

Increasing the Children's Nationalism of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) through Pancasila, Tourism, Culture, and Indonesian Folk Songs in Malaysia

Maharani Harinto Putri¹, Siti Nur Azizah*², Muhammad Juliansyah Akbar³, Evelyn Zaalfa Winni Kusuma⁴, Puteri Apriliane Cahya Rumara⁵, Silvia Asri Utami⁶

^{1,2} Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya

⁴ Universitas Airlangga

⁵ Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

⁶ Universitas Pakuan Bogor

E-mail: sitinurazizah@ump.ac.id

Abstract

Nationalism is also an awareness of the existence of a country or a spirit of unity within the nation. Also, nationalism affirms Indonesia's diverse identity in various aspects of its culture, so this nationalism is critical. However, most of the children of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in Malaysia experience an identity crisis due to the children's lack of knowledge about culture and all aspects of Indonesia. Activities are carried out to instill Pancasila values, culture, historical tourism, and Indonesian folk songs to increase nationalism and love for the Indonesian homeland. The learning method for introducing folk songs begins with bridging, giving examples, and singing together lively. After carrying out the activities, children became more aware of the values of nationalism and more appreciative of cultural, religious, and ethnic differences, and they were able to maintain harmony between citizens. This activity needs to be continued with a more innovative and creative delivery method to children to achieve the goal that PMI children in Malaysia can have a solid national identity.

Keywords: Folk Songs, Culture, elementary school, children.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nationalism is a belief in nationality, which includes the spirit and awareness of love for the homeland, maintaining national honor, feeling proud to be part of a nation, and showing solidarity with fellow citizens and the country itself. More than just the spirit of the country, nationalism is also awareness of the existence of the country or the spirit of unity in the nation (Christie 2016; Niehlah et al. 2023; Azizah et al. 2023a). Nationalism or nationhood is not only a tool to unite various elements externally, but it also affirms Indonesia's diverse identity in various aspects of its culture (Wardhani et al. 2022; Fauziyah et al. 2022). Nationalism is important for Indonesian children as an understanding that shows they are part of Indonesia. Therefore, strengthening nationalism in Indonesian children is very important because it will form a strong foundation for future generations to become responsible citizens, respect diversity, and be ready to contribute to building a better future for Indonesia (Aswindo et al. 2021; Anam et al. 2022; Azizah et al. 2024).

The main problem for PMI children in Malaysia is an identity crisis caused by the children's lack of knowledge about culture and all aspects of Indonesia (Anam et al. 2022; Wulan et al. 2023; Azizah et al. 2023d). Apart from that, limited access to education and the influence of local culture cause PMI children in Malaysia to know more about Malaysia's culture and social interactions (Azizah et al. 2022; Azizah et al. 2020). The lack of a sense of nationalism in PMI children will have an impact on their understanding of identity as part of Indonesia, lack of knowledge about Indonesian culture, and potentially lack a sense of unity and oneness as part of Indonesia's

diversity (Setiadi et al. 2023; Setijaningrum et al. 2023). Furthermore, this could threaten national awareness due to exposure to local culture resulting from Indonesian children's interactions with the surrounding environment (Spitzer et al. 2023; Azizah et al. 2024).

One way to increase the nationalism of PMI children in Malaysia is by teaching Pancasila values, culture, historical tourism, and folk songs (Setijaningrum et al. 2023). Teaching culture, historical tourism, and folk songs to Indonesian children in Malaysia is carried out to increase their sense of nationalism (Saputri et al. 2023; Adib et al. 2023; Setiadi et al. 2023). Each region in Indonesia has its own culture, historical tourism, and folk songs (Suneki 2012). Folk songs are part of Indonesia's diversity, with the characteristics of each region depicting Indonesia's identity as a nation full of diversity and culture (Fauziyah et al. 2022). Apart from that, folk songs can also be a means for children to awaken the spirit of love for their country within themselves (Setiadi et al. 2023; Azizah et al. 2023b). The introduction of folk songs to PMI children in Malaysia was carried out to shape the character of love for the country and provide benefits in introducing national identity through folk songs in Indonesia. Apart from that, introducing folk songs can become a foundation for maintaining the unity and diversity of Indonesia (Totok and Siti Nur 2021; Hapsari et al. 2021). Children who understand these values will tend to respect cultural, religious, and ethnic differences and be able to maintain harmony between citizens (Purnama and Azizah 2020).

In the cultural introduction program, historical tourism and folk songs aim to resolve the nationalism crisis for PMI children in Malaysia (Azizah et al. 2023c; Azizah and Rahmadanti 2020). This process can impact PMI children in Malaysia regarding knowledge and insight into culture, tourism, and folk songs in Indonesia. By getting to know one aspect of Indonesian culture, PMI children will undoubtedly be more aware of the diversity that exists in Indonesia and understand the unique characteristics found in each song from various regions. It raises awareness that they are also part of Indonesia and will always be Indonesian citizens in all their diversity (Azizah et al. 2023a).

