

Characteristics and Level of Nationalism Among Malaysian Youth

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Received Date: 1/4/2016 Accepted Date: 16/6/2016 Published Date: 30/6/2016

ABSTRACT

Literature defines nationalism as positive feelings towards a country. The great obstacle is where the spirit of nationalism decreases from time to time and most of the Malaysian youth have low spirit of nationalism. The objectives of the research are to identify the characteristics of nationalism, to assess the level of nationalism among Malaysian youth and to propose strategies to increase nationalism among Malaysian youth. The research is a quantitative based on the questionnaire. The survey is conducted online. There are 403 respondents from various selected

universities in Klang Valley responded to the survey. The result of this research identified the three characteristics: national pride, connection with countrymen and national belongings significant with the theory of Sun Tzu “The Art of War”. As for the level of nationalism, the three characteristics computed the good reliability test with the national identity. The research proposed strategies to the future researcher to conduct a study regarding the level of nationalism towards different races in our country. The result of this research becomes a reference and as a part of developing knowledge related to any government commitment.

Keywords: *Characteristics, Level of Nationalism, Malaysian Youth, Nationalism, National Identity,*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The spirit of nationalism needs to be instilled into the young generations from the beginning. As a developing country, the government needs to emphasize the spirit of nationalism in order to ensure that important state histories are to be remembered as Malaysia enters its modern era. This study focused on a class of young generations who will shape the future state.

To be created and adjusted from all points, young generations must have a solid and unbendable inner spirit as mentioned by Wong (2005) [1]. This is crucial as inside the inner spirit is the strong soul of nationalism. This is on the grounds that each individual ought to and must have this soul inside them. It makes up the character of an individual. According to Yusoff (2005) [2], for example nation states such as; Japan, Korea and China still maintain their own respective nations characteristics so that other nations realize that they can depict the states of their own despite the fact that these three are among the top players in terms of business, advancement and plan. This need to also exist in individuals in Malaysia. Malaysia should not be too arrogant to

compete with other countries and merely pursuing progress while lacking its own national identity.

Enriching value with moral and ethical excellence in all aspects and contributions as an independent-minded people who love the country and support all the country's development agenda is the intention of the government and all Malaysians, regardless of race, religion, national origin or their skin color. It occurs naturally in human. (Balasubramaniam, 1997) [3]. Therefore, in the context of achieving excellence, various aspects must be taken into consideration. At the most basic level in order to achieve the national development agenda, welfare and development of society need to be given special attention.

Malaysia is known as a country which diversity is the now directed to the formation of a sovereign nation states that have a similar world view, especially in matters involving the interests of all members of society. When talking about the development of society, the process of forming a nation state, the history and background of society should be given priority. This is because the process takes a long period of time to create a generation that could be labeled as a nation. This process also involves a commitment to continue from one generation to the new generation. The old generation is seen as the founder of the formation of Malaysia sovereignty of the nation today. (Rush, 1992) [4].

The new generation is bridging the legacy and tradition that has been pioneered by earlier generations. Therefore, it is the new generation of trust and responsibility to pursue every effort and hard work that has been championed by the old generation. Reaching the present competitive era, a new generation is called to pursue modernization and modern art. However, in the rush to pursue the development of an increasingly globalized era today, the new generation should not forget even should continue to enrich the heritage left by previous generations. (Stephen L. Payne and Barbara Holmes, 2014) [5].

Accordingly, it is an important matter for all Malaysians, especially the new generation to appreciate the meaning of independence. Appreciation of independence is not just about appreciating the sacrifices of heroes' that led to the current state independence, but what is more important is to maintain the independence enjoyed over the years. Therefore, in the process of defending the country's independence, the establishment of the community should be given priority in order to establish a national vision for the country and nation will exist in Malaysian society. It is not as easy to construct a nation state, as there are many factors to consider and many challenges to be encountered. Directly, it requires a comprehensive strategy and an integrated approach to realizing that dream.

Holistic involvement of society to measure the success as a matter of solidarity and integration between people is still a question mark. Thus, the process of nation building requires special discussion and deeper. The preoccupation of society to strive for success through the creation of a new state 2020, entities or elements to build a nation Malaysia should be emphasized that the rights and freedoms of Malaysia holistic care of. These challenges are common challenges to a dignified existence of the nation and the nation state known as Malaysia. (Pawanteh, 2007) [6].

The basic elements that need to be addressed in order to build a nation-state is nurturing nationalism among all people no matter young and old, big or small, rich or poor. This requires a comprehensive approach to all community members, especially the new generation to appreciate the spirit in their souls and forming a strong identity and strong. Nationalism is like a shield for the sovereignty of a country. Berns (1997) [7] provides a definition of nationalism as a feeling of love, proud and ready to sacrifice for the country. It covers aspects of fidelity and zeal to defend the country. The willingness of citizens to sacrifice for the country to maintain a direct and admirable reaction that reflects the height of

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patriotism and nationalism. In this context, the appreciation of the spirit of patriotism and nationalism is not limited to the ability of a citizen to serve in areas such as national defense forces and the police alone, but it covers all aspects of community life, including the economy, education, culture, sports and more. All fields of life should be developed jointly with passionate nation building. Generally, although the sense of patriotism and is often associated with nationalism, but both have certain disorders.

Nationalism is usually not based on ideology. It is a primordial attachment to an area or community, a sentiment of belonging and a sense of identity and a strong spirit of love for the homeland (Abdullah, 2005) [8]. Nationalism in a special sense reflects the spirit of the desire and the ability to fight for a change, especially in the dignity and contributing to a sovereign nation. Therefore, this spirit can be achieved when all members of a nation can appreciate the true sense of 'independence'. In appreciating the meaning of freedom, people should not just celebrate the sacrifice of the heroes of the nation who are willing to pawn their lives in seeking independence but we have to maintain a sense of independence and comply with the various methods and means, especially in the service and dedication to contribute to national development, social welfare and universal harmony. Thus, in the context of fulfilling the meaning of independence, the whole society in general should participate actively in the realization of the vision and aspirations of the country in an effort to establish a nation that is united, strong, superior and viable. Because of this, fertilizing spirit of nationalism should be exposed to the people of Malaysia since the early teens. Adolescent identity formation excellence, glory and distinction strong in the spirit of nationalism are decisive to the achievement of the formation of nation states in the future.

In the event that we see nowadays, the level of nationalism among the people groups of Malaysia, particularly to young generations are in an uncomfortable circumstance. This is on

account of there are a few elements driving this issue happens. Therefore this research is to look at the level of nationalism among students of higher education.

