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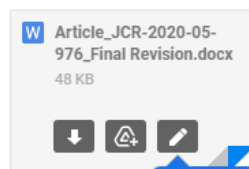
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THE EFFECT OF THEORETICAL FACTORS ON STUDENTS NATIONALISM: STUDY IN MATARAM, INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of seven theoretical factors on nationalism, the factors that have a significant influence, and how these factors can significantly influence. The research approach used is a mixed-method with a sequential explanatory type. Data collection using questionnaires and FGDs and analyzed using multiple regression techniques and interactive models. The findings of this study are that there are only two factors out of the seven factors that significantly influence student nationalism, namely; organization and social media. The organization has a positive influence with a regression coefficient value = 0.883 and t value = 2.133. The social media has a negative influence on nationalism with a regression coefficient value = -0.713 and t = -2.225. The organization has a positive effect because the process of internalizing the values of nationalism takes place intensively through discussions, training, and nationality actions. On the contrary, social media has a negative effect because information about the life of the nation and state reported in social media tends to be negative.

Key words: Theoretical factors, nationalism, students

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INTRODUCTION

Nationalism for a country is like an antibody in the human body. Antibodies are needed by the body to protect itself from virus attacks that endanger health. The more antibodies produced by the body, the better the body's immunity against the virus. Likewise with the value of nationalism, it is very important for a country to build national defense. If the nationalism of the citizens of a country is good, then the national defense will be strong and difficult to divide, on the contrary if the nationalism of its citizens is weak, the country's endurance will be fragile and easily defeated by the enemy. About the importance of nationalism for a country was also raised by Sun Yat Sen (Sukarno, 1985: 107) and Sukarno (1963: 3-4) who revealed that nationalism gave power to a country to build and defend from destruction. Even Sukarno (1985: 105) states that nationalism is the life of a state.

Because of the importance of nationalism for the country, all countries in the world strive to foster nationalism in all its citizens (Rispawati & Sumardi, 2020). In Canada, USA, and China, for example, they strive to instill the value of nationalism in their citizens through various means and instruments such as patriotic education, patriotic campaigns, mass media and provide fair treatment to all groups of citizens (Rocher, 2002; Gray, 2010; Roberts, 2009; Rou-Lan, 2017). Likewise in Indonesia, the inculcation of nationalism in citizens is planned and programmed, carried out through educational institutions and other activities (Dewantara, 2013; Sumardi, et al., 2019; Nurdin, 2017). All efforts undertaken by countries in the world in instilling the value of nationalism in their citizens are based on the awareness of the importance of nationalism as a basic capital in building and maintaining the integrity of the country.

Basically, in fostering nationalism of a person, people, or citizens to be better it is not enough just be done through one or two ways and instruments, but it also requires many ways and instruments to do that. By means of and instrument to instill various nationalism values, it is hoped that the nationalism of each individual can grow optimally. To find out the right ways and instruments to instill the nationalism value of a person, people, or citizens in a country, first of all, the factors that influence their nationalism must be known. This is important because the strength and weakness of nationalism of citizens are not only

determined by one or two factors but also influenced by many factors (Rispawati & Sumardi, 2020; Wahyudiati et al., 2019; 2020). In addition, the factors that influence a person's nationalism, and citizens of a country can differ from one another (Jenkins, 2008: 147). By knowing the factors that influence nationalism, it can be known the right ways and instruments in instilling the value of nationalism. Thus the inculcation of the value of nationalism can take place effectively and efficiently.

Because of the importance of the factors that influence nationalism as expressed above, this study will examine the factors and dominant factors that influence the quality of individual nationalism in Mataram, Indonesia. By knowing the factors that influence nationalism, stakeholders can take appropriate methods and instruments in instilling the value of nationalism in the community.

CONTEXT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study nationalism in question is nationalism in a positive and broad concept as stated by Sukarno (1985: 106). Dewantara (2013: 6), and Rou-lan (2017), namely love to the nation and state, not nationalism in a negative concept and narrow as stated by Blank & Schmidt (2003), Rossalina (2010), and Adorno et al. (1950: 107) who consider nationalism limited to ethnicity that is chauvinism. So, nationalism in this study covers the scope of nation and state, so that nationalism is defined as a person's love or pride towards his nation and country. Based on the scope above the indicators of nationalism in this study include the scope of the nation and state which consists of 6 indicators, namely; pride in culture, pride in national history, pride in the economy, pride in the democratic system, pride in public services, and pride in defense and security. These indicators are extracted from the indicators proposed by Rossalina (2010), Rocher (2002), and Rou-lan (2017) and those indicators are the basis for the constructed questionnaire in this study.

As for the growth of nationalism in each individual, nationalism is not formed by itself without a great effort to instill it. Nationalism will be strongly formed through planned, programmed, systematic and sustainable efforts. In addition, the strength or weakness of one's nationalism is largely determined by factors that theoretically are stated to influence nationalism. According to