriotism was contemplated on the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945 where there was a

decrease in the quantity of individuals in Kotobangon Village, East Kotamobagu Village in erecting white banners.

- Adolescents who do not understand the standard language so that they no longer use Indonesian properly and correctly or use their regional language in a friendly manner, make their use of good and accurate Indonesian even more upsetting.

- The use of foreign goods, many young people use goods from abroad which are considered better than their own goods, for example wearing minimal clothes that reflect western countries.

Based on this phenomenon, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Decades of Nationalism in Society in Kotobangon Village, East Kotamobagu District"

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study scientists use research using subjective methodology, at the basic level it is necessary to provide, interpret, describe fundamentally, or describe a feature, event, or social communication event in the eyes of the public to be searched for and seen. as of importance (significance) in the actual setting (normal setting). Therefore, various subjective explorations are expressive, by gathering subtle information, not hard information to be handled with insight [2]. The type of study that I use is subjective because it aims to dismantle the mentality of local patriotism in Kotobangon Village, Kotamobagi Timur Village in more depth.

Research using a subjective methodology, at the basic level, needs to provide, interpret, basically describe, or describe a feature, event, or social communication events in the eyes of the public to look for and see. as of importance (significance) in the actual setting (normal setting). Therefore, various subjective explorations are expressive, by gathering subtle information, not hard information to be handled with insight. The type of study that I use is subjective because it aims to dismantle the mentality of local patriotism in Kotobangon Village, Kotamobagi Timur Village in more depth. In accordance with the exploration title, this inspection was carried out in Kotobangon City, East Kotamobagu Locale. Determination of this exploration area depends on the existence of problems contained in the inspection foundation. Furthermore, the selection of this spot was carried out with the hope of providing data and an overview to individuals in Kotobangon Village, East Kotamobagu Village related to patriotic revelry.

Exploration time is when the inspection is carried out from December to February 2023. Exploration interactions are completed by utilizing meetings, perceptions and documentation. Then, at that time, the experts submitted examination proposals in July-September 2022. The subjects of this study were informants who were directly related to the research. The subjects of this study were the heads of the RT, village heads and the community in the Kotobangon Village, East Kotamobagu District. The selection of this subject is based on the suitability between the main information sources or informants related to this research problem.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Definition of Decadence of Nationalism

These research symptoms should provide researchers with significant accompanying benefits:

Speculative Benefits. this investigation is expected to be information in the development of science, especially about the spirit.

Fair benefits. It is hoped that this investigation will be able to provide data or evaluations to the local environment in the Kotobangon sub-district, East Kotamobagu sub-district in fostering an enthusiastic mindset that can advance the Indonesian state.

Attitude is the tendency to give judgment (accept or reject) the object at hand. So that one's attitude towards something has an impact on one's behavior towards the attitude object. Attitude can be interpreted as a person's readiness to act in a certain way towards certain things. Attitude is a relatively settled organization of feelings, beliefs and behavioral tendencies toward other people, groups, ideas or certain objects. According to experts define attitude, namely:

Stephen and Timothy define attitude (attitude) is an evaluative statement, both pleasant and unpleasant towards objects, individuals, or events.

According to Ramdhani, attitude is a way of placing or carrying oneself, or a way of feeling, way of thinking, and behaving.

According to Kotler and Armstrong, attitudes are "evaluations, feelings, and tendencies of individuals towards an object that is relatively fixed". Attitudes put people in a frame of mind about liking or disliking something, about approaching it or away from it. According to Muchlas, attitude is something complex, which can be defined as evaluative statements, both pleasant and unpleasant, or judgments about objects, people, or events [3].

Nationalism is a political attitude of the people of a nation who have the same ideals and goals, as well as the people of a nation who feel a deep loyalty to themselves. Indonesian nationalism is the awareness of

Indonesian people and groups of people that they are a unified nation (nation), both because of feelings of the same fate, history, character, goals, territory, and desire to live together in the Republic of Indonesia as a forum for realizing justice, prosperity and common prosperity, based on the understandings of society, nationality and statehood of Pancasila.

Nationalism is the will to unite and have a state. Attitudes fundamentally arise from the presence of nationality in the form of formalization and rationalization of the national consciousness of the nation and state itself. And it is this national consciousness that forms the nation in a political sense, namely the national state [4].