2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This literature provides information on how nationalism can be explained in every angle or perspective by the scholars. In the specific issue regarding the nationalism and national identity it is stated clearly related with Malaysian youth.

It is important to acknowledge the characteristics and level of nationalism because it provides the opportunities for Malaysian youth to affirm their beliefs and values towards the meaning of nationalism

2.1 Nationalism

The country is described by the country, the people, independence, sovereignty and have an isolated law. All these elements are complementary to each other. The main focus elements where the people as a key pillars who determine sovereignty. Generally people of a country made up of different races. The term nationalism is not as direct as it could appear. Nationalism is a complex and crushing concept because the term is infamously hard to define. Nationalism has been the subject of much scholarly debate.

Nationalism is a powerful identity of a group of individuals with a national political entity as example a country. Often the belief that one ethnic group has the right and status to be in the country. The belief that the country is important or beliefs of the country naturally superior to the other countries (Smith 1993) [9]. A multi ethnic groups or nationalities in the country enabling them to have the right to declare and implement a national identity even by minorities in that country (Kymlicka, 1995) [10].

Nationalism rose in a wide range of spots, at a few unique times and for a huge number of distinctive reasons. Along these lines, to build up a solitary sensible hypothesis that can clarified everything about nationalism is for all intents and purposes unlikely. The expanding writing on the speculations of patriotism represents this.

2.2 Characteristics of Nationalism

Nationalism is an ideological development for the fulfilment and support of self-government and autonomy in the interest of a gathering, some of whose individuals consider it to constitute a real or potential country. As per Snyder (1990) [11], nationalism is the state of the psyche, feeling, or assumption of a gathering of individuals living in characterized land range, talking a typical dialect, having a writing in which the goals of the country have been communicated, and now and again, having a typical religion. Guibernau (1996) [12] sees nationalism as a supposition of having a place with a group whose individuals relate to an arrangement of images, convictions and lifestyles and have the will to settle on their regular political predetermination.

Denitch (1994) [13], observed that, nationalism is a thing of energy and feeling and is subsequently post judicious and post general; it is intended to be felt and accepted and not coldly dissected. The definitions that have been proposed to comprehend patriotism incorporate the consistent idea that there is dedication amongst the populace of a given country. The populace of that given country work towards adding to a country that they can call their own, partaking in a typical dialect, regular convictions, basic domain and giving a feeling of having a place. The feeling of having a place proposes that patriotism may be viewed as a sort of social personality.

As per Tajfel (1978) [14], a social character is that piece of a singular's self-idea which gets from his insight into his enrolment in a social gathering (or gatherings) together with the worth and

enthusiastic noteworthiness joined to that participation. The emotions of enrolment and fitting in with one's own gathering are basic normal for nationalism, which lead individuals of an offered country to follow up on sentiments of national pride. When we are a piece of a given country, we take pride in achievement accomplished by our kindred comrades. Numerous Brazilians relate to the Brazilian national group, which is thought to be the best on the planet in soccer. Despite the fact that the normal national of Brazil is not playing for the Brazilian national group encounters a personality driving them to encourage assumptions of nationalism.

The feeling of having a place drives numerous to have sentiments of enthusiasm and feeling toward their country, which inconvenient prompts the slants of nationalism being encouraged amongst its individuals. These thoughts lead to the conclusion that nationalism may be included a few measurements, including pride (energy and feeling), having a place (bunch awareness), and association (solidarity).

The enthusiasm and feeling connected with nationalism are like the sentiments of energy and feeling connected with game. It is sensible to close, in this way, nationalism may work to fortify a feeling of solidarity and having a place among game fans. Nationalism furnishes individuals with a gathering cognizance and encourages a feeling of having a place among the individuals at a nation occasion. It gives individuals something to put stock in; it unites and interfaces them.

2.2.1 National Pride

Having the capacity to study nationalism as a game fan rationale is imperative in light of the fact that it is develop that has not been tried but rather unmistakably is available at donning occasions far and wide. Analysts have not completely analysed the capability of nationalism as a game shopper thought process. The main North American study that has verge on looking at the build

was finished by Funk, Mahony and Ridinger (2002) [15] analysed the idea of national pride. The article by Funk et al. (2002) [16] analysed diverse motivational variables to better comprehend the fan support for the United States Women's national group. The study was done after the United States won the 1999 Women's World Cup, which was held in the United States. The study had 42 things measuring 14 individual elements, including national pride.

National pride is a build that should be all the more completely created. The idea of national pride, or nationalism all the more extensively, is more than a kind of felt cooperative attitude. The work by Funk et al. (2002) is useful as in the creators perceived that national pride ought to be viewed as a game customer rationale.

With an end goal to better comprehend the idea of nationalism, more prominent significance is focused on plainly characterizing the term 'country'; without this affiliation nationalism can't exist. Smith (1998) [17], the most productive and maybe the most persuasive author on nationalism, characterizes country as a gathering of individuals having regular and unmistakable components of society, a bound together financial framework, citizenship rights for all individuals, an opinion of solidarity emerging out of normal encounters, and involving a typical domain.

Subsequent to examining the proposed definitions by scholastic researchers for the term 'country', one may reason that the term has an assortment of understandings prompting the same opinion, the country is made out of individuals who partake in the same basic attributes, for example, dialect, topographical region, ethnicity and religion. With this comprehension of the term 'country', it is conceivable to investigate the term nationalism as it relates to the general theory of this paper.

2.2.2 Connection with Countrymen

Smith demands the subjective way of national character's parts [18]. In my perspective, the most significant nature of those parts is not whether they are or not subjective, rather what makes a difference is whether they are felt as genuine by those sharing a typical character. Sharing a national character creates a passionate security among associated nationals, which, as Connor puts it, is in a broad sense mental and non-normal. It is not silly, just 'ridiculous'. This is so on the grounds that, fundamentally, a country is a gathering of individuals who feel that they are genealogically related.

In Connor's perspective, the country 'is the biggest gathering that can summon a man's dedication as a result of felt connection ties; it is, from this point of view, the completely more distant family'. In any case, 'the feeling of one of a kind plummet, require not, and in about all cases won't, accord with real history since almost all countries begin from the blending of people groups from different ethnic beginnings. Therefore, what makes a difference is not sequential or truthful history but rather conscious or felt history.

The qualities supporting the confidence in like manner parentage are vital to national personality and foster a feeling of having a place which for the most part incites faithfulness and social soundness among individual nationals, who frequently, however not generally, are likewise individual natives. In specific circumstances, suppositions of adoration and scorn are seriously felt and cheerfully showed by the individuals who fit in with the same country. Political pioneers and fomenters are completely mindful of this and it is not remarkable for them to look for a passionate reaction from kindred nationals.

