

TEACHER STRATEGIES IN INSTILLING NATIONALIST VALUES IN THE MILLENNIAL GENERATION IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL ERA

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Abstract

Pedagogical competence is very important to build student character, a teacher must have pedagogical expertise. The local wisdom and culture that have developed in Indonesia have been lost to the millennial generation who are currently pursuing formal education. Teachers face difficulties in building students' character, especially nationalism. Teachers fail to understand the characteristics of the millennial generation, including moral and emotional, sociocultural, physical and intellectual aspects, as well as teachers' low interest in reading, which has an impact on students' level of knowledge. To build nationalistic character in the educational process, teachers must be able to master competencies as educators, including pedagogical, professional, social and personal competencies. Apart from that, because what we are facing is the millennial generation who cannot be separated from the world of the internet, teachers must also be able to operate digital-based learning methods and media. In achieving learning goals, especially building nationalistic character in the millennial generation, there are several indicators that need to be considered. This includes

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teachers having to create learning tools that suit the methods used, these methods having to be varied and digitally based, and students having to actively work together to discuss when given group assignments by their teachers from a collaborative perspective.

Keywords: Teacher Strategy, Nationalist Attitudes, Millennial Generation, Technology Era

INTRODUCTION

The attitude of nationalism is very important in national and state life because it is a form of love and respect for the homeland. It is necessary to make various efforts that can raise the spirit of nationalism in the younger generation, especially Indonesian students who are the nation's successors (Kusumawardani, A., & Faturochman, M. A, 2004). There are many ways to increase a sense of nationalism, one of which is through Pancasila and Citizenship Education subjects which can be obtained at school, apart from that, getting used to respecting the red and white flag and singing the great Indonesian national anthem and using Indonesian well and correctly. There are still many other efforts that can be done through activities at school.

Considering the importance of nationalism in the history of the Indonesian nation, nationalism must be maintained and maintained properly in every Indonesian society. However, the nationalism of young people, especially students, began to fade over time. This can be caused by the presence of the digital era in Indonesian society, which allows everyone to access information from all over the world. In the digital era, foreign values can easily enter Indonesia, both those that suit the nation's personality and those that conflict with it. For example, wayang purwa is an ancestral heritage that teaches the cultural values of the Indonesian people (Setiawan, R., et al, 2022). However, many people are not interested in wayang in the modern era. Education in Indonesia must continue to be updated because the challenges of development are increasingly growing.

Because formal education has a legal basis for improving the quality of education in Indonesia, formal education is one of the spearheads for building nationalistic character. Formal education basically aims to give students the ability to face challenges in society (Bawamenewi, A., et al, 2023). Schools are formal educational institutions in the national education system, and have an important role in achieving national goals because their curriculum is prepared systematically and structured based on research results from various parties.

In the modern era, the rapid flow of news that cannot be accounted for is a challenge for Indonesia, as well as ongoing domestic problems. Moral

problems, such as sexual harassment, injustice, violence, terrorism, corruption, social conflict, and the loss of public trust in government performance, are attacking Indonesia (Salam, S, 2018). The millennial generation's nationalism is becoming weaker due to various problems that arise at home and abroad. All technological advances have positive and negative effects, but for the millennial generation of the digital era, they have some negative effects. They are attracted to foreign culture, which is basically contrary to national personality, lose their manners, become apathetic, and much more.

To face the challenges posed by the digital era, especially to build nationalism in the millennial generation, the role of teachers is very important. Because pedagogical competence is very important for building student character, a teacher must have pedagogical expertise. The local wisdom and culture that have developed in Indonesia have been lost to the millennial generation who are currently pursuing formal education. This can happen because someone becomes too interested in online games so that they become addicted and start to ignore social interests (Nuryadi, M. H. N., et al, 2023). The digital era, or "disruption era", seems to be eliminating the feeling of nationalism among teenagers, especially among students. This happens because many students are more interested in foreign cultures that conflict with their sense of nationalism. This can happen because students can easily access foreign culture via the internet without filters.