Nationalism in the perspective of concepts and understandings assumes that nationalism is a concept that argues that individual loyalty is left entirely to the state. Nationalism is in the form of an ideology which argues that the highest individual allegiance must be left to the nation-state. Nationalism includes unity, freedom, equality, democracy, national identity and collective achievement [5].

Mentality is a well-established association of feelings, beliefs, and behavioral tendencies towards certain other people, encounters, thoughts, or things. According to specialists characterizing mentality, to be more specific: Stefanus and Timothy characterize attitude as an evaluative articulation, both big and negative towards goods, people or events. According to Ramdhani, character is an approach to placing or restraining oneself, or an approach to feelings, perspectives, and actions [6].

According to Kotler and Armstrong, mentality is "people's judgments, sentiments, and inclinations toward something that is reliable." Mentality puts the individual in a view about liking or hating something, about approaching or staying away from it.

As Muchlas points out, perspective is a complex thing, which can be characterized as evaluative proclamations, both beautiful and unflattering, or decisions about articles, individuals, or events.

Considering some of the meanings of disposition put forward by specialists, what is implied by mentality is the basic articulation of how one likes or dislikes, likes or hates something (object). Patriotism is the political mentality of individuals of the same beliefs and goals of the country, in this way the individuals of a country feel a deep sense of reliability towards the real country [7].

Indonesian patriotism is the awareness of Indonesian individuals and associations that they are a united state (country) that are bound, both because of feelings of the same fate, history, character, goals, territory, and the desire to live each in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as one unit. discussion to recognize equality, the success of developing and

normal, bearing in mind the solidarity of the social, public and state philosophy of Pancasila.

Patriotism is the will to unite and become a state. Mentality generally emerges from the presence of the public as the formalization and legitimacy of public awareness of the state and the state itself. Furthermore, this public concern forms a state from a political perspective, especially a public state. Patriotism from the point of view of ideas and understanding expects that patriotism is an idea which states that a single commitment is left entirely to the state.

Patriotism is an understanding that holds that the most important individual fortitude must be passed on to the public state. Patriotism contains about solidarity (solidarity), opportunity (freedom), justice (equity), vote-based system, public character and aggregate achievement. Graham Evans and Jeffrey Newnham in the Word Reference Global Relations give the meaning of patriotism. As they pointed out, patriotism has two implications. In the main sense, patriotism tries to recognize the substance of a nation's behavior. This implies that patriotism is used to pursue certain political and social goals in the name of it. In a further sense, patriotism is an opinion of loyalty to the country. This implies that patriotism is very likely to be a major force shaping governance issues throughout the world [8].

Loyalty to the state and the state is vital considering that Indonesia is a very large country with various ethnic groups, religions, races and people. Then because of the strong urge to join in one country, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was created. Assuming that the mentality of determination for the Indonesian people as referred to above has disappeared, it is certain that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that has been engineered so far will also experience disturbances.

The character of patriotism is framed by the existence of social communication experienced by the community. In friendly communication, there are relationships that affect one individual and with other people, there are equal relationships that affect the way one behaves with another. People respond to form patterns of behavior given the mental objects they encounter. Factors that influence the development of patriotism include individual experiences, culture, other people who are considered important, extensive communication, educational or firm stances and deep elements within a person.

The attitude of patriotism is very important for the Indonesian people in their efforts to become productive members of society. This is because the attitude of patriotism has a very big meaning for the people of Indonesia, namely the tendency that exists in a person to show a sense of pride, loyalty and love for the motherland, and always maintain and promote. country and country.

Teaching patriotism in a family climate can be aided by the support of a guardian. The attitude shown by parents to their children greatly influences the behavior of their children. The family as the center of community gathering is an institution that has multiple abilities. The family is a legal basis, a monetary institution, an instructive organization, and the family is a social institution.

The local climate greatly influences children's teaching of patriotism, as they spend a lot of time spending time with people from the local area. The perspective of love for the motherland that can be formed locally includes worshiping the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as having the function of commemorating the independence day of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as holding competitions to empower the progress of the Indonesian nation. nation that has fought for the independence of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Reviving conventional expressions that are starting to fade away in the areas of social greatness around them, for example wayang, ludruk, ketoprak, lumping horse, reog, etc. are examples of patriotism and can also maintain people's security [9].

