

Political Nasionalism Leadership Engagement: Perspective of Society to Head of Region in Indonesia

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Abstract

The head of the region has a significant and positive influence on the national integrity so it must have a high nationalism spirit called Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement. This study aims to see the public perception of the Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Regional Head of Indonesia. Research method with Neuroresearch, a mixed method (mixture of qualitative and quantitative research) consisting of three research phases, namely exploratory (qualitative research), explanatory and confirmatory. Technique of collecting data with Likert scale questionnaire and construct validity item done with RASCH MODEL approach. The result of the research shows that the general public's evaluation towards the regional heads

in Indonesia is considered to be oriented only as the regional leader and the dimension of Transformational Leadership is itself the most decisive to realize the Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement of Regional Head of Indonesia.

Key Words: Political Nasionalism Leadership Engagement, Neuroresearch.

1 Introduction

In one of the points of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government states that the efficiency and effectiveness of local governance should be improved by paying more attention to aspects of the relationship between the Central Government with regional and inter-regional, potential and regional diversity, The challenges of global competition in the unity of the state administration.¹ This means that the leadership of the Regional Head should position itself not only the regional leader, but more than that of positioning itself as the Indonesian national leader who is in charge of managing a region as an integral part of Indonesia within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This condition needs to be realized, because the regional heads have a significant and positive influence on national wholeness.²

But in fact, the issue of local leaders is a crucial issue in the country. A good leader who has a high nationalist spirit against the nation is still not seen in most regional leaders in this country. Politicians need bureaucracy as a political machine and bureaucracy need the support of politicians as a means of career support. This power also causes the bureaucratic authority in the upper layers is greater than the bureaucracy of the lower layer, and cause the necessity of bureaucracy lower layer subject to the rules made by the bureaucracy in the upper layer.³

The inability of a head of a regional leader to fight the bureaucracy that carries his name at the time of the pilkada would have a real effect for the people in the region. This is because the election of regional heads is no longer an effective means, there are problems in many aspects, many of which assume that the election of regional heads is merely as a means for someone with a particular interest to achieve their own interests, not for the benefit of the people anymore.⁴ The absence of changes that make public con-

fidence in local leaders become less good, let alone added to the bureaucratic mindset of the public that have orientation on power, lack of institutional flexibility and, the mission is too rigid and not focus on public services, is still widespread practices of Collusion , Corruption and Nepotism, and low use of discretion.⁵

With the many cases of local leaders involved in some cases of lawlessness resulted in public distrust of local leaders. Proven with direct elections result 2005-2007 more dominated new face rather than incumbent.⁶ What is worrying is that in his leadership will give priority to adaptation to local government bureaucracy rather than serving the people⁶. In addition, there is a case example of leadership in Central Java for a year between the governor and the legislators who do not have synergy ultimately inhibited in accelerating the success of development.⁷

Being a leader in Indonesia is not an easy thing, it is because of being a leader in Indonesia is different from like being a leader in the western world or in Asia. Because in Indonesia successfully lead effectively in an area not necessarily successfully lead in other areas.⁸ In order to be an effective leader therefore regional leaders should have a deeper ability to understand the people in the lead. Therefore, the leader will be contextually more effective if the leader is concerned with the values, norms and beliefs that exist in the people he leads.⁹

Being a national leader is certainly a leader must have a high spirit of nationalism. The importance of the nationalist attitude to the leader is the love of the homeland and nation, participating in development, upholding the law and upholding social justice, utilizing resources as well as future-oriented, achieving, independent and responsible with respect for oneself and others, and ready to compete with And engage in international cooperation.¹⁰ So that the leaders of the regions for the leaders is that the leader has an awareness in positioning themselves as part of the Unitary State of Indonesian consisting of many ethnic, ethnic and cultural. It also has the awareness as an Indonesian that eliminates all forms of colonialism and colonization.¹¹ The sense of nationalism is certainly less as a leader's capital, a leader must also have a transformational leadership spirit in order to be able to perform the task well.¹² A local leader who is able to possess the above components is expected to be able to make changes for the region he leads. Then have

a good sense of nationalism, and the leadership spirit for regional leaders is certainly a very good capital. But if the head of the region is able to unite the ability as a regional head that politically brings its territory as an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, that's called Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement. This study aims to see the public perception of the Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Regional Head of Indonesia

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The position of the regional head demands a regional leader whose football no longer represents a particular political party, but the capacity as Regional Head is the capacity to influence the area to become more positive, namely to consolidate Indonesia.² Transformational leadership has four important components: idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation, and individualized consideration.¹³ Political engagement is an important part of the head of the region because political engagement provides extraordinary findings in highlighting both individual and institutional factors that have an effect on political participation and opinions on responses and beliefs in the political system.¹⁴ When a leader has political engagement then it is expected that a leader is also able to create a political system that is sensitive to the needs of the people in which today the Indonesian people need evidence to bring their beliefs and beliefs towards the leaders and political system that really give the nation progress.

