



IDENTITY CRISIS THREATS YOUNG GENERATIONS IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak

In the life of the nation and the state, sometimes people feel confused about which is more important between the country and the state and sometimes even underestimate the two. The state is an organization of power from the fellowship of human life, while the nation refers more to the harmony of human life. A country must have its own national identity that differs from one country to another because the national identity of a nation shows its personality. This study aims to observe the condition of national identity for the young generation and efforts to overcome the threat of a national identity crisis. The method used is the descriptive analysis with data collection techniques through surveys and interviews. The population in this study were private high school and university students. In this study, the sample used was 160 people aged 15-20 years. The results found that the young generation is at a critical stage of national identity. It was caused by the inability to use technology wisely and a lack of sense of nationalism and love for the homeland. This study found many shortcomings, seen from the students still using their respective regional languages because they were vulnerable to triggers based on the perspectives, principles, and goals of each student. Furthermore, based on research results, teenagers tend to be fonder of foreign cultures and consider Indonesian cultural heritage outdated. For this reason, it is necessary to instill a sense of pride and love for the homeland for young people so that the culture remains sustainable. With this research, it is suggested that we care more about the national identity of the Indonesian nation to increase the horizon of knowledge, and it is also hoped that the Indonesian people, especially the young generation, can apply to understand related to national identity and be able to implement the points of Pancasila in life nation, society, and state.

Kata Kunci: National Identity, Identity Crisis, Nationalism.

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PENDAHULUAN

Identity crisis is a phenomenon that can occur in a person's life. When a person enters a new environment, such as a workplace with values and views different from those he holds, he will conform to those values or question the values he holds. That triggers a problem in him where he has difficulty combining the importance of the organization with his values.

National identity is essentially the identity of a nation, including cultural heritage, history, community structure, and others. National identity is owned by every country globally and becomes a differentiator with other nations. Every citizen is required to always maintain the nation's national identity as a way of life in achieving common goals and ideals.

The massive development of science and technology has various positive and negative impacts, depending on how they respond. Science and technology provide various conveniences in various aspects of human life and even help increase human work productivity and bring new problems to culture itself. Among those who cannot use technology wisely, it results in the loss of national identity.

The more youthful era in a popular experience is a set of human being elderly 0-35 years. Sociologically and practically, contributors or people who belong to the institution have similar experiences, particularly principal occasions which are skilled concurrently with the aid of using the entire community, inclusive of the era of development.

The young generation's success is closely related to globalization in Indonesia, especially during the current rapid technological era. It becomes interesting because it forms a kind of public discourse that never ends. It is undeniable that many young people are complacent with the developments of the era, so that they begin to forget the

importance of nationalism and national identity.

Indonesia is faced with the problem of the fading national identity due to the disappearance of old norms and being replaced by new standards contrary to national identity. The young generation can not avoid the flow of globalization. We always experience change. The current state of affairs prioritizes technology and tries to make everything easy. If we do not want to be eroded by the progress of civilization, humans are required to be able to follow it, especially for the young generation.

Based on research conducted by Jony Eko Yulianto (2017), obtained data related to the understanding of Generation Z's national identity, especially in the young generation in terms of the intensity of internet use. The study, which used a sample of 155 private high school students in Tulungagung, concluded that a higher national identity belongs to Generation Z youth who are not addicted to the internet. That is because Generation Z's attitude towards national identity is influenced by inappropriate internet content.

Based on the description of the opening above, questions will be discussed in this paper: First, what is the current condition of the Indonesian national identity? Second, why do young people need to protect their national identity? Third, how can the young generation preserve their national identity? Fourth, what is the solution to overcoming the threat of an identity crisis?

After revealing the answers to the questions above, it is hoped that this research will provide education and benefits to ensure that the young generation is not complacent with the times and results in the fading of national identity. An understanding of national identity in its implementation helps prepare future provisions for the

nation's youth, especially in the life of the country, society, and state.

Thus, this study explores how the condition of the Indonesian national identity is now, the importance of national identity for the young generation, how the young generation behaves in protecting national identity, and the solutions that must be done in overcoming the threat of a national identity crisis.

METHOD

This study uses a mixed-method, namely a literature review in searching for journals related to the identity crisis that threatens the young generation, online surveys through google forms, and interviews. The descriptive analysis method is the approach process applied in this research. Participants describe their understanding through a qualitative approach by investigating the national identity crisis issues.

Quantitative primary data was obtained from a survey via google form to 160 participants from the internet. The data collection processes are: First, determining the questions to be asked; Second, determining the minimum target participants; Third, creating a google form; Fourth, distributing the google form survey through social media; Fifth, analyzing the data obtained from the survey; Sixth, presenting data in the form of articles.

Data collection techniques were carried out through surveys and interviews. First, a survey through the Google Form platform contains questions with optional answers. Respondents were asked to fill in their identities and answer the questions honestly. The survey was conducted privately and privately using the respondent's email access. Respondents are expected to find it easy to provide answers because they click on the appropriate answer. Second, the survey was conducted through online

interviews via the Zoom meeting application, which contained questions and provided opinions from sources.