As per Tamir (1995) [19], a country is a group whose individuals offer sentiments of clique, generous peculiarity and selectiveness, and in addition convictions in a typical lineage and persistent parentage. What's more, Haas (1986)[20] accepts a country is a socially activated group of people, trusting themselves

to be united by some arrangement of attributes that separate them (in their own particular personalities) from untouchables, endeavouring to make or keep up their own state. Likewise broadcasts the country is an entire which offers intending to their lives, and it is consequently that it frequently motivates them to act in ways which are conflicting with the requests of formal consistency or instrumental thinking. For the patriot, the country is not a methods, but rather a significance. Anderson (1983) [21] suggests the same thought, distinguishing the country as an 'envisioned group,' he specifies, "it is envisioned in light of the fact that the individuals from even the littlest country will never know the majority of their colleagues, meet them, or even know about them, yet in the brains of each lives the picture of their unifying fellowship".

2.2.3 National Belonging

Nations generally mean a large group of people who have a sense of belonging in a country. However the question of race is quite extensive and means that the composite. The views of these people has been highlighted by a number of leading scholars such as Puttman (1998) [22], Rush (1992), Almond, Gabriel A and Sidney (1963) and Taylor (2015) [23], "The civic culture is pluralistic, and based on communication and persuasion, a culture of consensus and diversity, a culture that permits change but moderates it.

Overall views expressed by the scholars of many nations around the existence of strong bond between people, the question of race and ethnicity, language issues, and provincial or territorial matters such as the subjective feeling of the history and ideals shared. As a country which has a plural society (heterogeneous) such as Malaysia, the main problem is to form a strong bond between the diverse ethnic groups that exist, particularly in the context of realizing the ideals of the nation's nation building. Its

intention to build a united nation state is still a major problem and in particular hotly debated among scholars and politicians.

Calls for activity and sacrifice even with dangers to the country are joined by speaks to the 'exceptional character' and "qualities" of the individuals who have a place. This has the ability to raise individuals past their ever day lives and schedules, to transport them to a larger amount in which their activities addition importance and are qualified as critical for the survival and flourishing of the country. The quality of feelings overrides reason, on the grounds that it is through a nostalgic identification with the country that people rise above their finite and in any event for some unimportant lives. Their endeavours and sacrifices get to be beneficial, even brave, and the conviction of having added to a higher point, that of saving and improving the country, expands the people's self-regard.

Smith has created the most thorough investigation of the social segments of national personality to date. Values, convictions, traditions, traditions, propensities, languages and practices are transmitted to the new individuals who get the way of life of a specific country. The procedure of identification with a specific society infers an in number enthusiastic speculation ready to encourage solidarity securities among the individuals from a given group who come to perceive each other as kindred nationals (Gellner, 1983). Besides, they envision and feel their group as discrete and particular from others (Anderson, 1983)

As indicated by Evans and Newnahm (1998), the term nationalism is utilized as a part of two detects. The principal being that nationalism tries to distinguish a behavioural element, this being the country and from there on looks to seek after a certain political and social objectives for the benefit of it. In the second utilization, nationalism is an opinion of steadfastness toward the country, which is shared by the individuals. Connor (1994) [24] characterizes nationalism as dedication to the ethnic gathering.

2.3 *Sun Tzu Theory*

Young generations should be given space in an important responsible because the ideas and opinions by the youth need to be considered by the government. Indirectly it will make the young generations feel more appreciated and actually give them more feel and spirit to contribute something to the development of the country. Young generations play a crucial role if the opportunity given align with the country's goals. The enthusiastic values in young generations starts with education. This is an interpretation of at ahead of schedule youth instruction, young generations been taught enthusiastic tunes where the objective was to create an era that knew their nation's birthplace. It is by imparting these qualities that the administration strategized so that every national will know the roots of their nation Graham Brown (2005).

Nationalism is not a philosophy, but rather in the meantime, it is additionally not just a soul. Regardless of the possibility that it was a soul, it is not a soul without a reason. Subsequently it is an assortment in the middle of soul and philosophy. It is an arrangement. As an arrangement, it needs to be near to comprehension and training. To give instruction and comprehension, the part of a teacher in the method for imparting devoted soul is essential. As an effect, in their psyches are imparted with quite a bit of affection and enthusiasm towards the nation. Energetic instruction has two destinations. To start with is to build the soul and significance of nationalism. Furthermore is to urge young generations to make an interpretation of nationalism into a concrete commitment toward people and country's improvement, prosperity and peace.

In order to identify the characteristics of the nationalism, Sun Tzu theory can be used directly. Through this strategy and theory used able to approach of controlling people's thinking by campaigning about nationalism. Sun Tzu clearly stated that all big achievements must start from discipline actions, discipline has to be viewed as friends, not enemy, discipline directly makes us do

the right thing and place us in the right direction towards our goal. Young generations have to understand the history of the country in various fields so that it can be understood clearly. Therefore young generations' needs to be convinced to gain the opportunity involved with country's event. Sun Tzu mentioned that knowing people is smart, knowing about his own self is real intelligence. Controlling others is a form of strength; controlling one's self the actual strength. To enhance and ensure the smoothness of implementation of Country event is a part of the rights as Malaysian citizen, the spirit of crusade needs to be instilled in order to warfare the young generations.

As indicated by Sun Tzu: - "triumph is the principle objective in war. On the off chance that it is procrastinated, our weapon will get to be limit and our soul will blur. At the point when the armed force assaults, their vitality will decrease. "Sun Tzu – Art of War (Ramli, 1993) [25].

The implication is the young generation's early training during the time spent imparting devoted components in instruction needs to be focused upon. Early activities are required through a couple forms in light of the fact that it is vital to begin from ahead of schedule preschool training itself. In the event that this activity is postponed, as said by Sun Tzu, then the administration will confront issues to instruct youth later on. Sun Tzu stated that at the point when your weapon has get to be limit, and bravery has blurred, quality weakening and riches spent, the rulers of neighboring states will take advantage. Even though you have savvy counselors, there is nobody who can rework a decent show to face the future. Ramli (1993)

According to the Cawthorne (2010) [26], the art of war is governed by five constant factors to be taken into account in one's deliberation, when seeking to determine the conditions obtaining in the field. This five factors related with the characteristics of nationalism in other word the theory and applications. As example the five factors or theories is the moral law, heaven, earth, the

commander and finally the method and discipline. The moral law causes the people to be in complete accord with their ruler so that everyone will follow. For the characteristics can be conclude as the connection with the countrymen. The heaven signifies night and day, cold and heat, times and seasons and for the earth comprises distances great and small, danger and security, open ground and narrow passes; the chances life and death. The heaven and earth related with the national pride in the context of nationalism. Finally is the commander with the method and discipline. The commander stands for the virtues of wisdom, sincerity, benevolence, courage and strictness. As for by method and discipline are to be understood the marshalling and proper subdivisions. In order to interpret it, national belongings is the suitable terms. This theory applications mentioned by the past research, (Mohamed, 2013) [27].