Because the millennial generation is very dependent on smartphones and it is very easy to get freedom of information, building the nationalist character of students in the digital era is very difficult. The sense of nationalism is reduced as a result of this phenomenon. They show a tendency to live an irresponsible lifestyle, be apathetic, and prioritize personal interests over the public interest, among other things (Siagian, N., & Alia, N, 2020). Indonesia's future is threatened by this phenomenon, which must be anticipated immediately. What young people do today will determine who will hold leadership positions in the future, and the future of the nation can be seen from what they do.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study in this research is qualitative with literature. The literature study research method is a research approach that involves the analysis and synthesis of information from various literature sources that are relevant to a particular research topic. Documents taken from literature research are

journals, books and references related to the discussion you want to research (Earley, M.A. 2014; Snyder, H. 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Concept of Nationalism

A. Understanding Nationalism

Nationalism is the spirit or attitude that every Indonesian citizen must have in loving their homeland. The meaning of nationalism is loyalty and pride towards the Indonesian state and nation as well as concern for its fate and future. The aim of nationalism is to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the country, strengthen national unity and integrity, and improve the welfare of the Indonesian people evenly (Kusumawardani, A., & Faturochman, M. A, 2004). Nationalism is a national spirit which assumes that the highest loyalty of every individual must be given to their national country (Umra, S. I, 2019). This spirit is also known as the national spirit. There are two types of nationalism, namely nationalism in the narrow sense and nationalism in the broad sense.

Nationalism in the narrow sense, or what is also called chauvinism, is a negative national spirit because it tends to exaggerate in maintaining feelings of love and pride for one's nation, but denigrates other nations. Meanwhile, in a broad or positive sense, it is an attitude or feeling of high love and pride towards one's homeland, without looking down on other nations (Kettunen, P, 2018).

B. Goals of Nationalism

Nationalism does not just appear without a clear goal. Here are some of the goals:

1. Guarantee the will and strength to defend national society from external threats which can give rise to a spirit of sacrifice.
2. Prevent the emergence of extremism (excessive demands) from individuals and groups of citizens (Bekhuis, H., et al, 2014).

C. Principles of Nationalism

The spirit of nationalism in a country is driven by six principles of nationalism, namely:

1. Unity: This principle emphasizes unity in terms of territorial territory, nation, language, state ideology and doctrine, political or governmental system, economic system, defense and security system, and cultural rules.

2. Freedom: This principle provides freedom in religion, speech, opinion orally and in writing, as well as in groups and organizations.
3. Equality: This principle explains that every member of the nation has equality in legal standing, rights and obligations.
4. Personality: This principle emphasizes national identity, which includes self-esteem, pride and affection for the personality and identity of the nation that grows in accordance with history and culture.
5. Democracy: This principle of democracy assumes that every citizen has the same position, rights and obligations. Because in essence, nationality is a determination to live together prioritizing the interests of the nation and state which grows and develops from below to be willing to live as a free, independent, sovereign, just and prosperous nation (Kusumawardani, A., & Faturochman, M. A, 2004).

D. Forms of Nationalism

The following is an explanation of the form of nationalism: (Modood, T, 2020).

1. Civic Nationalism

Civic nationalism, also known as civic nationalism, refers to a form of nationalism in which a country's political legitimacy is based on the active participation of its citizens through the will of the people and political representation.

2. Ethnic Nationalism

Ethnic nationalism is a form of nationalism in which the country's political truth originates from the culture or ethnicity of its people. This concept was introduced by Johann Gottfried von Herder and includes ideas about the Volk.

3. Romantic Nationalism

Romantic nationalism (also known as organic nationalism or identity nationalism) is an advanced form of ethnic nationalism. In this type of nationalism, the state is seen as gaining political legitimacy naturally ("organically") from the nation or race that developed through the spirit of romanticism.

4. Cultural Nationalism

Cultural Nationalism is a form of nationalism in which states derive political legitimacy from shared cultural similarities, rather than from "hereditary attributes" such as skin color or race. A clear example of this form is the approach of the Chinese people who view the country based on cultural values that are highly upheld.

5. State Nationalism

State nationalism is a variation of civic nationalism which is always combined with ethnic nationalism.

Challenges and Obstacles for Teachers in Cultivating Nationalist Attitudes in the Technological Era

A teacher must be intelligent and clever in educating the millennial generation because they are twenty-first century students who cannot be separated from internet technology (Hutapea, R. H., & PAK, S, 2020). The millennial generation hopes to get recognition from other people, so they try to look attractive on social media to get lots of followers (Khofifah, U., & Sari, A. A, 2023). This is a phenomenon carried out by the millennial generation to become famous people and gain recognition from many people. Young internet users are on average aged 18 to 34 years, 85.62 percent and 65.7 percent are social media users, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (Sofuroh, F. U, 2021).