In a school climate, teaching student patriotism is one of the difficulties for the Indonesian education scene, both formal and non-formal education, both inside and outside the classroom. The character of student patriotism can be formed because it can introduce students to the personality and character of the Indonesian state. Students can know and understand how big the struggle of past Indonesian legends was in fighting for and defending Indonesian independence. As explained by Eko Djalmo Asmadi, the material for the struggle and awareness of defending the country delivered through formal and non-formal training is expected to increase the familiarity of the people with all corners of the country, so that an attitude of nationalism is formed that recognizes the flexibility of society. The behavior of nationalism here is the behavior to express the spirit or soul of patriotism sincerely as a sign of a real sense of love for the motherland that arises in a person and is due to the influence of the social climate.

The end of the explanation above is that with the assumption that every resident instills a mentality of patriotism within himself and consistently provides his energy and support for the harmony of the Indonesian state, then at that time not only the Indonesian state will progress, but also HR. Likewise, people who have satisfaction and love will be more prominent. against the Indonesian state.

3.2 Nationalism in Society

Society is a relationship of human existence, an association that each lives in a place with ties between certain principles [10]. Society as a very durable unit of

individuals who live in a certain area and work together in groups in the view of the same culture for the same interests. Society therefore has accompanying attributes, including: Having reasonable territory and boundaries, Is a population unit, Consisting of heterogeneous utilitarian gatherings, Completing general capabilities, and Having cultural similarities [11].

Judging from some of the definitions above, what is meant by society is an association that lives individually in a semi-open or closed framework structure and space, where the relationships that occur within it are between people in that association. Based on some of the definitions above, what is implied by the search for the blurry mentality of patriotism in the people of sub-Kotobangon in this study is an attitude of patriotism that is generally not considered by individuals in sub-Kotobangon. local, East Kotamobagu sub-local. In principle generated by:

The use of foreign goods, many young people use goods from abroad which are considered better than their own goods, for example wearing minimal clothes that reflect western countries.

Children often show disobedience and a sense of responsibility towards the current state of their nation, for example not speaking Indonesian properly or using the local language with respect to their parents.

A real example is when Indonesian Independence Day is often carried out by adults who don't mind hoisting red and white banners around the house on Indonesian Autonomy Day.

Considering the significant part of the investigation above, there are similarities and differences with what will be thought, in the research led by Repi Kusuma, it examines the assessment of giving national attitudes through Civics Learning in students. Meanwhile, the research was driven by researchers to make explicit the Study of Enthusiastic Closed Attitudes in Kotobangon City, East Kotamobagu District.

As for the investigation led by Ira Dewi Susanti, the quality is comparable to what will be analyzed, namely the slowdown in positive energy among Indonesian people. The difference is that the investigation that will be revealed by experts is the factors that influence it. the loss of the sense of nationalism in the community, especially the people in the Kotobangon sub-district, East Kotamobagu sub-district.

The final results of the on-the-ground inspection cycle were produced and detailed by the analysts as graphic text in relation to local patriotism in the Kotobangon sub-region. The final product is the final result which contains information that has been checked when the specialist leads the exploration in the field.

In accordance with what was examined by experts on the Debauchery of Local Area Mentalities Patriotism in Kotobangon District, East Kotamobagu District, it was revealed that there was still a decline in the disposition of patriotism in Kotobangon District. So for the discussion in this review, the experts focus on the things that are being examined, in particular: Attitude of Patriotism, Happy as the state of Indonesia, Love for the motherland and motherland, Being able to sacrifice for the country, Tolerance for pluralism, Enjoying different societies, Appreciating the government legend, Focus on the common good. The conversation is as follows:

Happy to be the country of Indonesia is a perspective, attitude, and action that shows dependence, concern, and high appreciation for the country's language, actual climate, socio-cultural, economic and legislative issues [12]. In relation to the information above, there are still many residents of the Kotobangon sub-local who do not use good and correct Indonesian. Because of the influence of unfamiliar associations, it is what triggers the rise of pleasantries among young people. Furthermore, these pleasantries are the reason for driving the use of standard Indonesian.

Love of homeland and country

Love for the motherland and country are attitudes and behaviors that reflect deep satisfaction, loyalty, concern and high appreciation for language, culture, economy, government issues, etc., so that you will not be tempted by offers from various countries that can be detrimental. own country [13].

