

Integrating and Strengthening National Vision in the Community as an Effort to Prevent Radicalization and Foster Love for the Motherland

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ABSTRAK

Background. Efforts in awakening national values are efforts in building a nation. Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian nation is declining day by day. Many factors are suspected to be the cause, one of which is radicalization. As a form of effort in serving the community, the UNS MBKM Grant team, there is a Research Group on Indonesian Language, literature and culture trying to take part in efforts to prevent radicalization.

Purpose. The purpose of this activity as an effort taken is to integrate and strengthen national insight in the community as an effort to prevent radicalization and foster love for the homeland which was carried out in Donorejo Village, Magelang. Service activities are carried out by dividing into three stages, namely the planning (plan), implementation (action), and evaluation (evaluation) stages.

Method. The method used is PAR (Participatory Action Research). Service activities are carried out in various ways, among others, internationalization, example, habituation, humor, story attraction, advice and appreciation. The results of the service program are divided into 2 parts, namely short-term and long-term.

Results. The implementation of national values will run effectively and intact if it involves three institutions, namely family, school and community.

Conclusion. The life of the nation and state cannot be separated from various problems that arise. One of the problems was born as a result of the wider influence of globalization.

KEYWORDS

National insight, Radicalization, Pancasila

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INTRODUCTION

Life within a country is unlikely to limit the global power of information, innovation, industry and consumers who are increasingly individual (Gabriela dkk., 2022; Kartel dkk., 2022; Qureshi dkk., 2022). Global forces, of course, have a positive impact or vice versa, namely negative impact at affect the behavior of citizens (*citizens*) of the country *Good citizen* means good citizen.

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That is, citizens who behave well in the realm of national and state life In Indonesia it self, the problem of being a good citizen still exists (Hanipah dkk., 2022) These problems include the increasing productivity of spreading hoax news, which even spread to the issue of SARA which increasingly creates divisions between people (Tachyudin dkk., 2020) The spread of hoaxes that lead to negative things is one form of the cause of the disintegration of the nation. The national insight contained in Pancasila is now increasingly being eroded, this is evidenced in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors that occur in daily life carried out by this nation (Dewi S dkk., 2022; Hikmah dkk., 2022; Keshav dkk., 2022). Pancasila contains fundametal social values in which new national julutural values grow and develop on top of primordial cultural values that are the original values. Pancasila provides confidence that a nation is all people who have the goal to live together under state protection without distinguishing the existence of race, ethnicity, and religion (Prayitno & Belferik, 2014).

Actions that should not be taken are actually raised, triggering various disputes, hostilities and divisions. Pancasila has experienced various touchstones and historical dynamics of political systems, since the era of parliamentary democracy, guided democracy, the New Order era to multiparty democracy in the current reform era (Adisusilo, 2012). Efforts in awakening national values are efforts in building a nation. In general, national values contained in cultural values contained in a region are used as a binder to establish unity to establish unity between tribes, races and religions into one nation, the Indonesian nation (Wiratmaja dkk., 2021) One form of effort in awakening national values is the concept of national insight and an attitude of love for the motherland. The concept of national insight requires adequate knowledge of the challenges faced by the Indonesian nation both now and in the future and sharing its potential. National insight has a role in determining the direction (Nurhikmah, 2018) According to Sofyan and Sundawa, national insight is a reflection of the attitude and personality of the Indonesian people who have a sense of love for the motherland, uphold unity and unity, and have a sense of togetherness as a nation to build Indonesia towards a better future in preparing to face a globalized world without having to lose the cultural roots and basic values of Pancasila (Hanipah dkk., 2022).

A good national insight aims to foster an attitude of love for the motherland. Love of the homeland and nation is a feeling of pride to be part of the Indonesian homeland (Anoum dkk., 2022; Demina dkk., 2022; Firman dkk., 2022). The existence of an attitude of love for the homeland will eventually cause a sense of wanting to do something good to carry the fragrant name of the homeland and nation or the so-called nationalism. Nationalism that is born and upheld makes a sense of pride, belonging, respect, respect and loyalty to the country grow which is reflected in the behavior of defending and protecting their homeland (Fauziah, 2017).

Over time, national insight now feels to be something abstract untouched and undergoes a fundamental superficial meaning. Globalization that penetrates national borders has obscured national perceptions and insights, something that is precisely essential in maintaining state efficiency and sovereignty (Noor, 2012). Therefore, talking about national insight will sound foreign, and for those who vehemently defend it will be considered an anomaly in the midst of modern life. One of the challenges in the global shift of the new era, namely the exponential increase in competition, where technology has made one country able to compete with other countries, for that it is constantly needed innovation and new development to compete with other countries, through innovation and efficiency, but still prioritizing quality.

It must be admitted honestly, the era of reform that brought the spirit of change and openness has brought many positive and negative changes to national life. Openness and individual freedom that characterize western democracy increasingly dominate the mindset, attitude pattern and pattern of action of the nation's next generation (Ilham dkk., 2022; Safitri dkk., 2022). The spirit of gotong royong which is the soul and spirit contained in Pancasila, in current conditions began to be sidelined and ignored. The new nation's value system that has not been fully understood and accepted by Indonesia has resulted in the disharmonization of vertical and horizontal relations among diverse Indonesian people (Mahmodin, 2014).