The role of teachers in building nationalistic character is very important because the majority of internet users still attend formal education in primary, secondary and tertiary schools, according to data. This is because students' nationalism and dedication to local culture is currently decreasing. This may be due to the fact that students often access the internet and are easily influenced by foreign cultures that conflict with their national personality (Maarif, M. A., & Rofiq, M. H, 2018). On the other hand, other research shows that many students in the modern world experience a character crisis due to entering Indonesia via the internet because of values that conflict with their national personality (Azima et al., 2021).

Building nationalist character in schools or formal educational institutions can be done in various ways. This can include classroom learning, extracurricular activities (such as scouting, theater arts, dance, music, sports, etc.), social service, cleanliness and environmental care events, and flag ceremonies (Ichsan, I., et al , 2023). In the learning process, the role of the teacher is very important and important for building nationalist character. This is because teachers and lecturers are one of the determining factors in developing this character. Currently, many teachers and lecturers are still not maximizing their abilities, especially regarding pedagogy. The reason is because many teachers and educators continuously use monotonous methods, such as lectures, which make students bored and reduce their interest in learning. When students' interest decreases, the development of

nationalist character is automatically hampered. The research results show that many teachers in Indonesia still use a monotonous or less varied learning approach. This causes students' interest in learning to decrease and hinders their character development (Ramadhani, N. I., et al, 2023).

The facts above have a negative impact on the quality of education in Indonesia because many teachers do not meet the requirements of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers. A study conducted by Rhtya Afkar from the World Bank in 2020 showed that the quality of teachers in Indonesia is still far from expectations in terms of required competencies (CNN Indonesia, 2021). Taking these data into account, there is no doubt that the development of nationalism in formal schools has failed to reach the expected level. As a result, students are easily influenced by foreign culture or values that conflict with Indonesian nationalism.

Teachers face difficulties in building students' character, especially nationalism. Teachers fail to understand the characteristics of the millennial generation, including moral and emotional, sociocultural, physical and intellectual aspects, as well as teachers' low interest in reading, which has an impact on students' level of knowledge. In the learning process, teachers often make mistakes in building the character of their students, such as taking shortcuts, waiting for students to take negative actions, carrying out dangerous discipline, ignoring differences in students' backgrounds, feeling the smartest and smartest, discriminating against students, and forcing students' rights (Mulyasa, E, 2015).

There is no media or technology that can replace the role of teachers in building student nationalism; Teachers must set an example for students. The teacher's example is the main key in building student character. This starts with the desire and sincerity to educate students. A teacher can achieve the goal of building nationalistic character if they have the best possible thoughts that are beneficial to others (Maulani, M., et al, 2022). Because teachers are the key to developing the future of the Indonesian nation, their role in building nationalism in formal schools is very important and important. A person can become president, member of the council or DPR, minister, businessman, lecturer, etc. because he was educated by a teacher.

Developing a nationalistic character in the millennial generation has various challenges because times are always changing and today's students easily adapt to these developments, even though they sometimes abandon their national personality. The quality of teachers in Indonesia is still in doubt, especially in keeping up with current developments, and the education

curriculum in Indonesia is considered slow or not fast enough to respond to these developments, making it impossible to build the nationalist character of the millennial generation. On the other hand, many educators currently prefer online learning to offline, without paying attention to the resources, facilities and infrastructure available, and learning becomes monotonous because the methods are not varied (Naura, S. S. A, 2021). Building nationalist character becomes more difficult because of this phenomenon because online learning does not have hardware and methods are less varied.

Teacher Strategies for Cultivating Nationalist Attitudes in the Millennial Generation

Basically, the character of nationalism consists of thoughts, attitudes and behavior that are willing to show concern and loyalty towards their homeland and nation. Nationalism can encourage every member of society to maintain humanist or humanitarian values and an attitude of tolerance towards others, regardless of their background (Khofifah, U., & Sari, A. A, 2023). Nationalism has several values, such as being proud of one's nation's culture and always trying to defend it. They also have patriotism and always strive for excellence and achievement. They also have legal awareness and discipline. They also respect and appreciate various cultures in their country (Siagian, N., & Alia, N, 2020).

