Turnitin C3 L. Sumardi

by Lalu Sumardi

Does Gender Influence On Nationalism? Study On Pre-Service Teachers In The West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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Abstract: Gender is a topic that is always interesting and important to discuss because a lot of research that has been done reveals that gender bias has a negative impact on all aspects of life. But on the other hand, there are several studies that show gender bias does not have a negative impact, on the contrary it has a positive effect. This study aims to examine the effect of gender on nationalism on pre-service teachers in universities in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. In uncovering the problem, the research approach used is a positivistic approach with survey type. The number of samples in this study was 20% (582 people) of the total population taken by stratified random sampling technique. The data analysis technique used is the ANOVA analysis technique. Based on these research methods it is known that the F count = 4.682 > F table = 3.857 in the significance level (α) 5%. The results show that the average nationalism of the two populations is significantly different, which means that gender has a negative impact on nationalism where women's nationalism is lower than men.

Index Terms: Gender, nationalism, pre-service teacher.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gender is a topic that is always interesting and important to discuss [1]. Gender issues are not only discussed at the regional or national level but are discussed at the world level. Gender issues are a problem that is always discussed in the world social forum (WSF) [2]. This is because gender is not only a problem in developing countries like Indonesia but also a problem in developed countries such as the United Kingdom [3], Finland [4], Greece [5], and in other developed countries, even according to Vantieghem [6] in western countries, many gender disparities have occurred so far. In addition, gender inequality occurs in all societies and all aspects of life. In every society, there is always inequality [7]. Gender bias occurs in the workplace [8], occurs in bureaucracy and budget [1], even striking inequality occurs in the employment and economic rewards based on gender [9]. Gender inequality as stated above according to Correl [8] begins with gender stereotypes that are built through community culture. In Tiagrey Ethiopia for example [10] socio-cultural sentiments put women at a disadvantage compared to men. In India [11] gender bias occurs because of discriminatory socio-cultural practices that weaken women. Similarly, in Indonesia, socio-cultural conditions position women as housewives. The stereotype is built continuously in community culture [12]. Especially in the people of West Nusa Tenggara province, gender bias also occurs in all aspects of life such as in economic and cultural aspects [7]. Women are often positioned as second-class society as stated by Muhammad [13]. The gender biases that

occur have certainly had an impact on victims of gender inequality. In the report of the world institution, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) [14] stated that gender inequality has a bad impact on many things. For example, in the aspect of education as many as 263 children aged 6-17 years old in the world did not attend school in 2014. In Indonesia 4 out of 5 girls cannot enter formal education. This is all a bad result of gender bias. The question is whether gender bias always has a negative effect on someone? Are there any positive effects of gender bias? Several studies have shown that gender inequality does not always have a negative impact, for example from the results of research conducted by Adi [15] in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia shows that there is no difference in problem-solving abilities and scientific attitudes between men and women. Even from the results of research conducted by Wahyudiati et al. [16] in the same area, showing that women have better attitudes and beliefs in chemistry than men. Likewise, the results of research conducted by Jelas, et al. [17] revealed that in Malaysia female students are better in the process and outcomes than male students. Although gender bias/subordination towards women occurs in both countries, women are still better than men. What about the influence of gender on nationalism? Does gender inequality affect nationalism? Is the effect positive or negative? This research will examine the effect of gender bias on nationalism, whether positive or negative influence.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Gender
Since 1970 gender has become a serious concern of many countries in the world, especially gender-related to education. From that time on the differences between men and women became the focus of gender studies in education [6], [3]. Education has become one of the centers of gender studies because the problem of gender inequality is considered to be a cause of the underdevelopment of women from men [1]. From many results of the study, it was shown that gender actually has negative implications on many aspects of life including education [5]. According to Jones [9], the achievement of one's education is very strongly related to

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gender. Even Vantieghem, et al. [6] states that gender is an obstacle to women's academic success.

Basically, the main point of the gender problem is the culture of the community and it starts in the family. According to Scot [18], patriarchal relationships in the family are the basis of discrimination between men and women. Patriarchal cultural hegemony positions women lower and she is only positioned as a housewife [3] which causes women to become second-class groups [13]. This condition clearly shows that the subordination of women begins in the household [19] and is carried over in all aspects of life.

Gender inequality as stated above occurs continuously even though efforts to eliminate gender bias are carried out on a massive scale. This is due to the fact that gender inequality is produced continuously from generation to generation [8]. In fact, it can be said that gender-biased reproduction is far more massive and structured than the agenda for eliminating gender bias. Gender inequality does not only occur in one area of life but occurs in all aspects of life [7] and in this domain, women face what is called "structural oppression" [1].