Various national problems that have occurred lately, due to the increasingly fading tolerance for differences and pluralism among the components of the nation. The most recent, for example, is the case of The closure of a house of worship in Purwakarta and an attack on the office of the Indonesian Ulema Council in early May (Hartini dkk., 2022; Nopiana dkk., 2022). This problem cannot be allowed to drag on because it will weaken the joints of life in society, nation and state. Therefore, all components of the nation in the superstructure, infrastructure and substructure of society must be able to rebuild and revitalize the values of Pancasila as a stimulus in fostering the spirit of nationality and nationalism in their participation to strengthen national insight to increase National Resilience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This service activity, located in Donorejo Village, Magelang Regency, will be carried out from March 2022 to May 2022. The service activities were carried out in collaboration between Universitas Sebelas Maret through the 2021 MBKM Grant, the Indonesian Language and Culture Research Group (RG BSBI), and the Donorejo village community. The method used in this pengabdian is PAR (Participatory Action Research). Participatory Action Research method is an approach whose process aims to find something to connect the research process into the process of social change. Social change in question is how empowerment can realize three benchmarks, namely the joint commitment of the community, the existence of local guides and the existence of new institutions in the community that are built based on needs. For learning in overcoming problems and meeting the practical needs of society, the production of science, and religious social change (Rahmat & Mirnawati, 2020).

Service activities are carried out by dividing into three stages, namely the planning stage, implementation, and evaluation. Observation is the activity of recording a symptom with the help of instruments and recording it with scientific purposes or with other purposes (Hasanah, 2017). The observation process is related to things that need to be prepared in order to carry out this service. The initial preparation carried out is an initial survey to the place or location of service to obtain preliminary data. After obtaining preliminary data, we have only prepared a plan for service activities in accordance with the conditions of problems faced by the community in the implementation of national values in the environment in the Donorojo Village area, Magelang Regency. At this stage, preconditions are also carried out in the implementation of national values and simple community activities with the theme of national values in rural communities in Magelang Regency.

The implementation stage (*action*) is carried out by gathering Donorejo Village residents who have the status of heads of families. The implementation stage is the core of this service which will

be carried out in Donorojo Village. The results of data collection in the village are then analyzed and classified things that can be combined with materials to implement national values and insights for rural communities in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency. Based on the results of the analysis, a training or assistance was made for the community in the implementation and implementation of national values and produced community activity outcomes as a practical form of academic activities.

The evaluation stage is the last stage in the implementation of service activities. The evaluation stage is the final stage of this service which will be carried out by the lecturer team with the service team regarding the evaluation of what the community has done before and after the implementation of training and mentoring related to the implementation of national values in the community and application in daily activities with the theme of national values in an effort to increase nationalism and productivity of community activities in rural residents in the village Donorojo, Magelang Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Donorojo Village is part of a village in Magelang Regency which is the object of the project in the village of the 2023 UNS MBKM Grant, Sebelas Maret University (UNS) and the object of community service Research Group for the Study of Indonesian Language, Literature and Culture (RG BSBI) FKIP UNS. The village is a village-level government institution that seeks to instill national values to the community. This village has its own uniqueness or characteristics that distinguish it from other villages in Magelang Regency (Najeed dkk., 2022). This characteristic then becomes a supporting factor in the implementation of the cultivation of national values in the village community. Its uniqueness or characteristics are: first, the village in daily activities prioritizes a virtuous attitude, which is as affirmed in its vision and mission. Second, in the form of wisdom of local cultures (Javanese) is still maintained, for example children's dolanan, children are trained to color batik paintings that have been provided by the two villages (Team Observation, 2021). Then the third, the treatment of community leaders with society in general such as parents to their children, and the attitude of the community to their leaders such as children to their parents. Fifth, special insights are given, one of which is introducing culture, visiting historical sites such as Borobudur Temple, museums, palaces and others (Village Head Interview, 2021).

Figure 1 Map of Donorejo Village



Based on this description, the UNS MBKM team is interested in carrying out project activities in the village in the form of further service in terms of instilling national values to the community in

Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency. Thus, the results of project activities in this village can be a meaningful and important contribution to the community, in instilling national values to rural communities in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency, Central Java.

The cultivation of national values in the community is expected to be able to strengthen the national values of citizens who have many challenges and affect social life experienced today. In order to be able to deal with the impact of various changes that occur today, the cultivation of national values, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and NKRI in the community is very important. If every community in Indonesia can understand and implement these national values well, the nation's resilience in facing various challenges today can be improved (Tim, 2017).

Figure 2 National Insight Integration Activities in Donorejo Village



The implementation of national values will run effectively and intact if it involves three institutions, namely family, school and community. Through the application of national values in a child is formed in society. Character is also interpreted as a way of thinking and behaving that is unique to each individual to live and work together, both within the scope of family, society, nation and state. Character can be considered as the values of human behavior related to God Almighty, oneself, fellow humans, the environment, and nationality manifested in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, words, and deeds based on religious norms, laws, manners, cultural customs, and aesthetics. Character is behavior that appears in everyday life both in attitude and act.