2. METHOD

The learning method for introducing culture, historical tourism, and folk songs begins with bridging. It leads to the teaching topic by asking children about several song titles, food, traditional clothes, and tourism in Indonesia and its origin (Azizah 2023; Saputri et al. 2023).

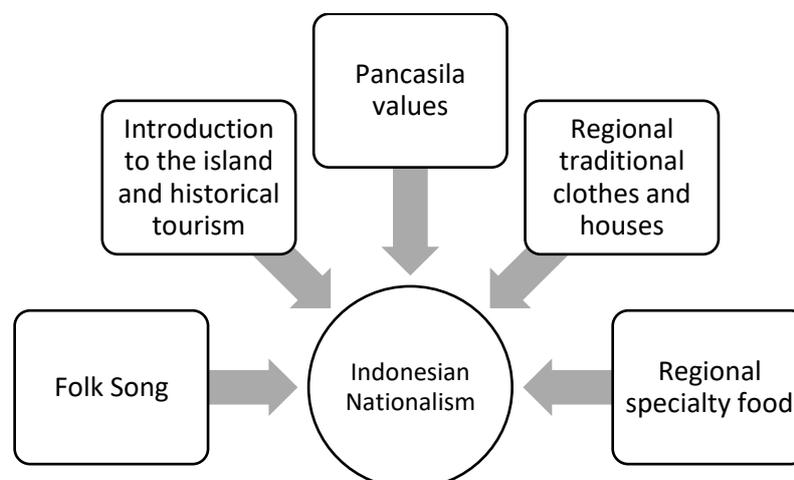


Figure 1. Kind of Nationalities

After that, the activity continued with examples of several folk songs from Indonesia (some of which were memorized but still needed to be fluent), followed by the children. In the final step, the children sing together, clapping and stomping their feet to become more enthusiastic (Azizah et al. 2023e). This method effectively gets children to sing together and learn to recognize folk songs in Indonesia so that they remember their original identity. The stages of implementing activities are depicted in the following illustration:

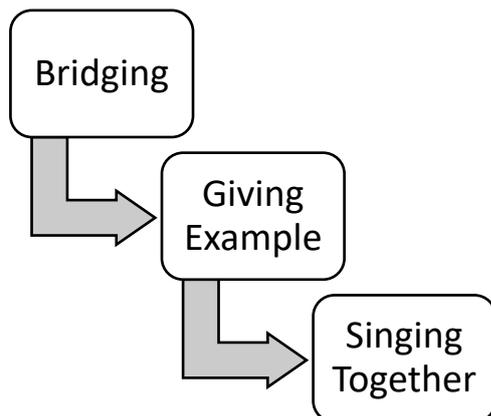


Figure 2. Method

Bridging : Attracts children's attention and concentration so they can focus on the topic, which will be explained later. The purpose of bridging is to make children aware of the situation and conditions the material will present about introducing folk songs. Additionally, technical bridging is done by asking simple questions about children's knowledge of folk songs in Indonesia and their origins. Bridging has a minor influence on children's ability to understand the topics discussed and stimulates them to want to learn to speak and convey their answers (Azizah et al. 2024).



Figure 3. Bridging

Giving example: Before starting to learn to introduce folk songs, the activity must be carried out to give examples to the children so that they have an idea of the songs they will learn. The aim of giving examples to children is to provide them with visual and audio experiences about folk songs in Indonesia and to see their understanding and interest in these songs. Then, an example was made by the volunteer delegates singing several Indonesian folk songs together in front of the children. At this modeling stage, it is hoped that it will increase children's willingness to learn and

pay attention to Indonesian folk songs so that they have broad insight into the culture of their country of origin and an overview of linguistic diversity through these folk songs.



Figure 4. *Giving Example*

Singing together : to project the material taught about folk songs to the children. Singing together aims to increase children's enthusiasm for types of folk songs and harmonize the rhythm of the song. Singing together is done by adding foot stomping and clapping to increase enthusiasm for singing. This activity certainly positively impacts children, broadening their knowledge so that they understand the various songs and types of language in Indonesia.