Based on research information in the Kotobangon sub-region, many people prefer to use foreign goods rather than use homemade goods such as shoes, clothes, bags, and others.

Ready to sacrifice for the country

Being able to sacrifice for the country is an attitude that must be instilled in a person so that later there will be harmony in the general atmosphere. Regarding research information that society generally practices selfless values in everyday life. Like helping each other with other people who miss [14]

Mengakui pluralisme

A pluralistic society is a whole of various components that cannot be separated from one another. Wherein there are various components of interests and contrasts in the issues of race, religion and nationality. Given the exploration information in the Kotobangon sub-locale, there is a majority of the community, both regarding customs, culture, religion, language, and others, therefore the local area needs to create different values and shared appreciation.

Happy for a different culture

There are many people in Indonesia, of course we have to be happy with different cultures, bearing in mind that the people who live in the Kotobangon sub-

locale have social diversity, one of the ways of life in the Kotobangon sub-locale is mutual cooperation, or what is called joint collaboration. Based on research information, many people in the Kotobangon Village ignore this culture because they are more concerned with personal interests.

Appreciate legend administration

The autonomy of the Indonesian state was obtained as a result of the struggles of the legends who have preceded us, so as productive members of society, we must see the value in the administration of legends and continue their struggle satisfactorily. kebebasan sebagai sesuai our daily work obligations accurately and reliably. As regards inspection information, local areas in the Kotobangon sub-region are in most cases held peacefully at each banner function to honor the legend administration who died in battle.

Focus on the public interest

Public interest is the interest of the local area as a whole which has certain qualities, including with respect to public office for the functioning of an acculturated life [15].

Based on exploratory information, many individuals in the Kotobangon sub-region prioritize personal interests over open interests, for example ignoring public authority in administering regional government.

3.3 Factors Influencing the Debauchery of Patriotism

Factors that influence the decline in love for the homeland include:

Within the Elements of Cause

The disposition of the population and the general atmosphere which does not reflect further, a sense of patriotism so that the younger ages emulate this attitude.

Lack of Pancasila Moral Education (PMP) subjects has made the millennial generation miss the link of the public belief system.

External Causal Variables

The rapid development of globalization that affects the determination of youth. They like the way of life of different nations compared to their own way of life. For example: Younger ages like to wear skimpy clothes that reflect western culture. The young are limited to drinking, thus negating the honor of the Indonesian state.

The progressive philosophy adopted by western nations influences the existence of the state. For example: The main independence mentality is contemplated by oneself without focusing on the surrounding circumstances and apathy and lack of concern for public authority [16].

3.4 Efforts to increase a sense of nationalism for the younger generation

Family work

Providing training from an early age on the mentality of patriotism and enthusiasm for the Indonesian state.

Provide a model or illustration of love and respect for the country,

Provide thorough supervision to offspring from the general climate, and

Continue to make use of homemade goods.

Instructive Work

Provides illustrations on Pancasila and the Teachings of Citizenship and safeguarding the country.

Instill the character of worshiping the motherland and respecting the reign of legends by holding events every Monday.

Give moral lessons, so that young people do not easily absorb negative things that can disturb the security of society.

Government jobs

Put together a variety of exercises that can expand patriotism and positive energy, such as workshops and social shows.

Commitment to wear batik to government employees every Friday. This is done on the grounds that batik is a typical Indonesian culture which is considered natural to build the character of patriotism and the spirit of the motherland.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of examining information and conversations, doctors can solve a number of things as follows: The decline in the mentality of patriotism in the Kotobangon Village is especially evident from the people who are less concerned about the planting of the red and white flag on the Autonomy Day of the Republic of Indonesia. The government in the Kotobangon sub-district pays little attention to younger ages so that many young people use foreign goods that reflect western culture.

In relation to these objectives, the ideas that can be conveyed by analysts are as follows:

Public authorities must continue to really focus on younger ages so that they can develop a patriotic mentality that can advance the Indonesian state. Younger ages should be accustomed to applying love for the motherland in everyday life, both at school and in the family and local environment, for example, continuing to help and maintaining harmony with personal friends. Society must follow the original model, such as using self-made goods, or using good and correct Indonesian so that it is believed that it will become a model for a younger age.

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