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Measuring Indonesian Youth's Tolerance and Patriotism at the Beginning of the 21st Century

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Abstract:

This study aims to: 1) identify Indonesian youth's tolerance and patriotism behaviors at the beginning of the 21st century; 2) identify the extent of the contribution of social environment encouragement, social participation, and patriotism knowledge to Indonesian youth's patriotism behaviors; 3) identify the extent of the contribution of social environment encouragement, social participation, and patriotism knowledge to Indonesian youth's tolerance behaviors. Data was collected using questionnaires distributed at 7 points to 521 respondents representing Indonesia's western, central, eastern regions. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression with the aid of the SPSS program. The study comes with the following findings: 1) Indonesian youth's tolerance and patriotism behaviors at the beginning of the 21st century are in the high category; 2) patriotism knowledge and social participation have a significant correlation and contribution (59.4%) to patriotism behaviors; 3) social environment encouragement, social participation, and patriotism behaviors have significant correlation and contribution (66.3%) to racial tolerance. Based on the above findings, it was concluded that Indonesian youth's tolerance and patriotism behaviors are in good condition, and latent factors significantly contribute to tolerance and patriotism behaviors. Nevertheless, tolerance and patriotism behaviors need to be developed more intensively among the younger generations so that such behaviors will continue to be maintained and improved.

Keywords: Indonesian youth, social environment encouragement, social participation, patriotism knowledge, patriotism behavior, tolerance behavior.

衡量 21 世纪初印度尼西亚青年的宽容和爱国主义

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摘要:

本研究的目的是：1) 识别21世纪初印尼青年的宽容和爱国行为；2) 确定社会环境鼓励、社会参与和爱国主义知识对印尼青年爱国主义行为的贡献程度；3) 确定社会环境鼓励、社会参与和爱国主义知识对印尼青年宽容行为的贡献程度。数据是通过向代表印度尼西亚西部、中部和东部地区的521名受访者分发7个点的问卷收集的。在SPSS程序的帮助下，使用描述性统计和多元回归分析数据。研究得出以下结论：1) 21世纪初印尼青年的宽容和爱国行为处于高水平；2) 爱国主义知识和社会参与对爱国主义行为有显著的相关性和贡献（59.4%）；3) 社会环境鼓励、社会参与、爱国主义行为对种族容忍度有显著相关性和贡献（66.3%）。基于以上研究结果，可以得出结论，印尼青年的宽容和爱国行为状况良好，潜在因素对宽容和爱国行为有显著影响。然而，需要在年轻一代中更加深入地培养宽容和爱国行为，以便这种行为能够继续保持和改善。

关键词: 印尼青年，社会环境鼓励，社会参与，爱国知识，爱国行为，宽容行为。

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a huge young generation population. The data released by Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency in 2020 (Idris, 2021) shows approx. 144.87 million (53.81%) of the country's population was below 40 years. Most of them or approx. 75.49 million (27.94%) are generation Z, while the rest of 69.38 million (25.87%) belong to the Millennials generation. The rest belong to generation X of 21.88%, Baby Boomers of 11.56%, Pre-Boomers of 1.87%, and Post-Gen Z of 10.88%. Indonesia's large population within the young-aged range constitutes a very important human capital for the nation's and country's development. They set the progress, decline of the nation and state in the future, and the current development (UNICEF, 2000).

Being the successor generation and prospective leaders of the nation and state, young generations must furnish themselves with different competencies. These competencies include intellectual quotient, emotional quotient, spiritual quotient, and technology literacy (Adityawarman, 2019). Among very important emotional quotients that young generations in a given country must have, including in Indonesia, are tolerance and patriotism behaviors (Hanum et al., 2020; Lickona, 2006). This is because tolerance and patriotism constitute the key capital in ensuring social harmony and integrity of the nation and state (Dillon & Bey, 2013; Usman & Widyanto, 2019). Due to the importance of tolerance and patriotism for the nation and state, many countries, such as Canada, China, and Indonesia, have striven hard to develop their citizens' tolerance behaviors (TB) and patriotism behaviors (PB). In Canada, the federal government in 1960 took multiple efforts to develop its citizens' tolerance and patriotism (Rocher, 2002). Similar to Canada, the China government has promoted tolerance and patriotism values very seriously and intensely. It promotes its citizens' tolerance and patriotism through a "patriotism education campaign" (Bislev & Li, 2014; Chen, 2017). In Indonesia, the promotion of tolerance and patriotism

attitudes has long been carried out through educational instruments, such as civic education and social sciences education subjects (Wahyudin, 2018; Sumardi, 2012).