2.4 Level of Nationalism

Nazri Muslim and Jamsari Alias (2002) [28], mentioned that generally nationalism is a motivation, rationale, hope and renewal, survival, sacrifice, voluntary organizations, state and love of country. Thus, in the context of Malaysia, nationalism is to be applied by several levels and values such as proud as Malaysians including in honor of the king and the leaders of the country and respect the symbols of the state (such as flag, anthem, coat of arms of the state). Other than that is to keep and maintain the dignity of the nation and the state by appreciate and practice the traditions and culture of each nation.

Other levels is the loyalty towards the country and nation by obedient and loyal to the king and the leaders of the country. Always ready to sacrifice and responsible to the nation. As a great Malaysians to dare and willing to defend the sovereignty of the nation. To ensure that Malaysian is always peace and safe, as a Malaysian youth need to be sensitive to the problems and issues concerning the nation of belonging

For the purpose of advocating young generations to identify the characteristics and assessing the level of nationalism, there are several factors (Smith, 2003):

- a. Loyalty
- b. Kinship
- c. Patriotic Song
- d. National team
- e. National Interest

Good Malaysians should be able to understand the unity and harmonious. They learn to be tolerant and work together and help one another. The important thing is the respect and have the same understanding and consensus. National identity means community sharing a particular set of elements where led to the subjective belief that its member are ancestrally related. (Guibernau, Anthony D. Smith, 2004). Belief in shared culture, history, traditions, symbols, kinship, language, religion, territory, founding moment and destiny have been appealed with varying strength at different times and places, by peoples claiming to share a particular identity.

Generally national identity is applied to citizens of a nation state. There are different cases, on the other hand, where national identity is shared among people having a place with a country without a condition they could call their own. Memories of a time when the nation is independent, endured collective oppression, or attained international leadership, together with the current desire for self-determination, strengthen a sense of common identity among those who belong to the nation, even if it lacks a state. National identity reflects the sentiment of belonging to the nation regardless of whether it has or does not have state of its own. In the view of Guibernau (2004) [29] national identity has five dimensions: psychological, cultural, territorial, historical and political.

To achieve the goal of nationalism the important factor is discipline. Must have the knowledge to defend and uphold the Constitution effective and efficiently. Able to comply with the rules

and laws and to behave politely and moral. Have the responsibility to act with reasonable, trustworthy and honest and finally to be fair and considerate

Young generations have to be productive, hardworking and persistent - independent - continuously improving the business and cope with challenges - support and participate in national development efforts

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Formulate Research Questions

Based on the review of literature, the researcher formulated the following research questions:

- RQ1: What are the characteristics of nationalism among Malaysian youth?
- RQ2: What is the level of nationalism among Malaysian youth?
- RQ3: What are the strategies can be suggested to increase the nationalism among Malaysian youth?

In order to carry out this study, there were many steps and procedures done before it became a full investigation. The first step was to find a major problem. The researcher went through a variety of sources such as journals, magazines, newspapers, internet and books for this purpose. The researcher were interested in the study of nationalism because many cases were reported in the press involving nationalism being marred not only by outsiders but also among the local people.

3.2 Identify the Characteristics of Nationalism.

Based on the literature review, the researcher discover three nationalism items of national pride, connection with countrymen and the national belonging. The researcher was able to identify the

characteristic of nationalism and adapted the Sun Tzu Theory as guideline.

3.3 Assess the Level of Nationalism

The level of nationalism can be assessed using the nationalism items consists of national pride, connection with countrymen and national belongings. The researcher investigated the level of nationalism based on the past research.

TABLE 1
Mapping of Characteristics and Level of Nationalism

Characteristics and level of nationalism			
Characteristics (Funk et, al, 2002)	National pride	Connection with countrymen	National belonging
Sun Tzu Theory (Cawthorne, 2010)	Heaven Earth	The moral law	Commander, method of discipline
Level of nationalism (Smith, 1993)	Patriotic song, National interest, National team	Loyalty Kinship	Sense of belonging

3.4 Map the Questions

As explained earlier in the paper, the characteristics and level of nationalism were based on the three nationalism items which consist of national pride, connection with countrymen and national belonging.

TABLE 2
Mapping of Questions

National Pride	
C1	I enjoy talking about nationalism because it makes me proud of my country
C2	I enjoy reading about Malaysia nationalism because it gives me sense of pride in my country

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C3	Talking to people about Malaysia gives me a feeling of pride in my country
C4	Talking about the Malaysia team is one way I express my national pride
C5	Watching something that relate with nationalism gives me a feeling of national pride that I do not get from any other activity
C6	Supporting my country is the main reason I follow all the rules
C7	Attending the event of National Day in my country gives me a chance to show my national pride
C8	I attend big Malaysia event to support my country
C9	When my national song is playing, I am not proud to be citizen
L2	The interests of my country come before that all other nations, including those that are in desperate needs
L3	I am proud to be Malaysian
L6	I feel proud when I sing Negaraku song
L7	I have a national flag prominently displayed in my home and my car during National Day
L9	I will not pay more for a product because it was made in Malaysia
Connection With Countrymen	
C10	Talking about Malaysia with my countrymen didn't gives me a feeling of national unity
C11	Watching the Malaysia event gives me a sense of connection with my fellow countrymen
C12	Talking about the Malaysia event gives me a sense of solidarity with my countrymen
L5	Malaysia is the best country in the world in which to live
L8	I own Malaysian clothing and I wear it proudly
L11	My nation is at the core of my collective identity
L12	I am a loyal fan of the national team whether they win or lose
National Belonging	
C13	Watching the Malaysia event provides a sense of national belonging to my nation
C14	Reading about my country provides a sense of belongings to my nation
C15	Talking about my country with others provide a sense of belonging to my nation
C16	Attending a Malaysia event reinforces my national identity.