Because gender biases occur from the family, efforts to reduce gender inequality must also start from the family as well. The culture of gender bias in the family must be gradually eroded until completely destroyed. The key is education because education is the most powerful means for making changes. In families, the main educator is the mother, because the mother is the domestic authority in the household [19].

2.2 Nationalism
In western literature, it is often found that nationalism has a negative connotation because it is closer to primordialism and chauvinism. This can be known from the opinions expressed by Blank & Schmidt [20], Rossalina [21], Adorno et al. [22], Druckman [23], and other social scientists. They are of the view that nationalism is love for the nation in relation to blind ethnicity. However, many western scientists also look at nationalism positively, as stated by Archard [24] Berns [25], and Nathanson [26]. According to them, nationalism is a strong feeling of love and pride for the nation. This definition is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Sukarno [27], [28], and Dewantara [29] which revealed that nationalism is a sense of love, pride, and loyalty each individual towards the nation and state, and that feeling is in the heart.

Although there are different views between the two groups of scientists above, all of them have the same view that nationalism is related to emotions, namely the love, pride, and loyalty that exist in the heart. That love and pride in the Indonesian context is not only limited to love and pride in the nation but also includes love and pride in the country.

The love, pride, and faithfulness in each person's heart do not grow without a cause, but the feeling arises because it is driven by certain factors. According to Gellner [30], nationalism arises because there is a violation of principles or the fulfillment of collective principles. In addition, nationalism can also arise because of the deprivation of liberty by other nations. This condition happened in Scotland in the 1320s [31] and in Indonesia until the 1945s [32]. This is consistent with what was stated by Ritzer & Smart [19] that emotions are built from perceived experiences. According to Elster [19] these feelings form emotional bonds between individuals and institutions. Based on the opinion of Ritzer & Smart [19] and Alfaqi [33] nationalism is formed from the similarity of stimulus so that the same feeling of nationality is formed. The similarity

of stimulus can be related to the desire to be free from invaders [27], economic conditions and common enemies [34], shared ideals and shared suffering.

Related to feelings, women have priority over men because women have deeper emotions than men [19]. Women are far more sensitive than men, therefore, they are faster in responding to stimuli that come from the environment.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1. Types of research
This type of study is survey research. Survey research is one type of quantitative research. The aim is to describe quantitatively the trends, behaviors, and opinions that occur in the population [35]. In this study, something that will be described is the condition of nationalism of the population in terms of gender aspects.

3.2. Population and Sample
The population in this study were university students in basic education courses in 4 universities in the city of Mataram, Indonesia. The total population of this study was 2,908 people. The number of samples taken was 582 people (20%) using cluster random sampling techniques [35], [36], [37]. In this way, all populations from all universities and semester levels are represented proportionally.

3.3. Data Collection
The techniques and instruments used in gathering data in this study were questionnaires. The questionnaire is one of four instruments that can be used in survey research [35]. The questionnaire used in this study was developed by researchers and has been tested for its validity and reliability.
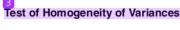
3.4. Data Analysis
The data analysis technique used is the ANOVA (analysis of variance) technique with the help of the SPSS 20. ANOVA program is used to test whether the mean of the study samples has a significant difference or not and whether the samples have the same population variant or not [38]. There are two variables tested in this study, namely; independent variable, gender, and the dependent variable, nationalism. Two types of gender will be tested for the mean and variance of the population. The results of the data analysis are reported quantitatively.

4 RESEARCH FINDINGS
Before describing the research findings, first the results of the Homogenity of Variances analysis are presented to find out whether ANOVA analysis techniques can be applied in this study or not. The feasibility of the ANOVA method can be known from the Test of Homogenity of Variances table below;

Table 1. Test of Homogenity of Variances

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Nasionalisme

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,237	1	580	,627

From the table above it is known that the Levene Test probability value is 0.627, far greater than the required probability value, 0.05. Because the Levene Test probability

value is greater than the required probability value, it can be concluded that the variance of the two samples is different. Thus the ANOVA analysis can be continued. To find out whether the mean of the research samples has a significant difference or not and whether the samples have the same population variant or not, it can be seen from the statistical test output as shown in the descriptive data table below;

Table 2. Descriptive Data on Nationalism

Descriptives

Nasionalisme

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Male	112	82,58	7,766	,734	81,13	84,03	60	104
Female	470	80,85	7,584	,350	80,16	81,53	47	103
Total	582	81,18	7,643	,317	80,56	81,80	47	104