Good character consists of knowing the good (moral knowing), *wanting the good* (moral feeling), and doing good things (*moral action*), which in his explanation is mentioned as habituation in the way of thinking, habits in the heart, and habits in action (Dianovi dkk., 2022; Rohmalimna dkk., 2022). Today's parents pay great attention to good and prestigious schools to shape their children into smart, intelligent and characterful children. But in reality, parents' expectations are far from being realized. To instill national values in the community there are several methods that can be used, including:

1. Internalization that seeks to incorporate knowledge (*knowing*) and skills to carry out knowledge (doing) *into a person until that knowledge becomes his personality (being) in everyday life.*

2. An example that should be realized by the community, so that they can better maintain their attitudes and actions when they are or associate with society. Sharing examples in educating children is very important.
3. Habituation whose essence is repetition. If you meet to say hello, it has been interpreted as an effort to get used to it. If you do not say a greeting, you are reminded to say hello.
4. Humor is the peak of their creativity, and their creativity needs to be maintained by creating an environment that values creativity, namely through joking / playing.
5. A story has an appeal that touches the community, by telling stories can instill values so that they can be applied in everyday life.
6. Counsel are words that can touch the heart accompanied by example. Counsel combines the method of lecture and example, but is directed more towards the language of the heart.
7. Appreciation and rewarding society is important to do, because basically everyone needs appreciation and wants to be appreciated. In addition to rewards, punishment can also be applied to shape character and rewards should come first, rather than punishment.

Those seven stages are what we make solutions in the community where the project is targeted in the village, namely in Donorojo Village, Mertoyudan District, Magelang Regency, Central Java. The current condition of society that is open and heterogeneous, especially the Donorojo community close to Borobudur Temple tourism causes many things to happen, both intolerant and radicalism. This condition must be anticipated by instilling national values that can bring harmony in society.

In every service activity we do must be directed and related to the targets and objectives. The output target of this service program can be divided into two things, namely the products of service activities and the results of service programs. The explanation of the output is as follows. In carrying out this service, the MBKM team has indicators of the achievement of activities. The product achievements of this program are described as follows:

1. Socialized national values and insight program which is the implementation of 4 national consensus in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency. With this service, it is hoped that rural communities in Magelang Regency will better understand the values contained in the 4 national consensus, namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, Bhineka Tunggal Ika, and the nature of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).
2. Rural communities in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency can implement the results of this education so as to create a conducive atmosphere because they are able to accept and understand the implementation of national values in community life;
3. Community leaders can assist in the implementation and implementation of these national values and insights through community activities and setting an example to the general public.

Picture 3 National Insight Integration Activities in Donorejo Village

The results of this service program can be divided into 2 parts, namely short-term and long-term. Broadly speaking, the results of this service program can be explained as follows. In the short term, rural communities in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency can improve their ability to implement national values in the community, especially for rural areas. Community members collaborate with each other in implementing national values and insights which are also integrated community activities that contain national values. In the long term, it can continue to be done in order to provide sustainable education of national values aimed at the community, especially rural areas in Magelang Regency, Central Java. Especially with the existence of an education system of national values programmed by the community as the main bulwark to combat national disintegration with the practice of national values that are comprehensive and well documented academically.

The success of this service activity certainly has an impact on Sebelas Maret University as the organizer. This activity reflects that one of the responsibilities of universities to the community is manifested in project activities in the village with this devotion, especially those related to the application of national values in the community (Amado-Alonso dkk., 2019; Rahmah dkk., 2022). This activity also reflects that the need to strengthen national values and insights is needed in the community as a means of preventing acts of radicalism and intolerance among the community. This is one of the academic responsibilities for the service team as a form of knowledge service that has gained knowledge in college.

CONCLUSION

The life of the nation and state cannot be separated from various problems that arise. One of the problems was born as a result of the wider influence of globalization. Pancasila as the basis of the state and the bastion of Indonesian ideology gradually felt increasingly abandoned. Various efforts that lead to the disintegration of the nation are felt to increasingly threaten unity and unity. Provocation, radicalism, hoax issues that spread are considered a real threat to the Indonesian nation. As a form of prevention that can be done is to strengthen national insight for the community as the main social actor. Therefore, the UNS MBKM Grant Team and RG BSBI synergize in realizing this step through project activities in the village carried out in Donorejo Village, Magelang. Integration by strengthening national insight is expected to be able to foster a sense of love for the homeland for the people of Donorejo village. Indicators of these activities, including

socialization of national values and insight programs which are the implementation of 4 national consensus in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency, rural communities in Donorojo Village, Magelang Regency can implement the results of education, and community leaders can assist in implementing the results of service.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

Author 5: Supervision; Validation.

Author 6,7: Other contribution; Resources; Visuali-zation; Writing - original draft.

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