The primary technique in this research is a questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study was used to measure numerical data in score scores to obtain the primary data and analyze it. Each test has three alternative answers, and each has a different weight or score. Interview techniques are used to obtain respondents' direct data and complete incomplete data or answered questionnaires. Interviews were conducted by asking questions about the meaning of state symbols and attitudes of nationalism.

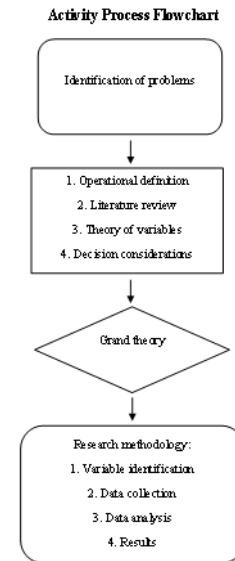
Resource individuals offer sincere reasons for part or through people, particularly the questioner and helpful resource individuals from students—respondents who offer reviews with incredible enthusiasm with numerous tales or experiences. The validity of the information changed into examined by correlating the survey information's consequences through forms and interviews. Data is dependable if someone's solutions to questions are steady, and after repeated measurements, the identical consequences are obtained.

The tool is stated to be legitimate if it could take degree what is desired if it could monitor the information of the variables studied appropriately. To decide the extent of validity of a tool, the correlation coefficient may be used using the Pearson Product Moment formulation. In contrast, the tool reliability takes a look at the makes use of the Alpha formulation, due to the fact tool on this takes a look at is withinside the shape of a questionnaire. The rating is with inside the shape of a variety among one to four.

The data analysis techniques are: First, make a presentation of the data using a table by showing the total participants and their answers according

to the order in which the questions are given. The data are sorted according to the aspects studied. Second, reducing the data to become more detailed data so that it is easy to learn. Therefore, a detailed and thorough recording process is needed because of many participants. The data obtained must be objective, valid, and reliable.

Furthermore, the research results are interpreted and linked to theories related to national identity. Interpretation is carried out as an effort to review the results of observations. The interpretation results can later be used as a benchmark in determining the next stage.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, data collection through surveys and interviews. Surveys with questionnaires were given to participants via the google form platform. Total respondents are 160 people with an age range of 15-20 years. The questions include love for domestic products, regional culture, regional languages, customs, national anthems & regional anthems, racial diversity, the national motto, state philosophy, national identity, and insight into the archipelago.

Table (i)
Google Form Filling Results

| <i>Items</i> | Optional | Frequency | Percentage | Percentage Validity | Percentage Cumulative |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Interest in domestic products over foreign products</i> | Yes | 66 | 41,2 | 41,2 | 41,2 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Get to know the local culture</i> | No | 94 | 58,8 | 58,8 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | Do not know | 0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | Little knowing | 72 | 45,0 | 45,0 | 45,0 |
| | Very acquainted | 88 | 55,0 | 55,0 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| <i>Understand and can speak the local language</i> | Yes | 26 | 16,2 | 16,2 | 16,2 |
| | No | 134 | 83,8 | 83,8 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| <i>Still practicing the customs</i> | Yes | 131 | 81,9 | 81,9 | 81,9 |
| | No | 29 | 18,1 | 18,1 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| <i>Knowing the national anthem and folk anthem</i> | Little | 47 | 29,3 | 29,3 | 29,3 |
| | Currently | 99 | 61,9 | 61,9 | 91,2 |
| | Lots | 14 | 8,8 | 8,8 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | | | | | |
| <i>Attitude towards ethnic, religious, racial diversity</i> | Racist | 10 | 6,3 | 6,3 | 6,3 |
| | Tolerance | 148 | 92,5 | 92,5 | 98,8 |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Understanding the meaning of Bhineka Tunggal Ika and being able to apply it | Not important | 2 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | Yes | 1 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| | No | 159 | 99,4 | 99,4 | 100,0 |
| Understanding the meaning of Pancasila values as the basis of state philosophy | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | Not at all | 81 | 50,6 | 50,6 | 50,6 |
| | Little knowing | 1 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 51,2 |
| | Very acquainted | 78 | 48,8 | 48,8 | 100,0 |
| The development of national identity among today's young generation | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | Safe | 24 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 15,0 |
| | Crisis | 135 | 84,4 | 84,4 | 99,4 |
| | Not important | 1 | 0,6 | 0,6 | 100,0 |
| Archipelago insight is needed | Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
| | Yes | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | No | 0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 100,0 |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|--|
| Total | 160 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |
|-------|-----|-------|-------|--|

The survey results to answer the question "Do you love domestically-made products more than foreign-made products?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figure is 41.2% for those who answered yes. That means that more young people love foreign-made products more than domestically-made products.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you know your own local culture?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figure is 0.0% for those who answered not at all and 45.0% for those who answered that they knew little. That means that less than half of the young generation do not know their own local culture.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you understand and can speak the local language?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figure is 16.2% for those who answered yes. That means that more young people do not understand and can speak the local language.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you and your family still practice the customs?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figure is 81.9% for those who answered yes. That means that more young people are still carrying out the customs.