L4	I have a strong sense of belonging to my country
L10	National interests are not important than international interests
L14	I am Malaysian and proud to have citizen of Malaysia

National Pride		Connection with countrymen		National Belonging	
C1	I enjoy talking about nationalism because it makes me proud of my country	C10	Talking about Malaysia with my countrymen didn't gives me a feeling of national unity	C13	Watching the Malaysia event provides a sense of national belonging to my nation
C2	I enjoy reading about Malaysia nationalism because it gives me sense of pride in my country	C11	Watching the Malaysia event gives me a sense of connection with my fellow countrymen	C14	Reading about my country provides a sense of belongings to my nation

TABLE 2

Mapping of Question of Nationalism

QUESTION	NATIONALISM
L1	I would fight and die for my country
L13	I respect all the heroes who had sacrificed in order to protect Malaysia
L15	Malaysia is a peaceful and safe country

3.5 Analyze the Data

Data collected was analyzed using the 'SPSS IBM version 21.0 for Windows (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)'. Frequency statistics were used to present demographic information of the participants such as age, race gender, religion, institute of higher learning and education. Other than that the researcher used reliability test and Correlation Test. Descriptive statistics were used to assess statistical data.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section discussed the findings of the questionnaire that was developed specifically for this particular study. This discussion highlights the analysis of the data using SPSS. The

researcher received 403 questionnaires as the feedback from the respondents.

4.1 Demographic Information of the Respondents

Figure 1 shows the percentage of age of the respondents.

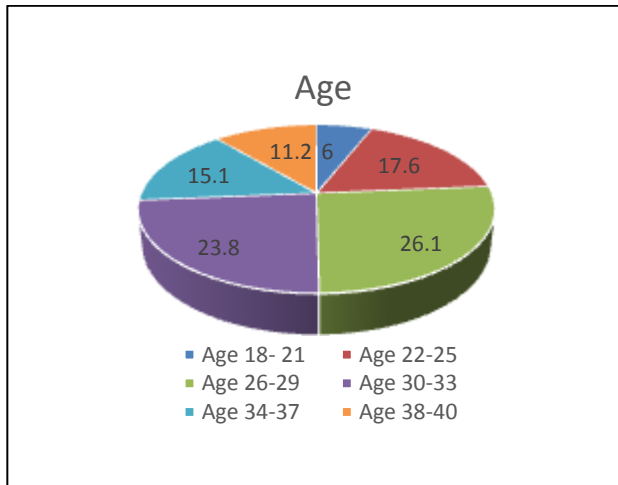


Figure 1: Percentage of Age

The respondents for this study is mainly from the age of 26 – 29 years old. It is approximately 26.1% (N= 105). The higher education students with this age mostly the students who are taking the course with the out campus mode and long distance learning. The students form this age are economically stable with the financial and the career, so that they taking this opportunity to learn in higher education institutions.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the ethnic races of the respondents.

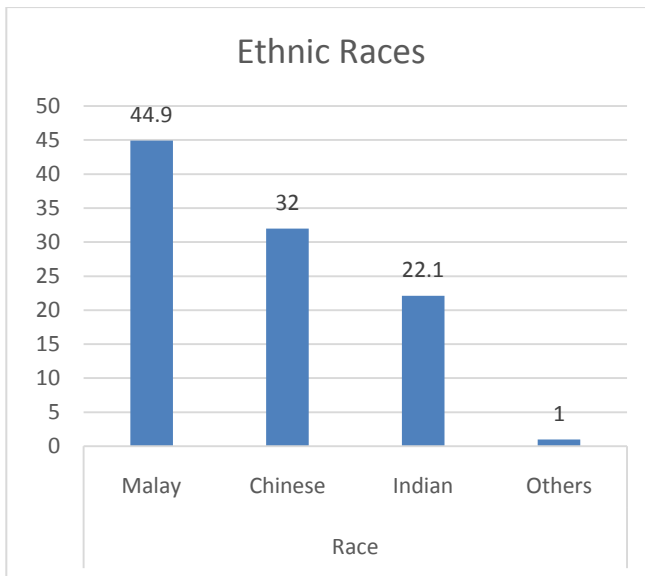


Figure 2: Percentage of Race

The respondents consist of all the main races in Malaysia. From the survey, majority of the respondents are Malay, which is 44.9% (N= 181). It followed by Chinese (32%) and Indian (22.1%). This is because the majority of the respondents were from UiTM which the majority Malay and Bumiputera. This happened because Malay is the majority races in IPTA.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the gender of the respondents.

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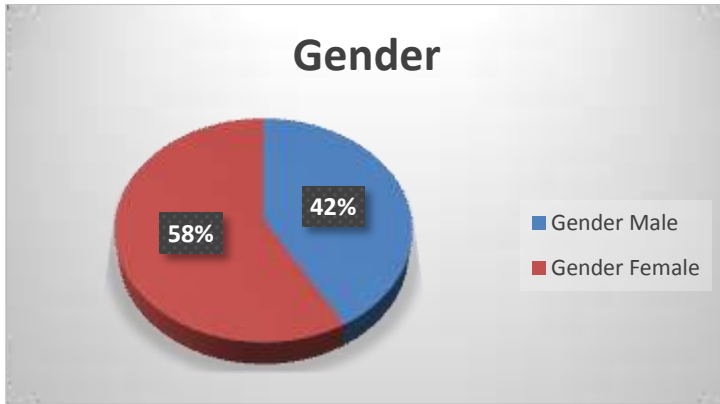


Figure 3: Percentage of Gender

The respondents for this study are mainly female, which is 58% (N=235) and the male 42% (N=168). This gender dominant in all the IPTA as the intake of the IPTA are majority female. Female can be explained as the gender who conquered in the higher education institutions.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of the religions of the respondents.

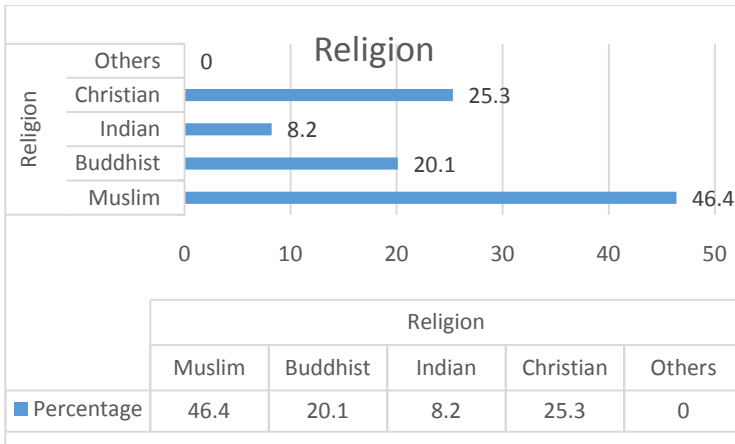


Figure 4: Percentage of Religion

The respondents for this study is the Muslim which is 46.4% (N=187). Buddhist with 20.1%, Indian 8.2% and Christian with 25.3% (N=102). This showed the accurate data because Malay is

the highest respondents for the race. Christian showed the second highest because the respondents in UiTM consists of Bumiputera.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of Higher Institutions that the respondents have attended.