In order to realize the political nationalism leadership engagement, the regional head must be able to show 1) behavior of engagement (behavioral engagement) that is behavior that has national spirit and is not discriminative; 2) attitudinal engagement is their evaluation of the responses and beliefs of the political system through three things: trust, commitment and experience,¹⁴ 3) adaptive leadership style that is able to reflect the social value of transformational leadership that is formed by the existence of idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individualized consideration,¹³ and 4) awareness of the head of the region in positioning itself as part of the Unitary State of the

Republic of Indonesia which consists of many ethnic, ethnic and cultural and awareness of the importance of eliminating all forms of colonialism and colonialism in the land of the earth. It is, therefore, to be expected that these dimensions and indicators play a role in shaping the political nationalism leadership engagement.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

The research method with Neuroresearch, a mixed method consisting of three research phases, namely exploratory (qualitative research), explanatory and confirmatory.^{15–17}

A technique of collecting data with Likert scale questionnaire. The sample of research as a unit of analysis as much as 219 regional heads. While the data source of each unit of analysis is the wider community. The calibration of the research instrument is done by 2 (two) stages: First stage, through content validity to the research instrument done by focus group discussion to validate the conceptual definition, dimension, indicator and the contents of the instrument item. The second stage, namely the test instrument through construct validity item that is done with RASCH MODEL approach. The sample of the instrument test is 30 heads of regions with the data source from the general public in the form of community appraisal to the head of the region. The decision to check whether the item is valid or drop is an inappropriate item (outlier or misfit) based on: (a) outlier-sensitive fit of mean-square fit statistic between $+0.5 \leq \text{fit} \leq +1.5$; (B) standardize fit statistic (ZSTD) that is test (t) for fit fit data with model equal to $-1.9 \leq \text{fit} \leq +1.9$; And (c) the value of point correlation measure (Pt Mean Corr) of $+0.4$ to $+0.85$.¹⁸⁻²¹ Based on these calculations, of the 36 items planned, 2 items are declared invalid. So a valid instrument uses only 34 items with a reliability index of 0.69.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first result, before establishing the conclusion, the researcher in this case establishes 3 (three) categories about the general public's assessment of the regional head of Indonesia related to his ability in giving influence in positioning himself fully committed to the

national commitment that he is not just a regional leader but as a leader. The Indonesian national politics of the regional head tends to: (a) be oriented only as a regional leader, (b) sometimes positions itself as a leader of national orientation, and (c) has capacity as a regional leader with nationalism engagement. Data analysis was done with confidence interval approach at 5% significance level, and produced lower and upper boundary between 0.0596 up to 0.0637. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the general public assessment of the heads of regions in Indonesia was considered to tend to be oriented only as a regional leader significantly on $\alpha < 0.05$. The second result, Table 1 is a summary of the results of the analysis of the influence of the most dominant dimension of determining the formation of Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Regional Head of Indonesia.

Table 1. Result of Calculation of Influence of the Most Dominant Dimension Determining the Formation of Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Regional Head of Indonesia

	$X_1 \rightarrow Y$	$X_2 \rightarrow Y$	$X_3 \rightarrow Y$	$X_4 \rightarrow Y$
r_{yn}	0,844	0,851	0,944	0,864
r^2_{yn}	0,712	0,724	0,891	0,746
$r^2_{yn}(\%)$	71,2	72,4	89,1	74,6
t	23,14	23,853	42,0	25,234
Sig.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Y	0,709 X_1	0,722 X_2	0,916 X_3	0,753 X_4
F_{Reg}	535,481	568,978	1769,016	636,775
Sig	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
$r^2_{yn,m}$	0,301	0,359	0,788	0,389
$r^2_{yn,m}(\%)$	9,1	12,88	62,1	70,56

Information:

Y : Variable Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Regional Head of Indonesia

X1 : Dimensions of Good Behavior

X2 : Dimensions Be Positive

X3 : Dimensions of Transformational Leadership

X4 : Dimensions of Nationalism

Based on Table 1 it can be explained that the dimension of Transformational Leadership (X3) in itself is the most decisive to realize the Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Head of

Region of Indonesia (Y) depicted through the analysis of the relationship in the sample between Transformational Leadership (X3) with Political Nationalism Leadership Engagement Chief The area of Indonesia (Y) is r_{Y3} of 0.944 is having a positive relationship.

There is a difference in the case of the Political National Leadership Engagement of Regional Heads across Indonesia if distinguished by age of head of region with F of 4,912 significance value 0,008 is significant at $\alpha < 0,05$. Regional heads who are less than 40 years old are oriented only as regional leaders and not as national leaders rather than regional heads who are over 40 years old significantly at $\alpha < 0,05$.

There is a difference in the case of Transformational Leadership (X3) of Regional Heads across Indonesia if differentiated by age with $F = 4,172$ significance value 0,017 is significant at $\alpha < 0,05$. Community appraisal of regional heads less than 40 years old was not transformative compared to heads of regions over 40 years of age significantly at $\alpha < 0,05$. When viewed from his educational background, it turns out that the head of state with S1 or S2 degree or S3 both have leadership oriented as regional leaders and not as a national leader significantly on $\alpha < 0,05$. If viewed from the background of education, it turns out that the head of the region with S2 S2 is more transformative than the S1 or S3 degree with $F 3,137$ with significance value 0,045 is significant at $\alpha < 0,05$.

5 Conclusion

Community appraisal of regional heads in Indonesia tends to be oriented only as regional leaders. When viewed from the profession before taking office head, it turns out that the head of the region that had originated from businessmen, party functionaries and entrepreneurs who also function as party functionaries turned out that his leadership was both oriented as a regional leader and not as a national leader.

At this time the public has an interest, enthusiasm and hope for new regional leaders in some areas. This happens because the head of the region dare to take decisive actions but in the interest of the wider community. Among other actions that are done is against a pressing bureaucracy, take clean and honest policy measures, and

better serve the people. The most prominent name is the mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini as an example because every year get various awards from national to international in his career as governor of Surabaya.²² Leaders of this kind are needed in every region of Indonesia, the regional leaders who are also national leaders for not only making progress for the region but also as an example and inspiration for all the people and leaders in the regions throughout Indonesia. The more leaders who have the attitude and the spirit of national leadership then it becomes an important key for the sustainability of NKRI. If a regional head is to have nationalism engagement, the recommendation of this research is the importance of a transformative head candidate, over 40 years of age and educated in S2, regardless of whether the entrepreneur, party cadre or a combination of entrepreneurs and party cadres.

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