Figure 5. *Singing together*

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Learning about culture, historical tourism, and Indonesian folk songs for PMI children is very impactful, especially regarding their enthusiasm for Indonesian culture. In addition, this learning broadly influences knowledge about Indonesian culture and can create a deeper emotional connection with cultural heritage, tourism, and folk songs. The various rhythms and lyrics in Indonesian folk songs can also increase their enthusiasm for learning and getting to

know Indonesian culture. Introduction to culture, historical tourism, and folk songs can also allow children to increase their creative spirit in arts and culture and folk music as part of the nation's identity. Their enthusiasm increased as they learned and sang with stomping of their feet and clapping, creating great enthusiasm for learning Indonesian folk songs. After the teaching program, especially about folk songs, was carried out, the children could name several Indonesian folk songs and their areas of origin. Apart from that, they also became fluent in singing Indonesian folk songs in various folk languages.

Several factors support these cultural learning activities, historical tours, and folk songs, encouraging our delegates to introduce them to PMI children in Malaysia. The first factor is an effort to form a spirit of nationalism in these children. Apart from that, the lack of educational infrastructure that facilitates PMI children to learn Indonesian culture is also one of the considerations for carrying out this activity. On the other hand, it is necessary to carry out this activity to build the character of Indonesian children who are tolerant of cultural differences and can develop their creativity in learning folk songs.



Figure 6. *Explaining*

In implementing this learning activity, PMI children's need for knowledge regarding Indonesian folk songs and their folk origins and language is challenging. PMI children still need access to learning facilities to recognize Indonesia's diverse folk song culture.



Figure 7. Documentation

4. CONCLUSION

The problems related to nationalism among PMI children in Malaysia mainly lie in their lack of knowledge and insight about their home country, Indonesia. One program to overcome and increase the nationalism of PMI children in Malaysia is learning about culture, historical tourism, and folk songs in Indonesia. The program begins with bridging, giving examples, and singing together, which are practical learning stages to increase children's understanding and enthusiasm. After implementing this program, the visible impact is the increasing nationalism of PMI children, which can be seen from the children's enthusiasm for learning more deeply about folk songs in Indonesia. This program hopes that there will be consistency and interest among children in learning various Indonesian cultures, especially the many varieties of Indonesian folk songs. Seeing the children's enthusiasm for this program, implementing this activity needs to be continued with a more innovative and creative delivery method to achieve the goal of PMI children in Malaysia having a solid national identity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our thanks to the Semangat Muda Indonesia Foundation which has initiated and helped run this service smoothly. Thank you also to the Head of SIKL and all managers and staff who have welcomed us with pleasure.

REFERENCES

Adib, M., E. T. Putri, N. A. S. Saputri, S. Mas' an Al Wahid, and A. Sutriyawan. 2023. Pengaruh Riwayat Asi Eksklusif Dan Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun Terhadap Kejadian Diare Pada Bayi. *Jurnal Manajemen Kesehatan Yayasan RS. Dr. Soetomo* 9 (1):48-57.