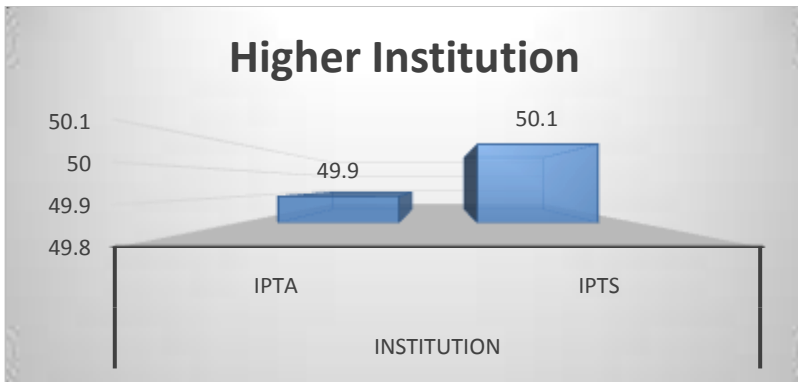


Figure 5: Percentage of Higher Institutions

The higher education institutions were divided almost evenly between public and private with percentage of 49.9% (N=201) and 50.1% (N=202) respectively.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of level of education that the respondents have obtained.

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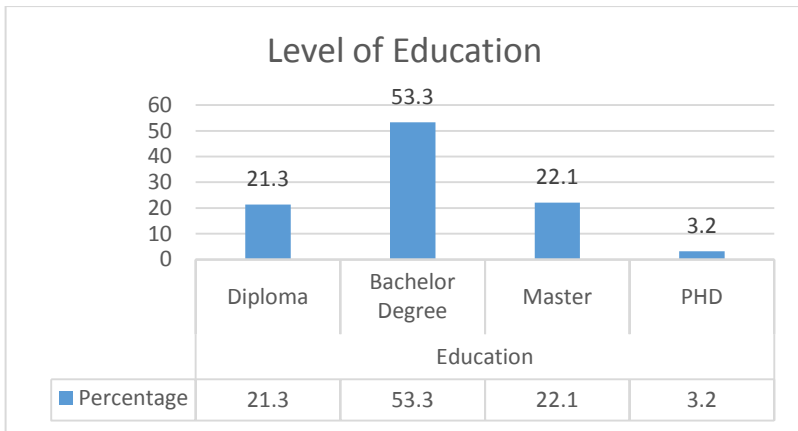


Figure 6: Percentage of Level of Education.

The education showed the high percentage of respondents was the bachelor degree holder with 53.3% (N=215).

4.2 Reliability Test

TABLE 4
Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.943	.950	31

Before conducting the pilot study, the questionnaire reviewed by the supervisor. This was to detect the validity of the questionnaire and to test the accuracy and relevancy of the questions in the present days. Subsequently, a pilot study was carried out among the students of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) one university with a total of ten respondents to again test the questions and make further amendments, if necessary. The questionnaire were amended and finalized based on the pilot study. After doing the pilot test, the researcher did the reliability test.

Cronbach’s Alpha is a measure of internal consistency that is how closely related a set of items are as a group. High value of alpha is often used as evidence. The interpretation of this table is the analysis of Cronbach’s Alpha Score for each of the single dimensions. A final Cronbach’s Alpha was computed using the 31 items scale. The score was 0.950. Reliability test was conducted and the result of Cronbach’s Alpha was 0.950. The reliability score was good.

TABLE 5
Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
c1	73.7370	307.179	.862	.843	.936
c2	73.8288	306.441	.849	.851	.936
c3	73.7618	306.237	.823	.800	.937
c4	73.8908	304.903	.871	.867	.936
c5	73.8958	303.890	.868	.848	.936
c6	73.9330	303.928	.844	.803	.936
c7	74.0670	303.486	.859	.861	.936
c8	74.1836	301.847	.861	.856	.936
c9	76.4789	362.972	-.159	.509	.961
c10	76.3871	365.974	-.206	.435	.960
c11	74.1117	308.507	.748	.749	.939
c12	73.8933	304.966	.889	.885	.936
c13	73.8139	308.321	.840	.839	.937
c14	73.8337	307.064	.882	.859	.936
c15	73.7469	308.359	.890	.868	.936
c16	73.786	309.291	.853	.803	.937

The interpretation of this table is the analysis of Cronbach’s Alpha Score for questions C1 to C16. A final Cronbach’s Alpha was computed using the 16 items scale. The score was greater than or equal to 0.70 and not more than 0.90. The C9 and C10 showed the negative results because the negative question.

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TABLE 6
Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
L1	73.7370	307.179	.862	.843	.936
L2	73.8288	306.441	.849	.851	.936
L3	73.7618	306.237	.823	.800	.937
L4	73.8908	304.903	.871	.867	.936
L5	73.8958	303.890	.868	.848	.936
L6	73.9330	303.928	.844	.803	.936
L7	74.0670	303.486	.859	.861	.936
L8	74.1836	301.847	.861	.856	.936
L9	76.4789	362.972	-.159	.509	.961
L10	76.3871	365.974	-.206	.435	.960
L11	74.1117	308.507	.748	.749	.939
L12	73.8933	304.966	.889	.885	.936
L13	73.8139	308.321	.840	.839	.937
L14	73.8337	307.064	.882	.859	.936
L15	73.7469	308.359	.890	.868	.936

The interpretation of this table is the analysis of Cronbach's Alpha Score for questions L1 to C15. A final Cronbach's Alpha was computed using the 15 items scale. The score was greater than or equal to 0.70. The L9 and L10 showed the negative results because the negative question. The reliability score was good for all the 15 items.

This study has identified the second objective that is to assess the level of nationalism among young generations. This is to see the national identity of young generations whether the level of nationalism is on right track or not.

4.3Frequencies on Characteristics and Level of Nationalism

As explained in the previous chapter, the characteristics were based on the Sun Tzu’s Art of War Theory. The five constant factors that govern Sun Tzu’s Art of War, of namely the moral law, earth and heaven, the commander as well as the method and discipline can be grouped into three nationalism items which are national pride, connection with fellow countrymen and sense of national belongings. These were included in the Questionnaire.