Nurturing citizens with high tolerance and patriotism levels has never been easy indeed. Hard work is necessary, and it made Canada and China successful. Many factors contribute to efforts to nurture highly patriotic citizens, including: (1) the country's conditions, such as economy, state-provided services, military; (2) social environment encouragement (SEE); (3) education levels; (4) organizations joined, and; (5) social media (Haque, 2010; Gray, 2010; Chen, 2017; Rispawati & Sumardi, 2020; Ibrahim, 2021). A study by Rispawati et al. (2020) shows that factors that significantly influence one's patriotism include education, social media, and organizations. Education and organization factors have contradictory effects with social media factors, where social media has negative effects, while education and organization have positive effects. Social media has negative effects since it disseminates mostly negative information, while education and organization mostly communicate positive information. Concerning tolerance, studies by Golebiowska (2004) and Hadi et al. (2017) show that among factors that affect one's tolerance are education, age, residence, SEE, and economic status. The higher one's education level, the better their economic status and SEE; the more mature and more modern one's residence, the more tolerant they are.

The above description clearly shows that one's TB and PB may fluctuate. This depends on affecting factors and the information received by each individual. To ensure that citizens' tolerance and patriotism are appropriately established, the affecting factors must be positively established, and the information disseminated to the citizens must be good and constructive. Otherwise, citizens' tolerance and patriotism may diminish, even vanish.

In Indonesia's context, since 2014 to date, the aspects serving as the determinant factors of citizens' tolerance and patriotism are not in their best stature. In

social, political aspects, Zuhro (2019) claims that, since 2014, the Indonesian nation has been polarized into a group siding with the authorities on one side and the other group criticizing the authorities on the other side. Ever since, the country has been in a social condition full of conflicts due to severe political polarization. According to Sirait (2019), the polarization has been followed by rampant hoaxes and hate speeches in social media that further exacerbate the situation. In the legal domain, law enforcement in the country has long been believed to lack justice. The laws have been sharp only for the weak and political adversaries but have been blunt for the elite and ruling groups (Biroli, 2015; Agiyanto, 2018). In the economic aspect, to this date, the country's economy has been in tatters, and the citizens' economic life has been far from prosperity. Worse, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the country's economy has nosedived with minus economic growth, even up to -2,19 year on year (Rosana, 2021). These situations have put more burden on people's lives and have increased the poverty rate by 9.78% in March 2020 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). On the other side, corruption practices committed by state officials have been more rampant from time to time (Setiadi, 2018). Meanwhile, corruption eradication measures have stagnated. This has resulted in Indonesia's corruption perception index (CPI) dropping from 40 in 2019 to 37 in 2020 (Indonesia Corruption Watch, 2021).

Theoretically, the unfavorable condition of the many aspects of the country's life as described above will have adverse impacts on the nation's TB and PB. The deterioration of the nation's tolerance and patriotism may have been accelerated very possibly by the impacts of the extremely free social media in the country. Social media will transform the unfavorable condition quickly and destructively. This may happen since, as shown in studies conducted by Reshma (2014) and Sumardi et al. (2017), the negative impacts inflicted by social media far outweigh its positive impacts. Meanwhile, most Indonesians, i.e., 160 million (59%), are active social media users (Hootsuite, 2020).

Given the above rationale, it is deemed necessary to study TB and PB of the Indonesian youth (IY) amidst the unfavorable situation of the country described above. Based on the above description, the research problems are as follows: (1) what is the status of the TB and PB of the IY at the beginning of the 21st century? (2) what is the extent of the contribution of SEE, social participation (SP), and patriotism knowledge (PK) to IY PB? 3) what is the extent of the contribution of SEE, SP, and PK to IY TB.

This research identified the IY TB and PB status at the beginning of the 21st century and aspects affecting IY TB and PB at the beginning of the 21st century. Based on the findings, the state can formulate appropriate policies to develop and maintain the nation's tolerance and patriotism.

2. Method

Concerning the research problems above, a positivist approach was taken for this study. The approach was used so that variables under study could be measured accurately. The condition and level of influence of each variable on youth's tolerance and patriotism in the country could be revealed clearly. The study is a survey research type employing a cross-sectional survey design, where data were collected simultaneously at all clusters within a certain period (Creswell, 2009). This type of research is very relevant for the study since it can collect data quickly, and research findings would be generalized for the population. Thus, a survey research type is efficient, and its findings can provide an accurate description to represent the population as a whole.