From the statistical test table above, it is known that there are differences in the level of nationalism between men and women, although the difference is not too far away. This can be seen from the minimum and maximum scores, and the mean of the sample. Minimum and maximum male gender scores (minimum = 60, maximum = 104) are higher than female gender (minimum = 47, maximum = 103. Likewise, the mean male gender score is higher than the mean score of women (mean male) = 82.58, female mean = 80.85).
As for knowing whether the two samples have the same mean, it can be seen in the table below;

Table 3. F Test Data (ANOVA)

ANOVA

Nasionalisme

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	271,810	1	271,810	4,682	,031
Within Groups	33670,247	580	58,052		
Total	33942,057	581			

The ANOVA table above shows that F arithmetic = 4.682 at a significance level (α) of 5%, and F table = 3.857. So, based on F arithmetic and F table it is known that F arithmetic, 4.682 > F table, 3.857. Based on this comparison it can be clearly stated that the mean of the two populations is not identical. In addition, the mean of both types of samples can be known from the probability value. From the ANOVA table above, it is known that the probability value = 0.031. Principally, if the probability value is smaller than 0.05, the mean of the two samples is not identical. Based on the ANOVA test, it is known that the probability value is 0.031<0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the mean of the two types of samples is not identical. So, based on F arithmetic and probability values as illustrated in the ANOVA table can be concluded that the average nationalism of the two populations is significantly different.

5 DISCUSSION

From the research findings, it is known that there are real differences between women's and men's nationalism. Men's nationalism is higher/better than women's nationalism. This is known from the mean score of men which is higher than the mean score of women, the mean score of men 82.58 and the mean score of women 80.85. In addition, differences in

nationalism between women and men can be seen from the comparison between F arithmetic and F tables. From the analysis, it is known that the F count = 4.682 > F table = 3.857. This means that the means of the two populations are not identical. So, the two populations are significantly different. Research findings that show that there are real differences between male and female nationalisms above are strongly suspected due to gender factors. Because theoretically, nationalism is largely determined by the experience felt by someone [19]. Based on the socio-cultural construction of the people of Indonesia and West Nusa Tenggara in particular, the main role of women is in the household sector [7]. They are the sole authority in managing the household. This is consistent with what was stated by Martineau [19] that women are people who dominate the domestic life in the family. Thus, the most common source of information and experience of women is the family, and all matters relating to households are directly related to the sector which is controlled and managed by the state. So, the good and bad conditions of the country or the atmosphere of life created by the state will be quickly accessed and felt by women. In the household, a woman engages in symbolic interaction with objects and life situations. These interactions according to Simmel [19] will bring social impacts for him. Indifference is the result that arises from this interaction. In addition, feelings of pleasure, love, pride, hate, sadness, and vice versa can arise from interactions in domestic life, because they directly feel the impact of a life that exists outside, such as the prices of necessities of life and others. In fact, according to Elster [19] emotions of loyalty and gratitude are born from interactions in social interactions, including in families, and those feelings will form emotional bonds between individuals and institutions so that they become glue. The dialectics of love and loyalty expressed by Simmel [19] explain that love gives rise to loyalty, and loyalty will revive feelings of love. Feelings of love and loyalty are built by someone through interaction in life. The experience will be constructed intellectually through the symbolic interaction of individuals with the environment (Mead in Ritzer, 2001; 400) both physical and non-physical. Ritzer [19] explains that a person develops and constructs his behavior based on the meaning associated with the situation he is feeling. So a person's feelings and actions are largely determined by the meaning internalized from the results of interaction with the environment in which he is located. Girls are more likely to feel the impact of interpretations of domestic domination because girls have an intimate relationship with their mothers than boys. They find it very difficult to separate themselves from their mothers because from childhood they have been in touch with their mothers intensely, and mothers consider their daughters as an extension of themselves [19]. For this reason, girls have access to the domestic conditions of the family and feel the direct impact of state life as felt by their mothers. So, women's nationalism which is lower than that of men is very likely to be caused by information about the national and state living conditions obtained by girls through the household. Referring to the opinion of Gellner [30] the condition of women's nationalism as stated above can occur because of violations of principles by the state and society that are accessed and responded more deeply by women.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings and discussion above it can be concluded that gender has a negative impact on nationalism, and women are entities that are affected by the existence of

gender biases in society. The domination of domestic space in the family by women provides information quickly, directly, and accurately about state services to their people. Bad information will have an impact on the decreasing nationalism of its citizens, in this case, women. Regarding information in family domestic space, girls have much faster and more accessible than boys, because girls are more intimate with their mothers. From the findings, discussion and conclusions above, it is recommended that gender mainstreaming programs continue intensively. Thus, the negative effects of gender bias can be eliminated.

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