4.3.1National Pride

TABLE 7
The frequencies on National Pride

National Pride	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Somewhat Disagree		Neither Agree or Disagree		Somewhat Agree		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	Fre	%	Fre	%	Fre	%	Fre	%	Fre	%	Fre	%	Fre	%
C1	4	1	12	3	44	11	36	8.9	93	23	83	21	131	33
C2	7	1.7	18	4.5	28	6.9	59	15	84	21	85	21	122	30
C3	8	2	16	4	41	10	35	8.7	85	21	80	20	138	34
C4	3	7	27	6.7	38	9.4	40	9.9	90	22	94	23	111	28
C5	5	1.2	23	5.7	46	11	41	10	76	19	97	24	115	29
C6	5	1.2	27	6.7	49	12	42	10	60	15	109	27	111	28
C7	9	2.2	24	6	43	11	55	14	91	23	77	19	104	26
C8	6	1.5	35	8.7	49	12	60	15	78	19	74	18	101	25
C9	158	39	72	18	49	12	61	15	23	5.7	9	2.2	31	7.7
L2	12	3	32	7.9	37	9.2	50	12	100	25	107	27	65	16
L3	12	3	12	3	23	5.7	37	9.2	94	23	68	17	157	39
L6	9	2.2	16	4	41	10	35	8.7	76	19	84	21	142	35
L7	13	3.2	27	6.7	34	8.4	74	18	91	23	87	22	77	19
L9	86	21	96	24	45	11	77	19	48	12	33	8.2	18	4.5

From the survey, for National Pride, it can be concluded that most of the respondents gave a positive responds. National pride consists of the factors of heaven and earth, which were reflected in the questions from number one (C1) until nine (C9) in Part A,

question L2, L3, L6, L7 and L9 in Part B. It shows that the students of IPTA and IPTS still have the feeling to express and celebrate their nationalism. The question C3 about talking to people about Malaysia gives them a feeling of pride towards the country. It shows 34% (N=138).

The question sought to measure the feeling of pride in Malaysians of their country. Based on the findings, it clearly showed that earth and heaven is the factor for the young generations to express their pride towards the country. According to Cawthorne (2010), Heaven signifies night and day, cold and heat, times and seasons where actually it represents both consistent and variable change throughout space and time.

Malaysian youth life full of challenges and opportunities that difficult to predict but the message that can easily navigate by being proud to be Malaysian. Learn what the rules can be bent or which can be broken. The earth factor where it comprises distances, great and small; danger and security; open ground and narrow passes; the chances of life and death. The real idea showed that by expressing the feeling towards the country is that choices matter a lot.

As for the question L3, the highest percentage scale of strongly agree of 39% (N=157). The question of L3 is about proud to be Malaysian. Vice versa was the same idea of national pride. Malaysia was the best factor to see all the Malaysian gathered with the one spirit to see Malaysia be the number one. The conceptualization of nationalism is based on national pride as proposed by Funk et al (2002).

Nationalism is more than just a spirit as it is something that involves the general question of loyalty and pride. This is supported by Yong (2004) two scenes involving Malaysian students; one study in local and one study in an overseas environment. First thing that Malaysian students did when first time arrived on campus in a university overseas by finding other Malaysians in order to promote comradeship among themselves.

Same goes to the local students, the association started with the similar hometown.

This has proven that the characteristics of nationalism matched with Sun Tzu’s Art of War. It is crucial and important to create change in the hearts and thoughts of young generation on nationalism. From the result, young generations had fulfil the nationalism items of national pride with the positive attitude and good understanding.

4.3.2 Connection with Countrymen

Figure 7 shows the connection with countrymen.

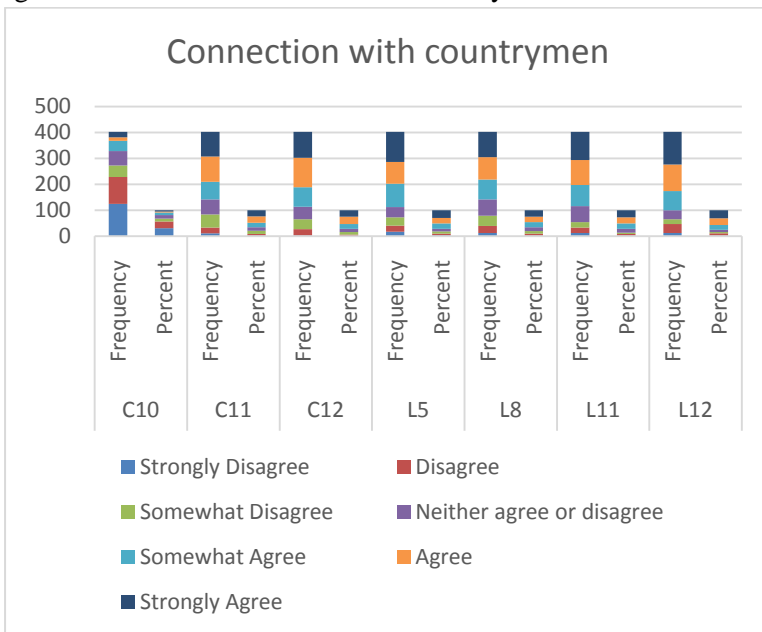


Figure 7: Result of Frequencies the Connection with Countrymen

Meanwhile, the connection with fellow countrymen refers to the moral law of Sun Tzu’s Art of War which are reflected in the questions from ten (C10) to twelve (C12), the question L5, L8, L11 and L12. The result showed high percentage on strongly agree question L12 with the 31.3% (N=126). The question sought to find

out the sense of solidarity of Malaysians with their fellow countrymen.

The moral law by Sun Tzu's Art of War, Cawthorne (2010) mentioned in order for the empire to thrive, all must live in harmony and the belief system of paramount important to the strength, unity and ultimate success. The difference of percentage showed that the moral law applies not to a figure sovereign authority but refer to the young generations itself. With such freedom comes the responsibility to institute the connection because it's comprised of the personal values and guided to live the young generations life.

When talking about citizen, this can directly pointed to the national identity. National identity according to Smith everything that relates with sense of political, history, territory, citizenship, values and traditions. Guibernau (2004).

The assessing scale level of nationalism make several contribution towards young generations especially IPTA and IPTS. One important contribution is that even there's a lot of problem regarding nationalism increasing, but the result showed that students still understand and know their limitation as the citizen. The title national identity itself much stronger and nationalism will likely be an important asset towards country.