The population for the study was IY of 17 to 30 years of age. The age range is consistent with the youth age range outlined in the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 40 of 2009 concerning Youth Affairs. Since the number of population was unknown (N), the sampling technique applied was the technique proposed by Cohen (1988), as shown in the equation below:

$$N = \frac{L(1 - R_2 \cdot B)}{R_2 \cdot Y \cdot B} + 1$$

where N = sample size, $R_2 \cdot Y \cdot B$ = effect size, U = number of variables measured, L = power function (derived from table L with a significance level of 1%).

Based on the above formula, the sample size for this study was a minimum of 332. Yet, in reality, the number of respondents filling out the questionnaire in full exceeded the minimum sample size, i.e., 521 respondents. The sampling technique applied was cluster sampling, which included Javanese, Sundanese, and Malay ethnic groups representing Western Indonesia regions, Sasak, Mbojo, Samawa ethnic groups representing Central Indonesia regions, and Ata Sikka ethnic group representing Eastern Indonesia regions.

The data collection technique applied was a Likert scale questionnaire with 7 points adopted from Vagias (2006). The respondents filled out five sections of the questionnaire: a questionnaire for the SEE variable; a questionnaire for SP; a questionnaire for PK variable; and a questionnaire for PB; and a questionnaire for TB.

Data collected from the questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data to answer question number 1, while multiple regression was employed to analyze data to answer questions number 2 and number 3. Before hypothesis testing, the following prerequisite tests were conducted: linearity test, normality test, multicollinearity test, and homogeneity test. Prerequisite and hypothesis tests were carried out using the SPSS program.

3. Findings

3.1. Indonesian Youth's Tolerance and Patriotism at the Beginning of the 21st Century

The research findings on the IY TB and PB at the beginning of the 21st century are shown in statistical Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Indonesian youth's overall tolerance behavior category

Aspect	Mean Score & Percentage					Mean	S.P	Inter.
	1.00-2.20	2.21-3.40	3.41-4.60	4.61-5.80	5.81-7.00			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Social Acceptance	14 (2.68%)	26 (4.99%)	75 (14.39%)	174 (33.39%)	232 (44.52%)	5.508	1.584	High
Ethnicity	12 (2.30%)	18 (3.45%)	79 (15.16%)	161 (30.90%)	251 (48.17%)	5.607	1.514	High
Compromise	6 (1.15%)	21 (4.03%)	62 (11.90%)	167 (32.05%)	265 (50.86%)	5.727	1.466	High
Cultural Adaptation	72 (13.81%)	77 (14.77%)	156 (29.94%)	121 (23.22%)	95 (18.23%)	5.942	1.193	Very High
Total	8 (1.53%)	32 (6.14%)	82 (15.73%)	209 (40.11%)	190 (36.46%)	5,288	1,135	High

Table 1 shows that the overall TB category is in the high category (mean score = 5.288, deviation = 1.135). Based on the percentage, it can be seen that as many as 40.11% of participants stated that the category of TB is in the high category, then 36.46% of the participants are in the very high level. Then 15.73% of the participants expressed TB at a moderate level. Based on the table above, it can also be seen that the aspect of cultural

adaptation is the highest aspect, followed by other aspects, namely compromise, ethnicity, and social acceptance. Although the mean value indicates that TB is at a high level, the percentage indicates that 14.39% of participants expressed social acceptance at a moderate level, followed by other aspects, such as ethnicity (15.16%), compromise (11.90%), and cultural adaptation (29.94%).

Table 2. Indonesian youth's overall patriotism behavior category

Aspect	Mean Score & Percentage					Mean	S.P	Inter.
	1.00-2.20	2.21-3.40	3.41-4.60	4.61-5.80	5.81-7.00			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High			
Pride	1 (0.19%)	2 (0.38%)	27 (5.18%)	92 (17.65%)	399 (76.58%)	6.264	1.080	Very High
Loyalty	7 (1.34%)	33 (6.33%)	133 (25.52%)	182 (34.93%)	166 (31.86%)	5.154	1.537	High
Sense of Belonging	18 (3.45%)	35 (6.71%)	121 (32.24%)	168 (28.02%)	179 (34.35%)	5.184	1.615	High
Discipline	0 (0%)	5 (0.959%)	46 (8.82%)	154 (29.55%)	316 (60.65%)	5.942	1.193	Very High
Competition	24 (4.60%)	107 (20.53%)	136 (26.10%)	137 (26.29%)	117 (22.45%)	4,558	1.811	Moderate
Total	0 (0%)	14 (2.68%)	85 (16.31%)	218 (41.84%)	204 (39.15%)	5,448	0,949	High