- Anam, M. Z., A. N. Munir, and R. R. Hidayat. 2022. Muhammadiyah Diaspora Diplomacy in Protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional* 11 (1):1-18.
- Aswindo, M., M. Hanita, and A. J. Simon. 2021. Kerentanan Dan Ketahanan Pekerja Migran Indonesia Di Malaysia Pada Masa Pandemic Covid-19. *Jurnal Lemhannas RI* 9 (1):442-452.
- Azizah, S. N. 2023. Training on Making Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) to Increase Income in Friwen Village, Raja Ampat Regency. *Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Indonesia* 3 (3):915-920.
- Azizah, S. N., R. Mumfaza, R. A. Amala, R. Roisah, V. H. Agustin, N. Nurmelinia, F. Safitri, and N. Hidayah. 2023a. Improvement of Literacy, Numeracy and Life Skills of "Sanggar Belajar" Students in Malaysia. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Nusantara* 3 (1):71-80.
- Azizah, S. N., H. Pramono, and A. Fauzan. 2020. PELATIHAN MANAJEMEN KEUANGAN KELUARGA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT DESA. *Holistic Journal of Management Research* 4 (2):1-7.
- Azizah, S. N., H. Pramono, and M. M. Ikhsani. 2022. Strategi Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat melalui Perkoperasian. *Jurnal Terapan Ekonomi dan Bisnis* 2 (2):69-74.
- Azizah, S. N., and D. A. Rahmadanti. 2020. ILMU KARTOGRAFI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN MASYARAKAT DALAM MENDETEKSI INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN PALSU. Paper read at Prosiding Conference on Research and Community Services.
- Azizah, S. N., M. R. Setiadi, D. D. Agusman, and F. E. Raprap. 2023b. Improving the English skills of elementary school students in tourism areas. *Buletin KKN Pendidikan* 5 (1).
- Azizah, S. N., M. R. Setiadi, and M. R. Setiawan. 2023c. Fish Processing to Increase The Productivity of Raja Ampat's Creative Economy. *Journal of Society, Community and Business Development (SCBD)* 1 (1):27-34.
- Azizah, S. N., A. A. Yunelsa, Z. Krisnadi, S. R. Aziz, D. H. I. Wijaya, A. B. Fathaniah, and I. M. Suciati. 2023d. SUPPORT HEALTH QUALITY THROUGH STUNTING SOCIALIZATION AND PREVENTION IN THE TOURISM VILLAGE, BELITUNG REGENCY: Dukung Kualitas Kesehatan Melalui Sosialisasi dan Pencegahan Stunting Di Desa Wisata Kabupaten Belitung. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Medika*:116-124.
- Azizah, S. N., A. A. Zahry, R. Mumfaza, R. A. Amala, R. Roisah, and V. H. Agustin. 2023e. Enhancing Learning Abilities through Problem-Based Learning: A Meta-Analysis at Sanggar Bimbingan Hulu Kelang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kampus Mengajar*:190-198.
- Azizah, S. N., A. A. Zahry, A. R. Putri, T. A. Putri, M. P. Fadhillah, P. A. Arumsari, N. Purba, and F. Anoura. 2024. Educational Literacy Assistance and Training for Indonesian Migrant Children in Malaysia. *Buletin KKN Pendidikan* 5 (2):191-197.
- Christie, D. A. 2016. Upaya Indonesia dalam Menangani Pendidikan Anak Tenaga Kerja Indonesia di Sabah Malaysia. *EJournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* 4 (4):1161-1176.
- Fauziyah, A. F., N. Amalia, and E. D. Kartikasari. 2022. Pengenalan Kebudayaan Indonesia Melalui Boanding Literasi SB Hulu Kelang Malaysia. *Buletin KKN Pendidikan* 4 (2):161-166.
- Hapsari, I., N. I. Inayanti, S. N. Azizah, and K. R. Dhanti. 2021. Pelestarian Lingkungan Melalui Pemanfaatan Limbah Plastik untuk Menumbuhkan Jiwa Kewirausahaan Peserta Didik Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Pasirmuncang, Purwokerto. *RESONA: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Masyarakat* 5 (1):25-32.
- Niehlah, A. R., A. Jufriansah, A. Khusnani, I. M. Fauzi, and T. P. Sari. 2023. Penguatan Pendidikan sebagai Upaya untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Jasmani bagi Anak Pekerja Migran di Sanggar Bimbingan Malaysia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kampus Mengajar*:105-122.
- Purnama, D., and S. N. Azizah. 2020. Behavioral Accounting and Village Financial System: Its Impact on the Performance of Village Government Officials. Paper read at 1st International Conference on Accounting, Management and Entrepreneurship (ICAMER 2019).
- Saputri, B. J. I., M. P. Setyaningsih, and H. Fauziah. 2023. Digitalization Training In The Promotion Of Keciput Tourism Village, Bangka Belitung Province. *EMPOWERING HUMANITY* 1 (1):1-10.

- Setiadi, M. R., S. N. Azizah, A. A. Zahry, S. K. Putri, Z. S. Hayus, W. Saputri, and S. Julaeha. 2023. Inspiration Class for children of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Kuala Lumpur. *Journal of Society, Community and Business Development* 1 (2):22-28.
- Setijanigrum, E., A. Kassim, R. Triana, and R. Dzulfikri. 2023. Going Back with Glee: A Case Study of Indonesian Migrant Workers Engaging in Circular Migration. *JAS (Journal of ASEAN Studies)* 11 (1):219-243.
- Spitzer, D. L., S. Thambiah, Y. L. Wong, and M. K. Kaundan. 2023. Globalization and the health and well-being of migrant domestic workers in Malaysia. *Globalization and Health* 19 (1):29.
- Suneki, S. 2012. Dampak globalisasi terhadap eksistensi budaya daerah. *CIVIS* 2 (1).
- Totok, H., and A. Siti Nur. 2021. Pengantar Praktis Pemasaran Digital: UM Purwokerto Press.
- Wardhani, J. D., M. H. Hikmat, S. Utama, Y. Sidiq, S. Nurjanah, N. Febrianti, N. Jakia, R. A. Masir, B. Harmanto, and C. N. Alim. 2022. Penguatan Keterampilan Menstimulasi Perkembangan Literasi, Numerasi, dan Life Skill bagi Cikgu di Sanggar Belajar Subang Mewah Malaysia. *Buletin KKN Pendidikan* 4 (2):184-193.
- Wulan, T. R., S. Wijayanti, and J. Santoso. 2023. MODEL PERLINDUNGAN ANAK-ANAK PEKERJA MIGRAN DI MALAYSIA. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Sosiologi (PKNS)* 1 (1):472-476.