The survey results to answer the question "How much do you know about the national anthem and the folk anthem?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figures are 29.3% for those who answered little and 91.2% for those who answered moderately. More young people do not know the national anthem and folk anthem.

The survey results to answer the question "What is your attitude towards the diversity of ethnic, religious, racial in Indonesia?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figures are 6.3%

for those who answer racism and 98.8% for those who answer tolerance. That means that more young people have tolerance towards ethnic, religious, racial diversity.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you understand the meaning of the national motto, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and are able to apply it?". Based on the table, the the cumulative percentage figure is 0.6% for those who answered yes. That means that more young people do not understand the meaning of Bhineka Tunggal Ika and are able to apply it.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you understand the meaning of Pancasila values as the basis of the state philosophy?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figures are 50.6% for those who answered not at all and 51.2% for those who answered that they knew little. That means that more young people do not really understand the meaning of Pancasila values as the basis of state philosophy.

The survey results to answer the question "What do you think about the development of national identity among today's young generation?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figures are 15.0% for those who answered safe and 84.4% for those who answered crisis. That means that more young people feel that the development of national identity is at a crisis stage.

The survey results to answer the question "Do you think insight into the archipelago is very necessary?". Based on the table, the cumulative percentage figure is 100.0% for those who answer yes. That means that almost all of the young generation feel that insight into the archipelago is indispensable.

Based on observations, the young generation is quite concerned about the national identity of their

nation. Many young people do not recognize their nation's motto, thus triggering an identity crisis. In self-exploration, 58.8% of the young generation are not interested in domestic products, and 50.6% of the young generation do not understand the meaning of Pancasila values as the basis of the state philosophy. Some young generations show confusing behavior in recognizing their own national identity. The indicators shown are that they do not love their own country, do not have insight into the archipelago, and enter foreign cultures without a filtration process.

According to the analysis of the data presented in the table, many young people do not understand the meaning of the national motto, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, and are unable to apply it. Not only that, there are only 50% of the young generation who know their own culture. The results obtained from the observations are pretty apprehensive. However, it is hoped that in the future, the young generation can grow a sense of love for the homeland and can fortify themselves from the entry of western cultures that are not worthy of emulation. The young generation must protect their identity because identity is a distinctive national identity that must be protected. National identity is now a severe problem in Indonesia. The development of the times and the influence of foreign culture or western culture have made the identity of the Indonesian nation itself increasingly eroded. The Indonesian people seem to love their nation no longer.

The primary key in maintaining national identity is self-discipline. 84% of respondents stated that the development of national identity among the young generation is currently in crisis. To overcome the identity crisis, we must understand that every nation is born with its uniqueness and characteristics. The uniqueness of the Indonesian nation

indeed will not be owned by other nations and vice versa. Citizenship education courses continue to be instilled from an early age with the hope that future generations will not be easily influenced by inappropriate foreign cultures and hopefully become more aware of their own national identity. Students carry existing knowledge or theory from civic education and are expected to implement it in the life of the nation, society, and state.

Based on the interview, it can be concluded that the community's behavior in dealing with different cultures, from five people who argued that they answered accept and adjust to differences. For sure, everyone knows these differences because of social media, which is currently spreading news quickly without the fact that there is. The attitude of the five people when getting cultural differences with various kinds of attitudes there is an attitude of acceptance, an attitude of respect, and an attitude of adapting to the environment. For the average love for the homeland, Indonesia is still at 70 to 100 percent, and some cannot be calculated in nominal terms.

The importance of instilling a sense of nationalism by participating in activities that leads to positive things or participating in events that support fostering a sense of nationalism. Moreover, when the resource persons are allowed to become famous people respected by the community, the informants instill attitudes and personalities that prevent an identity crisis from occurring and then publish to the public to imitate or participate in positive things for the culture and the country. As is often the case today, when people are dancing, we can create that content.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the young generation in Indonesia have a national

identity in the low category. That shows that the young generation's national identity is very worrying. They have not determined their attitudes according to their social groups. Teenagers tend to be fonder of foreign cultures and consider Indonesian cultural heritage outdated. For this reason, it is necessary to instill a sense of pride and love for the homeland for young people so that the culture remains sustainable. Social comparison is in a low category, which can happen because of the current globalization. The young generation tends to follow Western culture and begin to forget their nation's culture.

Future researchers who conduct similar research are expected to use other research methods to increase the variety and accuracy of the authors' research results. The author realizes the need for a more in-depth study of the nation's identity crisis. This scientific article certainly has shortcomings, so suggestions from various parties are needed to perfect this scientific article.

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