



The Principal's Strategy for Strengthening National Identity in Globalization Era

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ABSTRACT

National identity is interesting to be discussed, considering the loss of national boundaries since technological advances increasingly affect daily life. National identity is essential to be implemented from an early age, primarily through the role of education. The focus of this study is to reveal the Principal's strategy for strengthening national identities. This study was conducted using a quantitative approach through a survey of 50 elementary school principals spread over 18 subdistricts in the Sidoarjo Regency. Two things can be concluded from this study. First, national identity is essential for the young generation of mid-globalization. This study shows that every respondent realizes the importance of principal secondary schools developing straightforward policy programs about internalizing national identity. Those policy programs must integrate extracurricular activities, extracurricular activities, building school culture, and various participation activities. Second, most of the respondents agree that their schools have no clear policy as their guidance in internalizing national identity values in learning. Several teachers have integrated national identity values into learning through lesson plans or learning activities. This study recommends developing an applicable policy model to strengthen the national identity of the young generation.

INTRODUCTION

Globalism and its essence are of universal importance and are among the leading research subjects studied by many scientists worldwide. However, globalization as an ideology and process has strengthened politics, economics, and dominant culture in the 21st century (Castañeda & Shemesh, 2020; Koopmans & Zürn, 2019; Steger, 2005). As a current phenomenon, globalization as the main subject becomes the primary debate in various countries regarding immigration, free trade, and integration between nations which has created significant conflicts for its supporters and opponents (Copel & Pevehouse, 2019; De Wilde, 2019; Mariotti, 2022; Teece, 2022; Walter, 2021). Furthermore, the phenomenon of globalization leads to transnational divisions (Hooghe & Marks, 2018), pitting cosmopolitans against nationalists (Kriesi et al., 2012), or the gap between communitarian and cosmopolitan groups (Teney et al., 2013), as well as a new political ideology that treats old ideology of several nations (Steger & Wilson, 2012).

The loss of boundaries between countries as a result of globalization needs to strengthen nationalism as a response to protect culture, traditions, and national attitudes from the integration of the new world structure (Abdulsattar, 2013). In line with this, the attitude of nationalism that each country has owned can be used to promote and maintain the culture and way of life under their respective territories (Ho

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