According to Fauziah, I. N. N., & Dewi, D. A. (2021). Nationalism is very important for the life of the nation and state because it has a significant role in the history of Indonesian independence and is one of the main indicators in building Indonesia's bright future. Nationalism has several goals, such as fostering feelings and attitudes of love for the homeland and creating harmony in national and state life.

If a teacher is able to carry out his duties and obligations, he is considered a professional teacher. On the other hand, a professional teacher is a teacher who is able to design and implement learning methods and media that keep up with the times. In learning, the teacher's focus is on improving students' knowledge, abilities and character (Nuryadi, M. H. N., et al, 2023). To build the character of nationalism in the millennial generation, the most important thing first is to build a culture in schools that always upholds heroic values and prioritizes public interests over social interests. Therefore, the school environment, especially school culture, must support teachers to use their learning media to shape the character of students in particular. Basically,

school culture consists of a conducive learning process, which must be built to support the formation of student patriotism.

To build nationalistic character in the educational process, teachers must be able to master competencies as educators, including pedagogical, professional, social and personal competencies. Apart from that, because what we are facing is the millennial generation who cannot be separated from the world of the internet, teachers must also be able to operate digital-based learning methods and media. According to Izhar (2019), the role of teachers in the classroom is very diverse, including teaching and educating, managing and facilitator, model and guide, motivator and innovator, demonstrator and evaluator, and providing learning experiences to students. If a teacher is able to carry out this role, the development of nationalist character can be carried out perfectly. Apart from that, teachers must have expertise in determining effective learning models and methods during the learning process (Dari, Y. S. W., et al, 2022).

To achieve learning objectives, especially building nationalistic character in the millennial generation, there are several indicators that need to be considered. This includes teachers having to create learning tools that suit the methods used, these methods having to be varied and digitally based, and students having to actively work together to discuss when given group assignments by their teachers from a collaborative perspective. Teachers have the ability to communicate with students and provide reinforcement or motivation to them. They also have the ability to create a comfortable, enjoyable and enthusiastic classroom atmosphere (Khofifah, U., & Sari, A. A, 2023).

During learning, teachers must be able to shape students' attitudes and behavior that place social interests above personal and national interests. This is very important because the characteristics of nationalist students include having a sense of love for the homeland, respecting and upholding the name of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, maintaining unity and unity, having an attitude as Indonesian citizens, being able to be willing to make sacrifices for the interests of the nation or other people. , disciplined and honest (Romadhan, S., et al 2019). I hope that after studying, every student will have these attitudes and be able to apply them in national and state life. Teachers can build patriotism in the millennial generation, especially their students.

They must provide all the necessary educational tools, but the most important thing is the use of digital learning approaches and media. It is very

important for a teacher to have pedagogical, professional, social and personality skills. Learning methods and media can be different, but the most important thing is that they are digital-based because students are the millennial generation. These steps are general steps. Student-centered learning is very important in this learning process because the aim is to build nationalistic character. Teachers must observe the attitudes and behavior of students and encourage them to apply indicators of nationalist character at all times.

To build nationalist character, a teacher must be fully prepared before the lesson begins. Due to the attitude of the millennial generation who are more active in using their smartphones to access the virtual world rather than interacting with other people in the real world, teacher patience is an important factor in teaching students, especially building a sense of nationalism. To foster nationalism in the millennial generation and create a bright future for the Indonesian nation, parents, society and teachers are basically responsible for implementing character education (Ichsan, I., 2023).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of an attitude of nationalism is at least realized through fulfilling the elements of nationalism, namely love for the homeland and nation, participating in development, upholding the law and upholding social justice, utilizing resources while being oriented towards the future, achieving, being independent and responsible with self-respect. and other people, and are ready to compete with other nations and engage in international cooperation. In achieving learning goals, especially building nationalistic character in the millennial generation, there are several indicators that need to be considered. This includes teachers having to create learning tools that suit the methods used, these methods having to be varied and digitally based, and students having to actively work together to discuss when given group assignments by their teachers from a collaborative perspective. Teachers have the ability to communicate with students and provide reinforcement or motivation to them.

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