4.3.3 *National Belonging*

Figure 8 shows the result of National Belonging

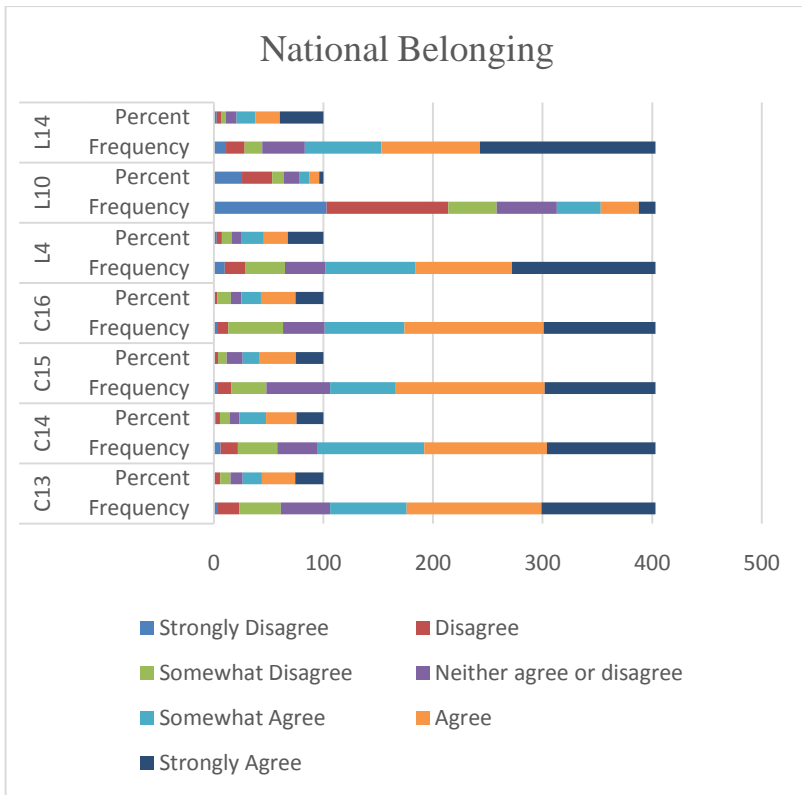


Figure 8: The result of Frequencies of National Belonging

Lastly is the sense of national belonging which is method and discipline of the Sun Tzu’s Art of War. This was reflected in the questions from number 13 (C13) to number 16 (C16) and L4, L10 and L14.

The respondents gave a high percentage on C15 with the result agree, 33.7% (N=136). The question of C15 was that attending a Malaysia event reinforces the young generations’ national identity.

For the question L14, I am Malaysian and proud to have citizen of Malaysia with 39.7% (N=160). The respondents gave answer as strongly agreed. The IPTA and IPTS students still have the strong sense of belongings. From the answer, the researcher able to conclude that the Malaysian youth especially the students

have the good spirit to protect the country. The 5th Generation Warfare involved with the new media as the extra information and open source to the student to know the updated story related with the country.

According to Sun Tzu, the commander is an extension of the belief. The righteous and well-respected people use these ideals to optimize their life experience by appreciate the feeling sense of belongings towards the country. The other factors was the method and discipline. Clearly showed that young generations should use any method in order to stay discipline with the nationalism spirit.

4.4 Strategy

The third objective of the study is to propose strategies to increase nationalism among Malaysian youth. Every person playing their crucial part to strategize the Malaysian youth in order to increase the spirit of nationalism.

First and foremost started with the education. Start with the primary school, the subject history need to be improved and make learning history is fun. Maintain the paradigm until secondary school. The exchange student program within the National Type School and the National School. Thus it gives the students to learn and mingle around with the new environment. Indirectly it will give them opportunity to mix with other students. '*Rukun Negara*' need to be memorize, instill in the heart and apply in their life. This will show the respect to the other culture. The higher education have introduced a state subject in their study outline and conducted various activities and campaigns based on nationalism. Hence, the researcher would like to suggest for the level of higher education institutions to bring more interactive nationalism subject where able to sustain the student join such activity and program.

Second is the language strategy. Language is one of the effective way to increase the unity among all the Malaysians especially the youth. The one and only national language can be implement in the school system as the language mediation but at

the same time, the other language as an elective subjects for all the students.

Thirdly, in the era of globalization, all media playing a crucial role in order to attract the young generations. As always students prefer to watch or listen to entertainment. The social media able to attract and influence students by included the element, the characteristics of nationalism. It is important for all the media to deliver and insert the useful message.

Today's generation especially young people determine the country's future. Thus, it is appropriate that the government continues and strengthen these programs and improve delivery of information as well as the national education system for the welfare and future of this developing country by cultivating the values of Malaysia in youths. In any case, there are few issues in today's situation which reflect the position and energy of young people today who would prefer not to think about nationalism. This leads to questions namely how do they feel about a national identity; and do they additionally have a high soul of nationalism? In order to protect the younger generations' nationalism from further decay, they should be left to play their parts and be included in the national agenda. If this issue of decaying nationalism is not address properly, more youths are prone to social problems and wasting their time especially in the globalized world.

Youth education in the country should be in line with the government's intention to build self-esteem in adolescents' which is viable, highly patriotic and nationalist spirited and be able to understand the values of nationhood perfectly. Adolescent appreciation of talented, dedicated and independent with a strong spirit towards the sovereignty of the nation.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The arrangement and planning need to be consistent to keep pace with the changing demands of an increasingly composite time

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now. The advancement of science should be pursued in the framework of maintaining and shaping the next generation of young professionals so that they are able to fend off all forms of challenges ahead. Appreciation of nationalism will produce a spirited identity independent, resourceful, capable, competent, confident and able to contribute meaningfully to national development and social welfare generally. This is because the country's future security lies in the hands of today's youth generation.

The ministry that are related to the young generations, have to use all the strength, critical thinking, creativity and identity to educate them successfully. Quality and professionalism of education should be developed in an environment that is centered ethic culture of excellence knowledge society. Therefore, many educators are able to produce students who are brilliant.

Due to this, all organizations must cooperate with government administration to look into this matter seriously as it is specifically tied to youngsters that may later influence the eventual fate of the nation. Though the numbers of youths involved in these issues are still little at scale, if it is not legitimately controlled it can spread like tumour for the nation. Youth improvement strategies should focus on all youths, regardless of religions, races or national starting point and should be consider various standards, theories and viewpoints, including the present changes that couldn't be ceased any longer.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the government's efforts to boost nationalism in youth today through various programs and the exposure is a significant business for the future of the country. Young generations need to respond to the government to become a useful person to the country and contributes towards the progress of the country and continue to uphold our beloved homeland. All forms of differences that exist between races, colors and creed should be eliminated and the integrity of unity should prevail. This is because the formula for success in the context of a plural society

in Malaysia is on the basis harmonious collaboration and cooperation. Like the Malay idiom “*Bersatu kita teguh, bercerai kita roboh*”. Thus, the appreciation of the spirit of nationalism should be strengthened, the National Principles should be practiced, unity and national integration should be strengthened and united nation state should be realized. With that Malaysia will continue to be a sovereign nation. "One Malaysia" to the idea of wisdom.

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