Table 2 shows that the overall PB category is in the high category (mean score = 5.448, deviation = 0.949). Based on the percentage, it can be seen that as many as 41.84% of the participants stated that the category of PB is in the high category, then 39.15% of the participants are in the very high category. Then, 16.31% of the participants stated that their PB is in the moderate category. Based on the table above, it can also be seen that the proud aspect is the highest aspect, followed by other aspects, namely being disciplined, loyal, and competitive. Although the mean value indicates PB in

the high category, the percentage shows that 5.18% of the participants expressed pride in the moderate category. Being loyal amounted to 25.52%, sense of belonging - 32.24%, being disciplined - 8.82%, and competitive - 26.10%.

3.2. The Effect of Social Environment Encouragement, Social Participation and Patriotism Knowledge on Patriotism Behavior

The effects of SEE, SP, and PK on PB of IY are shown in the statistical table below:

Table 3. Effect of social environment encouragement, social participation, and patriotism knowledge variables on patriotism behavior

Variable	Unstand. Coeff.		Stand. Coeff.		T	Sig.	R2	Contribution
	B	Std. Error	B					
Constant	9.681	4.642			2.086	.038		
Social Environment	.041	.040	.048		1.024	.306	0.029	2.9%
Social Participation	.202	.036	.274		5.680	.000	0.159	15.9%
Patriotism Knowledge	.834	.044	.587		19.097	.000	0.534	53.4%

The stepwise regression analysis in Table 3 shows that the independent variables of PK and SP are predictors that have a significant correlation and contribution (69.3%) ($p < 0.05$) to PB. The main and highest predictors of PB of IY are PK ($\beta = 0.834$, $t = 19,097$ and $p = 0.000$) and a contribution of 53.4 percent. The second most important predictor that contributes 15.9 percent to PB of IY is SP ($\beta = 0.202$, $t = 5,680$ and $p = 0.000$). The R Squared value ($R^2 = 0.722$) indicates the total contribution of three independent variables observed of 72.2 percent to PB.

In general, only two independent variables affect the PB of IY, namely SP and PK.

3.3. The Effects of Social Environment Encouragement, Social Participation, Patriotism Knowledge, and Patriotism Behavior on Racial Tolerance among Indonesian Youth

The effects of SEE, SP, PK, and PB variables on racial tolerance among IY are shown in the statistical table below:

Table 4 Effect of social environment encouragement, social participation, patriotism knowledge, and patriotism behavior variables on tolerance behavior among Indonesian youth

Variable	Unstand. Coeff.		Stand. Coeff.	T	Sig.	R2	Contribution
	B	Std. Error	B				
Constant	9.234	4.618		1.999	.046		
Patriotism Knowledge	-.004	.056	-.003	-.071	.943	-.002	2%
Social Environment	.147	.040	.157	3.677	.000	.094	9.4%
Social Participation	.292	.036	.363	8.024	.000	.204	20.4%
Patriotism Behavior	.467	.044	.429	10.722	.000	.273	27.3%

The step-by-step regression analysis in Table 4 shows that the independent variables of PB, SP, and SEE are predictors that have a significant correlation and contribution (57.1%) ($p < 0.05$) to the TB. The main and highest predictors of TB among IY are PB ($\beta = 0.467$, $t = 10,722$ and $p < 0.000$) with a contribution of 27.3 percent. The second most important predictor that contributes 20.4 percent to TB among IY is SP ($\beta = 0.292$, $t = 8,024$ and $p = 0.000$). The third most important predictor that contributes 9.4 percent to the TB among IY is the impulse from the SEE ($\beta = 0.147$, $t = 3,677$, and $p = 0.000$). The R Squared value ($R^2 = 0.591$) indicates the total contribution of four independent variables observed at 59.1 percent on TB. In general, only three variables contributed significantly to the TB among IY.

4. Discussion

The above description shows three findings of the research, as follows: 1) IY TB and PB at the beginning of the 21st century are in good condition or the high category; 2) out of three variables tested, namely; SEE, SP, and PK variables only PK and SP have a significant contribution to PB of IY; 3) out of four variables tested, namely; SEE, SP, PK, and PB variables only PB, SP, and SEE have a significant contribution to the TB of IY. The three research findings will each be elaborated as follows:

Firstly, the research finding that TB and PB of IY are in the high category or good condition shows that the youth's TB and PB are not affected by social, economic, political, legal, and defense conditions. Even though the last decade shows almost all aspects of the nation and state life in Indonesia are in unfavorable condition (Agiyanto, 2018; Zuhro, 2019; Sirait, 2019; Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021; Rosana, 2021; Indonesia Corruption Watch, 2021). This finding certainly

contradicts the opinions of and findings of studies by Rocher (2002), Beland and Lecours (2006), Bislev and Li (2014), Chen (2017), Risprawati and Sumardi (2020), Usman and Widyanto (2019) who claim that one's tolerance and patriotism are significantly affected by the nation and state life at the time, including social, economic, political, legal, and defense conditions.

Theoretically, in Indonesia's current unfavorable economic situation, worsening poverty, unfair law enforcement, social conflict due to intense political rivalry, and the unrestricted access of the information in the mass media, the TB and PB of the nation, especially its youth, should have degenerated. Instead, the research findings described above show that the disorder in the nation and state life lately does not cause the Indonesian young generation's TB and PB to crumble. This research finding is consistent with findings of research conducted by Risprawati et al. (2020) in 2020 in West Nusa Tenggara, one of Indonesia's provinces. The study found out that students' patriotism in the province was in good condition. This research differs from the one conducted by the three researchers above in the population and scope of research. The former research was conducted in one province as its population, while this research covers a country, i.e., Indonesia, as its population. The former research only measured patriotism, while this research also measured TB.

As such, this research finding supports, proves, and confirms that social, economic, political, legal, and defense factors do not automatically affect TB and PB. Other variables also influence even dominantly affect one's TB and PB. These factors are here called *latent factors*, that is, factors that by correlation are not factors in the upper layers affecting TB and PB. *Latent factors* are the opposite of *manifest factors* that constitute upper layer factors affecting TB and PB.

Secondly, the second and third research findings on factors that significantly affect TB and PB of IY are among those herein called *latent factors*. For PB, out of the three factors tested, two *latent factors* are statistically influential: SP and PK. The two factors influence PB at 69.3 percent. For TB, out of the four factors tested, three latent factors are statistically influential: SEE, SP, and PK. Overall, the three factors have an influence score of 40.29 percent. Since the effect of the latent factors above on PB was merely 69.3%, and TB was only 40.29%, there must be other factors that affect one's TB and PB, including both latent factors and manifest factors. For PB, 30.7 percent of one's patriotism was affected by other factors outside of the tested factors. For TB, 40.29 percent of one's TB is affected by factors outside of the tested factors.

To identify other latent factors or manifest factors that can affect one's TB and PB, a more extensive examination of the affecting factors is necessary. Theoretically, the other factors that very possibly contribute to TB and PB of an individual, especially IY, are education and organizations joined. Given the findings of studies by Golebiowska (2004), Bislev and Li (2014), Chen (2017) on the contribution of education to tolerance and patriotism and findings by Rispawati and Sumardi (2020) concerning the effect of an organization on patriotism, it is highly likely that IY unshrinking tolerance and patriotism was a result of the strong transformation of tolerance and patriotism values carried out through education and organization. Development of tolerance and patriotism in the country through education and organizations has been underway for a long time, i.e., before the country's independence (Kulap et al., 2017), and has continued to date. The efforts to cultivate tolerance and patriotism through education have been conducted through multiple subjects, such as civic education, social sciences, and history (Wahab, 2004; Muhammedi, 2016). At the same time, efforts to grow tolerance and patriotism through the organization are conducted through concrete programs (Dewey, 1938; Velsor & Guthrie, 1998).

5. Conclusion

Despite the country's unfavorable social, economic, political, legal, and defense conditions at the beginning of the 21st century, IY TB and PB are still in good condition. These factors that constitute manifest factors do not have adverse impacts on IY TB and PB. Despite the manifest factors not being favorable, they do not cause TB and PB to collapse. It also proves that other variables affect TB and PB. For TB, other influencing factors include SP, SEE, and PB. While for PB, other influencing factors include: PK and SP. All of these factors are called latent factors.

This research proves that TB and PB are affected by manifest and latent factors. Although manifest factors are the most potential to affect TB and PB, they do not necessarily cause the fluctuation of one's tolerance and

patriotism. The quality of one's tolerance and patriotism may be affected by either manifest or latent factors only or may be influenced by both factors simultaneously. For this reason, to maintain and upgrade citizens' TB and PB, the state must carry out serious, intensive development efforts. In addition, the condition of manifest factors and latent factors must be developed constructively to support citizens' TB and PB.

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